

Name = Uzair Ahmad

ID = 16141

Section = B

Department = Be (Civil)

Subject = Pak study.

Q1:- what was the concept of two nation theory?

Ans:- Two nation theory:-

The cultural, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities b/w the two major communities, Hindus and Muslim of the sub continent.

:- 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 muslim on the basis of which Pakistan was achieved.

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\* Concept of Two nation theory:-

"Despite living together for 100 years, Hindus and Muslims have their own individual ideologies so the only solution of political conflict in India is to have a separate independent parliament for each nation."

~~Muslims~~ ~~Hindus~~ ~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~provided~~  
Muslims in India were not provided with such facilities like Hindu. Muslims were facing many problems like social, political, religious, language difference etc. etc.

so the Muslims decided to have their own muslim state, that it can provide basic right to Muslims regarding their life so Sir Syed Ahmad present two nation theory on the basis of the following.

are.

## ① Religious difference :-

Islam :-

Islam preaches Tawheed and believes that Allah is the creator of the entire universe. Muslim are the believer of Allah and the holy prophet messenger of Allah. Muslim also believe on the holy book which is "Quran".

Hindu :-

They believe in many Gods. Prophet are people who see god and they have characteristics of gods. Their writing is called Vedas.

## ② Cultural difference :-

Islam :-

Muslim followed the Islamic ~~cult~~ cultural. They buried their dead bodies. Muslim slaughter the cow. Muslims abhorred the tradition of "Sati". In Islam every human beings are equal.

Hindu :-

Hindu inherited a Self

build culture, they burn their dead bodies. Hindu considered the mother cow as a sacred animal, they performed 'Sati' and worshiped. there exist a Caste System in hindus.

### ③ Social difference :-

The two communities of the sub continent differ in their social life, the clothes, the foods, the household utensils, the construction of homes, the word of greeting etc. etc. the moral values, ethics and norms of both the communities are totally different.

### ④ Economical difference :-

#### Islam :-

There is a proper check and balance in economy of Pakistan. Islam. Zakat is compulsory for muslims. Interest is forbade in Islam. Muslim were thrown out side the government sector, they were financially weak.

#### Hindu :-

No check and balance.

No concept of zakat. no concept of interest. Hindus were provided with opportunities to progress ~~economic~~ economically.

### ⑤ Educational difference:-

Muslims do not receive modern ~~educational~~ education which heavily affected their economic condition.

Hindus were advanced in the education because they quickly and readily took to the english education.

### ⑥ Language:-

The language of the Muslims was Urdu and was written in Arabic script.

Urdu language had the difference in writing, thoughts of poetry, arts etc.

Hindi language was spoken by Hindus and it was written in "Sanskrit"

Hindi language has its own way of writing, thoughts which is quite different from Urdu language.

## ③ Political difference :-

### i) Hindu Urdu controversy :-

In 1867

Hindus demanded that Urdu should be written in Hindi Script instead of Urdu Script.

### ii) Congress Attitude :-

it was founded in 1885. it claimed to represent all communities of India but oppressed all Muslims ideas and supported the Hindi.

### iii) Partition of bangal :-

In 1905, the partition of bangal ensured a number of political benefits for the muslims. but the Hindus launched an agitation against the partition and partition was annulled in 1911.

Q2: what is ideology and what was the importance of the ideology of Pakistan?

Ans: Ideology :-

“ An aim according to which human beings planned about their future.”

OR  
“ The collective thinking”

OR  
“ Set of ideas.”

Ideology of Pakistan :-

Ideology of Pakistan was the consciousness of the Muslims in the historical perspective of the South Asian Sub-continent that they were a separate nation on the basis of the Islamic ideology. No doubt Islamic ideology is the base of ideology of Pakistan so the basic fundamentals of Islam are also the bases of the Ideology of the Pakistan.

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## Importance of Ideology of Pakistan :-

Importance of the ideology of Pakistan is as under.

### i) Right of Self determination :-

In the decent civilization of the world, the right of self determination has got the place of basic human right. The muslim of the sub continent work hard for the attainment of right of self determination on the basis of this right. The muslim demanded separate electorate in 1906 and this was awarded to the muslims. In 1909's Minto morley reforms.

### (ii) Symbol of security of the Muslim :-

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 and areas, are united.



because of this natural unity, they can defeat foreign conspiracies and enemies of Pakistan.

(3) 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.

(4) Cause of independence of Muslims :-

of Pakistan is the cause of independence of Muslims, because of the ideology of Pakistan. The Muslim of India got freedom and got social betterment.

Q03 :- Write down any form of government and also its disadvantages and advantages of that form of government?

Ans :- Democracy :-

In this Supreme

Power is given to the people of and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation.

democratic countries have free election where all citizen have a vote.

Advantages :-

- ① All people of the country has right to vote for their own leader.
- ② They all are the part of the government.
- ③ They are free and had to vote for them whom they want.
- ④ democracy protect the interest of citizens.
- ⑤ it prevent monopoly of authority.
- ⑥ it Promotes equality.
- ⑦ it makes for a responsible and stable administration.

8) Brings a feeling of obligation towards citizens.

9) it helps make good citizens.

10) it allow a little chance of revolution.

### Disadvantages :-

i) it might allow misuse of Public funds and time.

ii) it instigates corruption.

iii) it risks the wrong choice of Public servants.

iv) it allows not exercising the right to vote.

v) it may put more emphasis on quantity, rather than quality

vi) it can take long to make decisions.

vii) it may involve immoral practices during elections.

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