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Pak Studies

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Q1. What is ideology and what were the aims and objectives of the creation of Pakistan?

## INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is an Islamic state which came into being after a lot of struggle and sacrifices. An ideology exists behind the creation of Pakistan, that is the reason why it is known as an "Ideological State". Pakistan is based on an Islamic Ideology, which means - that the foundation of Pakistan is made on the Islamic principles. The basic principle of the Islamic Ideology is that the sovereignty belongs to Allah. The same has been declared by the constitution of Pakistan. Without the ideology it would have been impossible to bring Pakistan into existence and there are some important aims and objectives of creating Pakistan. Before discussing the aims and objectives, it is important to know what "Ideology" means.

## IDEOLOGY:

According to its dictionary meaning Ideology is, "a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy". So, basically an ideology is a set of aims and ideas that directs or shows direction to one's goals, expectations, and actions. In the same way, the Pakistan ideology gave shape to the existence of Pakistan with the help of all

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those aims and ideas that existed behind this ideology.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CREATION OF PAKISTAN:

The Pakistan Ideology is basically concerned with the idea and thinking that Pakistan should be a sovereign state where the Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to their faith, have full religious freedom, have feeling of being an independent nation and lead their lives without being pressurised from other nations like Hindus, in particular. They should have all the resources, which would help them grow as a nation in all areas of life, enhance the Islamic culture and civilization because this was the sole purpose of demanding a separate homeland for the Muslims.

Following are the objectives of the creation of Pakistan:

### 1. Enforcement of the Sovereignty of the God Almighty:

Pakistan is made on the concept that the sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty. The main objective of the demand for Pakistan was the creation of a state where Allah Almighty's supremacy could be enforced and where a government based on the Islamic principles could be instituted. The Quaid-e-Azam said,

"We did not demand Pakistan to acquire a piece of land, but we wanted a homeland where we could introduce Islamic principles."

## 2. Establishment of Islamic Democracy:

Islam provides us with unique and ideal concept of Democracy which is very different from the Western concept. In the Islamic system of Democracy, everyone is equal and no one enjoys a privileged position on the basis of his social status, colour or creed. The Khalifa, the subordinate of God on Earth, strictly follows the principles of Islam and Sunnah in the administration of the State affairs. The Khalifa has dual responsibility, on Earth he is accountable to the people and in the heaven to Allah Almighty. One of the basic objectives of the freedom movement was that the Muslims of the Sub-continent wanted a country where the Islamic Democratic system would be followed. The Muslims demanded Pakistan solely because they desired to live according to the principles of Islam. The Two-Nation Theory, which became the basis of the freedom movement for Pakistan also implied that the Muslims of the Subcontinent wanted to mould their lives in accordance with the principles of Islam. It was because of this reason that the famous slogan, "Pakistan ka Matlab Kya?" "La Illaha Ill Allah" came on everybody's tongue. The Quaid-e-Azam said on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 1948, at Sibi,

"It is my firm belief that our salvation lies in following the golden rules of conduct as given by our great law-giver, the Prophet of Islam. Let us lay the foundations of our democratic system on Islamic ideals and principles. The Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the State affairs shall be guided by mutual consultation."

### 3. Revival of Muslim Image and Identity:

In the United India, the Muslims were dominated by the Hindus in every social field. The Muslims were not in a position to compete with the Hindus because of their backwardness in education and politics. The Hindus had adopted a prejudicial attitude which blocked all channels to prosperity and progress for the Muslims. The national image and identity of the Muslim was in great jeopardy because of the Hindu hatred and antagonism. If the British would have left the country as a United India, the Muslims would have fallen a prey to the permanent Hindu domination. The demand for Pakistan was aimed at protecting the Muslims from Hindu domination and subjugation and also at the revival of the Muslim identity and national image which was in disastrous jeopardy in the United India.

### 4. Protection of Muslim Culture and Civilization:

The Muslims were always a separate nation because of their distinctive cultural values and patterns. They were easily distinguishable from other nations on the basis of their social behaviours. The Muslim culture, civilization and literature were the living and proud symbols of the Muslims identity as a separate and distinct nation. Although, the Muslims lived with Hindus and other nations for centuries, yet they proudly maintained their separate image. The Muslims and other nations of the Subcontinent remained distinct with an emphasis on their separateness. The Hindus

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always desired to crush the Muslims a nation and ultimately to merge them into Hindu society. Several attempts were made by the Hindus to erase the Muslim culture and civilization. Hindi-Urdu controversy, Shuddhi and Sanghathan movements are the glaring examples of the ignoble Hindu mentality. These attempts were aimed at the total elimination of Muslim culture in order to merge it into Hindu Culture and Nationalism.

One of the great objectives of the Pakistan movement was the protection of Muslim culture and to save it from Hindu domination. The Muslims were not prepared to accept Hindu superiority over them. They were very much alive to their sense of supremacy as a separate and distinct nation. In fact this feeling of separateness was the motivating element of the Pakistan movement. The Muslims wanted to give stability to their nationhood which was not possible in the United India under the Hindu Hegemony. The Muslims, therefore, decided to separate themselves from the Hindus in order to safeguard their cultural values.

## 5. Two-Nation Theory:

The entire freedom movement revolved around the 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 cultural and social values. Islam, the religion of the Muslims was based on the concept of Tauheed and, therefore, could not be assimilated in

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any other system or religion. Sir Syed Ahmed 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 prejudiced Hindu and Congress attitude towards 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 creation of Pakistan further strengthened the Two-Nation concept which meant that Pakistan would be a country where Islamic principles would be followed. With the creation of Pakistan, it became possible for the Muslims to mould their lives according to the principles of Islam.

#### 6. Emancipation from the prejudicial Hindu majority:

The Muslims came to India with conquering armies and permanently settled there in the India society, though maintaining their separate identity. The conversion of Hindus to Islam, in the later stages, caused the population of India to undergo a gradual change. With lapse of time, the Muslims came to form one-fourth of the total population of India. The British and the Hindu adopted a cruel policy of mass elimination against the Muslims in order to erase them as a nation and subsequently merge them in the Hindu nationalism. This policy created greater difficulties for the Muslims in their social life. The Congress ministries further strengthened the Muslim suspicions who were now fully convinced that there was no other way than separating themselves from the Hindus in order to avoid total <sup>elimin</sup> ~~emancipation~~ <sup>ation</sup>. The demand for Pakistan was based on this very feeling that the Muslims

should be emancipated from the clutches of the eternal Hindu domination.

### 7. Establishment of a Balanced Economic System:

The economic condition of the Muslims, before partition, was deplorable. The Hindus had monopolised commerce and trade. The Muslims were not in a position to enter in the business and trade because of biased policy of government. After the war of Independence of 1857, the British Government had banned Muslims entry into government service. All high civil and military positions were reserved for the Hindus. The Muslims were considered eligible only for peon's and low ranking jobs. The Government had confiscated estates and properties of the Muslims to punish them for their involvement in the war of independence. The agricultural land was mostly owned by Hindus who fully exploited the Muslim cultivators. The Government policy provided no shelter to the Muslim cultivators. The Government policy provided no shelter to the Muslims for earning their sustenance in a respectable manner.

The major objective of the creation of Pakistan was the establishment of a balanced economic system based on the economic principles of Islam which could ensure a happy and stable economic life to every individual. The demand for Pakistan was motivated by the desire of Muslims to have a homeland of their own where everyone had enough opportunities to earn his sustenance and where every individual was self-sufficient in his economic matters.

The economic system of Islam is based on the

balanced principles which do not permit an individual to keep wealth and economic resources more than one's needs and requirements. By the system of Zakat and Ushr, extra wealth is extracted from the poor and distributed amongst the poorer and more needy persons of the society to maintain economic balance. The Quaid-e-Azam, while inaugurating the State Bank of Pakistan on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1948, said,

"The Bank symbolized the sovereignty of our people in the financial sphere. The western economic system has created many problems for humanity. The Western economic system would not help in setting up a workable economic order. We should evolve an economic system based on Islamic concept of justice and equality."

## CONCLUSION:

To conclude, it can be said that <sup>an</sup> ideology is a motivating force for a nation, which is striving hard to bring stability and homogeneity to its nationhood. It provides the cement-binding base to the scattered groups in a society and brings them closer to each other on a common platform. The Pakistan ideology is based on the ideals of the Islamic system. It was a reaction to the Hindu and British exploitation of the Muslims of the subcontinent. It was a revolt against the prevailing system of India where the Hindu Nationalism was being imposed on the Muslims and their culture. It contained a strategy to save the Muslim culture from total elimination.



## EFFORTS OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN FOR EDUCATION:

After the war of Independence, the condition of the Muslims of India was very miserable as the British fell more on Muslims than on Hindus. They held the Muslims responsible for all the wrongs and the war held because of their harsh and rude behaviour. After 1857, the Muslims emerged as a backward nation. They were illiterate and hopelessly ignorant in every walk of life. Sir Syed had realized that Muslims were lagging behind in the education because of their conservative approach towards the English and modern knowledge. He felt that the present condition of the Muslims shall not improve unless they received English education to compete with the Hindus. Sir Syed started a movement in order to give respectable position to Muslims in society as they had in past, this movement is known as the Aligarh Movement. The main focus of the Aligarh movement was :

- Loyalty to British Government.
- Modern western education for the Muslims to compete with Hindus.
- To keep away the Muslims from politics.

Sir Syed's Aligarh movement was based on a two-fold programme for the Muslims renaissance which included modern education for the Muslims and cooperation with the British government. He persisted to it even in the face of extreme opposition from the conservative elements. The

Q2. What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for Education?

## INTRODUCTION:

Syed Ahmed bin Muttaqi Khan commonly known as Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was an Indian Muslim pragmatist, social reformist, historian, and philosopher of the nineteenth century. He was born on October 17, 1817, in Delhi and started his career as a Civil servant. Sir Syed was a member of a noble family and got his early education from his maternal-grandfather Khwaja Farid-ud-Din, who was for eight years, Prime Minister at the Mughal Court. Khwaja Farid was a distinguished scholar and the only mathematician in his days.

Sir Syed received education in Holy Quran, Arabic and Persian literature. He also acquired excellence in history, mathematics and medicine. His mother was a very wise lady who trained Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in various subjects. With the guidance he received in his family, Sir Syed developed a profound love for learning which enabled him to guide his people in the intellectual and political fields.

Khan laid the foundation of modern scientific education in undivided India and was one of those early pioneers who recognised the critical role of education in the empowerment of the poor and backward Muslim community. Besides his uncountable efforts for the Education sector, he is famously known for being the Architect of "The Two-Nation Theory". The famous historical movement known for its educational and political aspects called the Aligarh Movement was launched by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

next vital step for the uplift of the Muslims, he considered was the acquisition of modern knowledge by the Muslims, ~~of~~ India to prepare them for taking due place in the Indian society. Modern education, he felt, was very essential to equip the Muslims to compete with the Hindus. He told the people that Hindus progressed because they were well advanced in education. Sir Syed removed the misunderstanding of the people created by the Ulema (orthodox and conservative) and declared that it was not against the teachings of Islam to acquire English Education.

## PROMINENT SERVICES IN EDUCATIONAL SECTOR :

Following are some of the well-known and prominent services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for the Educational uplift of the Muslims:

1. The Islamic reformist began to prepare the roadmap for the <sup>laying</sup> foundation of a Muslim university by starting various schools.
2. He founded the scientific society in 1863 to instill a scientific temperament into the Muslims and to make the Western knowledge available to Indians in their own language.
3. It published Urdu translations of English books on science and other subjects and an English-Urdu journal for spreading liberal ideas on social reforms.

4. The Aligarh Institute Gazette, an organ of the Scientific Society, was launched in March 1866 and succeeded in reforming the ideas of the general Muslim population of North Indian men and women alike.
5. In 1875, Khan founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (MAO) college in Aligarh and patterned the college after Oxford and Cambridge universities that he had visited on a trip to England. His objective was to build a college in line with the British education system but without compromising the Islamic values.

## CONCLUSION:

To sum it up, it can be said that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan believed that the cure of Muslims' problems is only education and unless and until Muslims get education, they will remain backward in every sphere of life. Thus, Sir Syed did his best, through the Aligarh movement, for the Muslim cause, and took the support of British by showing loyalty to them and also akef the Muslims from the Indian National Congress.

Q3. Write down about any form of government and also describe what are the advantages and disadvantages of that form of government for Pakistan?

### INTRODUCTION:

Majority of the developed states are ruling their states with the Presidential form of government. The prime example is United States of America, Russia, China, France etc. The Parliamentary system is mostly used in third world countries. The Presidential or Parliamentarian system are ways to run the democratic system. Specifically discussing the form of government and system to run the government in Pakistan, it is the Parliamentary system.

### PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

According to the Wikipedia:

"A parliamentary system or parliamentary democracy is a system of democratic government / governance of a state where the executive derives its democratic legitimacy from its ability to command the confidence of the legislature, typically a parliament, and is also held accountable to that parliament."

In simple words, a parliamentary system of government means that the executive branch of government has the

direct or indirect support of the Parliament. This support is usually shown by a vote of confidence. The relationship between the executive and the legislature in a parliamentary system is called responsible government.

## ADVANTAGES OF PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM:

In general, the majority of the world's established democracies use parliamentary system. Parliamentary system has proved most successful in countries having developed two-party system.

Parliamentary system of the government has placed more and more emphasis on power of the Parliament. The main emphasis is on the centre of the power. Parliament becomes the main focus and the institution of Prime Minister has been getting more and more importance.

Cabinets in Parliamentary system are usually drawn from members of the elected legislature; parliamentary government enables the inclusion of all political elements represented in the legislature including minorities in the Executive.

Cabinet comprising a coalition of several different parties are a typical feature of many well-established parliamentary democracies.

In most governments, the parliamentary system can change the floor of the legislature without recourse to a general election, advocates of Parliamentarism point to its flexibility and capacity to adapt to changing circumstances as a strong benefit.

By making the executive dependent, at least in theory

upon the confidence of the legislature, parliamentary systems are said to foster greater accountability on the part of the government of the day towards the people's representative.

Proponent argues that this means that there is not only greater public control over the policy-making process, but also greater transparency in the way decisions are made.

### DISADVANTAGES OF PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM:

Parliamentary systems are inherently less accountable than Presidential ones, as responsibility for decision is taken by the collective cabinet rather than a single figure.

This is especially problematic when the driver coalition from the government (executive), as it becomes increasingly difficult for electors to establish who is responsible for a particular decision and make a retrospective judgement as to the performance of the government.

Some parliamentary systems are typified by shifting coalition of different forces, rather than disciplined parties. Under such circumstances, governments are often weak and unstable, leading to a lack of continuity and direction in public policy.

Many parliaments in practice provide a very weak legislative check on government because of the degree of party discipline, which means that a slim parliamentary majority can win every vote on every issue in the parliament. In such cases, parliamentary government can lead to almost complete winner take-all result.

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## CONCLUSION:

To conclude, it can be added that the parliamentary form of government suits Pakistan due to its Federal nature. It is high time to eliminate weaknesses, if any from the existing parliamentary system and to focus on more urgent issues of governance and economy, which matter to the lives of the masses.