

Name : Sana ullah  
Roll No : 16632  
Paper : Pak study  
Department : MLT  
Section : ( B )

Q1. Explain the importance of ideology in national life.

Answer;-

Ideology Meaning:

The term "Ideology" is a French word meaning science of ideas.

ideology Definition:

"An ideology is a set of aims and ideas that directs one's goal, expectations and ideas."

IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY

- Motivating force for a nation

- Brings stability and homogeneity in its nation

- Provides a cement-binding base to the scattered groups of nation

- Make individuals able to follow a joint line of action

- Give shape to revolutions

- Stress on the realization of the idea and on transforming a new society

importance of ideology in national life.

Nation-nationalism nation has common culture, language, history, sympathies, civilization, religion, heroes, regional loyalty, boundaries, territory, class membership and save of identity.

Ideologies impel their adherence to follow a joint linked action for the accomplishment of their goal. • Ideologies give shape to the revolutions and create new cultures and civilizations.

They stress on their adherents to insist on the realization of their ideal through total transformation of society.

An urgent agreement with each other on the ideals is most vital pre-requisite of an ideology.

Ideology is a motivating force for a nation, which is striving hard to bring stability and homogeneity to its nation hood.

Q2. Describe the Services render by Sir Syed Ahmad khan for the cause of Indian Muslims

Answer;-

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 Ghazipur in 1863.

Opened school in Moradabad in 1859

Opened school in Ghazi pore 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.

Q.3. Write any five basic points of ideology of Pakistan.

Answer:-

After the war of Independence, the Muslims were greatly pressed by the Hindus as well as the British. Social, political and economic 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 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 Muslim Language

The Hindus did the best to replace Urdu by Hindi but they did not succeed during British period. If South Asia had got freedom without partition, the Hindu majority could very easily declare Hindi, the official and national language. The Hindu government could wipe out all signs of Muslim culture: therefore, the Muslims had no choice except putting a demand for Pakistan.

5. 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.

( The end )