

Subject: Pakistan Studies
Submitted to: Maam Beenish
Submitted by: Abubakar khan
Roll no: 16882
Date: 20/march/2020

Q.1. What is ideology and what were the aims and objective of the creation of Pakistan?

Ans: IDEOLOGY : 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

Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947. The Muslims of India had sacrificed their wealth, honour & life to make a Pakistan reality. Struggle for attainment of Pakistan started very early after the war of independence 1857.

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 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. Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947.

Q.2.what were the efforts of sir syed ahmad khan for education?

Ans: Allama Iqbal believed that, "The real greatness of the man (Sir Syed) consists in the fact that he was the first Indian Muslim who felt the need of a fresh orientation of Islam and worked for it." While in the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, "Sir Saiyad was an ardent reformer and he wanted to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion by rationalistic interpretations and not by attacking basic belief. He was anxious to push new education. He was in no way communally separatist. Repeatedly he emphasized that religious differences should have no political and national significance".

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on Oct 17, 1817 in Delhi, belonged to a family which held prominent positions in the reign of Mughal emperors and he, himself, was bestowed with the title of Jawa'd-ul-Daula and Arif-e-Jang by Bahadur Shah Zafar II. But he soon realized the crumbling position of the Mughals and their deviancy from religion, and hence kept at distance from them. He initiated his practical career by joining East India Company in 1837 as serestadar, managing court affairs and record-keeping. His educational reforms started when he laid the foundation of a madrassa (Muradabad Panchayaity Madrassah) in Muradabad in 1859, which was one of the first religious academies to incorporate scientific knowledge along with the religious one. Here Hindu and Muslim students were taught Urdu, Persian and Arabic along with English. The school was run from Hindu and Muslim funding.

Q.3.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?

Ans: Before examining the advantages and the disadvantages of the federal state we must first define the meaning of Federalism. "In Europe, federalist is sometimes used to describe those who favour a common federal government, with distributed power at regional, national and supranational levels. Most European Federalists want this development to continue within the European Union. European federalism originated in post-war Europe; one of the more important initiatives was Winston Churchill's speech in Zurich in 1946." [1] At the same point, Federalism is a global political system in which it contain two governmental levels by virtue of the same geographical area and the same population. Those federal states governmental structure based on each of the central government and governments exist in the smaller political units called States or regions, and these small political units to give some of its political power to the central government to work for the citizens.

In the federal system, each of the central government and the state government is both drafting the laws, in the United States for example; it is imperative on the population to obey the law approved by the authority of local legislatures and the Congress. The federal system dividing the countries power and resources between the central government and state governments according to specific criteria, these criteria tend towards the central government in the country and some state governments in another country, but most federal systems provide some sort of autonomy for the states. Some other examples of federal states such as Australia, Brazil, Germany, Mexico, Nigeria and Switzerland. Most of the world states do not follow the federal system in managing their affairs, instead, they depend on the central system where all the authorities under the central government to be responsible for provincial administrations to carry on business with local survival of full legality. Thus, central authority system have greater force than the federal system.

Moving on to the advantages of the federal government, first of all we have to mention that the federal critics argued that federalism is complex, slow to change, abide an uneven evolution, leading to a disparity between regions,

leading to a doubling of services and duties, a costly material, the subject of responsibilities and resources to the laws of governments is difficult and unstable. [2] Moreover, with regard to the criticisms, although some of them are logical and correct, they do not live up to the negatives experienced by the Central States, and is nothing compared with the positive pattern provided by the federal government, especially for multiple countries, cultures and peoples.