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Subject: Pakistan study.

 **Q:1 What is ideology and what were the aims and objectives of the creation of Pakistan?**

**Answer:**

**Ideology:**

**Meaning:**

Ideology is the combination of two Greek word, “ideo” means ideas and “logos” means science of ideas.

**Definition:**

Ideology is a set of beliefs, ideas and values which direct one’s goals.

Everybody has a specific aim of life. To achieve the aims, a set of ideas provide guidance. Similarly, in collective life of a group or nation, people struggle collectively in the light of common thinking. That collective thinking is called ideology of the nation.

**Kinds of ideology:**

Ideology is of three kinds

1. Religious ideology, which deals to establish a social and living system in the light of basic principles of a religion.

2. Political ideology, which deals to establish a specific political system for the followers of that ideology, according to their thinking.

3. Economic ideology, which deals to solve the financial problems of the nation. Example, capitalist economy or communist economy.

**Significance of ideology**

Every nation has specific goals. To achieve national goals there is need of ideology that leads the people of nation in right directions. To achieve the settled goals ideology proves helpful in the following ways;

1. Ideology persuades a nation towards purposeful life.

2. Ideology keeps people of a society united.

3. Ideology nation face no problems in legislation because basic principles already exist in form of ideology

4. Ideology plays vital role in national identity; it discriminates a nation from others.

**Ideology of Pakistan:**

Every movement has an ideology behind it. Ideology of Pakistan is ideology of Islam. on the base of which Muslim of sub-continent struggled for a separate homeland. Or Ideology of Pakistan is to mould our individual and collective lives according to teachings of Islam and to safeguard ourselves against all those ideologies that are against Islam.

**Elements of ideology of Pakistan:**

Following are the elements of ideology of Pakistan:

1. Kalima-I-tauheed , the base of ideology of Pakistan is Tauheed (one creed) .

2. Brotherhood, Islamic society is based on brotherhood, promotes feelings, affection and mutual selfless cooperation.

3. Islamic system of life, the aim of creating Pakistan was the permanent solution of the problems of Muslims.

4. Islamic concept of sovereignty, according to Islam Allah is the creator and sovereign of universe.

**Creation of Pakistan:** Pakistan came into being on 14th august, 1947. The Muslims of the sub-continent sacrificed their wealth, honor and life to make Pakistan a reality. Struggle for attainment of Pakistan started shortly after the war of independence (1857). After the war of independence, the Muslims were greatly pressed by the Hindus as well as British. Social, political and economic conditions of the Muslims were totally changed which further emphasized on the need of a separate homeland. Pakistan has emerged as one of history’s altitudes commanding a vast field of vision stretching back and forward. The victor could reconcile as little to their existence as could they to changes order. Behind the creation of this country, there had been a concrete ideology. It acclaimed for certain values, norms, objectives, goals, institutions and structure. Ideology of Pakistan portrayed consistent program, line of action and provided dynamism and inspiration for putting these into executive. It bore potentialities to meet the needs of the changing circumstances and capability of adaption and adjustment.

**Main aims and objectives for the creation of Pakistan:**

1.setting up for a free Islamic society.

2. Protection from communal riots.

3. Social and political development of Muslims.

4. Protection of Muslim language.

5. Protection of two nation theory.

6. To get rid of repeated social humiliation.

7. To emerge as economically sound Muslim country.

8. To stand strong and united against all odds as a nation.

**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. To practice its own social principles and religion and inviting the Muslims of the world, particularly and others generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

**Protection from communal riots:**

The communal riots on every other day made it clear that the Hindus could take over the politics after the departure of British. The Hindu Organizations had again asserted that Hindu raj would be imposed on India after the independence. So, to get rid f these atrocities the Muslims demanded their separate state.

**Social and political development of Muslims**

After the war of independence 1857, the social environment was totally changed. The Muslims feared the caste system of Hindus and other discriminations. They could enjoy neither political nor social liberties, therefore they preferred a separate homeland in which they could live according to the teachings of Islam.

**Protection of Muslim language:**

The Hindus did the best to replace Urdu by Hindi, but they failed during British period. In 1867 the Hindus of Banaras presented a request to their government regarding the replacement of Urdu with Hindi and its Persian script with that of Devanagari script. Sir Syed Ahmed khan at that demanded that when even the language of the nation is not safe at the hands of other nations in a region it would be unwise to continue living with them. So, sir Syed who was a great advocate of Hindu Muslim unity prior to that incident started focusing on the cause of Muslims alone. His scientific society gazette presented articles on the importance of Urdu. Similarly, some Muslim newspapers like noor-ul-absar and Banaras gazette also took the responsibility to safeguard their language at that time.

**Protection of two nation theory:** The Muslims claimed separate nationhood for themselves and they were determined to maintain a separate entity for all times to come. Muhammad Ali Jinnah propounded the two-nation theory and sowed the seed of partition of the country.

**To get rid of the repeated of the social humiliation:** Competitive examinations for British administrative jobs were for Hindus rather than Muslims. Tablighi and Shudhi movements took a long way to divide us. During Shudhi movements Muslims were forced to change their religion. Muslims were badly treated inhumanely. Muslim students were forced to read about Hinduism, to apply red mark on forehead. Muslim students were forced to recite their national anthem (which had verses against Muslims).

**To emerge as an economically sound Muslim country:** In spite of limited economically stable and educated social circles of Muslims in the sub-continent hither to not any appreciable economic development of Muslims in other words “the sparrow of gold” needed the stabilization of the area.

**To stand strong and united against all odds as a nation:** Muslims while living with the Hindus were continuously betrayed as Hindus were the one to start most controversial political moves and were also the ones to surrender these moves and always acclaimed Muslims responsible for all political upsets. So, Muslims felt the need of a separate state where they can acquire the status of nation which they could gain whi9L le living with the Hindus. Example; The khilafat movement, war of independence and congress ministries.

**CONCLUSION:**

Muslims of the sub-continent standing together against all afflictions successfully carved out the largest Muslim state on the worlds map.

**REFRENCE:**

**FROM LINKEDIN SLIDESHARE.**

**Q2: What were the efforts Sir Syed Ahmed khan for education?**

**Answer:**

**SIR SYED AHMED KHAN**

**Biography:**

Sir Syed Ahmed khan was born in 1817 in Delhi. He came from a wealthy family and his father gave him high quality education. Sir Syed was skilled in Arabic, Persian, mathematics and medicine at the age of 18. He was known as most able writer of the sub-continent. After his father died, he became a judge in Delhi in 1864. He was appointed as a chief justice in Moradabad and was later transferred to ghazi pore. In 1864 he was transferred to Aligarh where he played an important role in establishing the college. He Died on 27 March 1898.

**EFFORTS OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN IN EDUCATION:**

Sir Syed played a vital role in the educational uplift of the Muslims in India

Following are the educational services of Sir Syed:

1. Moradabad school 1858
2. Establishment of the scientific society 1863
3. Victoria school Ghazipur 1864
4. Aligarh institutes gazette
5. Mao high school in 1865, which later become MAO college.
6. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in 1920
7. Organized the Mohammedan educational conference.

**EDUCATION ASPECT:**

 Sir Syed gave much importance to modern education, and his efforts and contribution to Muslim education were very important. He opened schools at different places where he was posted. He established the scientific society and printed the Aligarh institute gazette. He visited England in 1869 on his own expenses to observe the working in British universities. Most important achievement in education sector was founding of M.A.O college at Aligarh in 1877. Sir Syed founded the Mohammadens educational conference whose objective was to discuss the educational problems of Muslims in the sub-continent. His efforts for Muslim education served double purpose. It helped Muslims to get good jobs and raise their status in society. It also helped in removing the mistrust between the British and Muslims. Therefore, education was the most important aspect of sir Syed’s services for the Muslim of India.

**REFRENCE:**

**FROM 10TH TEXTBOOK PAKSTUDIES (TEXTBOOK BOARD PUNJAB)**

**Q3: write down any form of government and describe what are the advantages and disadvantages of that form of government for Pakistan?**

**Answer:**

**GOVERNMENT:**A government is a group of people that has the power to rule in territory, according to law. this territory may be a country, a state or a province within a country or a region. Government make laws, rules and regulations, collect taxes and print money.

**DIFFERENT FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:**

There are different types of government which can rule over the country according to their system. Some of them are following;

1. Monarchy
2. Republicanism
3. Democracy
4. Oligarchy
5. Fascism
6. Communism
7. Totalitarianism

**OLIGARCHY:**

**Meaning;**

The word oligarchy comes from the Greek word “oligarkhia” which means few.

Oligarchy means; government by few or a government in which a small group exercises control especially for corrupt and selfish purposes.

**Definition:**

An oligarchy is a social system under a political control of a small elite. According to the theory of Robert Michaels social system become Oligarchical because: people generally prefer to let others make decision for them. The system complexity makes it impossible for increasingly indispensable. Those willing to achieve authority are unwilling to give up the resulting privilege and prestige and thus try to consolidate and extend their power in order to keep them.

**Characteristics of Oligarchy:**

Rule of government is held by small portion of populace. It is controlled by a few powerful families. People have little or no rights or power.

**Example of Oligarchy:**

1. Russian federation
2. South Africa.

**Traits of Oligarchy:**

The iron law of oligarchy states that any organization or society will eventually become an oligarchy. That’s because the people who learn how to succeed in the organization gain a complete advantage. The larger and more complicated the organization becomes the more advantages the elite gain.

**Advantages and Disadvantages of oligarchy in Pakistan:**

**Advantages:**

If oligarchy form of government was imposed in Pakistan, then;

1. Power would be centralized within a leadership team rather than involving everyone in every decision
2. People can participate in activities, relationships, and work while the group in power handles the larger issues of the society.
3. It would also be striving to keep the status quo, which breeds the conservatism instead on taking on risky ventures.
4. It can foster creativity and innovation because people are free from worries about running society.

**Disadvantages:**

If oligarchy form of government was imposed in Pakistan then;

1. The ruling class controls policies and legislation and ends up with much more wealth than the rest of society.
2. As the ruling class gains more expertise. It tends to exclude outsiders making it tough for people to break in.
3. It prevents new perspectives and diversity.
4. It can limit available supplies to certain classes, fix prices, provide selective benefits, and restrict the economy by hindering basic supply and demand functions.
5. When people feel they can’t join the ruling class, they may no longer feel compelled to follow the rules set by the ruling class, leading to rebellion, disruption and war.

**REFRENCE:**

**BS PAKISTAN STUDIES OXFORD BOOK.**