

Name	Qudrat Ullah
Department	BBA 1st Semester
Student ID	16996
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Instructor	Mam Beenish Shuja
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Question No # 1

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

Ideology:

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

OR

A set of believes, thoughts, ideas or concepts regarding, Politics, religion, and economy.

Types of Ideology

Liberalism

Socialism

Conservatism

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.

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 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.

Question No # 2

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

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Introduction

Sir Syed Ali Khan belongs to a noble family of Delhi.

Date of Birth 17th October 1817,

Date of Death 23rd 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.

Efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for Education

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"

Scientific Society 1863

Ghazipur School 1864

Visited to England 1868

Aligarh School 1875

Aligarh College 1877

All India National Conference 1886

Aligarh University 1920

Question No (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?

Form of Government

Democracy

A government where the majority makes the decisions by voting the word democracy most often refers to a form of government in which people choose leaders by voting. These leaders take this decision about laws. This is commonly called representative democracy. Most of the countries in the world have adopted it, and generally represents the power of common man.

Advantages of Democracy

- Democracy can provide for changes in government without violence.
- Democracy prevents Monopoly of the ruling authority.
- Democracy promotes equality and the protection of people rights.
- Democracy brings transparency to the system.
- Democracy brings in a feeling of obligation towards the citizens.
- In democracy people gain a sense of participation in the process of choosing the government.
- In representative democracy people interest are considered.
- Representative democracy allows for more informed decisions.
- Representative tends to have good knowledge of people's needs.

Disadvantages of Democracy

- Ignorance may result in people making the wrong choices during election.
- People do not exercise their right to vote. Representative may not necessarily be elected on merit.
- In a democracy it takes longer to take decisions and implemented them.
- The authorities may prefer working only on short-form goals.
- A lot of expenditure is made on elections. Election campaigns may involve immoral practices to lure the masses.
- Citizens tend to tell the politicians responsible for any wrong decisions made.
- Many times with Power also comes corruption.

The End