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Paper	Pak study / Islmiat.

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Question No 1

Answer:

Q What is ideology and what were the aims and objective of ideology?

Ideology =>

The social or Political Programme of any movement that becomes a collective objective of any nation is called Ideology.

OR

Ideology means such an aim according to which human beings planned about their future.

Aims and objectives of the Creation of Pakistan:-

*1) After the war of Independence the muslims were greatly pressed by the Hindus as well as the British. Social, Political and economical condition of the muslims

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were totally changed. That is why they demanded for a separate state of thier own. Following were the aim and objectives that led to the creation of Pakistan.

1) Setting up of a Free Islamic Society:

The main objectives of the creation of Pakistan was to establish a free Islamic society having its own identity and government. Practicing its own special principles and religions and inviting the muslim of the world, particularly 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 Hindu organization had again

and again asserted that Hindu Raj would be imposed on India after the Independence. So to get rid 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 discrimination. They should enjoy neither political nor social liberties; therefore, they preferred to have a separate home land in which they could live according to the teaching of Islam.

4) Protection of Two Nation Theory:

The Muslim claimed separate nationhood for themselves and they were determined to maintain a separate religion, practice different traditions, and have their own history and their cultural

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heritage. Their claims 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.

5) Establishment of Islamic State:
Islam is complete code of life. The Muslims 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.

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6: Dream of Muslims to get freedom:

* Due to the ill treatment of hindus and British the muslims also wanted to get freedom and established their own Govt. in the sub Continent because the freedom is right of every nation and Country. For this reason they demanded Pakistan.

7: Muslim Unity :->

* Muslim were dispersed in 20th Century especially after the failure of Khilafat movement. The muslim wanted to become united again because unity also the basic teaching of Islam. But the unity of the muslim world cannot be possible with out exaction of Pakistan.

* In short the muslim demanded a separate state only because of their worse condition and to save their national integrity.

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Question No 2

Answer

Aligarh movement ⇒

- ★ Aligarh movement was important Reforms movement of 19th Century.
- ★ It was started to end the socio-religious evils of the muslims society.
- ★ Its founder was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who got a lot of success in his mission.
- ★ He was a liberal and great scholar.
- ★ His movement know as Aligarh Movement because the main center was at Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh.

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Objectives of Aligarh Movement: =>

- * Be loyal to British.
- * Modern Education.
- * Aloofness from Politics.

- * Removed misconception between Hindus and Muslims.
- * Removed misunderstanding between British and Muslims. (There was a communication gap between ruler and ruled ones).
- * Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858, translated into 1873. (Asbab e baghawt e hind).
- * W.W. Hunter Book, Indian Muslims (Disloyal of Britishers).
- * He engaged Britishers in education services. (Lord Lytton)
- * Life of Muhammad by William Mayor (Khutbat e ahmadiya).
- * Pakistan the formative phase (British reaction changed towards Muslim during 1870-1880).

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Alienness of Politics :->

- * To keep Muslims away from agitational politics.
- * Sir Syed tried to preserve separate identity of Muslims.
- * Not to join Congress 1885 by Lord Home
- * Open Competition (self rule demand)
- * Urdu Hindi Controversy (1867)
- * Governor of Banaras (William Shakespeare) now these are the parting of ways.

* Open Competition.

* Concept of two nation theory.

* Urdu Hindi Controversy in Banaras 1867.

* Governor of Banaras said now these are the parting ways.

* K.K. Aziz said about the Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that he was man who molded the circumstance into the favor of Muslims.

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Modern education :=>

- * Muradabad madrasa 1858
- * Scientific Society 1883
- * Ghazipur School 1864.
- * Visited to England 1888
- * Aligarh School 1875
- * Aligarh College 1877
- * All Indian education Conference 1886
- * Aligarh uni 1920.

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Question No 3

Answer

State: =>

Introduction:-

The modern term "state" is derived from the word "status" it was Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527) who first used the term "state" in his writings. His important work is titled as "Prince".

Definition:-

The state is the most universal and most powerful of all social institutions. The state is a natural institution. Aristotle said man is a social animal and by nature he is a political being. To him to live in the state and to be a man were identical.

Element of State:

From the above definition. it is clear that the

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Following are the elements of the state.

Physical bases of the state:

1) Population:-

It is the people who make the state. Population is essential for the state. Greek thinkers were of the view that the population should neither be too big nor too small. According to Plato, the ideal number would be 5040. According to Aristotle, the number should be neither too large nor too small. It should be large enough to be self-sufficient and small enough to be well governed.

Greek thinkers like Plato and Aristotle thinking on the number was based on small city-states like Athens and Sparta. Modern states vary in population. India has a population of 102,70,15,247 people according to 2001 census.

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2) Territory:-

There can be no state without a fixed territory. People need territory to live and organize themselves socially and politically. It may be remembered that the territory of the state includes land, water and air-space.

The modern state differs in the size. Territory is necessary for citizenship. As in case of population, no definite size with regard to extent of area of the state can be fixed. There are small and big states.

Prof. Elliott "territorial sovereignty or the superiority of state over all within its boundaries and complete freedom from external control has been a fundamental principle of the modern state life. India has an area of 32,87,263 sq. km. Approximately India occupies 2.4% of the global area.

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Political bases of the state:

1) Government:-

Government is the third element of the state. There can be no state without government.

Government is the working agency of the state. It is the political organization of the state.

Prof. Appadorai defined government as the agency through which the force of the state is formulated, expressed and realized.

According to C.F. Strong, in order to make and enforce laws the state must have highest authority. This is called government.

2) Sovereignty:-

The fourth essential element of the state is sovereignty.

The word "Sovereignty" means supreme and final legal authority above and beyond which no legal power exists.

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Sovereignty has two aspects:

1) Internal Sovereignty:- It means that the state is supreme over all its citizens and associations.

2) External Sovereignty:- It means that the state is independent and free from foreign or outside control.

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Question NO 4

Answer:

What is culture?

Culture ⇒

Exact meaning of Culture:-

The word culture is derived from the Latin word 'cultura' which means to cultivate and decorate.

Definition of Culture:-

Lenin says that culture is a social inheritance which is transferred from one to another through individual and collective experience.

* Another definition is given by Muller-Lyer who says that culture is an aggregate of achievements and progress.

* Keeping in view the above definition of culture we come to a conclusion that culture

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gives us a sketch and a way of living. This way of living is followed by a whole society and this way is transferred from generation to generation.

*1) Culture is not an individual but a collective task that is followed by a whole society. Collective human behaviours and their collective life experiences are known as culture.

*2) These people living in different regions have specific type of behaviours, cultural and moral values.

Importance of Culture:-

Importance of Culture cannot be denied.

*1) Basis of human development and prosperity lies in culture. Culture is that basic thing which distinguishes a human being from

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an animal.

(2) Every nation has its cultural past which reflects the identity of that nation. The culture heritage moves from generation to generation which is protected and preserved in order to keep the nation identity alive.

3) Culture helps an individual to mould his life according to changing circumstances and person capable to participate in the development of society.

Types of Culture:

These are two types of Culture.

1) Material Culture:-

Material Culture includes those things which are used to fulfill the need of human beings. e.g. houses, roads,

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cars, pen, table etc. it is due to egoism of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortable and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of a person who adopts a culture of a certain society.

2) Non-Material Culture:-

In non material culture we deal with non material culture objects. In this culture we give importance to sound rather than body. For example religion, art, thinking, constitutions, values, behaviours, knowledge and festivals etc. These things are not visible and we cannot touch it.

(*) Pakistan has got its own culture values. The culture of Pakistan has arrived in the sub continent before the formation of Pakistan.

(*) According to Toynbee, simplicity in living science and fine arts

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are important for the development and prosperity of civilization.

(*) Language is the basic thing in culture. In Pakistan Pathan, Panjabi, Balochi, Sindhi, Barawi, Saraki, Kashmiri cultures are famous due to their special names given to them because of their languages.

Pakistan Culture heritage -
Important regions :-

The value of archeology is of far reaching importance in the history of nation. It reflects the panoramic views of the ancient culture and civilization.

(*) The main archeologist sites in Pakistan are Taxilla, the main site of Gandhara and Mohenjodaro and Harappa, the two capital cities of Indus valley civilization of the Indus valley civilization.

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Question No 5 :

Answer:

Government :-

Government is a system of social control under which the right to make laws, and the right to enforce them, is given to a particular group in society. Government power can be held by one individual, a few or a majority.

A little more about government:

Government comes in different forms. The basic law determining the form of government is called the constitution and may be written, as in the United States or largely unwritten, as in Great Britain.

A little more about government:

Modern governments have many jobs including:

* Providing for the security of their

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country.

- * Keeping order
- * Establishing a system of justice so that people are treated fairly.
- * Providing welfare services to those in need.
- * regulating the economy (we'll get to economic systems in a bit!)
- * Establishing educational systems.

In extreme cases of governmental regulation, every aspect of people's life is controlled. This is called totalitarianism.

Forms of Government:

We will be learning about the following forms of government:

Democracy:

Supreme Power is given to the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation.

- * Democratic countries have free elections where all citizens have

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a vote.

Example of Democratic countries
today:

* United States of America

* Philippines