

Iqra National University

Name : Amir Sohail

ID : 16436

Department : BS(CS)

Subject : Pak Study

Submitted to: Miss. Beenish

Date : 22/4/2020

Question 1

Ideology =>

The Social or Political Programme of any movement that become a collective object of any nation is called ideology.

Ideology of Pakistan:

The ideology of Pakistan was consciousness of the muslim in the historical perspective of the South Asian sub-continent that they were a separate nation on the basis of Islamic ideology. No doubt Islamic ideology is the base of ideology of Pakistan so the basic fundamentals of Islam are also the bases of the ideology of Pakistan.

Aim and objective of the Creation of Pakistan.

After the war of independence the muslim were greatly pressed by the Hindus as well as the British.

Social, Political and economical

Condition of the muslim were totally changed. That is why they demanded for a separate state of their own. Following were the Aim 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, Principal and religion and inviting the muslim of the world, particularly and other generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

2. Protection from Communal Riots:

The communal riot on every other day made it clear that the Hindus could monopolies the Politics after the departure of the British. The lives of muslim could never be safe in the united India. The Hindu organization had again and again asserted

that Hindu Raj would be imposed on India after the independence. So to get rid of these atrocities the muslim demanded their separate state.

3 Social and Political Development of muslim:

After the war of independence 1857, the social environment was totally changed. The muslim 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 teaching of Islam.

4 Protection of Two Nation Theory:

The muslim claimed separate nationhood for themselves and they were determined to maintain a separate entity for all the time to come. The muslim 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 right. This was not possible in undivided a data.

5 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 north west of South Asian.

(6) Dream of muslims to get freedom:

Due to ill treatment of Hindus and British the muslims also wanted to get freedom and establish their own, Govt. in the sub continent

because the freedom is right of every nation and the country. For this reason they demand Pakistan.

7 MUSLIM Unity:

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

Question 2

Introduction of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan belonged to a noble family of Delhi. He was born 17th October, 1817 in Delhi.

He got his early education from his maternal grandfather 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 subject. In 1839, he joined the services of British Company as a clerk, after the death of his father.

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 Bijnaur. During the war of 1857, he saved many British officers

even at the risk of his Personal life. He also served at Ghazipur and Banaras where he established institution of Primary education. In 1869, he went to England along with his son, Syed Mahmood where he stay 17 month and examined the British education system during his stay. He died on 27th March, 1898 after leading an active life of 81 Year and was buried in the courtyard of Aligarh College Mosque.

Modern education

- Muradabad Madrasa 1858
- Scientific Society 1863
- Ghazipur School 1864
- visited to England 1869
- Aligarh School 1875
- Aligarh college 1877
- All Indian education Conference 1886
- Aligarh Uni 1920

1 Muradabad madrasa and Ghazipur School:
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan 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 beside English and modern knowledge the other subject like Urdu, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit was also taught.

2 Scientific Society =>

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up a Society at Ghazipur in 1863, which translated the modern works in various subject from English to Urdu to make them easier for the people to understand. In 1864, office of the Society was transferred to Aligarh where it established their own Press for the publication of books and other material.

3 Aligarh School =>

After examining the British education system Sir Syed initially established Aligarh High School on 24th May, 1875. Many well wishers like Nawab Rampur, Maharaja Patiala, Nizam Hyderabad and Governor Lord Bruce contributed for the construction.

4 Aligarh 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 Aligarh College was inaugurated by the Lord Lytton, viceroy of India at the time.

(5) All Indian Educational Conference 1886.

Beside establishing the educational institution Sir Syed formed the organization in 1886. The main objective of the organization was to carry the message of

of reform to the message. This conference held public meeting in various parts of the country. The modern technique and way for propagation of education were discussed in its meeting.

Aligarh Uni 1920=)

After the death of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Aligarh college was upgrade the level of university in 1920. Islamic education was also given to the student. It was a residential campus and offered both western and Eastern education.

Question 3

Government =>

Government is a system of social control under which the right to make laws and the right to enforce them, is given to a particular group in society. Government power can be held by one individual or a few or a majority. Government come in different forms. The basic law determining the form of government is called constitution and may be written, as in the United States or largely unwritten, as in Great Britain.

Form of Government =>

There are many forms of Government but we only describe one briefly.

Democracy

Monarchy

Theocracy

Dictatorship

Transitional

I describe Democracy form of government.

Democracy =>

Democracy is Supreme Power is given to the People and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation. Democratic countries have free elections where all citizens have a vote.

Example of Democrate countries today

- United States of America
- Philippines

Advantage of Democracy:

- > Democracies give People a chance to become Personally involved with their government.
- > A democracy encourage equality in a Positive way.
- > People identify with their government to create a stronger level of Patriotism.
- > It encourage centrisms more than extremism.

- It protects the interest of citizens.
- It prevents monopoly of authority.
- It make for a responsible and stable administration.
- It imparts political education to the people
- It help make good citizens.

Disadvantage of Democracy:

- It might allow misuse of Public funds and time.
- It instigates corruption.
- It risks the wrong choice of public servants.
- It allows not exercising the right to vote.
- It may put more emphasis on quantity rather than quality.
- It can take long to make decisions.
- It may involve immoral Practices during election.
- The structure of democracy depend upon will of majority.