



Iqra National University

MID TERM ASSIGNMENT

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IDEOLOGY:

Ans 1:- An ideology is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group of an individual... very often ideology refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture..

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:

•The ideology of Pakistan took shape through an evolutionary process.

•Historical experience provided the base;

Allama Iqbal gave it a philosophical explanation.

Quaid-i-Azam translated it into a political reality.

And the constituent assembly of Pakistan by

Passing objectives resolution in march 1994,gave it legal sanction.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN AND DIFFERENT SCHOLARS

Ideology of Pakistan is define by the different sociologist as...

1 • syed Ali Abbas

• syed ali abbass former professor of history defined ideology of Pakistan as.

• Ideology of Pakistan and ideology of Islam have some meaning .Actually ideology of Pakistan is the practical shape of the teachings of islam..

2 • DR. Aslam syed

• Dr.Aslam syed defined the ideology of Pakistan as.

Ideology of Pakistan is the name of molding of individual and collective lives according to Islam and also of saving from conflicting ideology.”

3 • Allama Allaud-Din-siddiqui

A well know scholar Allama

Allaud-Din-siddiqui defined ideology of pakistan as.

Ideology of Pakistan is the name of implementation of islamic principles on persons.On be stronger than the strongest forces here...

QUAID-E-Azam AND IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

- Jinnah played a decisive role in articulating the muslim demands and pursuing these faced strong opposition from the hindus and the British.
- He started his political career in 1906 joining the Indian national congress.
- He was elected to the legislative council in 1909 and in 1913 he also joined the all india muslim league (AIML).
- Now he was member of both the political parties. Heaving this disagreement with gandhi on the issue of swaraj(self rule).
- Jinnah resigned from the congress in 1920.
- His early effort to promote Hindu-Muslim unity were materialized when the luck know pact (1916) was signed.
- The Hindus accepted the Muslim demands.
- Separat Electorate
- One-third seats in central egislature
- protection of minority rights.

• 1 FOUNDATION OF MUSLIM NATION

- Once Qaid-I-Azam said,
- Pakistan came into being the very day when the 1st hindu became a muslim

• ISLAM IS A COMPLETE CODE OF LIFE

• Spiritual Life

- pray, charity, fasting
- True faith in Allah
- Humanity

• Intellectual LIFE

- knowledge based faith in Allah
- Research for evidence
- quran is a source of legal thinking

• ECONOMICAL LIFE

- Earning is duty
- individual benefits
- principal of islamic economy

- Man is a trustee
- PERSONAL LIFE
- purity and cleanliness
- proper clothing
- proper behavioral relation...

3 • ELIMINATION OF DIFFERENCES

• On 21 March 1948 while addressing the people in dhaka and said,

I want not to see you to talk as a sindi

Balochi , punjabi , bengali.and what is the fun of saing

That we are punjabi, sindhi are Pathan ?

We are muslim.

• Allama IQBAL AND IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

• Iqbal focus on the conditions of the Indian muslims.

• Islam can salvag the muslims.

• Islam has always saved muslims.

• Islam is living and denamic that can meet modern challenge.

• Islam to help them to overcome their.

- Internal discord and enable them to meet internal challenges.
- With spiritualism based derived from Islam


CONCEPT OF TWO NATION THEORY

- In the light of the history of subcontinent
Quid-I-azam argued that muslim have never been minority.

The are a perfect nation and have to right the establish an independent state in those areas where they are in majority.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CREATION OF PAKISTAN

- Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947.
- The muslims of the subcontinent sacrificed their wealth honour and life to make Pakistan in reality.
- Struggle for attainment of Pakistan started shortly After the war of independence (1857).
- After the war of e dependence the muslims Were Greatly pressed by the hindus as well as the British.



• social political and economical conditions of the muslims ware totally changed which further emphasized on the need of a separat homeland.

• SETTING UP OF A FREE ISLAMIC SOCIETY

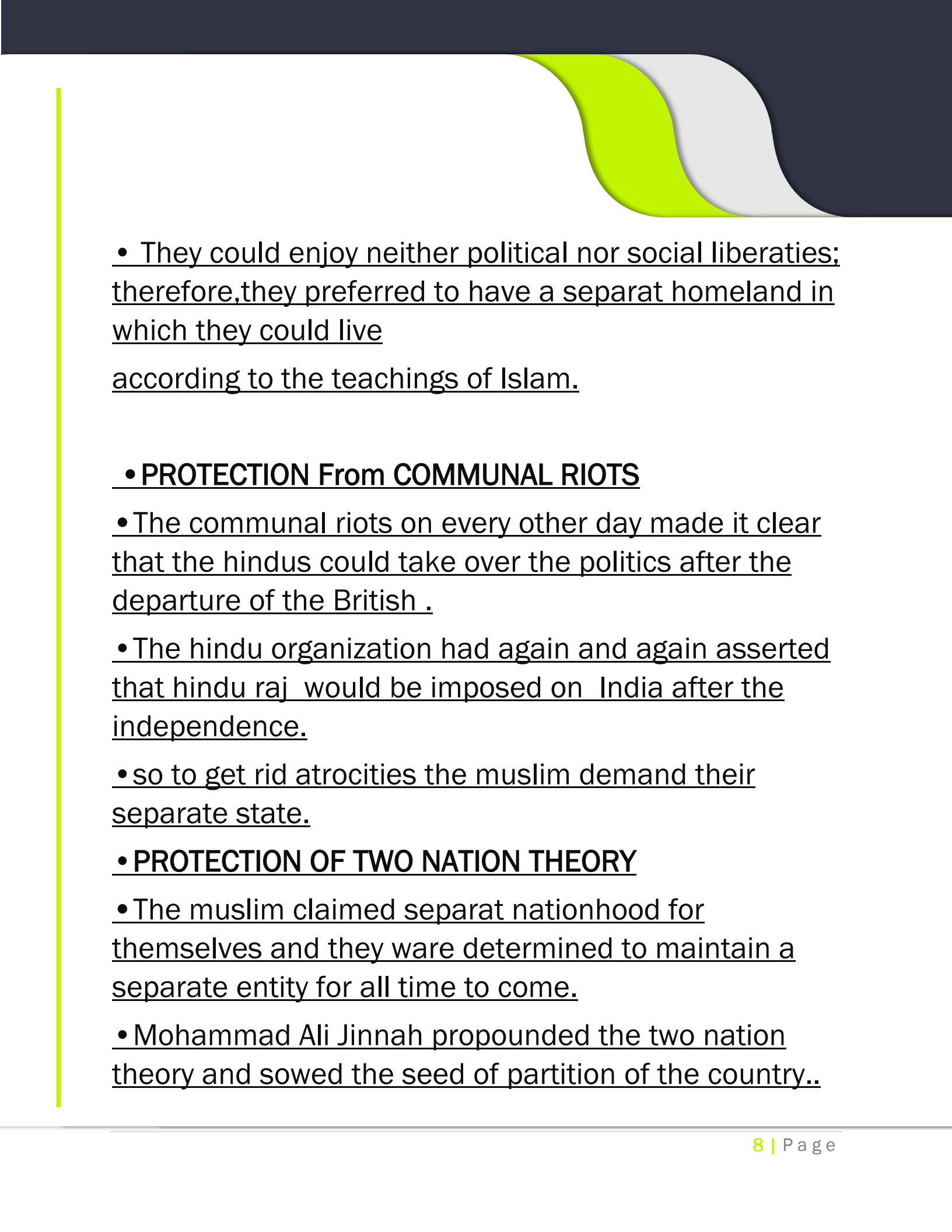
• The main objective of the creation of Pakistan was establish a free islamic society having it own identity and government.

• To practice its own social principle and religion and inviting the Muslims of the world, particularly and other generally to adopt the islamic way of the life.

• SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIM

• After the Ware of independence 1857 the social environment was totally changed •

• The Were scared of the caste system of Hindus And other discrimination.



- 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.

• PROTECTION From COMMUNAL RIOTS

- The communal riots on every other day made it clear that the Hindus could take over the politics after the departure of the British .

- The Hindu organization had again and again asserted that Hindu Raj would be imposed on India after the independence.

- so to get rid of atrocities the Muslims demand their separate state.

• PROTECTION OF TWO NATION THEORY

- The Muslims claimed separate nationhood for themselves and they were determined to maintain a separate entity for all time to come.

- Mohammad Ali Jinnah propounded the two nation theory and sowed the seed of partition of the country..

• 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 west of South Asia.

• DREAMS OF MUSLIM TO GET FREEDOM

• Due to the ill treatment of hindus and British the muslim also wanted to get freedom and established here own government.in the sub continent because the freedom is right of every nation.

• 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 basic teaching of islam.

But the unity of the muslim world cannot be possible without the creation of Pakistan.

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN:

Q2: THE effort of sir syed ahmed khan for education. he his legacy is a complicated one — he was a “loyal servant” of the British administration before the revolt of 1857. He even penned a pamphlet titled The Causes of the Indian Revolt to explain the reasons of the revolt from a “native perspective”. However, witnessing the near annihilation of the Muslim elites prompted Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to take up the case of Muslims and his life-long journey as an Islamic reformer and educationist is a testament to his dedication.

Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded in 1875 by Sir Syed, initially as a primary school, with the intention of taking it to a college level institution, known as Muhammedan Anglo Oriental Collegiate School. Its given Urdu name was Madrasatul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind. It started operations on Queen Victoria's 56th birthday, 24 May 1875.

HISTORY

It was established as Madrasatul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind in 1875, and after two years it became Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. The Anglo-Indian statesman Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the predecessor of Aligarh Muslim University, the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College, in 1875 having already established two schools. These were part of the movement of Muslim awakening associated with Syed Ahmad Khan which came to be known as Aligarh Movement. He considered competence in English and "Western sciences" necessary skills for maintaining Muslims' political influence, especially in Northern India. Khan's image for the college was based on his visit to Oxford and Cambridge and he wanted to establish an education system similar to the British model.

Sir Syed nursed the institution at a time when English education was a taboo. Intermediate classes were started in 1878, and in 1881 B.A. degree classes were added. In 1881, a civil service preparatory class was started for aspiring students. In 1887, it began to prepare students to enter Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee.

In the beginning, the college was affiliated with the University of Calcutta for the matriculation examination but became an affiliate of Allahabad University in 1885. In 1877, the school was raised to college level and Robert Bulwer-Lytton, 1st Earl of Lytton

Sir Syed said that their intention was to establish a university. It was the predecessor of Aligarh Muslim University.

Q3:- UNITARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

Definition

it is a system of governing where virtually all of the power is located within a centralized government structure. The government itself rules as a single entity. It has the authority to delegate certain powers to certain people or locations without losing the authority to override the delegated authority at any time.

It is able to rule over an entire society because it has the authority to create or remove divisions that are necessary at any given time. Unless specifically granted, no one has the authority to challenge the creation or removal of any division, nor are they allowed to challenge the overall authority of the government itself.

A unitary government is one of the most common ruling structures that humanity utilizes. As of 2018, more than 150 different countries use some form of a unitary government at some level.

There are many advantages and disadvantages of a unitary government to consider. Here are some of the most important key points.

ADVANTAGES OF A UNITARY GOVERNMENT:

1: UNITARY GOVERNMENT CAN EASILY REPLICATE:

Because the government is centralized in a unitary structure, it can place satellites at virtually any location very quickly. This makes it possible for every citizen to have access to government resources. At the same time, the actual authority of the government is maintained without difficulty because the local satellite has the exact same authority as the centralized location. This creates infrastructure, which creates stability, and that makes it possible for the government to fulfill its obligations to its people.

2: UNITARY GOVERNMENT ALSO CREATE SOICETAI UNITY:.

There are fewer pockets of political polarization that can be found in a unitary government structure compared to other forms of government. That is because all government is essentially the same, no matter where an individual's specific location may be. This is very different than the current structure of the U.S. government, which may have local, county, state, and national governments all trying to work simultaneously with one another. Being loyal to 4 different governments is a very different process from being loyal to one centralized form of government.

3: IT ENCOURAGES THE GOVERNMENT TO BE SMALLER INTENDED OF LARGE:


Even with satellites branching out from it, a government based on unitary standards tends to be smaller and more consolidated than other forms of governing. This is possible because more authority is placed within specific structures, politicians, or groups. Because there are fewer levels of bureaucracy that must be navigated, the government is able to move faster when a response is needed. Not only does this offer cost-savings for taxpayers, it also makes it possible for people to manage the direction of their own fate without feeling like their government is trying to micro-manage them every day.

4: COST CAN BE INSTANTLY OR EXPENDED AS NEEDED

Because the central government has the authority to create or rescind at a moment's notice, it becomes possible to operate on a balanced budget at all times. This government can increase expenditures immediately when resources are needed, such as during a natural disaster response. It can also decrease expenditures immediately to ensure that taxpayer funds are being spent without the creation of deficits. Fewer levels of government create lower costs as well.

5: IT IS FORM OF Government THAT IS HIGHLY RESPONSIVE

Because power is consolidated centrally, there are fewer barriers in place for a fast response with a unitary government. If the government feels like it needs to be present at a specific location, then it can immediately insert the infrastructure that is required.



The government can even authorize someone on the ground to be the designated government representative, who would have the same overall powers as the regular government when tasks must be completed. If a threat occurs or there is some sort of disaster that must be managed, this type of structure is one of the fastest and most efficient that there is.

6:REGULATION and LAW ARE STANDARDIZED

In the United States, there is a patchwork of laws, regulations, and standards that must be followed based on a person's geographic location. This system goes away under a unitary form of government. Regulations become standardized across the entire country. Everyone follows the same laws. What is legal or illegal is clearly defined. If a unitary government legalized recreational marijuana possession, for example, you could travel from Colorado to Nebraska without concern.

7: IT ELIMINATED THE NEED OF A LOCAL REGIONAL LEGISLATURE

The cost of local and county governments vary across the United States. State governments spend an average of \$2 trillion each year, through taxpayer funding, to provide local resource access without the U.S. government helping out. In a unitary government structure, these resources could be put toward other needs, such as reduced college tuition costs, subsidized healthcare costs, or anything else the centralized government deems to be necessary for the overall greater good of society.

DISADVANTAGES OF UNITARY GOVERNMENT

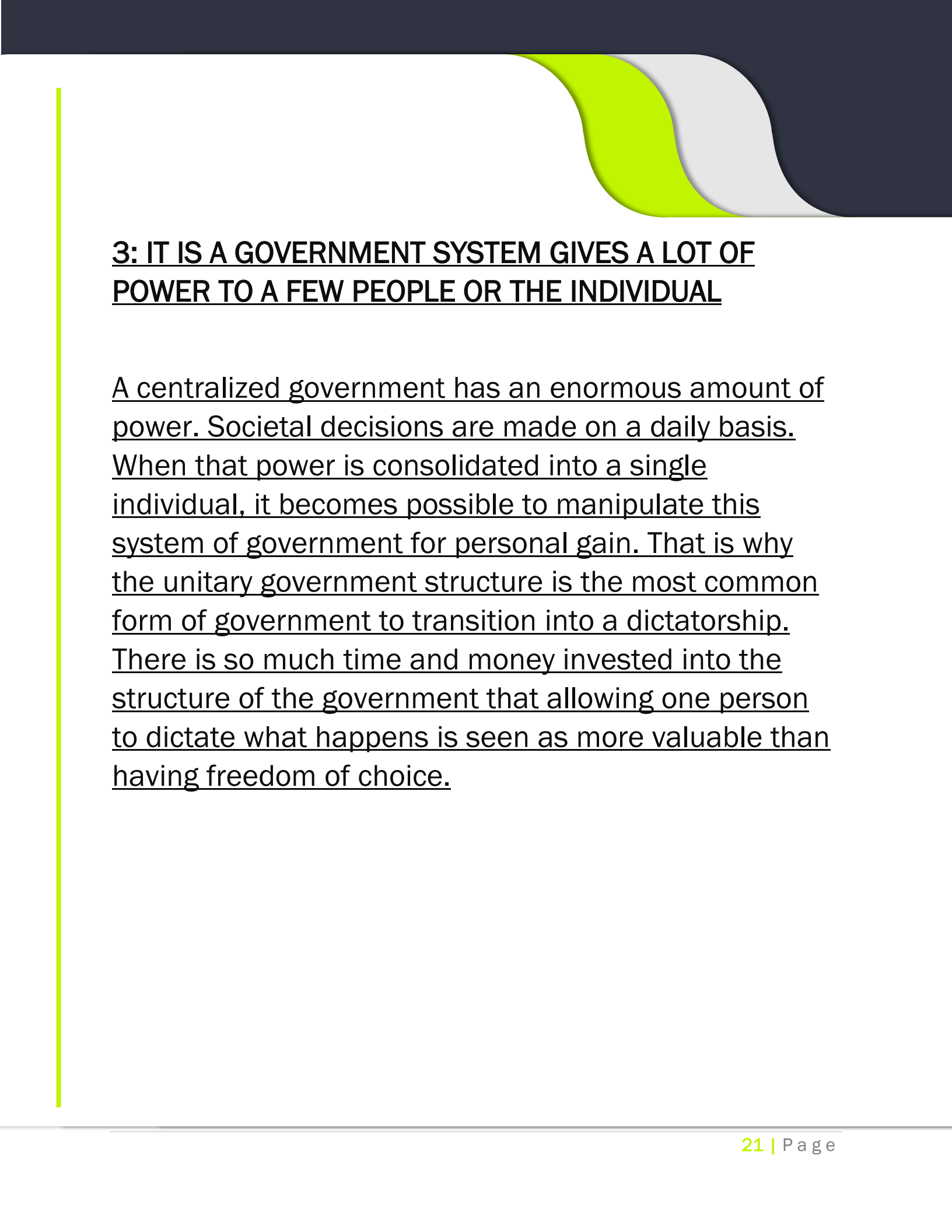
1: A UNITARY Government IS ESSENTIALLY AN OILGRACHY

A unitary system of government consolidates all of its power within a handful of individuals. There may be a specific leader, such as a President or a Prime Minister. There may also be elected officials, such as a senator or a representative. At the end of the day, however, the average person has very little influence on what happens to their society. They can write or talk to politicians. Still, at the end of the day, it is the politician making the decision and not the individual.



2:EVERYTHING IS CIVIL CENTRALIZED IN UNITARY GOVERNMENT WITHOUT EXCEPTION

It can be advantageous to have certain governing elements be centralized, but a unitary government centralizes everything. That includes banking and financial markets. Unless someone has wealth access or has talents or skills that can earn them that access, the unitary government is able to maintain power and control by limiting who can access wealth in that society. They can tax people, refuse to tax certain businesses, or place specific requirements on certain careers that can make it difficult for the average person to build wealth over time.



3: IT IS A GOVERNMENT SYSTEM GIVES A LOT OF POWER TO A FEW PEOPLE OR THE INDIVIDUAL

A centralized government has an enormous amount of power. Societal decisions are made on a daily basis. When that power is consolidated into a single individual, it becomes possible to manipulate this system of government for personal gain. That is why the unitary government structure is the most common form of government to transition into a dictatorship. There is so much time and money invested into the structure of the government that allowing one person to dictate what happens is seen as more valuable than having freedom of choice.

4: UNITARY GOVERNMENT CAN CREATE POCKETS OF ISOLATION

Because the power is centrally assigned, there must be access to a government satellite for every community at some level. Without access, there is no actual government. That can be advantageous if the government is abusive, though it is a definite negative for a community that is lacking resources and has no government access simultaneously. In many instances, governing under a unitary format becomes an exercise in survival instead of it being an exercise in forward progress.




5: IT CAN ALSO BE IGNORANT ABOUT LOCAL CONCERNS OR PROBLEMS

The unitary government structure takes a macro-view of society. Governing, however, needs to happen on macro- and micro-levels. Unless the government is active through a satellite in local communities, it will have little awareness of what the population of that community requires. Or worse – local concerns are set aside because the government feels that other threats are of a higher priority. Even if self-governing is encouraged, local communities struggle to access the resources they need when a centralized government is operational.

6: CENTRALIZED Government ARE EASY TO MANIPULATE

There are advantages to a centralized structure, like a reduction in bureaucracy. Removing bureaucratic barriers does have some disadvantages to think about. For starters, there are fewer checks and balances in place. That means someone with enough savvy and wit



can manipulate the government to prioritize their personal benefits. It can allow people to pursue more power for themselves. It can lead to a society where everyone feels like they must manipulate the government just to have their basic needs met. Instead of looking out for others, the focus of society becomes about survival.

7:THERE REALLY IS'NT OFFICIALLY INFRASTRUCTURE

The response of a unitary government, in theory, should be faster than other forms of governing. In reality, things are very different. Centralized governments may have satellites available to them, but they do not have formalized structures where benefits or supplies can be physically managed. That means the overall response to a crisis situation is typically slower with this form of government. There is an underlying attitude that people are expected to take care of themselves first and then access the government's benefits only if they have exhausted every other option.




8: IT CAN PLACE AND EMPHASIS ON FOREIGN ISSUES OVER DOMESTIC ISSUES

The overall focus of a unitary government is based on what is good for the overall society. That means foreign matters typically hold a priority over local issues. Unitary governments often have a priority for peace, but that comes from a border-to-border perspective. The poorer classes in this government structure tend to suffer, especially without access to their government in rural areas, and that can make it difficult to survive. Government responses are necessary in this type of system and they just aren't provided 100% of the time.

9: UNITARY Government IGNORE LOCAL CULTURE DIFFERENCES

What is good for the residents of California may not be good for the residents of Texas. Regional differences are often suppressed or ignored in a unitary government because there is a desire to create autonomy. Everyone is treated "the same," but there is



no individualization present. Everyone is expected to follow the same expectations, no matter what their local culture or ethnic traditions may be. Over time, this can increase the calls to secede from the government when needs are continually suppressed.

10: THERE ARE FEWER OPPORTUNITIES TO TRY NEW IDEAS

Unitary governments tend to direct traffic using methods that are “tried and true.” There is little room for innovation or progress with new policies or procedures because the government exists in a consolidated manner. There are relatively few opportunities to experiment with a new idea to see if it could work better because such an action would disrupt the autonomy that is so highly desired.