**MAY ALMIGHTY ALLAH PROTECT US ALL FROM THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION**

**Department of Art & Design**

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**QUESTIONS ANSWER:**

NOTE: Attempt all the questions:

Q1. What is Ideology and what were the Aims And objective of the creation of Pakistan?

**a) IDEOLOGY**

**DEFINITION:**

The social or political Programs of any movement that becomes a collective objective of any nation is called Ideology.

**OR**

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

**OR**

a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.

**OR**

An **ideology** is a set of beliefs and values attributed to a person or group of persons, especially as held for reasons that are not purely epistemic

**b) IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:**

The Ideology of Pakistan was the consciousness of the Muslims in the historical perspective of the south Asian sub-continent that they were a separate nation based on 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.

**OR**

The ideology that religion is the determining factor in defining the nationality of Indian Muslims who were in minority and Hindus where in majority. So Islamic ideology was helpful in awakening of Muslims of India for the creation of Pakistan.

**OR**

Pakistan is an ideological state and the ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic ideology. Its basic principle being: "Sovereignty belongs to Allah". Allah alone is the Almighty, the Creator, the Sovereign, and the Sustainer of everything in the whole universe.

**c) AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF CREATION OF PAKISTAN :**

In 1857 the war of Independence took place and British blame Muslims for the war. The Muslims were greatly pressed by the British as well as by the Hindus. Social, political and economic conditions of the Muslims were totally changed, and Muslims of India were deprived of basic human rights. That is why they demanded for a separate state of their own.

Following were the Aims & Objectives that led to the creation of Pakistan.

**1.SETTING 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 the world and are free to adopt the Islamic way of life that is according teaching of Quran and Sunhat.

**2.PROTECTION FROM COMMUNAL RIOTS:**

The communal Riots on daily basis made it clear to Muslims that Hindus could take over the politics after the departure of 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 crises the Muslims demanded their separate state.

**3.SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIMS:**

After the war of Independence, the social environment was totally changed for Muslims of India especially. The Muslims were feared from caste system and other discriminations. They would not be able to enjoy political or social liberties. So, they preferred a separate homeland in which they could live according to the teachings of Islam.

**4.PROTECTION OF TWO NATION THEORY :**

Two nation theory was proposed by Allama Iqbal which claims that Muslims believe in separate religion, practice different traditions, and have their own history and their cultural heritage. These claims were all 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:**

The Muslims passed a resolution and demanded an Islamic state in North East and North West of South Asia. Islam is a complete code of life and Muslims want to practice Islam teachings which could not be possible in United India.

**6.DREAM OF FREEDOM:**

Due to the ill treatment of Hindus and British the Muslims also wanted to get freedom and established their own government in sub-continent because the freedom is right of every nation. Because this reason, they demanded Pakistan.

**7.UNITY OF MUSLIMS:**

 After the failure of Khilafat movement in 20th century Muslims were dispersed. The Muslims 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.

**Q2. What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?**

**ANS.** Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was an Islamic pragmatist, Islamic reformer, and philosopher. He was born in 1817. He studied History, Mathematics and LLB. He belonged to a very noble Islamic family.

After the war of 1857, the government adopted Anti-Muslims attitude because the Muslims had participated actively in the revolt. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized that the interest of the Muslims could not be served by being against British government. He tried to bring Muslims near English because Muslim wouldn’t prefer to speak English and were not interested to study in modern education system established by British Government while Hindus were taking full advantages.

**EFFORTS OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN:**

Sir Syed worked hard for Muslims interest and put a lot of efforts for bettering the image of Muslims in front of British government. For this purpose, he introduced the Aligarh Movement.

**CAUSES OF THE MOVEMENT:**

**1.**British hostility

**2.**hindus ascendancy

**3.**Muslim Antipathy

**OBJECTIVES OF ALIGARH MOVEMENT:**

The main objectives of Aligarh movements are written as following:

1.Compelling Muslim of subcontinent for Modern Education because this was the only way for succession of Muslims and fulfillment of dream of creation of Pakistan for Indian Muslims.

2.Removing the misunderstanding between Muslims and British and to advice Muslims to be loyal to British government and improve the image in the eyes of Britishers.

3.Addressing the misconceptions between Hindus and Muslims. Muslim leaders thought that Congress was working for the rights of Hindus as well as Muslims, so they joined congress but later it was clear that they were only working for Hindus rights. This was clear because of few movements and controversies that took place in those years. In those controversies, the most prominent was the Urdu-Hindi controversy which made Muslims clear the Hindus are against them

4.To induce Muslims to get jobs and other facilities under the new government which will helps in their prosperity.

5. Muslims were not only responsible for the war.

6.He wrote a book named Assar-us-Sana deed in 1847 and wrote an essay on life of Prophet Muhammad to supervise the Indian Muslims

7.Established schools in Muradabaad (1858) and Ghazipur (1863) .

8.Established Aligarh school in Aligarh in 1875 and after the success of the school he made Aligarh college in 1877 and Aligarh university in 1920.

9. This movement strongly stood for the concept of Two Nation Theory proposed by Allah Muhammad Iqbal.

10. This movement started to end the socio-religious evils of the Muslims Society.

In short, Aligarh Movement was an important Reforms Movement of 19th century. This made Muslims of subcontinent to be on right path for the creation of new muslim country Pakistan.

Q3. Write down any form of government and describe what are the advantages and disadvantages of that form of government for Pakistan which you have written?

**Ans. GOVERNMENT:**

**DEFINITION :**The group of people with the authority to govern a country or state; a particular ministry in office.

**FORMS OF GOVERNMENT :**

Following are the different forms of government which are stated below:

1.Democracy

2.Monarchy

3.Theocracy

4.Dictatorship

5.Transitional

**FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN PAKISTAN:**

Democracy is the form of government in Pakistan

**DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT:**

**DEFINITION:**

In democratic government 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.

**EXPLANANTION:**

Democracy is a system of government where the entire population or eligible members of the state have the opportunity to vote on issues directly or send someone that they elect to make those decisions on their behalf. It is a governing structure where rule comes from the people instead of the military or state.

**ADVANTAGES OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT :**

1. Democracies give people a chance to become personally involved with their government through elections.
2. The structure of a democracy works to reduce issues with exploitation**.** All government formations are sensitive to exploitation because of the people who get elected into powerful positions. The contrast with democracy is that the authorities are distributed more equally within it.
3. A democracy encourages equality in a positive way. This option gives each person the chance to cast a ballot without judgment when they register for this process, providing an opinion that despite their social or economic status.
4. Democracies usually grow faster economically than other forms of government. he freedom offered in the structures of democracy allows the general population to seek any result they want and they have the freedom to look for different employment opportunities, schools, or even places to live.
5. There is more consistency available in democracy than other government structures. Each person gets the chance to express their view at their polling stations by casting a vote. That process allows each community to continue pursuing the specific results that they feel are helpful, or they can switch directions to try something new.
6. Democracy does not create a centralized power base for ruling over the people. Every decision would be placed to a vote for a supreme level of control. Either way, there is no centralized power that can dictate what people can or cannot do. Every branch of the government must agree on the process.
7. People identify with their government to create a stronger level of patriotism. Democracy allow everyone to fight for the things that they want in life. Each person can pursue their dreams, working to mold society in a vision that meets their expectations.
8. Countries who use democracy are less likely to enter into armed conflicts. democracy avoid battles instead of chasing after them. That means there are fewer issues with violent rebellion within democratic societies as well.
9. A democracy transitions power smoothly while establishing legitimacy. By winning an election, it becomes possible to establish legitimacy for political candidates or referendums that other forms of governing cannot provide.
10. It encourages centrism more than extremism. Democracy encourages people to come to the center more often than it favors the extreme.

**DISADVANTAGES OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT:**

1. Democracy is ineffective unless voters educate themselves on governing decisions. Someone can turn in a ballot that is a straight-party ticket with no consideration about the individual views or needs. President Teddy Roosevelt once said this: “A vote is like a rifle; its usefulness depends upon the character of the user.” There is no direction as to how voters approach this responsibility. Although some people will educate themselves on each issue to offer an experienced opinion, there is no requirement to go through all of this work.
2. The structure of democracy depends upon the will of the majority. History has taught us that the will of the majority is not always the ethical or moral position that one should take. We have dealt with issues like slavery, discrimination, and gender inequality in the past because the perspective of the those with the most votes say that society deserves to have those elements. If someone finds themselves outside of the will of the majority often, then it will feel like their vote doesn’t really count for something.
3. Democracy can encourage mob rule. People are migrating toward neighborhoods, employment opportunities, and even relationships based on how comfortable they are around other people. The prevalence is to have neighbors and friends who have a like-minded perspective because there is a fear present in democracy of being wrong. No one wants to be stuck on the outside looking in when it comes to governing.
4. The cost of democracy is something that many people don’t realize exists. Democracy is one of the least cost-efficient forms of governing that exists today. The time and currency resources that are necessary to conduct an election can cost billions of dollars. Even a local election for city council, mayor, or a school board can cost six figures
5. Democracy requires more time to implement changes. Voting requires time to review the information provided by each election. That means processes slow down to the point where it can take several years to create significant changes.
6. The structure of a democracy is a person-first process. When people are voting based on personal interests, then it creates discontent in society.
7. There is still the risk of creating a conflict of interest within the government. Democracies put structures into place to limit the impact of one person on the overall society.
8. Empty promises are common in direct democracies as well. Democracy does not require the same level of accountability if it is established in representative form. The goal of a politician is to receive the most votes. Once that person gets into office, there are fewer controls in place to recall that person if they do not accurately represent what their community wants.

**9.**There is no incentive for people to work together when another election can change the outcome in the future. When there is no incentive to work together, then partisan politics become the conversation of government. It is especially bad in two-party systems, but this disadvantage is present in all democracies as well.

**10.** It can require individual voters to accept an entire mandate for a single issue. Unless there is a direct democracy structure in place, voters must accept an entire manifesto to vote on the issues which are critical to their needs. Instead of having a candidate who truly represents them.

**THE END**