

Name * M. USAMA

Semester * 2nd section (1)

ID No * 16035

Subject * Pak study

Q 1:-

Ans:- Ideology: The social or political programme of any movement that balance becomes a collective objective of any nation is called ideology.

Aims and objective of the creation of Pakistan:-

- Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947.
- The Muslims of the subcontinent sacrificed their wealth, honour and life to make Pakistan a reality.
- After the war of independence the Muslims were greatly oppressed by the Hindus as well as the British.

which contained articles of influential muslims who agreed sir syed's approach towards.

Born: October 17, 1817

Died: 27 March 1898

Sir syed Ahmad Khan is the best known for the Aligarh Movement. A systemic movement aimed at reforming the social, political and educational aspects of the muslims community. He founded the scientific society in 1863 to translate major works in the sciences and modern arts into Urdu.

Q 3 :-

Date:

Ans: Democracy government:-

Democracy is the American English.

The definition of democracy is a form of government in which the common people hold political power and can rule either directly or through elected representatives.

Democracy is the form of government in which people exercise the authority of government. Who people are and how authority is shared among them are core issues for democratic theory.

Advantages and Disadvantages

of Democracy :-

Advantages:-

(1) It protects the interest of citizens.

(2) It prevents monopoly of authority.

(3) It promotes equality.

The main objective of the creation of Pakistan was to establish a free Islamic society and government. To practice its own social principles and religion and inviting the Muslims of the world, particularly and others generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

Q 2

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a vital role in the educational uplift

of the Muslims in India.

He did the following things to

improve the educational standards:

set up a journal, Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq

(2)

(4) It makes for a responsible and stable administration.

(5) It allows a little change of revolution.

(6) It promotes change.

Disadvantages:

(1) It might allow misuse of public funds and time.

(2) It instigates corruption.

(3) It risks the wrong choice of public servants.

(4) It can take long to make decisions.

(5) Conclusions:

(6) It may involve immoral practices during elections.



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