

Department of Mass Media Communication

Date: 17/04/2020

Course Details

Course Title: Pakistan Study

Module: 2

Instructor: MISS BEENISH SHUJA **Total Marks:**

_____30_____

Student Details

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IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

School of Management and Social Sciences (Dept. of Business Administration)

Semester fall 2020

Program dept. of Art and Design, Computer Science, B.Tech Electrical, BBA, AND MMC

Mid Term Assignment

Time Allowed 6 days

Subject Pakistan Studies

Total Marks 30

(With the name of Allah the most merciful and the most beneficent, May Almighty Allah protects us all from the pandemic situation amen.)

S.No	Questions	Marks
Q1.	What is Ideology and what were the Aims And objective of the creation of Pakistan?	10
Q2.	What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?	10
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?	10

Q1.	What is Ideology and what were the Aims And objective of the creation of Pakistan?
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Ideology:-

“A system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.”

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a state which came into being on ideological basis that is why

Pakistan is called an ideological state. Ideology of Pakistan was actually the ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY on the basis of which the Muslims of the sub-continent claimed a separate sovereign state for themselves.

The ideology of Pakistan took shape through a process of evolution. It started with the realization of the Muslims of South Asia that they are quite different from the Hindus and their future in a 'democratic India' dominated by Hindu majority was not safe. They first demanded separate electorates in 1906. Historical experience of the Muslims of South Asia provided the basis; Allama Iqbal gave it a philosophical exposition; Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah translated it into a political reality; and the Constitutional Assembly of Pakistan gave it legal sanction. In a nutshell the ideology of Pakistan is that;

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

The ideology of Pakistan stems from the instinct of the Muslim community of South Asia to maintain its individuality by resisting all attempts to absorb it by the Hindu society.

Pakistan ideology is based on Islamic code, which covers social, political, economic, cultural and all other aspects of human life. In Islam every Muslim of the world, no matter wherever he lives, whatever the language he speaks, whatever the complexion he bears and whatever the race he belongs to, is a member of one MILLAT-E-ISLAMIA or UMMAH.

(1) TWO-NATION THEORY

Pakistan established on the basis of two-nation theory, which held that there were two nations that is Hindus and Muslims—living in the sub-continent. They were totally different from each other in every walk of life. Ideology of Pakistan was based on Two-Nation theory in order to give it a practical shape.

(2) RELIGION

Hinduism and Islam are two different religions and the difference is very vast as compared to other religions followed in the West. Hinduism believes in caste system, while Islam believes in the brotherhood and equality of all its followers. That is why the Muslims of sub-continent could not be absorbed into Hindu society.

(3) CULTURE

Islam is not only a religion but also a social system and a way of life. So the Muslim culture has its roots deep into the teaching of Islam. This culture could in no way be named as "Indian" because there were many more Indians who owned so different a system of life from that of Muslims.

(4) MODE OF LIFE

The Hindus and the Muslims had little in common in the day to day mode of life. The houses, the utensils, the dress, the food, the festivals etc of both the people are different

from each other.

(5) LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The languages of the Muslims and Hindus are different from each other. The Muslims speak Urdu while Hindu speaks Hindi. Urdu is a modified script of Arabic language and includes a large percentage of Arabic, Persian and Turkish words. On the other hand Hindi was written in Sanskrit script with a high percentage of Sanskrit words. This difference went much deeper in poetry. The difference may also be noted in every branch of fine art e.g. music, painting etc.

(6) GENERAL ATTITUDE

Muslims had ruled over the sub-continent for eight hundred years. During this period their attitude towards the Hindus was liberal and they protected their culture. After the fall of the Mughal empire, the Muslims became the worst victims of both the British and Hindu hostilities, as the British was partial towards Hindus because of their numerical superiority.

The Muslim apprehended that they would lose their identity if they remained the part of Hindu society. They also demanded separate electorates on the ground they were a different nation from Hindus. The apprehension grew when the British decided to leave India. Now Muslims resolved to get an independent state even at the cost of their lives as it was the only way to protect their identity.

Q2.	What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?
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EFFORTS OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN:-

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.

The Aligarh Movement

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is best known for the Aligarh Movement — a systemic movement aimed at reforming the social, political and educational aspects of the Muslim community. He founded the Scientific Society in 1863 to translate major works in the sciences and modern arts into Urdu. He released two journals to this end — The Aligarh Institute Gazette, which was an organ of the Scientific Society, and the Tehzibul Akhlaq, known as the Mohammedan Social Reformer in English.

His most notable contribution to the field of education is establishing the Madarsatul Uloom in Aligarh in 1875, now known as the Aligarh Muslim University, a premier educational institution of the country. He attempted to model the college on universities such as Oxford and Cambridge. His work on Muslim

education was not limited to this alone — he wanted to create a network of educational institutions managed by Muslims and founded the All India Muslim Educational Conference.

In 1888, three years after the Indian National Congress was founded, Khan delivered a lecture in Meerut on the invitation of the Muslims residing in the area. He was critical of the Congress and talked about how it was essentially a party of Bengali Hindus who could not best represent the viewpoint of a Muslim population. He called for greater representation of Muslims.

He further iterated that some Hindus were misled by the party and given false assurances that joining Congress would result in them becoming the dominant group in the nation; he expressed regret at the discord this was sowing between the two communities.

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?
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The Pervez Musharraf government

The Situation on 12th October 1999, when Mr. Musharraf took over was that Pakistan faced:

1. Economic bankruptcy.
2. International isolation.
3. The Country was referred to as a 'failed state'.
4. Political instability and chequered political history of previous governments. Opposition never allowed an elected government to complete term and derailed the process / institutions.

Achievements:

- Empowerment of people through devolution at grass roots level.
- Empowerment of Women at all tiers of government / legislature.
- Legislation against honour killings. Women Protection Bill.
- Empowerment of minorities through joint electorate as well as reserved seats.
- Empowerment of younger generation by reducing voter age from 21 to 18 years.
- Empowerment of media by allowing total freedom to press and print media and flow of information.
- Empowerment of economy through wide ranging economic reforms.
- Record allocations for science and technology, education and health sectors. Emphasis on human resource development.
- Free, Fair, Transparent and Peaceful Elections

Mistakes made by Musharraf

1. He and his team had no plausible reason to oust a democratically elected government and takeover power.

2. His reason to succumb to US pressure and accept all the demands was that he had been threatened that in case he decided not to side with the US
3. Musharraf's sudden U-turn on Afghanistan and betrayal of Muslim brothers of Afghanistan was flawed and Pakistan is still paying a heavy price for it through blood and flesh.
4. Sending regular troops into South Waziristan (SW) in 2003 at the behest of USA to flush out Al-Qaeda and its sympathizers was in violation of the 1948 Agreement with the tribesmen, and it triggered insurgency in FATA.
5. Change of policy on Kashmir was a blunder which gave a severe blow to liberation movement in occupied Kashmir.
6. Indian military withdrew without achieving any objective, but Musharraf caved in on political/diplomatic front under the US pressure.