



# **IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HAYATABAD PESHAWAR**



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**QUESTION NO :1**

*WHAT IS IDEOLOGY AND WHAT WERE THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF THE CREATION OF PAKISTAN ?*

**ANSWER:**

**IDEOLOGY:**

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

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 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.***

## **➤ *QUAID-E-Azam AND IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN***

***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***

### **➤ *1. Foundation of Muslim Nation***

**Once Quaid-e-Azam said,**

***“Pakistan came into being the very day when the first Hindu became a Muslim.”***



## ➤ ***2. Islam is a complete code of life:***

- ***While addressing the students, in March, 1944 he said***

***“Our guide is Islam and this, is the complete code of our life. We neither need any red or yellow flag nor do we need any Socialism. Communism, Nationalism or any other ism.***

## ***3. Elimination of differences:***

- ***On 21 March, 1948 while addressing the people in Dhaka and said,***

***“I want not to see you to talk as a Sindhi, Balochi, Punjabi and Bengali. What is the fun of saying that we are Punjabi, Sindhi or Pathan? We are only Muslims***

## ***4. National Identity of The Muslims:***



- ***In the light of the history of the subcontinent Quaid-e-Azam argued that Muslims have never been a minority. They are a perfect nation and have the right to establish an independent state***

***in those areas where they are in majority.***

## ➤ ***Allama Iqbal & Ideology of Pakistan:***

- ***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***

## ➤ ***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. Society Setting up of a Free Islamic:***

- **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:***



- *these 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 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. The Muslims believe in separate religion, practice different traditions, and have their own history and their cultural heritage. Their claim was absolutely true. It was their right to keep their separate entity alive and to enjoy all human rights. This was not possible in undivided India.*

## ***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.***

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# **QUESTION ONE FINISH**

## **QUESTION NO: 2**

**WHAT WERE THE EFFORTS OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN FOR EDUCATION ?**

**ANSWER:**

### **➤ SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN:**

- *Sir syed Ahmad khan belonged to a noble family of Delhi.*
- *Date of Birth = 17<sup>th</sup> october, 1817*
- *Date of Death = 23<sup>rd</sup> march, 1898*
- *Father Name = Mir Muttaqi*
- *Mother Name = Aziz-un-Nisa*
- *Education = History, Mathematics, LLB*

*After his father's death in 1839, he had to join the services of the British Company. And on the basis of his honesty he was promoted to high posts.*



- *Muradabad madrasa 1858*
- *Scientific society 1863*
- *Ghazipur school 1864*
- *Visited to England 1868*
- *Aligarh school 1875*
- *Aligarh college 1877*
- *All indian educational conference 1886*
- *Aligarh uni 1920*

➤ ***EFFORTS OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN FOR EDUCATION:***

➤ ***Governments Anti-Muslims Policy:***



- *After the war of 1857, the government adopted anti-muslims attitude because the muslims had participated actively in the revolt.*
- *He tried to bring muslims near English.*
- *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized that the interest of the muslims could be served only by winning the favour of the British Govt.*

## ➤ ***Introduction of Aligarh Movement:***

- *Aligarh Movement was an important Reforms Movement of 19<sup>th</sup> century.*
- *It was started to end the socio-religious evils of the Muslims Society.*
- *Its founder was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who got a lot of success in his mission.*
- *He was a liberal and great scholar.*
- *His movement known as Aligarh Movement because the main center was at Aligarh in Uthar Pradesh*

## ➤ ***British atrocities:***



- ***Nehru said, The heavily hand of British fell more heavily on Muslims than Hindus.***

## ➤ ***Objectives Of Aligarh Movement:***

- ***Be loyal to British.***
- ***Modern Education.***
- ***Aloofness from Politics.***
- ***Removed misconception between Hindus and Muslims.***
- ***Removed misunderstanding between British and Muslims. ( there was a communication gap between ruler and ruled ones)***
- ***Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858,translated into 1873.( asbab e baghawt e hind)***
- ***W.W.hunter Book, Indian Muslims( disloyal of britishers)***
- ***He engaged britishers in educational services.(Lord Layton)***
- ***Life of Muhammad by William Mayor(khutbat e ahmadiya)***
- ***Pakistan the formative phase( British reaction changed towards Muslims during 1870-1880)***

## ***Aloofness of Politics:***



- *To keep Muslims away from agitational politics.*
- *Sir Syed tried to preserve separate identity of Muslims.*
- *Not to join congress 1885 by Lord Home*
- *Open competition ( self rule demand)*
- *Urdu Hindi controversy (1867)*
- *Governor of Banaras (William Shakespeare) Now these are the parting of ways.*
- *Open competition.*
- *Concept of two nation theory.*
- *Urdu Hindi controversy in Banaras 1867*
- *Governor of Banaras said, Now these are the parting ways.*
- *K.k Aziz said about the sir Syed ahmad khan that he was the man who molded the circumstances into the favor of Muslims.*

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## **FINISH QUESTION NO 2**

### **Question no: 3**

**WRITE DOWN ANY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND ALSO DESCRIBE WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THAT FOAM OF GOVERNMENT FOR PAKISTAN YOU HAVE WRITTEN ?**



## ***ANSWER:***

### ***Government:***

*A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state. Government is a means by which organizational policies are enforced, as well as a mechanism for determining policy. Each government has a kind of constitution a statement of its governing principles and philosophy. OR*

*The political direction and control exercised over the actions of the members, citizens, or inhabitants of communities, societies, and states; direction of the affairs of a state, community, etc, Government is necessary to the existence of civilized society.*

## ***FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:***

### ***➤ SOCIOLOGY:***



***SOCIOLOGY is the “systematic and scientific study of human behavior, social groups, and society”***

- ***It focuses primary on the influence of social relationships upon peoples attitudes and behavior and on how societies are established and change.***
- ***The ultimate aim of sociology as summed up by SAMUEL KOENIG is “to improve man’s adjustment to life by developing objective knowledge concerning social phenomena which can be used to deal effectively with social problems”***

➤ ***AUTHORITARIANISM:***

- ***Authoritarian -regime in which a small group of individuals exercises power over the state with no constitutional responsibility to the public.***
- ***Totalitarian -centralized regime that possesses some strong form of ideology that seeks to transform and absorb fundamental aspects of the state, society, and economy.***

➤ ***THEOCRACY:***





- *A government run by religious leaders.*
- *Like a monarchy, a theocracy is an old form of government .*
- *The government claims to be directed by god or divinely blessed.*
- *There is no separation of church and state.*
- *Often times, citizens of other faiths are excluded or expelled.*

➤ **Democracy:** *Democracy allows ordinary people to have a say in what the Government does. It allows people to decide how their country and community should be run. It's a chance to hear other people's opinions on the Election. Adults who are British citizens can complement on how this is affecting their everyday lives. The most common type of Democracy is a Representative Democracy. Citizens choose who they want to represent them in the Houses of Parliament through the election. It is important that people's voices can be heard.*

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➤ **Plutocracy:**



*A plutocracy or plutarchy is a society that is ruled or controlled by people of great wealth or income. The first known use of the term in English dates from 1631. Unlike systems such as democracy, Capitalism, Liberalism, Socialism or anarchism, Plutocracy is not rooted in an established political philosophy.*

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### **Oligarchy:**

- *A government in which a few people such as a dominant clan or clique have power.*
  - *The group gets their power from either military, wealth or social status.*
  - *Elections may be held but offer only one candidate.*
  - **Examples:** *Greek city states.*
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- **Monarchy:** *A form of Government in which supreme power is actually or nominally lodged in an individual (who is the head of state, often for life or until abdication, based often on hereditary.*
- *Around 1450, Europe saw a rise of new monarchs → skilled in diplomacy and control over their realms.*
- *Occurred in response to a decline in the power of the church and the Monarch),*



➤ nobles.

## *Advantages and disadvantages of government:*

<b>No.</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<b>1.</b>	<i>increased funds leading to increased earning and profits.</i>	<i>Increased risks if debt comes from financial institutions as interest, bank and government changes have to be repaid.</i>
<b>2.</b>	<i>Tax deduction for interest payments.</i>	<i>Business must supply security. Some lenders might want to restrict business's operations.</i>
<b>3.</b>	<i>Easier to arrange and can generally be organized at short notice.</i>	<i>Regular repayments of both interest and principal.</i>
<b>4.</b>	<i>Debt holders do not always have</i>	<i>Lenders have first claim on funds if business falls.</i>



	<i>rights in management of business.</i>	<i>Seeking more debt may lead to decrease In value of shares.</i>
<b>5.</b>	<i>Debt repayment obligations can act as spur to good cash control management.</i>	<i>Leaves business more highly geared-higher risk of liquidation if it falls to meet repayment.</i>

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**(QUESTION NO 3 FINISH )**