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

ANSWER NO (1)

Ideology:-

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

OR

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

The ideology of Pakistan:-

The ideology that religion is the determining factor in defining the nationality of Indian Muslims and Hindus was postulated by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who termed it as the awakening of Muslims for the creation 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 on the basis of the 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.

Aims & Objectives of the Creation of Pakistan:-

- After the war of Independence the Muslims were greatly pressed by the Hindus as well as the British. Social, political and economical conditions of the Muslims were totally changed. 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 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 principles and religion and inviting the Muslims of the world, particularly and others generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

2. Protection from Communal Riots:-

- The communal Riots on every other day made it clear that the Hindus could monopolies the politics after the departure of The British.
- The hindu organizations had again and again asserted that hindu rag would be imposed on india after the independence.
- So to get rid of these atrocities the muslims demanded their separate state.

3. Social & Political Development of Muslims:-

- After the war of Independence 1857, the social environment was totally changed.
- The Muslims 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 teachings of Islam.

4. 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.
- Mohammad Ali jinnah propounded the two-nation theory and sowed the seed of partition of the country.

5. Establishment of Islamic State:-

- Islam is a complete code of life.
- The Muslims 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 Asia.

6. Dream of Muslims to get freedom:-

- Due to the ill treatment of Hindus and British the Muslims also wanted to get freedom and established their own Govt.
- In the sub continent because the freedom is right of every nation and the country. For this reason they demanded Pakistan.

7. Muslim Unity:-

- Muslims were dispersed in the 20th century especially after the failure of Khilafat movement.
- 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.
- In short the Muslims demanded a separate state only because of their worse conditions and to save their national integrity.

8. Protection of Muslim language:-

The Hindus did the best to replace Urdu by Hindi. But they did not succeed during British period. If south Asia had got freedom without partition, the Hindu majority could very easily declare Hindi, the official and national language. The Hindu government could wipe out all signs of Muslim culture; therefore, the Muslims had no choice except putting a demand for Pakistan.

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

ANSWER NO (2)

Sir Syed Ahmed khan:-

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan belonged to a noble family of Delhi.
- Date of Birth = 17th October, 1817
- Date of Death = 23rd March, 1898
- Father Name = Mir Muttaqi
- Mother Name = Aziz-un-Nisa
- Education = History, Mathematics, LLB

Efforts of sir Syed Ahmad khan for Education:-

There are many effort of sir Syed Ahmad khan for education are given below:

Sir Syed's Educational Services:-

sir Syed Ahmad khan was the first Muslim leader who realized the importance of education for his people. In order to equip Muslim with the ornament of knowledge, he opened many educational institutions and societies which revolutionized the life of the Muslims.

- Two Madrassah's in Muradabad(1858) and Ghaziabad(1862)which imparted education in Persian.
- In 1864, Sir Syed laid the foundation of a scientific society which translated English work into Urdu.
- M.A.O High school was founded in 1875.
- In 1877, M.A.O High school was given the status of a college and inaugurated by viceroy lord Lytton. Later on, this college became a university in 1920A.D.

Muhammadan Educational Conference:-

Sir Syed Ahmad khan established Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886 in order to bring political awareness among the Muslims. The conference held its annual conferences regularly till 1906 when in its Dhaka session all-India Muslim league was founded.

Educational Reforms:-

- The Aligarh of sir Syed Ahmad 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 face 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.

- 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.
- In 1869 the son of sir Syed "Syed Mahmud" got scholarship from British government to get education in England. he along with his son 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 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.
- After the struggle of numerous years finally in 1874 "**M.A.O HIGH SCHOOL**" was established in Aligarh which was monumental achievement of sir Syed in respect of educational reforms for Muslim in India. later based on the laborious struggle of sir Syed in 1977 this school upgraded to the status of "**M.A.O college**" by **lord Lytton**. sir Syed always desired to get this college the status of university but this could not happen in his life; however after his death in 1920 this college became "**Aligarh Muslim university**".
- He tried to bring Muslims near English.

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

ANSWER NO (3)

Government:-

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

- Keeping order.
- Establishing a system of justice so that the people are treated fairly.
- Providing welfare services to those in need.
- Regulating the economy.
- Establishing educational systems.

Form of government:-

There are many form of government but in this question we have to write any form of government and also we have write advantages and disadvantage.

Democracy:-

- 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.
- A democracy means rule by the people. The name is used for different forms of government, where the people can take part in the decisions that effect the way their community is run. The people elect their leaders. These leaders take this decision about laws. This is commonly called representative democracy.
- A state governed under a system of democracy.
- Control of an organization or group by the majority of its members.
- A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.

Democracy Countries:-

The democracy countries are given

below:-

1. United states of America.
2. Philippines.
3. Indonesia
4. South Korea
5. Malaysia
6. singapore

Advantages and disadvantages of democracy:-

The

advantages and disadvantages of democracy are given below:

Advantages of democracy:-

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 the 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 overcome. 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.

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. All thought legal barrier exist to prevent one person from hurting another, this governing structure grants the freedom to look for different employment opportunities, school, or even places to live. The choice remain with your voice.

5. there is more consistency available in democracy than other government structure:-

There is more unity in the governing process with democracy the general population holds the right to vote on resolution. This arrangement can take different styles, but the result is generally the same. Each person gets the chance to express their view at their poling stations by casting a vote. That process allows each community to continue pursuing the specific result 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:-

The United States uses a centralized form of governing, but there are equal powers distributed between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Voters have an opportunity to change their elected officials every 2-6 years as a way to control their destiny.

In a direct democracy, 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. Then each community can make decisions with their voting power to overturn unwanted rules and regulations to evolve life over time.

Disadvantages of Democracy:-

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.

6. The structure of a democracy is a person-first process:-

Elections usually involve the opinions or thoughts of each person based on what individuals want for themselves. Instead of looking at what might be useful for the rest of society, most voters gauge what they put on their ballot based on what affects their checking account, taxes, or overall cost of living. It is a process which encourages everyone to put their needs before others.

When people are voting based on personal interests, then it creates discontent in society because it feels like the majority tries to suppress the minority. That is why there must be an emphasis on protecting the rights of those who find themselves on the outside.

THE END