



Final Term-Fall Semester 2020

Total Marks: 50.

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Class BS SE

Course Title: Pakistan studies

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Dated: 23/06/2020

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

Ans: **Ideology:**

An ideology is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual. Very often ideology refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture. Capitalism, communism, socialism, and Marxism are ideologies. But not all -ism words are.

Ideology is the lens through which a person views the world. Within the field of sociology, ideology is broadly understood to refer to the sum total of a person's values, beliefs, assumptions, and expectations. Ideology exists within society, within groups, and between people. It shapes our thoughts, actions, and interactions, along with what happens in society at large.

Ideology is a fundamental concept in sociology. Sociologists study it because it plays such a powerful role in shaping how society is organized and how it functions. Ideology is directly related to the social structure, economic system of production, and political structure. It both emerges out of these things and shapes them.

MAIN AMIS AND OBJECTIVES OF CREATION OF PAKISTAN

Setting up a free Islamic society

Protection from communal riots

social and political development of muslims

Protetion of muslim languages

Protection of two nation theory

Q2 Write down a note on Ali Garh movement?

Ans: **Ali Garh Movement:**

Aligarh Movement was an important Reform Movement of 19th century. It was started to end the socio-religious evils of the Muslim Society. Its founder was Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan who got a lot a lot of success in his mission. He was a liberal and a great scholar who studied his religion deeply and tried to put an end to false rituals. He introduced educational reforms to end ignorance. His movement is known a Aligarh movement, because its main center was at Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh.

Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan tried to establish Hindu-Muslim Unity. He asked the Muslims to consider themselves that first of all they are Indians and then anything else He asked the Hindus not to consider the Muslims as foreigners. His efforts were praiseworthy but his views were accepted by neither the fundamentalist Hindus nor the fanatic Muslims Islam was a missionary religion that spread rapidly in India but the arrival of Christianity the situation changed. Christianity started its work against Islam and proved a great hurdle in their way. Superstition and false rituals had become part of Islam as a result of this the Muslims had forgotten the real faith. Initially Muslims believed in the principle of equality but know they had given up this principle. They ill-treated the below class people and the slaves

Q3 What is state? What are the elements of state?

Ans: **State:**

State Definitions:

The state is the most universal and most powerful of all social institutions. The state is a natural institution. Aristotle said man is a social animal and by nature he is a political being. To him, to live in the state and to be a man were identical.

THE ELEMENTS OF STATE

following are the elements of the state :-

Physical bases of the State 1. Population 2. Territory

Political bases of the State 1. Government 2. Sovereignty

THE ELEMENTS OF STATE

1 Population:

It is the people who make the state. Population is essential for the state. Greek thinkers were of the view that the population should neither be too big nor too small. According to Plato the ideal number would be 5040. According to Aristotle, the number should be neither too large nor too small. It should be large enough to be self sufficing and small enough to be well governed.

2 Territory:

There can be no state without a fixed territory. People need territory to live and organize themselves socially and politically. It may be remembered that the territory of the state includes land, water and air – space. The modern states differ in their sizes. Territory is necessary for citizenship. As in the case of population, no definite size with regard to extent of area of the state can be fixed. There are small and big states.

3 Government:

Government is the third element of the state. There can be no state without government. Government is the working agency of the state. It is the political organization of the state. Prof. Appadurai defined government as the agency through which the force of the State is formulated, expressed and realized. According to C.F. Strong, in order to make and enforce laws the state must have highest authority. This is called the Government.

4 Sovereignty :

The fourth essential element of the state is sovereignty. The word "sovereignty" means supreme and final legal authority above and beyond which no legal power exists. Sovereignty has two aspects : 1) Internal sovereignty 2) External sovereignty } Internal sovereignty means that the State is supreme over all its citizens, and associations. } External sovereignty means that the state is independent and free from foreign or outside control.

Q4 What is culture? Also define the types of culture?

Ans **Culture:**

Culture is one of the important concepts in sociology. No human society can exist and develop without its culture. The main difference between the animal and human societies is of culture only. Animal societies have no culture because they do not have systems of learning and transmitting social experiences. Sociologists are keenly interested in the study of culture because the study of human society is incomplete without it.

Definition of culture Different sociologists have differently defined the term culture:

Taylor: "Culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and habits and any capabilities acquired by man as a member of society".

Linton: "Culture is social heredity, which is transmitted from one generation to another with the accumulation of individual experiences"

TYPES OF CULTURE

1 Material Culture. 2 Non-material Culture. 3 Real Culture. 4 Ideal Culture.

1 Material Culture:

Material culture we understand material and physical objects. For instance, house, road, vehicles, pen, table, radio set, book etc. these are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life conformable and safe.

2 Non-material culture:

In non-material culture we include non-material objects. For example religion, art, ideas, customs, values system, attitudes, knowledge etc. it does not have physical shape. It is very important in determining human behavior and has strong hold on an individual. Both parts are inter-related with each other.

3 Real Culture:

Real culture is that which can be observed in our social life. The culture on which we act upon in our daily life is real culture. It is that parts of culture, which the people adopt in their social life,

for example. If a person/ says that he/she is Muslim, will be, when followed all the principles of Islam is the real and when doesn't follow, is not a real one

4 Ideal Culture:

The culture which is presented as a pattern to the people is called ideal culture. It is the goal of society and never achieved fully because some parts remain out of practice. This culture is explained in books, speeches etc.

Q5 what is government? Write down any one form of government in detail?

Ans Government:

A government is an institution or a system made of a group of people that takes care or manages a country or a state. Every government has its own constitution or a set of fundamental principles that it follows to ensure effective governance. Now when we say governance, what does that and it work? Once appointed or formed, the government is responsible for the social welfare, law and order, defense, and financial affairs of the country. A government can be classified into many types--democracy, republic, monarchy, aristocracy, and dictatorship are just a few

Democracy:

In a democracy, a country's people are involved in choosing its leader or head. The people are involved in the process of forming a government. They have the free will and right to vote for a party to come into power. The right to vote is not determined by wealth or class or race. In a democracy, there are different parties that have a manifesto or an idea about how a country should be governed. A democratic government is formed when a majority of people support a certain party as the ruling party or power.

Within democracy again, there are several forms of democracies such as a republic, a constitutional monarchy, a presidential system, or a parliamentary system.