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Q no.1:what is ideology and what were the aims and objective of the creation of pakistan ?

Ideology:

- The term ideology is a complex phenomena in the study of social science social studies on which a great deal of controversy exists among scholars on its meanings and definition.
- Ideology is a different form of those comprehensive ppterens moral beliefs about man , society and the universe in relation to man and socity.
- Ideology is often understood as a way of thinking about the cultural and movement launches to exploitation of a more dominant social class.

- **An ideology offers an interpretation of the past and an explanation of the present and a vision of the future.**

How ideology emerges ?

- An ideology emerges when people feel strongly that they are being mistreated strongly that they are being mistreated under an existing order , when their status is threatened by fundamental changes occurring in the society , and when the prevailing ideology no longer satisfies them.

Write down Aims and objective of the creation of pakistan :

Pakistan is being on 14th august 1947.the muslim of india had scarifies there wealth honour & life to make a pakistan reality . struggle for attainment of pakistan started very after the war of independence 1857.

Aims and objective of creation of pakistan :

After the war of independence the muslim were greatly pressed by the hindus as well as the british . social , political and economical condition of the muslim were totally changed. That is why they demanded for a separate state of their own . following was the aims and objectives that led to the creation of paksitan

1. Setting up of a free islamic society:

The main objective of the creation of pakistan was to establish a free islamic society having its own identity and government, practicing its own social principles and religion and inviting the muslims of the world, particular and others generally to adopt the islamic way of life.

2. Protection from communal riots:

The communal riots on every other day made it clear that hindus could monopolies the politics after the departure of the british . the lives of muslims could never be safe in the united india .the hindus organization had again and again asserted that hindus raj would be imposed on india after the independence

. so to get rid to get of these atrocities the muslims demanded their separate state.

3. Social and political development of muslims:

After the war of independence 1857, the social environment was totally changed . the muslims were scared of the caste system and other discriminations. They could enjoy neither political nor social liberties, therefore , they preferred to have a separate homeland in which they could live according to the teaching of islam.

4. Protecting of muslim language.

The hindus did the best to replace urdu by hindi.but they did not succeed during british period . if south asia had got freedom without partition the hindu majority could very easily declare hindi, the official and national language . the hindu government could wipe out all signs of muslim culture;therefore the muslim had no choice except putting a demand for pakistan .

5. Establishment of islamic state:

Islam is a complete code of life .the muslim wanted to implement the system practically .this could not be attained in united india therefore ,they passed a resolution and demanded an islamic state in the north east and north west of south asia .

6. Dream of the muslims to get freedom:

Due to the treatment of hindus and british the muslim also wanted to get freedom and established their own govt.in the sub continent because the freedom is right of every nation and the country . for this reason they demanded pakistan .

7. Protection of two nation theory:

The muslim claimed separate nationhood for themselves and they were determined to maintain a separate entity for all time to come.the muslims believe in separate religion, practice different tradition and have their own history and their culture heritage . their claim was absolutely true. It was their right to keep their separate entity alive and to enjoy all human rights.this was not possible in undivided india.

8. Islamic culture and civilization :

Success of congress in election of 1937 and capturing the leadership was an enough proof that the hindus wanted to demolish muslim civilization and culture. Every now and then new intrigue were hatched to destroy the muslim religious value . the breeding of cows and to worship them was the the reckoned culture of hindustan.the hindu community was panning to prevail upon muslims in their customs and ceremonies . the muslim caremonies were interfered whereas the hindus festivals of diwali, lorhis, dasehra were celebrated with great pomp and show.in short, if india where not divided this country would have become a pure hindustate and the next generation of muslims would have been muslim only by name, but it would have been impossible for the musslims to follow islam practically.

9. Muslim unity

Muslims were dispersed in the 20th century especially after the failure of khilafat movement . the muslim wanted to become united again because unity is also the teaching of islam .but the unity of the muslim world cannot be possible without the creation of pakistan .

Q.no2:what were the efforts of sir syed ahmed khan of education?

Ans:the most important movement for the spread of modern education of modern education and social reform among muslims was started by sir syed ahmed khan (1817-1898).he came from a family of nobles of the mughal court .he joined the servies of the east india company as a judicial officer and remained loyal to them during the revolt of 1857,whereas the brittish rulers

regarded the muslims as their "real enemies and the dangerous rival" and followed a policy of discrimination against them.

Sir syed ahmed khan was deeply concerned at the depressing situation of the muslims and raising them from their backwardness became his life long passion and aim. He strove hard to remove the hostility of the british ruler toward the muslims. He appealed to the muslims to return to the original islamic principal of purity and simplicity .he advocated english education for the regeneration of muslims in india.his emphasis on science particularly offended the orthodox muslims .he faced opposition from the orthodox sections of the muslims. However, with courage and wisdom, he overcome these obstacles.

In 1864 he founded the translation society which was later renamed 'the scientific society'.the society was located was aligarh . it publish urdu translation of english books of science and other subjects , and an english-urdu journal for spreading liberal ideas on social reforms. He advocated the removal of many social prejudices that kept the community backward.

His greatest achivement was the establishment of the mohammedan anglo oriental collage(also known as aligarh muslim university)at a aligarh in 1875.in course of time, the collage became the most important educational institution of indian muslims . it provided for education in humanities and sciense throughout english medium and many of its staff member came from england . the collage received support from leading muslim throughout india and the british showed much interest ,both officially anf otherwise in its development.

The m.a.o collage which later become the aligarh muslim university fortered the mofern outlook among the generation of the student that studied there. The movement of muslim awakening associated with syed ahmed khan and m.a.o collage came to be known as aligarh movement . he opposed the congress . he believed, like many other leades at that time that indians were not yet ready to govern themselves and that their interests would be best served by remaining loyal to the british rule.he founded the indian patriotic association with the support of some hindu and muslim leaders to oppose the congress and tried to dissuade teh muslims from joining the congress. He and muslims.

Conclusion

Sir syed ahmed khan was one of the greatest muslim reformed of india.he interpreted quran in the light of modern rationalism and science .he took up the struggle against fanaticism , ignorance, narrow mindedness and bigotry and kaid emphasis on free thinking.

Q no 3: write down the form of government and also describe what are the advantages and disadvantages of that form of government which you have write down?

A federal government is a system of dividing up power between a central national government and local state governments that are connected to one another by the national government. Some areas of public life are under the control of the national government, and some areas are under control of the local governments. For this reason, cop films like to create drama by making the federal government and local government bump heads over who should be investigating the crime at hand. Federal government systems usually have a constitution that specifies what areas of public life the national government will take control over and what areas of public life the state governments will take control over

Advantages of federal government

(1) Reconciliation of local autonomy with national unity:

The main advantage of a federal government is that in a country where there are many diversities and the establishment of a unitary government is not possible, a political organisation can be established through this form of Government. In this type of government, local self-government, regional autonomy and national unity are possible.

(2) Division of powers between the Centre and States leads to administrative efficiency:

With the division of powers, the burden of work on the centre is lessened and the centre has not to bother about the problems of a purely local nature. It can devote its full attention to the problems of national

importance. Because of provincial or regional autonomy, the administration of these areas becomes very efficient.

(3) People take more interest in local and regional affairs:

In a federal government the provinces, regions or the states enjoy separate rights and they have separate cabinets and legislatures. Local governments have also separate rights and the councils elected by the people run the local administration. When elections to the provincial legislatures and local bodies take place, and when the representatives of the people run the local and provincial administration, people take keen interest in the administration.

(4) It gives rise to big states:

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Fifty states of America could not have become so powerful if they had not joined the American Federation. They could also not have enjoyed that prestige in international field, which they enjoy now as a strong nation.

Similarly several Indian princely states could not get any importance in the international field, if they had not joined the Indian Union. They occupy a position of prestige in the international field only because of their partnership in the Indian Union. This is also applicable to the Soviet Union, Brazil, Australia and West Germany.

(5) This system is more advantageous to the smaller states:

This system is more advantageous to smaller states, because they cannot defend themselves independently and establish diplomatic relations with other countries, which entails a lot of expenditure. The expenditure that they incur on their defence is also reduced, if they join together. Fifty states of America could not defend themselves individually. Similar is the case with India and other countries.

(6) Citizenship of Federal Government is more dignified than that of its units:

The citizenship of a federation is more dignified. If we declare ourselves as citizens of Assam, Bengal or the Punjab in foreign countries, it will not be as dignified as is in

declaring ourselves the citizens of India. Similarly, the citizenship of New York or Texas is not as dignified as that of the United States of America.

(7) Distribution of powers checks the despotism of the Central Government:

Division of powers between the states and the centre checks despotism, because the centralization of powers lead to dictatorship. This is the position in India, West Germany, Austria, the United States of America, Australia, Brazil and Canada.

Disadvantages of federal government:

.Federal System is a Source of Weakness for the State

Federalism makes the state weak because there is always a conflict going on between the center and the federating units and as a result of this both the federal government and the federating units suffer. This also results in delays and inefficiency and leads to the weakness of the state.

Federalism Prevents Uniformity of Laws

Federal system prevents uniformity of laws and policies for the countries. The reason for this is that every federal unit remains independent and has the right to adopt any policy or any law. The federal government does not have the authority to interfere in the affairs of the federating unit. The result is that there is as many laws and policies as the number of federating units. This also creates problems for the people who have to go to other provinces from time to time. This is the case with the USA where every state has its own policies and its own laws. This has created a lot of problems for the people of that country.

The Method of Distribution of Powers cannot be Perfect

The method of distribution of powers cannot be perfect for all times. What is of local importance today may become a matter of national importance tomorrow. But unless the constitution is amended (this is something very difficult) the matter cannot be resolved. American constitution came into effect in 1789. Now more than 200 years have passed. Many things have changed including the role of the federal government. But the powers of the federal government remain limited. The result is that there are many fields in which federal government can do many things but it is handicapped because these fields belong to the federating units.

Rigidity of the Constitution is Major Disadvantage of Federalism

The rigidity of the constitution is also an obstacle in the way of the progress of the country because the constitution cannot keep pace with the changes in the society. The method of amendment is very rigid and difficult, so many things, which require prompt and quick action, cannot be done because of the rigidity of the constitution and this, in turn, affects the progress of the whole country.

State cannot Pursue Strong Foreign and Domestic Policies

Under a federal system there cannot be a strong foreign policy because there has to be agreement between the federating units and the federal government on many issues. Generally there is no such agreement and the result is that the federal government cannot follow a strong foreign policy. Similarly in internal affairs also the central government is prevented by the constitution from interfering in the affairs of the federating units. This also creates problems and weakness.

Expensive and Un-economical

Federalism is an expensive and uneconomical system. The reason for this is that there is duplication of the works. This increases the expenditure and results in wastage of time and energy. So it is not suitable for small and or st