

Pak-Studies

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Q1) What is ideology and what were the Aims and objective of the creation of Pakistan?

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Ideology

The social programme of any movement that becomes a collective objective of any nation is called ideology.

Aims and Objectives

1. The first aim was to set up a free Islamic society, to have our own identity and government, practicing our own religion and social principles and invite muslims around the world.

2. The Second aim was the protection of communal Riots. because the muslims knew that after the departure of the British the lives of the muslims will never be safe under the united india. so there fore the muslims demanded their separate state, so they can get rid of such atrocities.

3. The third aim was about Social and Political Development of Muslims. after the war of independence 1857, the social environment changed the muslims were scared of the caste system. they couldn't enjoy political nor social liberties. so, they preferred to have a separate homeland and live according to the teaching of islam.

4. The fourth objective was the protection of 2 Nation theory. The muslims claimed a separate nationhood for themselves. The muslims believed in separate religion, practice different traditions and have their own history and cultural heritage. It was the muslims right to keep their separate entity alive and enjoy human rights.

5. The fifth objective was the establishment of islamic state. Islam is a complete code of life. the muslims wanted to implement the system practically. this couldn't be attained in United India. therefore they passed resolution and demanded an islamic state in the North east and west of South Asian.

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Q2) What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for education?

Education

Sir Syed gave much importance to modern education and his efforts and contribution to muslim education.

He opened schools at several places where he was posted. He established Scientific Society and printed the Aligarh institute gazette. The important achievement in education sector was founding of M.A.O College at Aligarh in 1877.

Sir Syed founded the mohammedans educational conference which objective was to discuss and solve education problems of Muslims in the sub-continent

His efforts for Muslims education served double purpose. It helped the Muslims to get good jobs and raised their status in society.

also helped in removing the mistrust between the British and the Muslims

Therefore education was the most important aspect of Sir syed services in the Muslims of India.

Q3] Write down any form of government and also describe what are the advantages and disadvantages of that form of government for Pakistan which you have written?

Democracy

Democracy is a system of government where the entire population or eligible members of the state have the opportunity to vote on issues directly or send someone that they elect to make those decisions on their behalf. It is a governing structure where rule comes from the people instead of the military or state.

Advantages

1. Democracies give people a chance to become personally involved with their government.
2. The structure of a democracy works to reduce issues with exploitation.
3. A democracy encourages equality in a positive way.
4. Democracies usually grow faster economically than other forms of government.
5. There is more consistency available in democracy than other government structures.

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. It encourages centrism more than extremism.

Disadvantages

1. Democracy is ineffective unless voters educate themselves on governing decisions

2. The structure of democracy depends upon the will of the majority

3. Democracy can encourage mob rule

4. The cost of democracy is something that many people don't realize exists

5. Democracy requires more time to implement changes

6. The structure of democracy is a person first process.

7. Gridlock occurs frequently in democratic structures

8. The right to vote is a consequence, not a primary cause of a free social system.