

Q1: what is ideology and what were the Aims and objective of the creation of Pakistan?

A1: Ideology means such an aim according to which human beings planned about their future.

The 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 fundamentals of Islam are also the bases of the Ideology of Pakistan.

Pakistan ideology: Ideology of Pakistan is defined by the different sociologist as

1. Allama Allaud-Din-Siddiqui:

“Ideology of Pakistan is the name of implementation of Islamic principles on persons. On groups & on government and Islam should be stronger than the strongest forces here”

2. Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam was the liberator of the Muslim nation in Sub-Continent. He struggled for the separate state on the bases of Islamic Ideology. He himself explained this basic ideology

3.Allama Iqbal:

Allama Iqbal was the person who for the first time gave the concept of a separate state for the Muslims keeping in view the Two Nation Theory. He clearly explained the Ideology of Pakistan in his sayings and poetry. Aflame Iqbal and Ideology of Pakistan

IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:

Importance of Ideology of Pakistan is as under **1. Right of Self Determination**

In the decent civilizations of the world, right of self-determination has got the place of basic human right. The Muslim of sub-continent work hard for the attainment of right of self-determination, on the base of

this right the Muslim demanded separate electorate in **1906** and this right was awarded to the Muslim in 1909's Minto Morley reforms.

Aims and objective of the creation of Pakistan.

After the war of Independence, the Muslims were greatly pressed by the Hindus as well as the British. economic, political and social 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 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 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 feared the caste system 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**.

4. 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.

5. 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.

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

A2. Introduction:

- Sir Syed Ahmad 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

After the death of his father he was promoted to high posts because of his honesty and loyalty, in 1839 he had joined British company.

Education Services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted the Muslim nation to be educated to keep pace with the modern advancement. He believed honour of the nation could be achieved only by the education.

1. School in Moradabad:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the educational institution in Moradabad 1859. That was a Persian school.

2. School in Ghazi pur: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a school in Ghazi pur in 1862.

3. Scientific Society: Sir Syed established a unique institution Scientific Society in Ghazi pur in 1863. Its Headquarters were shifted to Aligarh in 1876. The

purpose of its establishment was to acquire the books in other languages and translate them in Urdu.

4. Visited to England:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England in 1869, with his son Syed Mahmood who was given scholarship for higher studies in England. Sir Syed observed the educational setup of British educational institutions and was greatly impressed by the systems of Oxford and Cambridge universities.

5. Establishment of a School in Aligarh:

Sir Syed established a school at Aligarh in 1875 in which Islamic as well as English education was given to the students.

6. Establishment of a college in Aligarh:

Sir Syed established MAO (Muhammadan Anglo Oriental college) at Aligarh in 1877. This was a great achievement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan regarding the educational services for the Muslims of India.

Reference: <https://latestcontents.com/discuss-the-services-of-aligarh-movement-sir-syed-ahmed-khan/>

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?

A3. Government: is a system of social control under which the right to make 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.

Democracy: Democracy is the government system that is assigned by the people themselves, where they get the chance to choose whom they want to be ruled by.

1. Advantages of Democracy:

Because the government in a democracy is under the control of the people and their voice, then it is up to everyone 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 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.

1. 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. 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.

2. A democracy encourages equality in a positive way.

The structure of a democracy gives every vote an equal amount of weight during an election. "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."

2. Disadvantages of Democracy:

1. 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. "Because you can't have five wolves and one sheep voting on what they should all be having for supper."

2. 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. That is why there must be an emphasis on protecting the rights of those who find themselves on the outside.

Reference: <https://futureofworking.com/11-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-democracy/>