

Mid term exam paper

Pakistan Studies

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Question 1:

What is Ideology and what were the Aims And objective of the creation of Pakistan?

Answer:

The two nation theory was the main and founding principle of the Pakistan movement. The ideology of Pakistan Muslim movement as a nation in ASIA and the partition of in India in 1947. As the ideology of Pakistan is based on ideology Islam. So the basic fundamental of Islam is also

the base of Pakistan ideology. The aim and objective of Pakistan are that Pakistan came into being in 1947. The Muslim of subcontinent sacrifice their wealth honor and life to make Pakistan reality. After the war Muslims was pressed by Hindus and British. the following are the aims and objectives.

1) **Setting up a free Muslim society:** The main goal of making separate nation was to make Muslims free to make Muslim society government and applying their own rules and regulation according to Islams.

2) **Protection from communal riots :** The communal riots takes place every day so the thing was clear after British departure the Hindus will start their game. The Hindu conterminously insisted to make Hindu Raj on India so there will be only the rule of Hindus. So therefore Muslim demanded separate nation.

3) **Social and political development of Muslims :** after war of 1857 the Muslims was scared because the environment was totally change they cannot celebrate freely anything whether its political or any other.

4) **Protection of Two Nation Theory:** The Muslim and Hindus were two totally different nation whether it was by religion environmental caste tradition and having their own culture and history. So it was their right to right for separate entity.

Muslim Unity: The Muslim was shattered specially after khilafat in 20 century. The unity was the basic of Islam due to that Muslims was to unite again. In simple words Muslims demand their nation separate because their condition was getting worst day by day.

Question 2:

What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?

Answer:

Sir syed Ahmad khan was belong to a great and noble family from Delhi. He was born on 17 October 1817. and he was died on 23 march 1898. his father name was Mir mutakki and education was History, Mathematics ,LLB. after his father death he join the company of British services. And he was promoted on higher post. After the war of 1857 the government start anti Muslims activities . sir syed Ahmed khan knows the interest and trust can only be taken only by winning the heart of British government. The Aligarh movement was the 19 century most important thing. it was started to end the racism about Muslims. he was great scholar. He removed all the negative about Muslims and clear the misunderstanding between Muslims and Hindus. Sir syed Ahmad khan want to preserve the separate identity for Muslims. he was great scholar and played a vital role to uplift the educational system for Muslims In India. He did some following things like. setup a journal Tahzib ul ikhlak which contained article about influential Muslims who agreed sir syed Ahmad approach toward education. In 1864 he founded the translation society later to be known as scientist society to trans late English books on science and other subjects to Urdu. He also started an English-Urdu journal to spread the ideas of social reform. he made

educational institute such as muradabad school in 1858, victoria school ghazipur in 1864, Mao high school in 1875. Aligarh Muslims university .

Question 3:

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?

Answer:

Democracy : The democracy is the form of government in which people exercise the authority of government. Who people are and how authority is shared among them. The supreme power is given to the people so they can vote for the person who they want to lead their nation. Because democratic countries have free election.

Advantages:

Democracies give people a chance to become personally involved with their government. Because the government in a democracy is under the control of the people and their voice, then it is up to each individual to decide their fate.

The structure of a democracy works to reduce issues with exploitation.

All government formations are sensitive to exploitation because of the people who get elected into powerful positions. The contrast with democracy is that the authorities are distributed more equally within it

A democracy encourages equality in a positive way.

The structure of a democracy gives every vote an equal amount of weight during an election. This option gives each person the chance to cast a ballot without judgment when they register for this process, providing an opinion that despite their social or economic status.

Disadvantage:

Democracy is ineffective unless voters educate themselves on governing decisions.

A democracy allows an individual to cast a vote either directly or through a preferred representative on the issues that the government must manage. There is no direction as to how voters approach this responsibility.

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

History has taught us that the will of the majority is not always the ethical or moral position that one should take. We have dealt with issues like slavery, discrimination, and gender inequality in the past because the perspective of the those with the most votes say that society deserves to have those elements.

Democracy can encourage mob rule.

People are migrating toward neighborhoods, employment opportunities, and even relationships based on how comfortable they are around other people. The prevalence is to have neighbors and friends who have a like-minded perspective because there is a fear present in democracy of being wrong.

End of the Paper
