Mid Assignment

 Pak Studies

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**Q1. What is ideology and what were the Aims and Objective of creation of Pakistan? What is Ideology?**

An ideology is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual. Very often *ideology* refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture.

**The Aims and Objective of the creation of Pakistan**? The idea of Pakistan was based on the fact that Muslims were a separate nation having their own culture, civilization, customs, literature, religion and way of life. They cannot be merged in any other nation because their philosophy of life based on the principles of Islam. As the Indian Muslims found it difficult to live according to principles of Islam in United India. They were forced to demand a separate homeland to safeguard their vested interested, religious, economic and political. Following factors can be said to be aims and objectives for the establishment of Pakistan:

**Two nation theory:**

The entire freedom movement revolved around two nation theory which became the basis of demand for Pakistan. It meant that the Muslims were a separate nation with their distinct culture, civilization, literature, history religion and social values. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim leader who propounded this theory. In the beginning he was a staunch advocate of Hindu Muslim unity. Later on while observing the prejudice Hindu and congress attitude toward the Muslims, he came forward with his two nation concept and declared that the Muslims were a separate nation Having their own culture and civilization. The division of India and establishment of Pakistan further strengthened the concept of two nation theory.

**Q # 2: WHAT WERE THE EFFORT OF SIR SAYED AHMAD KHAN FOR EDUCATION?**

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Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan made significant strides for accomplishment of his target

So as to bring the British standard and the Muslims closer to one another he compose various books and tracts some of them were Tehqiq-e-lafz-e-Nasara, Tabein-ul-kalam (critique of book of scriptures) and Aligarh institute Gazette.

**1: Establishment of Schools**;

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan took steps to change Muslims attitude towards receiving British education. Sir Syed stressed on that the backwardness of the Muslims was because of lack of modern education. He opened schools at several places and started the scientific society at Ghazi pore in 1863. He also started publishing a magazine called the Aligarh institute Gazette in 1866. This was to introduce modern sciences among the Muslim public.

**2:**  **Establishment of Scientific society**;

 He established an institute by the name of scientific society in which the modern language ENGLISH was translated in URDU so that English should easy for learning by Muslims. This was to introduce modern sciences among the Muslim public.

**3:** **Study of British Education system**;

Sir Syed went to England in 1869. He stayed there for 17 months and observed the system of the British universities. He made a good use of this opportunity by visiting the most prestigious of British educational institution, He made a deep study so the curriculum of these institution and on his return to India established a committee name KHAWASTGARAN-E-TALEEM-E-MUSALMANAAN-E-HIND .and his purpose was established educational institute in India conforming to the British.

**4: Establishment of MAO School;**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan opened the school at Aligarh which became M.A.O (Mohammaden-Anglo Oriental) school in 1875 where English, Modern sciences and as well as Islamic teachings were taught. It was later raised to the status of university in 1920. Following the lead for Sir Syed Ahmad many Muslim high schools and Islamiyah colleges were opened in many big cities of India for Muslim students.

**5:** **Establishment of Muhammadan Educational Conference**;

In 1886 sir Sayed Ahmad khan established ‘Mohammaden Educational Conference’ which was an organization to discuss the problems of the Muslims education in India. This greatly helped the Muslims who started getting good jobs, improved their economic condition and improve their status in the society.
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Q:3 WRITE DOWN ANY FORM OF GOVERNAMENT AND ALSO DESCRIBE WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THAT FORM OF GOVERNAMENT FOR PAKISTAN WHICH YOU HAVE WRITEN?

**Ans:**

Pakistan is naturally is a popularity based parliamentary republic with its political framework dependent on a chosen type of administration. Majority rules system is an arrangement of government where the whole populace or qualified individual from the state have the chance to decide on issue legitimately or send somebody that they choose for settle on those choice for their benefit.

**ADVANTAGES OF DEMOCRACY:**

**1. 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. People can choose to vote in whatever way their morality dictates. Some even give voters the option to not vote if that is what they feel is the best way to express their opinion.

Every ballot is an opportunity to express one’s personal opinion. Whether that voice lands in the majority or not, there is an agreement in a democracy that the tally of the vote stands unless there is a clear moral objection to the outcome. A community won’t object over the failure of a tax levy for a swimming pool, but the judicial system might step in if the people vote to accept a local ordinance that allows slavery.

**2. 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. The ruling documents in this structure create checks and balances to assure that no single person receives supreme power over the legislative process.

Democracies prevent elected officials from ignoring the needs of the general population to help themselves. It challenges them to represent the needs of each community so that everyone receives an equal opportunity to pursue their dreams.

**3. 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. Everything “yes” or “no” counts as one, whether you are rich or poor, own land or not, of express your gender in a specific way.

“Democracy and socialism have nothing in common but one word: equality,” said Alexis de Tocqueville. “But notice the difference; while democracy seeks equality in liberty, socialism seeks equality in restraint and servitude.”

**4. Democracies usually grow faster economically than other forms of government:**
The freedom offered in the structures of democracy allows the general population to seek any result they want. Although legal barriers exist to prevent one person from hurting another, this governing structure grants the freedom to look for different employment opportunities, schools, or even places to live. The choice remains with your voice.

You get an opportunity to seek what you are enthusiastic about in this life. The structure of democracy makes it possible for everyone to stay fruitful with their work because they are always employing their strengths. That is why the gross domestic product of a country which features constitutional arrangements is typically larger.

**5. There is more consistency available in democracy than other government structures:**
There is more unity in the governing process with democracy because the general population holds the right to vote on resolutions. This arrangement can take different styles, but the result is generally the same. Each person gets the chance to express their view at their polling stations by casting a vote. That process allows each community to continue pursuing the specific results that they feel are helpful, or they can switch directions to try something new.The structure of democracy makes it possible for everyone to come together in a way that forms society in ways that are helpful for virtually all people.

**DISADVANTAGES OF DEMOCRACY:**

**1. 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. Although some people will educate themselves on each issue to offer an experienced opinion, there is no requirement to go through all of this work. Someone can turn in a ballot that is a straight-party ticket with no consideration about the individual views or needs.

President Teddy Roosevelt reportedly once said this: “A vote is like a rifle; its usefulness depends upon the character of the user.”

**2. 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. If someone finds themselves outside of the will of the majority more often than not, then it will feel like their vote doesn’t really count for something.

“Majority rule only works if you’re also considering individual rights,” said Larry Flynt. “Because you can’t have five wolves and one sheep voting on what they should all be having for supper.”

**3. Democracy can encourage mob rule:**
People are migrating toward neighbourhoods, employment opportunities, and even relationships based on how comfortable they are around other people. The prevalence is to have neighbours and friends who have a like-minded perspective because there is a fear present in democracy of being wrong. No one wants to be stuck on the outside looking in when it comes to governing. Some states in the U.S. are even becoming polarized as families keep moving to stay within their comfort zone. Democracies encourage mob thinking because every election becomes an “us vs. them” edict.

“Remember,” Will Rogers reportedly warned, “democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhausts, and murders itself. There never was a democracy yet that did not commit suicide.”

**4. The cost of democracy is something that many people don’t realize exists:**
Democracy is one of the least cost-efficient forms of governing that exists today. The time and currency resources that are necessary to conduct an election can cost billions of dollars. Even a local election for city council, mayor, or a school board can cost six figures. The Presidential elections every four years in the United States are measured in the billions. Although it is useful to have the people to have power in their voice, their taxes are what are used to create that opportunity.

“Democracy is the worst form of government,” warned Winston Churchill, “except for all of the others.”

**5. Democracy requires more time to implement changes:**
Centralized government structures can make declarations on rules, regulations, or responses that are not always possible in a democratic structure. Voting requires time to review the information provided by each election. That means processes slow down to the point where it can take several years to create significant changes. There may only be 1-2 legislative bills that come through in an entire session that go beyond the typical budgets, committees, and nominations that officials manage.

It even takes more time at the local level to make decisions with democracy because each referendum must go to the voters. Every decision is up for review potentially. That means there is always a certain level of uncertainty.

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