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Exam

- Mid 2020

Dpt:

BS(cs)

Submitted to

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Q No. 1

Ideology:

Ideology means such an aim according to which human beings planned about their future.

Ideology of Pakistan:

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Ideology Pakistan was the consciousness of the Muslims in the historical perspective of the South Asian sub-continent that they were a separate nation on the basis of the Islamic Ideology. No doubt Islamic ideology is the base of Ideology of Pakistan. So the basic fundamentals of Islam

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Ideology of
Ideology of
Scholars.

1. Syed

Abbas for

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are also the bases of the Ideology of Pakistan.

Ideology of Pakistan and difference scholars.

1. Syed Ali Abbas:

Syed Ali

Abbas former Professor of history defined ideology of Pakistan as.

" Ideology of Pakistan and Ideology of Islam have same meaning. Actually Ideology of Pakistan is the practical shape of the teachings of Islam.

2. Dr. Aslam syed.

Ideology of

Pakistan is the name of molding of individual and collective lives according to Islam and also of saving

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From conflicting ideologies."

3. Allama Allaud-Din-Siddiqui.

Ideology of Pakistan is the name of implementation of Islamic Principles on persons, on groups and on government and Islam should be stronger than the strongest forces here"

Quaid-e-Azam and Ideology of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam was the liberator of the muslim nation in sub-continent.

He struggled for the separate state on the bases of Islamic Ideology.

He himself explained basic

ideology. Once Quaid-Azam said,

Pakistan came into being the very

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day when the first Hindu
become a muslim" while addressing
the student, he said, Our guide is Islam
and this is the complete code of our
life. While addressing the people in
Dhaka and Said, "I want not to
see you to talk as a Sindhi,
Balochi, Punjabi and Bengali, what is
the fun of saying that we are
Punjabi, Sindhi or Pathan? we are
only muslim," he argued that muslims
have never been a minority. They
are perfect nation and have the
right to establish an independent
state in those areas where they
are in majority.

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Allama Iqbal and Ideology of

Pakistan:

Allama Iqbal was the person who for the first time gave the concept of a separate state for the Muslims keeping in view the Two nation Theory. He clearly explained the Ideology of Pakistan in his sayings and Poetry. At the time of Iqbal and Ideology of Pakistan

Aims and Objectives of the Creation of Pakistan.

After

the war of Independence the Muslims were greatly Pressed by the Hindus as well as the British. Social, Political and economical

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Conditions of the change. That is a separate state

Following were objectives of

creation of

1. setting up of Islamic Society.

The main objectives of Pakistan

Islamic Society

and government,

Principles and

Muslims of world

generally

of life

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Conditions of the Muslims were totally change. That is why they demanded for a separate state of their own.

Following were 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 world, particularly and other generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

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2. Protection from Communal Riot:

The communal Riots on every other day made it clear that the Hindus could monopolise the Politics after the departure of the British. The lives of Muslims 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.

3. Social and Political Development of Muslims:

After the war of Independence 1857, the social environment was totally changed. The Muslims was scared of the caste system

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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 teaching of Islam.

4. Protection of Two Nation Theory:

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

5. Establishment of Islamic state:

Islam is a complete code of life.

The Muslims wanted to implement the system practically. This could not be attained in United India therefore they passed a resolution and demanded a Islamic state in the North East and North West of South Asia.

6. 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 Govt. in sub continent because the freedom is right of every nation and the country. For this reason they demanded Pakistan.

7. Muslim Unity:

Muslims were dispersed in the 20th

Century espe.

Khilafat move

become un

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the unity

be possible

Pakistan.

In short th

state only

condition

Integrity

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Century especially after the failure of Khilafat movement. The Muslims wanted to become united again because unity is also the basic teaching of Islam. But the unity of the Muslims was not possible without the creation of Pakistan.

In short the Muslims demanded a separate state only because of their worse condition and to save their national integrity.

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Q No. 2

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmad

Khan was progeny of a noble family and was born on 17th October, 1817 in

Delhi. He got his early education from

his maternal grand father Khawja Farid

-ud-Din who was then a minister at

the Mughal court. He received education

in Holy Quran, Arabic and Persian literature

along with other subjects. He qualified for

this post of 'Munsif' in 1846 and was

posted at Fatehpur Sikri. He was

transferred to Delhi and posted as a chief judge, where he remained from

1846-1854. During the war of 1857

his posting was at Bijnour. He also

served at Ghazipur and Banaras where

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he established

education. In

Edinburgh of

LLB on Sir Sy

March, 1898,

of 81 years

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Effect

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of Muslims

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Hindus. His

Program

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he established institutions of Primary education. In 1866, the University of Edinburgh of England conferred the degree of LLB on Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He died on 27th March, 1898, after leading an active life of 81 years and was buried in courtyard of Aligarh College Mosque.

Effect For Education:

Learning of modern education was the foremost aim of Sir Syed. He felt that present condition of Muslims shall not improve unless they receive modern education to compete with Hindus. His strategy was based on two-fold program for the Muslims' revival which include modern education and cooperation

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of British Govt. He advised the Muslims that if they did not acquire Modern education they would not be able to get their due status in the society.

A few important steps in this regard are as under

(i) Muradabad and Ghazipur Schools:

In 1859, Sir Syed set up a school in Muradabad where Persian and English were taught. Similarly, in 1862 he set up another modern institution namely Victoria school of Ghazipur. In which besides English and modern knowledge, the other subjects like Urdu, Arabic, Persia and Sanskrit was also taught.

(ii) Scientific Society at Ghazipur

The Scientific
Journal
Institute for

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Sir syed set up a society a Ghazipur
in 1863 which translated the modern works
in various subjects from English to Urdu
to make them easier for the people
to understand. In 1864 office of society
was transferred to Aligarh for the
publication of books and other material.

3. Anjuman-i-Tasali-i-Musalmanan

-i-hindi:

Sir syed setup the committee
in 1870 at Banaras. its main objective
was to explore the reason for low liter-
acy rate of ~~education for~~ the of muslims
and the possibility of the establishment
of the institution of higher education
for the educational uplift of the
muslims.

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4. M.A.O H

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Sir syed in

Anglo-Orient

1875, Sir

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5. M.A.O

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Sir syed

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4. M.A.O High school

After examining the British Education system

Sir Syed initially, established Muhammadan-

Anglo-Oriental High School on 24th May.

1875, Sir Syed himself controlled the

functioning of the school after his

retirement. Both the modern and eastern

education was imparted in that school.

5. M.A.O college

Sir Syed worked

hard to raise the school to college level.

At last in 1877 school was upgraded to the

status of college. The college was open

for both the muslim and non muslim student

who came from all part of the country.

Sir Syed wanted to raise the college

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to the level of University which was fulfilled after his death in 1920.

Malvi Abdul Haq describing the importance of M.A.O College once said.

"People say that Sir Syed has established a college, I say no... he has made a nation"

6. Muhammadan Educational Conference:

Sir Syed formed

the organization in 1886. The main objective was to carry the message of reform to the masses. The modern techniques and ways for the propagation of education were discussed in its meeting. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Madik, Vizar-ul-Madik,

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Molana Shibli, inspired the people dynamic and political. Aligarh Uni, U.S. Islamia called establishment also decided Session of Conference.

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Molana Shibli, and Molana Hali who inspired the people with their spiritual dynamic and political insight, for example Aligarh Uni, Usmania Uni Hyderabad and Islamia college Peshawar etc. The establishment of the Muslim League was also decided in the 20th annual session of Muhammadan Educational Conference.

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Q No. 3
~~Dicta~~

Dictatorship: A government in which a single leader or party exercises absolute control over all citizens and every aspect of their lives. In most cases, this absolute power is exercised in a cruel way.

Other names for a dictatorship include:

Autocracy, Military junta, Right wing

Example, North Korea, Libya, Sudan

Dictatorship in Pakistan:

Dictatorship

started in Pakistan in 1958. In Pak.

three attempts of dictatorship were

made due to failure of political govt.

The period of dictatorship consisted

of 1958-1971, 1977-1988, and

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1999-2008

Iskandar Mirza

Minister Feroz

over rule to

chief of Army

Imposed Marti

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In 1977, chief

Zia-ul-Haq

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1999-2008 In 1958, Major General Iskandar Mirza terminated the Prime Minister Feroz Khan's government and handed over rule to General Ayub Khan, then the chief of Army Staff. General Ayub Khan imposed Martial Law in the country and declared himself as chief of Martial Law administrator.

In 1977, chief of Army Staff, General Zia-ul-Haq dismissed the government of then Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He ordered to arrest the Bhutto and other members of his party. He also imposed Martial Law and tried to run the country on the basis of Islamic thought.

General Pervez Musharraf detained

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Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in October 1999 and become chief Executive of Pakistan. This time martial law was imposed due to failure of civil military relation. He decided terminated General Musharraf when Nawaz was on official tour of Sri Lanka. General Zia-Uddin Butt, then Director General - ISI was appointed as chief of Army staff but he did not accept the orders and decided to protect General Musharraf. He controlled the govt and arrested Nawaz and his close associates. He was tried under hijacking case and was awarded

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life sentence with his family compromising with Gen Musharraf 1999 to 2007.

Advantage of

government intervention and economic growth the productivity is increased. The industrial sector agreement, and to be solved. The dictatorship because due

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life sentence. But later on, he along with his family left for Saudi Arabia after compromising with Gen Musharraf's Govt. So Gen Musharraf was ruled Pakistan from 1999 to 2007.

Advantage of Dictatorship:

The dictatorship government tries to improve economic development and economic growth. They effort to increase the productivity, hence employment level is increased. There are many problems in industrial sector strikes and wage agreement, all these problems are trying to be solve in dictatorship government. The dictator's effort about social reforms because due to social reforms the

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nation become strong. They try to remove evils and improve education system and structure, improve health facilities in country. The dictatorial government faced many political and economic problems. They took decisions about economic development and hire some able people to take decision and keep these decision in secret.

Disadvantage of Dictatorship:

In dictatorship Govt, people have no right and freedom to take their decision. People are depressed to take any part in management, so they have no interest in government.

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The dictatorial
conflict and
nation was
dictators
of uprisings

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The dictators have faith in success, conflict and viciousness. As a result, nation was involved in war. The dictators were always in fear of uprising.