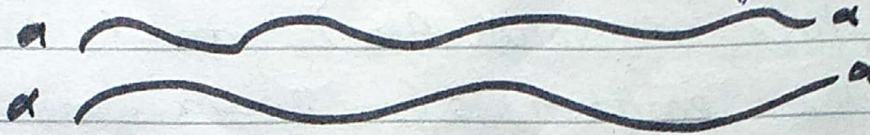


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Ques: What was the concept of two NATION THEORY?

Ans: The two nation theory is the basis of the creation of Pakistan. The two nation theory in its simplest way means that cultural, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities between the two major communities, Hindus and Muslims of the subcontinent. These differences of outlook, in fact were greatly instrumental in giving rise to two distinct political ideologies which are responsible for the partition of

the self-continent into two independent states. The two nation theory was a founding principle of the Pakistan Movement (i.e. The ideology of Pakistan as a Muslim nation state in south Asia) and the partition of India in 1947.

The ideology that religion is the determining factor in defining the nationality of Indian Muslims and Hindus was postulated by Muhammad Ali Jinnah who termed it as the awakening of Muslims for the creation of Pakistan. As a consequence, it spawned creation of many Hindu nationalist organisations with causes including working towards making India a similar state for the majority of Hindus residing there.

These are varying interpretations of the two-nation theory, based on whether the two postulated nationalities can co-exist in one territory or not, with radically different implications. One interpretation argued for sovereign autonomy, including the right to secede, for Muslims majority areas of the Indian subcontinent, but without any transfers of populations (i.e.

Hindus and Muslims would continue to live together). A different interpretation contends that Hindus and Muslims constitute "two distinct and frequently antagonistic way of life and that therefore they can't coexist in one nation.

In this version of transfers of populations (i.e. the total removal of Hindus from Muslim-majority areas and the total removal of Muslims from Hindu-majority areas)

is a desirable steps towards a complete separation of two incompatible nations that can't coexist in a harmonious relationship.

Opposition of the theory has come from two sources: The First is the concept of a single Indian nation, of which Hindus and Muslims are two interwind communities. Even after the formation of Pakistan debates on whether Muslims and Hindus are distinct nationalities or not continued in India. The second source of opposition is the concept that while Indians are not one nation, neither are the Muslims or Hindus of the subcontinent, and it is instead the relatively homogenous provincial entities of the sub-continent which are true nation and deserving of sovereignty; this view has been presented by the Baloch, Sindh and Pashtun sub-nationalities of Sindh.

Ques: What is ideology and what was the importance of the ideology of Pakistan?

Ans: Ideology.

Pakistan is an ideological of Pakistan is an Islamic ideology. Its basic principle being "sovereignty belongs to Allah" Allah alone is the Almighty, the Creator, the Sovereign, and the Sustainer of everything in the whole universe. Islam acted as centripetal strength and nation building force before the establishment of Pakistan. Ideology of Pakistan basically means that Pakistan should be a state where the law of Quran (The final divine revelation from GOD) should be established. All Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles.

Importance:

° ~~~~~ ° In Ideology is no doubt a root factor which induces people to be a nation in fact.

Resting on religious, linguistic, ethnic political or some other basis,

the Ideology provides people with a framework for their social economic, political, cultural and strategic activities etc. Thus we can say:

- * Ideology acts as a backbone for the structure of a nation and without it there would be no concept of a nation or a nation-state.
- * It is a binding that gets all the components of the structure of a nation together.
- * It is the ideology that gives its followers a unanimous move toward evolution or revolution.

No nation can get its motives accomplished without wholly sticking to its ideology.

It goes without saying that even each individual consciously or unconsciously has certain concepts and rules leading his life but the realization of common beliefs and code of conduct by a group of people can be said as emergence of ideology, that is an years long process.

The factors that may provide the basis for ideology are always in play but some factors get procedure even others for a specific group of people and become foundation of an ideology for them. Resultantly a nation evolves with a specific ideology (set of specific principles and precepts) in a concerted move for the sake of their

common interests.

Q No: 3: Write down any form of government and also describe the advantages and disadvantages of that form of government which you have written?

Ans: Unitary Government:

When the central government possesses much authority and decision-making power it is called the unitary government. The local governing bodies simply serve as administrative arms of the central government. For an example of a unitary government are the Great Britain which is familiar example of a unitary government; individual British countries have little of the power commonly exercised by American states. France also has a unitary form of government where it has 40 departments grouped into 36 province. It is important

however, to note that unitary governments are not inherently less democratic than other forms. Power is distributed completely opposite of a unitary government in a confederate government. local governments protect and preserve their own authority by forming a weak central government.

In a federal government, power is split between a central government authority and its constituent states. Usually a constitution allocates duties, rights and privileges to each level of government. The constitution usually defines how power is shared between national state and local governments; the power to amend this constitution is usually granted to the citizens or their governmental representatives.

There are two basic categories in which governments are classified according to a decision making. In a totalitarian government

the power of rulers is not limited by outside forces, such as election or public opinion. Totalitarian system also restrict personal freedom in most cases.

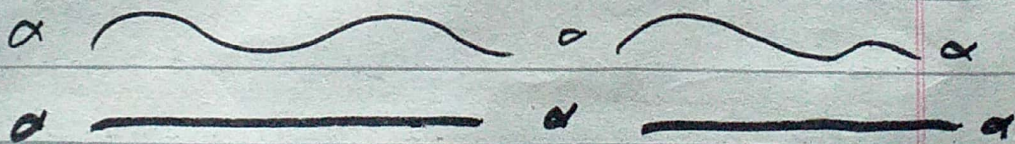
⇒ Advantages:

The advantages of unitary government are it is single and decisive legislative. Usually it is more efficient in the use of tax dollars but fewer people trying to get in on the money. It is also has a simple management of an economy and the government are smaller.

⇒ Dis-advantages:

The disadvantages of using this type of system are it has slow government response. For example there

are no state National Guard that could be dispatched in emergency, troops would have to be mobilized from national authority. It is also easily loses track of local issues. Other than that it is incredibly divisive form of government where everyone is force to compete with everyone else for priority. Since it is trying to take the place of Federal and state governments, the unitary governments typically get bloated and bogged down. Finally it has huge bureaucracy that is even larger than what this country has.



The End