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**Question No. 1;** What is ideology and what were the Aims and objective of the creation of Pakistan?

**Answer ;**

**Ideology** : A system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.

OR

The science of ideas; the study of their origin and nature.

**Ideology of Pakistan:** the emergence of a sense of identity that is pan-Islamic rather than Pakistani has been defended as consistent with founding ideology of Pakistan and concept that “ **Islam** itself is a nationality” despite the commonly held notion of “ Nationality, to Muslims, is like idol worship.”

**Aim and objectives of ideology of Pakistan:**

- 1.** The ideology of Pakistan stems from the instinct of the Muslims community of south Asia to maintain its individuality by resisting all attempts to absorb it by the Hindu society.
- 2.** Pakistan ideology is based on Islamic code, which covers social , political, cultural and all other aspects of human life. In Islam every Muslim of the world, no matter wherever he lives whatever the language he speaks, whatever the complexion he bears and whatever the race he belongs to, is a member of **MILLAT-E-ISLAMIA or UMMAH.**
- 3.** Setting up of a free Islamic society.
- 4.** Social and political development of Muslims.
- 5.** To get rid of the repeated social humiliation and to emerge as an economically sound Muslim country.
- 6.** To stand strong and united against all odds as a nation.
- 7.** The main objective of the creation of Pakistan was to establish a free Islamic society having its own identity and government.

8. 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.

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**Question No. 2;** What were the efforts of sir Syed Ahmad Khan for education?

**Answer:** First of all we should know about sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:** HE was born on (October 17, 1817) and died at (27 March 1898). He was a teacher and politician. He was a philosopher as well. He was also a social reformer. He founded the school that would later become Aligarh Muslim University.

In 1857 there was a rebellion in India. This is known as the First Indian War of Independence. During this time, Sir Syed kept loyal to the British; He also saved many European lives. After the rebellion he wrote a book he said the British were in fact those who caused the rebellion.

**His Efforts For Education:** Sir Syed played a vital role in the education uplift of the Muslims in India. He did the following things to improve the educational standards ; set up a journal, Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq, which contained articles of influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed approach towards education.

The Aligarh Movement of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was based on two primary objectives; the revival of Muslims with advanced education and civilizing good relationship of the Muslims with British Government. For this foresightedness he faced abundant criticism from orthodox Muslims however this didn't deter him from his mission. He believed that acquiring modern education and learning English is the only way left for the Muslims to fight against Hindus' prejudicial behavior since Hindus were developing in educational and political fields only because of modern education. Sir Syed elucidated that acquiring modern education and learning English is no way against the Islamic principles and then he took practical steps to pursue his mission.

**School In Muradabad:** In 1859 he established a *school in Muradabad* where the Persian and English language was taught. In 1863 another school was established in *Ghazipur*. Little later in 1864 he established a *Scientific Society* in Ghazipur which was aimed to translate modern studies in Persian and Urdu language for better understanding of Muslims. In 1966 this Scientific Society published a journal called "*Aligarh Institute Gazette*" which was both in Urdu and English language just to show the British government a good gesture and sentiment of goodwill for better relationship between Muslims and British Government.

**Got relationship from British:** In 1869 the son of Sir Syed "*Syed Mahmud*" got scholarship from British government to get education in England. He along with his son went to England where he deeply analyzed the educational system of England. There he decided to establish a university in India with the same standards and educational level of Oxford and Cambridge University. Thus after getting

back in 1870 he established an institute “*Anjuman-e-Taraqi-e-Mualaman-e-Hind*” for the same purpose.

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**Question no. 3:** write down any form of government and also describe what are the advantages and disadvantages of that form of government for Pakistan which have written?

**Answer :** first of we should know about government that what is government.

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

**Democracy:** a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.

**Democracy in Pakistan:** Pakistan constitutionally is a **democratic** parliamentary republic with its political system based on an elected form of governance. Since the establishment of the current system in 2008, **Pakistan** is one of the youngest **democracies** in the world. ... It is also the largest non-liberal **democracy** in the world.

**Advantages of Democracy:** List of advantages of democracy is given below;

**1. Democracies give people a chance to become personally involved with their government.**

Because the government in a democracy is under the control of the people and their voice, then it is up to each individual to decide their fate. People can choose to vote in whatever way their morality dictates. Some even give voters the option to not vote if that is what they feel is the best way to express their opinion.

Every ballot is an opportunity to express one’s personal opinion. Whether that voice lands in the majority or not, there is an agreement in a democracy that the tally of the vote stands unless there is a clear moral objection to the outcome. A community won’t object over the failure of a tax levy for a swimming pool, but the judicial system might step in if the people vote to accept a local ordinance that allows slavery.

**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. The ruling documents in this structure create checks and balances to assure that no single person receives supreme power over the legislative process.

Democracies prevent elected officials from ignoring the needs of the general population to help themselves. It challenges them to represent the needs of each community so that everyone receives an equal opportunity to pursue their dreams.

### **3. A democracy encourages equality in a positive way.**

The structure of a democracy gives every vote an equal amount of weight during an election. 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. Everything “yes” or “no” counts as one, whether you are rich or poor, own land or not, or express your gender in a specific way.

“Democracy and socialism have nothing in common but one word: equality,” said Alexis de Tocqueville. “But notice the difference; while democracy seeks equality in liberty, socialism seeks equality in restraint and servitude.”

### **4. Democracies usually grow faster economically than other forms of government.**

The freedom offered in the structures of democracy allows the general population to seek any result they want. Although legal barriers exist to prevent one person from hurting another, this governing structure grants the freedom to look for different employment opportunities, schools, or even places to live. The choice remains with your voice.

You get an opportunity to seek what you are enthusiastic about in this life. The structure of democracy makes it possible for everyone to stay fruitful with their work because they are always employing their strengths. That is why the gross domestic product of a country which features constitutional arrangements is typically larger.

### **5. There is more consistency available in democracy than other government structures.**

There is more unity in the governing process with democracy because the general population holds the right to vote on resolutions. This arrangement can take different styles, but the result is generally the same. 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.

The structure of democracy makes it possible for everyone to come together in a way that forms society in ways that are helpful for virtually all people.

**Disadvantages of democracy:** list of Disadvantages of democracy is given below;

#### **1. Democracy is ineffective unless voters educate themselves on governing decisions.**

A democracy allows an individual to cast a vote either directly or through a preferred representative on the issues that the government must manage. 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. Someone can turn in a ballot that is a straight-party ticket with no consideration about the individual views or needs.

President Teddy Roosevelt reportedly once said this: “A vote is like a rifle; its usefulness depends upon the character of the user.”

## **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 more often than not, then it will feel like their vote doesn't really count for something.

“Majority rule only works if you're also considering individual rights,” said Larry Flynt. “Because you can't have five wolves and one sheep voting on what they should all be having for supper.”

## **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. Some states in the U.S. are even becoming polarized as families keep moving to stay within their comfort zone. Democracies encourage mob thinking because every election becomes an “us vs. them” edict.

“Remember,” Will Rogers reportedly warned, “democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhausts, and murders itself. There never was a democracy yet that did not commit suicide.”

## **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. The Presidential elections every four years in the United States are measured in the billions. Although it is useful to have the people to have power in their voice, their taxes are what are used to create that opportunity.

“Democracy is the worst form of government,” warned Winston Churchill, “except for all of the others.”

## **5. Democracy requires more time to implement changes.**

Centralized government structures can make declarations on rules, regulations, or responses that are not always possible in a democratic structure. 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. There may only be 1-2 legislative bills that come through in an entire session that go beyond the typical budgets, committees, and nominations that officials manage.

It even takes more time at the local level to make decisions with democracy because each referendum must go to the voters. Every decision is up for review potentially. That means there is always a certain level of uncertainty.

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