

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

Answer:

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is officially called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The name Pakistan, Pak (pure) and stan (land) means 'land of the pure' in the Persian and Urdu languages. Pakistan's land covers some 796,095 km² (307,374 mi²) about the combined land area of France and the United Kingdom. Pakistan shares a land border with Afghanistan, China, India and Iran. The population of Pakistan is 193 million people (193,238,868) as of July 2013. This makes Pakistan the 6th most populous country in the world.

Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. The area of Indus basin which covers the majority of Pakistan was home to some of the oldest known civilizations. The Neolithic Mehrgarh people and later the Indus Valley Civilisation lived in the area as long as 9000 years ago.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:

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. Islam acted as centripetal strength and nation building force before the establishment of Pakistan. Ideology of Pakistan basically means that Pakistan should be a state where the Law of Quran (The final divine revelation from GOD) should be established. All Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles.

TWO NATION CONCEPT:

The fundamental concept of Ideology is that Muslims should get a separate identity. They should have a separate state where they could live according to Islamic rules and principles, profess their religion freely and safeguard Islamic society and culture. They should be able to develop their culture and religious traditions and they should be able to create a true Islamic society for themselves. They should have all the resources at their disposal to establish the Islamic system of governance i.e. political, social, education, economic and civilization and the system of Quran which was established by Prophet Muhammad (SAW) 1400 years ago in Madinah Munawarah. Thus, this fundamental concept of Ideology led to the concept of two nations in the Sub Continent and resulted in the ideology of Pakistan which was developed through the period of Mohammad Bin Qasim and others. Political leaders like Quid-e-Azam materialized this ideology in 1366 HA (1947 A.D).

The Thinker of Pakistan:

Sir Muhammad Iqbal (November 9, 1877 – April 21, 1938), widely known as Allama Iqbal was a poet, philosopher, a politician, as well as an academician, barrister and scholar in British India. He is widely regarded as having inspired the Pakistan Movement. He is considered as one of the most important figures in Urdu literature with literary work in both the Urdu and Persian languages.

FOUNDER of PAKISTAN:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah (25 December 1876 – 11 September 1948) was a lawyer, politician, and the founder of Pakistan. Jinnah served as leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until Pakistan's creation on 14 August 1947, and then as Pakistan's first GovernorGeneral until his death. He is revered in Pakistan as Quaid-i-Azam and Baba-i-Quom. His birthday is observed as a national holiday. Quid-e-Azam once said: "Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the field of Islam"

FOUND:

With the grace of Allah on 27-Ramadan-1366 Hijri (14th August, 1947) Muslims of South East Asia were gifted with a land where they were in majority, where they could order their lives in accordance with the teachings of Holy Quran and Sunnah of Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

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

Answer:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (October 17, 1817 – 27 March 1898) 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 where he said the British were in fact those who caused the rebellion. In order to settle the question of whether Sir Syed was a communitarian or a communalist, we need to assess the speeches and articles which he wrote. One such speech of Sir Syed which he gave in Meerut in the year 1888 clearly shows that Sir Syed turned to arguments fielded by religious fanatics in order to develop a communal alliance between Indian Muslims and British Christians. He said,

Our Hindu brothers of these provinces are leaving us and are joining the Bengalis. Then we ought to unite with that nation with whom we can unite. No Mohammedan can say that the English are not "People of the Book" (Quranic term referring to Jews, Christians and Sabians). No Mohammedan can deny this: that God has said that no people of 'other religions' can be 'friends' of Mohammedans except 'Christians'. He who had read the Quran and believes it, he can know that our nation (Muslims) cannot

expect friendship and affection from any other people. At this time our nation is in a bad state as regards education and wealth, but God has given us the light of religion, and the Quran is present for our guidance, which has ordained them (Christians) and us (Muslims) to be friends.”[1]

He was unhappy about the position of Muslims in India as their social and economic status was declining. According to Sir Syed, Muslims had to bring a positive approach to the British and accept their ways of education. He wanted the Muslims to benefit from the British. To achieve this task he had to bring about cooperation between the Muslims and the British. To do this he did the following things:

- *wrote the loyal Muhammadans of India to prove that Muslims were not disloyal to British and to ask the British to end their hostility.*
- *wrote a pamphlet "essay on the causes of Indian Revolt" and pointed out the reasons for the outbreak of 1857. This pamphlet was circulated for free amongst the British officials.*
- *wrote Tabyin-ul-kalam to point out similarities between Islam and Christianity.*
- *Established the British Indian Association*

Sir Syed played a vital role in the educational 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's approach towards education.*
- *founded scientific society in Ghazipore in 1863.*
- *Opened school in Murdabad in 1859*
- *Opened school in Ghazipore in 1864*
- *Made a committee to raise funds for new schools*
- *Set up Muhammadan Anglo Oriental school in Aligarh on 24 May 1875*
- *Set up Muhammadan educational conferences in 1866 to raise the standards of education*

Sir Syed also increased the political awareness of Muslims in the Sub-continent. At first he believed in Hindu-Muslim unity but later resolved to the two-nation theory. In 1885 the Indian National Congress was set up. It claimed to be the body of every Indian regardless of religion. However it later proved to be functioning only for the Hindus and tried to eradicate the Muslims. The Congress made three demands:

1. *political representation according the population. This obviously meant Hindu domination as they were a dominant majority in India and Sir Syed opposed it.*
2. *Appointment in government should be by competitive examinations. Sir Syed opposed this because he knew that the educational standards of the Hindus was much better than the Muslims.*
3. *The next official language should be Hindi replacing Urdu. Urdu had a special place in the Muslim hearts and Sir Syed opposed this. This demand was accepted by the British.*

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a vital role in improving the Muslim status. He worked tirelessly to restore relations between the Muslims and the British. He brought the Muslim revival through the Aligarh movement and showed the importance of education. He brought an idea about the Two-nation theory and is hence known as "The Father of The Pakistan Movement"

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:

Democracy:

Another form of government is a democracy. Democracy is defined as a form of government in which power belongs to the people. There are two forms of democracy. One is direct democracy, in which all eligible citizens have direct participation in the decision making of the government. The second and more common form of democracy is representative democracy, in which citizens exercise their power through elected representatives. The elected representatives propose, develop, and create laws for the citizens to abide by.

The most familiar example of democracy is the representative democracy that exists in the United States of America. Americans elect a president and representatives of Congress.

Advantages and disadvantages of democracy in Pakistan:

Advantages:

1. It protects the interest of citizens.

As previously stated, the citizens in a democratic country are given the right to vote on political, social and economical issues, particularly the representatives they want to be in charge of making major decisions, such as the president. This can greatly protect the people from anything they would disagree to occur.

2. It prevents monopoly of authority

Due to the fact that the government is bound by an election term where parties compete to regain authority, democracy prevents monopoly of the ruling authority. And, the elected ruling party would make sure their policies will work for the people, as they will not be able to remain in power after their term with bad records—they will not be re-elected.

3. It equality.

promotes Generally, democracy is based on the rule of equality, which means that all people are equal as far as the law is concerned. Every person has the right to experience and enjoy equal political, social and

economic rights, and the state is not allowed to discriminate him on the standard of sex, class, religion and property.

4. It makes for a responsible and stable administration.

When there are elected and fixed representatives, a more responsible government is formed. Thus, democracy can be efficient, firm and stable. Its administration is ruled and conducted with a sense of dedication, and people under this system discuss matters and problems thoroughly to come up with sensible decisions.

5. It brings a feeling of obligation towards the citizens.

The ruling authorities owe their success to elections by the citizens, so they would feel grateful to and socially responsible for them. This can serve as their motivating factor to work for the citizens, for they have the right of choosing their government.

Disadvantages:

1. It might allow misuse of public funds and time.

Democratic governments can lead to wasted time and resources, considering that it takes a huge amount of time on formulating laws and requires a lot of money to be spent during elections. It is also highly possible that the country will be ruled by incompetent and irresponsible leaders who will just spend public funds for their own tours and recreation.

2. It instigates corruption.

Those who are elected to power might resort to unethical means for personal interests and engage in corrupt practices. During their tenure in office, they might take advantage of authority for personal gains, putting the interests of the masses at the backseat.

3. It risks the wrong choice of public servants.

Truth be told, not all individuals under a democratic government are aware of the political and social circumstances in their country. In a voting system, majority wins, and there is no distinction between the votes cast by the literate and the illiterate. People may favor a candidate based on other factors other than pure and required capability. Taking these things into consideration, the elected official may not always be the perfect person for the seat, leading to erroneous decisions.

4. It allows not exercising the right to vote.

Sadly, in some democratic countries, people fail to exercise their right to vote. Perhaps, they are reluctant to do it or are just less aware about the impact of their votes. Or, perhaps they do not see it as a privilege and take the process less seriously.

5. It may put more emphasis on quantity, rather than quality.

Another disadvantage of democracy is in terms of providing services—it tends to put more emphasis on quantity, rather than quality. Also, considering that the system might be governed by irresponsible and incompetent leaders, equality might be in question for only the rich and famous might be prioritized more than the poor.

