# Pak studies exam

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

**Ideology**

The system of ideas that need to explain to the world and to change it, ideology sometimes refers to political beliefs or any particular culture. Human being plan about the future through ideology.

**Aims and objectives of creation of Pakistan**

The main objective of creation of Pakistan was to establish a free Islamic state. Muslims were greatly pressed by Hindus and even british after the war of independence. There economic value was been changed, muslims wanted there own identity government, and practicing there own culture and religion

Following were the aims and objectives that led to creation of Pakistan were

1. **ENFORCEMENT OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE GOD ALMIGHTY:** the Islamic state is built up on the concept of the sovereigns of the GodAlmighty. The major aim of the demand of Pakistan was he establishment of a state where Allah’s supremacy could be enforced. Quad-e-Azam said that we want a state where we could introduce Islamic principles
2. **PROTECTION FROM COMMUNAL RIOTS**  in Asia the main reason of these objectives were to break the cage made by British and hindus. The muslim of subcontinent sacrifice there wealth and honour to make Pakistan reality, the muslims were never save in india.the hindu organisation made it clear that in india Hindus would be the majors, and hindu extremists were totally against Muslims the reason they wanted new land
3. **SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIM :** islam has given an ideal concept of democracy which is unique where no one should given superior position according to there social status everyone is equal in islam, and every has right to speak. The main objective of the subcontinent was that they wanted a country with democratic system. Quad-e-Azam concept stated that *“we have to fight a double edged battle, one against the hindu congree and the British imperalist both of them being capitalist. The muslims demand Pakistan where they could rule according to their own code of life and according to their own culture growth, tradition and Islamic state “*
4. **PROTECTION OF MUSLIM LANGUAGE** : the situation provoked Muslims to stand for themselves when the opposition by the hindus towards the urdu language made it clear that hindus were not ready to accept urdu as an official language. Hindus made it clear that hindi should be the official language in place of Urdu and they started movement in banaras in which they demanded the replacement of Urdu with hindi
5. **PROTECTION OF TWO NATION THEORY** sir syed Ahmed khan was the first leader who pronounced this theory. For first he was the strong believer of hindu Muslim unity, but after observing the hindus and Congress attitude towards Muslims, he came forward with two nation theory. Muslims believed in separate religion they were separate entities, they can’t live together with distinctive culture, religion, and social lifes. They deserve there human rights which is not possible under hindu rule
6. **SETTING UP OF TRUE ISLAMIC SOCIETY** islam shows equality, justify, brotherhood but being under hindu rule for years, muslims intentionally or unintentionally ignored these principles that’s why they were in real need of Islamic establishment which was not possible in united india so that’s why they passed a resolution and demanded an islamic state in North west and North East of SouthAsia
7. **ECONOMIC SYSTEM** after the war of independence the muslims were not allowed to work in government services. Tha Muslims were not able to get proper education, there were lack of education system for Muslims where on the other hand hindus education and jobs had standard
8. **DREAM OF FREEDOM**  every nation have dream of becoming the powerful state but Muslims just wanted at that time to get freedom from hindus, due to hindus biased programs and hindus had adopted a prejudicial attitudes which blocked all channels to prosperity and progress for Muslims. Hindus were dominated and there was no future of Muslims in subcontinent

*Q2. What were the efforts of sir syed Ahmed khan for education?*

**Sir syed Ahmed khan**

Sir syed Ahmed khan was born in oct 17,1817 in delhi belonged to a family which held prominent positions in the reign of mughal emperor. Sir syed realised that Muslims are in there worst condition the best way to cure is to give modern education. Therefore he did his best and insure that every Muslim gets education to uplift their poor state, he planed the education system in well manner

**EFFORTS IN EDUCATION SYSTEM**

1. **MADRASSA IN 1859:** sir syed Ahmed khan laid a foundation of a madrassa( muradabad panchayaity madrassah) in muradabad in 1858. This educational system incorporates with scientific along with religious subjects. Students were taught Urdu Persian Arabic and English.
2. **SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY :** sir syed Ahmed khan was transferred from muradabad to ghazipur. In 1862 Syed formed a Translation Society which used to translate the scientific books of English and other European languages into Urdu and Hindi.The books were mainly donated to the Society by different Indian as well as foreign gentlemen.and established a scientific society in 1863 later shifted to aligarh in 1866. Scientific society issued the journal in which misinterpretation between Muslim and hindus were cleared
3. **GHAZIPUR SCHOOL :** sir syed established first modern Victoria school at ghazipur 1864. In this school besides five languages (English, Urdu, arabic, Persian, sanskrit) were also taught
4. **ENGLAND VISIT :** he visited educational institutes in England with his son in 1868 and was impressed a lot specially with Cambridge University, and as a result he was able to create an idea to establish institutions in india. for this purpose he toured a cross the country for collection of funds because he wanted the establishment of college
5. **MOHAMMEDAN ANGLO ORIENTAL SCHOOL :** in 1875 to create a model for the people around he firstly formed school
6. **ALIGARH COLLEGE:** later on in 1877the school was upgraded to college level and was inaugurated by lord lytton. These were mostly for Muslims awakening. In this college Western and Eastern languages were offered
7. **ALL INDIAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES : IN** 1886 the conference was made to spread the educational programme in Muslims, its branches were established in cities and towns to report on the educational needs of the community, to spread the message far and wide the conferences were held in different town and gather and solve critical problems and try to improve the status of education
8. **ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY:** in 1920 the Muhammedan anglo oriental college become Aligarh Muslim University after the death of sir syed Ahmed khan. He firstly established madrastul uloom musalmanan-e-hind in 1857 which later became Muhammaden anglo oriental college. The main campus of this AMU is in the city of Aligarh

*Q3. 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*?

***MONARCHY GOVERNMENT :*** monarchy government proclaim an hereditary chain, a person announced as the king or ruler of a state called as monarchy but then after his fall or death anyone from his family would be allowed to take his place. Monarchy government is predictable, laws has been made already, the monarchies position are been line up, so there is no competition. Sometimes you can announce by yourself or by election but that’s very rare

Constitution monarchy is very common Nowadays in which the King and Queen have limited powers and they have prime minister to rule over government

Some are the advantages and disadvantages of monarchy government

**ADVANTAGES OF MONARCHY GOVERNMENT**

1. ***Leadership stability*** this government is for life time, no elections take like the other government form takes place, typically the government remains in peace but sometimes by the bad intentions of other party members they have to go through crises but still better than other government houses. The country remain united
2. ***Reduced the corruption :*** monarchy can not gain or get anything from the government. It is the life time tenure for them, they want to maintain their image. And due to royalty there is no greed or lust for money. And public can never tolerate curropt politician.
3. ***Savings from no elections :***when the election happens in other countries billion of dollars gets wasted eg in the United States the Presidential elections cost more than 2 billion dollars unnecessary but in the monarchy government the king would select from his hereditary and solve the issue without wasting money and time
4. ***Non partisan*** the monarch’s are born leaders they don’t have to stand in elections like other government leaders, royalty has been given to them, smooth trasfer of power occur no violence, no competition, less gap, quick work, no agendas, no bad functioning the other monarch gets ready to take his place
5. ***Strong defence :*** in monarchy government no one can just appointed as a king until they have power and a lot of land. They have strongest defensive army, and great protocal

**DISADVANTAGES OF MONARCHY GOVERNMENT**

1. ***Competency not guaranteed :***no one gives the guarantee that the upcoming ruler is fond of rulership, with born leadership there comes thousands of responsibility which is far difficult from the education taken by themselves.winning the leadership by your own hardwork is easier then to be force on something
2. ***Class discrimination :***  in every government, class distinct occur but in the monarchy government everything just becomes partial,wealth comnects power. The rights of poor are no where to be seen. Even right of voting are only to be given to the powerful wealthy families
3. ***No independent justice :*** the final judiciary has been made you can not change any of the rules even if you are right and you want to do justice still you can’t make changes in judiciary, until any separate system does not make
4. ***Monarchies supported by local tax*** in the whole government system, the tax payed by the local will be the source of Subsistence for the government, may be president’s personal residence may include
5. ***Monarchy government direction remain same :*** the public was never given importance in the government, they had no right to speak their point of view on the government even if the ruler doesn’t match there expectations and spread cruelty they can’t change the monarchy until the ruler or group of ruler wants.

**SOURCE : INTERNET ( historyPakistan.com, slideshare.Net), BOOK AND NOTES**

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