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↓ What is the concept of Two Nation Theory?

Meaning of Two Nation Theory:-

The Two Nation Theory means the cultural, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities between the two major communities, Hindus and Muslims of the sub continent. This theory means that there were two nations in the subcontinent, the Hindus and the Muslims. Subcontinent consists of two different communities having their own philosophy of life. This theory gave rise to two distinct political ideologies that was responsible for the partition of India into two independent states.

Basis of Creation of Pakistan:-

The Two nation theory was the basis of the struggle for creation of Pakistan as an independent state. In spite of living together for centuries the two communities not forget their individual cultures and civilization. It

raised a direction for the Muslims on the basis of which Pakistan has achieved.

Factors that split the subcontinent into Two Nations

- ★ Religious Differences
- ★ Hindu Nationalism
- ★ Cultural Differences
- ★ Social Differences
- ★ Economic Differences
- ★ Educational Differences
- ★ Political Differences
- ★ Language Differences

Religious Differences

Muslims Believes	Hindus Believes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Islam preaches Tawheed (oneness of Allah) & believes that Allah is the creator of the universe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Hindus believes in many gods. They have thousands of gods.

Hindu Nationalism:- A number of Hindu nationalist movements were started in the subcontinent that added fuel to the fire, and increased the conflict between the two countries. The Hindu nationalist totally ignored the great contribution of Muslims in the Indian society and push the Muslims on one side. There were also some movements that aimed to merge the Muslims with Hindu culture.

Cultural Differences:-

Islamic Culture

- ★ Muslim followed the Islamic culture.
- ★ Muslims buried their dead bodies.
- ★ In Islam every human beings are equal.

Hindu culture

- ★ Hindus inherited a self build culture.
- ★ Hindus burnt their dead bodies.
- ★ There exists a caste system in hindus.

Social differences:- The two communities of the sub continent differ in their social life. The clothes, the foods, the household utensils, the construction of homes, the words of greeting, the gestures & every thing about them was different & immediately represented to their distinctive origin.

Economical Differences:-

Muslims

- ★ There is proper check & balance of economy in Islam.
- ★ Zakat abshur is compulsory for muslims.
- ★ Interest is strictly forbad in Islam.
- ★ Muslims were thrown out side the government sector, they were financially weak.

Hindus

- ★ No check & balance.
- ★ No concept of Zakat in Hindu's religion.
- ★ No concept of interest.
- ★ the Hindus were provided with ample oppertunities to progress economically.

Educational Differences :-

Muslims

- ★ Muslims did not receive modern education which heavily affected their economic conditions.
- ★ They could not cope with the society because they ignore the modern education.

Hindus

- ★ The Hindus were advanced in the educational field because they quickly & readily took to the English education.
- ★ They occupied the best social status because of the modern education.

Language :-

Muslims

- ★ The language of the Muslims was Urdu & it was written in Arabic Script.
- ★ Urdu language had the difference in writing, thoughts of poetry, arts, painting & words of music.

Hindus

- ★ Hindi language was spoken by Hindus & it was written in Sanskrit.
- ★ Hindi language had its own way of writing in every art which is quite different from Urdu.

Conclusion :-

The Muslims realized that they would lose their religious & cultural identity if they remained a part of British India. They also were able to understand the above mentioned differences between them & hence demanded a separate homeland, on the ground where they freely practiced their religion in accordance with Quran & Sunnah and Islamic teachings. They demanded a piece of land where their property & life would be safe guarded & secure.

End of Question No 1

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2 What is ideology and what was the importance of the ideology of Pakistan?

Ideology:-

The social or political Programme of any movement that becomes a collective objective of any nation is called Ideology. OR

Ideology means such an aim according to which human beings planned about their future.

Importance of Ideology of Pakistan :-

Right of Self Determination:-

In the decent civilization, ^{of the world} right of self determination has got the place of basic human right. The muslim of sub-continent work hard for the attainment of right of self determination, on the base of this right the muslim demanded seprate electorate in 1906 and this right was awarded to the muslim in 1909's Minto Morley reforms.

Symbol of Security of the Muslims:-

The ideology of Pakistan is very important for the muslim of the sub-continent after the start of this theory the muslims feel better and secured in the sub-continent. The people who believe the ideology of Pakistan although belong to different races & different areas, are united. Because of this natural unity, they can defeat foriegn conspiracies & enemies of Pakistan.

Ending of Hindu-Muslim Tension:-

After the creation of Pakistan, Hindu-Muslim tension which had been a part of Daily life ended. Along with

that tension the events of terrorism also ended. They both got peaceful atmosphere which is necessary for the development of any society.

Cause of Independence of Muslims:-

Ideology of Pakistan is the cause of independence of Muslims. Because of the ideology of Pakistan the Muslims of India got freedom & they got social betterment. In addition to that other nations like Sikhs, Hindus & Christians had other benefits out of that.

End of Question No 2

3 Write down any form of government & also describe the advantages & disadvantages of that form of government which you have written?

Government: is a system of social control under which the right to make laws, and the right to enforce them, is given to a particular group in society. Government power can be held by one individual, a few, or a majority.

Democracy: Supreme power is given to the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation.

Democracy countries have free elections where all citizens have to vote.

Examples: ★ United States of America
★ Philippines

Advantages of Democracy:-

- 1 Democracies give people a chance to become personally involved with their government.
- 2 The structure of a democracy work to reduce issues with expropriation.
- 3 A democracy encourages equality in a positive way.
- 4 Democracies usually grow faster economically than other form of government
- 5 There is more consistency available in democracy than other government structure
- 6 Democracy does not create a centralized power base for ruling over the people.
- 7 People identify with their government to create a stronger level of patriotism.
- 8 Countries who use democracy are less likely to entire into armed conflicts.
- 9 A democracy transitions power smoothly while establishing legitimacy.
- 10 It encourages centrism more the extremism.

Disadvantages of Democracy:-

- 1 Democracy is ineffective unless voters educate themselves on governing decisions.
- 2 The structure of democracy depends upon the will of the majority and history taught us that the will of the majority is not always the ethical or moral position that one should take.
- 3 Democracy can encourage mob rule.
- 4 Democracy requires more time to implement changes.
- 5 The structure of a democracy is a person-first process
- 6 There is still the risk of creating a conflict of interest within the government.

- 7 Gridlock occurs frequently in democratic structures.
- 8 It can require individual voters to accept an entire mandate for a single issue.
- 9 It can take long to make decisions.
- 10 It might allow misuse of public funds and time.

End of Question No 3