

Q1:

ANSWER:

Ideology:

An ideology is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual. Very often ideology refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture. Capitalism, communism, socialism and Marxism are ideologies.

Aims and objectives of the creation of Pakistan:

1. Setting up of 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 the repeated social humiliation.
7. To emerge as an economically sound Muslim country.
8. To stand strong and united against all odds as a nation.

Q2:

ANSWER:

Sir Syed's Educational Efforts:

Sir Syed Ahmed 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 Madrassahs in Moradabad (1858) and Ghaziabad (1862) which imparted education in Persian.
- In 1864, Sir Syed laid the foundation of a Scientific Society which translated English works 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 1920 A.D.

Q3:

ANSWER:

DEMOCRACY:

The definition of democracy is form of government in which the common people hold political power and can rule either directly or through elected representatives. An example of democracy at work is in the United States, where people have political freedom and equality.

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 to vote in whatever way their morality dictates. Some even give voters the option on 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 address 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

Seek 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 thus mastic 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 al people.

Disadvantages of Democracy:

1. Democracy is in effective unless voters educate the selves 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 allot this work. Someone can turn in ballot that is a straight-party ticket with no consideration about the individual view so needs. President Teddy Roosevelt reportedly once said this: “A vote is like 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 in equality in the past because the perspective of 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 doing 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 of presenting 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,” Wil 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, 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.