

# IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

## Pak-Studies

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Question 1

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

Answer

### **Ideology:**

When certain people of a society agree to achieve any objective it gives birth to any ideology.

### **Ideology of Pakistan:**

Before the establishment of Pakistan the national aim of the Muslims of south Asia was establishment of such a state where they can live freely.

The collective thinking which lead them in this aim was that Muslims are separate and unique nation from hindus. Therefore they must have their own separate homeland.

### **Aim & Objectives of the Creation of Pakistan:**

After the war of Independence the Muslims were greatly pressed by the Hindu as well as the Birth Social political and economic condition of the Muslims were totally changed. That is why they demanded for a separate state of their own.

The Following was the Aims and objectives that led to the creation of Pakistan.

#### **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, particularly and other generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

## **2. Protection from Communal Riots:**

The communal Riots in every other day made it clear that the Hindu could monopolies the politics after the departure of The British. The Lives of Muslim could never be safe in the united India the Hindu organizations 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 & Political Development of Muslims**

After the war of Independence 1857, die 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 teachings of Islam.

## **4. Protection of Muslim Language**

The Hindus did the best to replace Urdu by Hindi but they did not succeed during British period. If South Asia has 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 Muslims had no choice except putting a demand for Pakistan.

## **5. Protection of Two Nation Theory**

The Muslims claimed separate nationhood for themselves and they were determined to maintain a separate entity for all times to come. The Muslims believe in separate religion, practice different tradition, and have their own history and their cultural 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.

## **6. 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 resolution and demanded an Islamic state in the North East and North West of South Asia.

## **7. Setting up of a true Islamic Society:**

Islam upholds the golden principles of freedom, justice, brotherhood and equality but living for centuries with the Hindu community, the Muslims were gradually ignoring, consciously or consciously these principles. Islam give guidance for individual as well as collective life. It has its

own principles such as ban on usury, gambling, to refrain from all unlawful means of income and expenditure.

## **8. 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 Government in the subcontinent because the freedom is right of every nation and the country. For this reason they demanded Pakistan.

Source: <https://nation.com.pk/26-Jun-2018/objective-of-creation-of-pakistan-highlighted>

## **Question 2**

### **What were the Efforts of sir Syed Ahmed Khan for Education?**

#### **Background:**

In 1838, Syed Ahmed entered the service of East India Company and went on to become a judge at a Small Causes Court in 1867, retiring from 1876. During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, he remained loyal to the British Raj and was noted for his actions in saving European lives.

After the rebellion, he penned the booklet *The Causes of the Indian Mutiny* – a daring critique, at the time, of British policies that he blamed for causing the revolt. Believing that the future of Muslims was threatened by the rigidity of their orthodox outlook, Sir Ahmad began promoting Western-style scientific education by founding modern schools and journals and organizing Islamic entrepreneurs.

In 1859, Syed established Gulshan School at Moradabad, Victoria School at Ghazipur in 1863, and a scientific society for Muslims in 1864. In 1875, founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, the first Muslim university in Southern Asia. During his career, Syed repeatedly called upon Muslims to loyally serve the British Raj and promoted the adoption of Urdu as the lingua franca of all Indian Muslims. Syed critiqued the Indian National Congress.

Syed maintains a strong legacy in Pakistan and among Indian Muslims. He strongly influenced other Muslim leaders including Allama Iqbal and Jinnah. His advocacy of Islam's rationalist (Mu'tazila) tradition, and at broader, radical reinterpretation of the Quran to make it compatible with science and modernity, continues to influence the global Islamic reformation. Many universities and public buildings in Pakistan bear Sir Syed's name.

Aligarh Muslim University celebrated its 200<sup>th</sup> birth centenary with much enthusiasm on 17 October 2017. Former President of India Pranab Mukherjee was the chief guest.

### **Efforts of sir Syed Ahmed Khan for education (Specifically):**

In 1864, he founded the Translation Society, later known as the Scientific Society, to translate English books on science and other subjects into Urdu. He also started an English-Urdu journal to spread the ideas of social reform. In 1869, he visited England and after his return, established the Mohammedan Anglo- Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.

Source: <https://www.toppr.com/ask/question/what-was-the-main-contribution-of-sir-syed-ahmad-khan-in-the-field-of-education/>

### Question 3

Write down any form of Government and also describe what are the advantages and the disadvantages of that form of government for Pakistan which you have written.

#### **Answer:**

There many forms of governments all over the world. ie

- Democracy
- Theocracy
- Dictatorship
- Transitional
- Monarchy

## **Monarchy:**

A monarchy is a form of government where the individual or group of people in power are determined through bloodlines. Specific rules are in place that dictate who can be named the ruler of the state in a monarchy. Most are ruled by kings or queens, but some allow for a group of nobles to be the head of the government as well.

### **Advantages of this type of government in Pakistan:**

#### **1: It can be cheaper to run a monarchy**

In Pakistan every five years there is an election, and every election is spent heavily by politicians all over the country with their advertisement costs, seating and stage costs, the food and

beverage costs of the attendees, money which should have been spent elsewhere on the public's improvement of daily lives.

While in monarchy the crown is just transferred to the heir with no costs other than the cost of the coronation of the new king or queen. So in the same respect Pakistan could save billions of rupees this way.

## **2: The transfer of power tends to be smoother**

during the transfer of power in a monarchy, there are fewer complications. Even when the ruler decides to abdicate their position, a successor has already been named and can immediately assume their duties

if such were the course of government in Pakistan, there won't be a need for assemblies and senates for the selection of leaders which takes time, time that is necessary to run the government. Elsewise a lot of time that should be spent on public ruling is lost.

## **3: It can be a more efficient form of government**

because decisions run through the ruling class, and often through a specific individual, a monarchy is more efficient than most other forms of government. Instead of a massive bureaucracy and lots of red tape to navigate to get laws passed or benefits authorized, one decision can be made that decrees everything that needs to be done for society.

In such cases the passing of law by the senate and the assemblies of Pakistan, which is duly necessary to pass on time, sometimes take months to pass on to the public law of Pakistan.

Therefore in a monarchy Pakistan could be served with laws and rules with immediate effect just by the signature of the King or the Queen of the country.

## **Disadvantages of a Monarchy for Pakistan:**

### **1: It is difficult to change the direction of a country under a monarchy**

because only one family or one "noble" group is allowed into the ruling class under the structure of a monarchy, it becomes difficult for the people to direct a change in what happens in their society. Unless the ruler or group of rulers agrees, there is no way for the average person to create change. The public has no voice, which means a selfish or power-hungry monarch could create instant and long-term oppression.

Therefore in Pakistan if Monarchy was the form of government, the news agency and the media would not have the freedom of speech they needed to serve righteously for the oppressed, the poor and the people done wrong with

the ruler class would break the rules with no fear of repercussions.

## **2: Tyranny is easier to form in the structure of a monarchy**

although tyranny can form under any structure of government, it is easier to form within the structure of a monarchy. Many governments attempt to balance the powers of a monarchy between multiple groups, but a ruler that is determined to be cruel and unreasonable can dictate that all powers funnel through them. Sometimes referred to as a dictatorship, autocracy, or despotism, great harm can occur when it is present. Mao Zedong, in power for 34 years in China, is responsible for up to 75 million deaths.

If such were the case in Pakistan, a cruel king or queen and their families could cause great cruelty and corruption with nothing to keep them accounted for, the ruling class would be treated differently than the middle or lower class with no humane treatment given to them. The judge of this type of government is not the supreme court of Pakistan, but rather the supreme leader which is in this case the king or queen and their nobles.

## **3: Class discrimination is more prominent**

Every society has socioeconomic classes. In a monarchy, they tend to be more pronounced. Wealth is directly associated with power. If one has no wealth, then there is no chance to provide influence. In other government structures, those who have no wealth would still have the opportunity to vote and have their vote be equal to any other vote.

Such type of government would not be sustained in Pakistan, where the people are free willed to do so as they please, the right to vote and the freedom of speech is the right of every human, which is not a part of monarchy.

## **Conclusion:**

If monarchy was the form of government in Pakistan, there would be riots and unrest on a daily basis by the freedom fighters and the people who rebelled their government because of oppressions and severity in punishments.