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Program: BBA

First semester

Pakistan Studies

Question 1: What is ideology and what were the Aims and objective of the

Creation of Pakistan?

Answer 1: The ideology of Pakistan was the consciousness of the Muslims in the historical

perspective of the south Asia 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

fundaments of Islam are also the bases of the ideology of Pakistan.

The main objective of 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

Muslim world.

Question2: What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for education?

Answer 2: In 1864, he founded the Translation Society, later known as the Scientific Society, to

translate English books on science and other subjects into Urdu. He also started an English-Urdu

journal to spread the ideas of social reform. In 1869, he visited England and after his return,

established the Mohammedan Anglo- Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.

Question: Write down any form of government and also describe what were the advantages

and disadvantages of that form of government for Pakistan which you have written?

Answer 3: Democracy is government by the people in which the supreme power is vested in the

people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system. In

the phrase of Abraham Lincoln, democracy is a government "of the people, by the people, and

for the people."

Disadvantages of Democracy government for Pakistan

- **1. People's Choice:** People can choose their leader irrespective of caste, creed, sex and even race. Even economically backward persons like Abraham Lincoln could become the president of the united states, women like Margaret Thatcher prime minister of the UK, etc.
- **2. Change of power:** If a person in authority is not fit to rule, he can be replaced by elections. Many politicians who were felt unfit to govern were changed in next elections. If they were fit, were given multiple chances to rule.
- **3. Equal and fair justice:** In a democracy, no one is above the law, and everyone is equal before it. So equal justice is theoretically possible to all.
- **4. People participation:** Since a person is elected by people, people have the right to decide their leader by involvement in voting.
- **5. Nationalism:** Since every citizen is involved in building the country, there is a sense of patriotism and contributions to its growth.
- **6. Better and equal opportunities:** All are equal before the law so anyone can contest for any post. And if he is eligible, he can take the opportunity.
- **7. Freedom of life:** People are free to live their life as they wish without causing harm to others. This is fundamental right provided by law.

Disadvantages of Democracy government for Pakistan

1. Corruption: There is a chance for the full spread and evergreen corruption. A democratic leader is in position for a limited period. So there is a tendency to make money by use of power.

- **2. Divide and rule:** The leaders try to play divide and rule games. They, divide the people based on religion, caste, languages, etc. and try to gain votes to get power though there are not worthy to rule the state or country.
- **3. Unfair businesses:** They encourage unfair trade practices to get support for election campaigns. This we can see as most politicians support rich people in return for monetary benefits like party funds etc.
- **4. Media misuse:** In dictatorial and communal rules you can notice, journalists cry for their freedom and rights. But in democracy, media try to fool the people such that they can influence the voting behavior. In many countries, media channels work for some or another party. They even have no value for nation prospects. They even make news which can be problematic to the countries security. Their goal will be just to portray one leader as evil and others as the right to favor their choice of election results. This is possible because few political parties or leaders control the media.