PAKISTAN STUDIES

ANSWER SCRIPT

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DATE: 19TH / APRIL /2020

# Q 1.

**ANSWER**

**IDEALOGY:**

An **ideology** is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual. Very often **ideology** refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture.

**IDEALOGY OF PAKISTAN:**

Before the establishment of Pakistan, the national aim of Muslims of south Asia was the establishment of such Muslim state, where they can live freely. The collective thinking lead them in this aim was that Muslims are separate and unique nation from Hindus , therefore, they must have their own separate homeland that collective thinking achievement of national aim was called ideology of Pakistan.

**SOURCES OF IDEOLOGY:**

The factors determine an ideology is called its sources. Many factors play their role in formation of ideologies. It includes a religious and ethical values, culture, civilization, history and social conditions. As the religious values, civilization and social traditions of every nation are different therefore, their ideologies are also different from each other.

**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:**

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 all this the Muslims demanded their separate state.

1. **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.

**5. Protection of Two Nation Theory:**

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.

**6. 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.

**7. 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.

**8. Narrow Mindedness of Hindus:**

The Hindu community’s narrow mindedness could be gauged from the fact that they do not feel ashamed of idol worship during the 20th century even. The women are considered slaves. They do not recognize the right of second marriage for the widow. The Hindus declare a thing polluted if it has been touched by a Muslim. There was a concept of caste systems in the Hindus itself.

**9. To get rid of the British:**

After the war of independence (1857), the British maltreated the Muslims. Political rights of the Muslims were snatched. Doors of new jobs were closed and also the Muslims were deprived of their jobs and were deprived of their property (estates). There was no social status for the Muslims.

**10. 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.

# Q 2.

**ANSWER**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in 1817 in Delhi. After early education he joined East India Company in 1835 as a sub clerk in the Court of law. In 1846 he promoted to Chief Judge.

**Back ground:**

After the war of independence the Muslims were the target of the revengeful activities of the British Govt. And the Hindus got an opportunity to make the British believe that the Muslims were a threat to the British rule. As a result national recognition of the Muslims was in sever danger. At that crucial time Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first leader to come forward and tried to rescue the national pride of the Muslims, He started Aligarh Movement.

**Educational Services:**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted the Muslim nation to be educated to keep pace with the modern advancement. He was of the opinion that honour of the nation could be achieved only by education. He advised the Muslims to get the most modern western education. He established educational institutions for the Muslim youth and guided them both theoretically and practically.

1. **School in Muradabad**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the educational institution in Muradabad 1859. That was a Persian school.

1. **School in Ghazi Pur**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a school in Ghazi Pur in 1862.

1. **Scientific Society:**

Sir Syed established a unique institution Scientific Society in Ghazipur in 1863. The Headquarters of this society were shifted to Aligarh in 1876. The purpose of its establishment was to acquire the books in other languages, and translate them in Urdu. Sir Syed stressed upon the need for education in English language so that the Muslim generation could learn the Western are modern knowledge as soon as possible.

1. **Establishment of M.A.O. School Aligarh**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan set up M.A.O. School in Aligarh in 1875; later on (in 1877) it was upgraded to college. This institution became Muslim University Aligarh in 1920.

1. **Muhammadan Educational Conference:**

Sir Syed established another organization in 1886 to provide funds to fulfill the requirements of Aligarh movement. This organization served the Muslim community in all the fields. The main aim was to inspire the Muslims to work in the field of education. “Philosophy will be in our right hand, natural science in our left hand and the crown of Islamic ideology will be on our head” were the thoughts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.He put every effort to make the syllabus a good blend of Western, Eastern and Islamic education.

Thus sir syed was the pioneer to bring a revolution in the field of education.

# Q 3.

**ANSWER**

Political thinkers and philosophers have given different theories on political institutions and various systems. They have present different theories of government. Mostly six forms of government are suggested: namely, Monarchy, oligarchy, aristocracy, democracy, mobocracy and autocracy or dictatorship.

**DICTORSHIP:**

By definition, a dictatorship is an absolute authority in any sphere. It often refers to a form of government that has the authority of absolute rule within one person or a structured polity. In some instances, a group of nations or communities could be governed under a dictatorship instead of a single nation

Here are additional pros and cons of a dictatorship to discuss.

### **Pros of a Dictatorship**

1. **It can have a deterrent effect on crime.**

Under the self-described dictatorship administration in the Philippines, between FY 2016 and FY 2017, the number of violent crimes decreased dramatically. The total number of focused crimes dropped from over 158,000 to just under 80,000. This resulted in a reduction of theft, robbery, and car-napping incidents.

1. **Political corruption is taken out of the shadows.**

Within the auspices of a dictatorship, the ruler or ruling party has no need to cover up any form of political corruption. That is because they answer to no one but themselves. Because of this, corruption within government systems is often reduced under this form of government because there is no need for it.

1. **It can provide effective responses during emergency situations.**

Within a dictatorship, there is very little red tape. If the dictator decrees that an action should be taken, then it is done. That format can be very useful should a natural disaster or some other form of emergency occur in that society. Resources can be allocated with one simple command instead of multiple layers of approval, allowing help to be received faster. That is, of course, based on the assumption that the dictator decides to provide emergency relief in the first place.

1. **Dictatorships can take the lead on innovation.**

A dictatorship doesn’t need to worry about pleasing the population. It needs to worry about making sure it can stay in power. Because of that, many dictatorships have numerous resources dedicated to research and development.

1. **It can provide ruling stability.**

Governments that are based on a dictatorship often see a single ruler or ruling group in charge for several decades. Even violent dictators that have no concern for the lives of their people can remain in charge for a lengthy period.

1. **International diplomacy can flourish.**

A dictator of sound mind and body, along with a benevolent and patriotic streak, can form beneficial alliances with other world governments with relative ease. Foreign policy runs straight through the ruler or ruling party, which makes it easier to advance a negotiating position for both sides. Checks and balances will always be part of international diplomacy and a dictator that recognizes this can create incredible opportunities for their people.

**7. Many dictators come to power through experience.**  
It takes experience to run a country of any size. For that reason, the structure of a monarchy keeps the training for governing within the family. In a dictatorship, the experience comes from first-hand incidents that generate expertise. Think of it like this. You have one person who trained for 4 years in school to be a welder. You have another person who has worked the last 4 years, 8 hours every day, as a welder. Which person would you hire for your next welding job?

That is why the power of a dictatorship can seem so inviting, especially to a nation that has been struggling economically.

### **List of the Cons of a Dictatorship**

**1. It is never a long-term solution to governing.**  
In any given period of history, dictatorships tend to happen on the African continent more often than anywhere else. In 2015, about 50% of the governments run by dictatorship existed on the continent. The problem with a dictator is that once that person dies, a different dictator or another form of government takes over.

Zimbabwe’s Robert Mugabe. On November 15, 2017, the government of his country was taken over by the military after 30 years of his sole possession of national leadership.

**2.Opposition is rarely permitted.**  
Under most dictatorships, opposition to the ruler or ruling party is rarely permitted. Any public displays of opposition are often met with force, up to and including death warrants being issued for the individuals involved. Many dictators even crack down on private displays of opposition.

1. **Laws can be changed at any time.**  
   The speed of implementation that a dictatorship can provide to its society can be beneficial, but it is often used for harm instead. No process is required for laws, procedures, or policies to change under this form of government. The dictator can impose their will on the people at any time and for any reason.
2. **The nation becomes isolated, just like the leadership.**  
   Cuba is an excellent example of the isolationism a culture faces when being ruled by a dictatorship. When Fidel Castro took over the government, it led to a slow decline of international relationships over the decades. Some countries implemented complete economic restrictions in response to Castro’s actions. Some of those economic restrictions have been eased or eliminated, but the toll on the society has left permanent scars.

**5. Ruling by fear is a common action within a dictatorship.**  
Adolf Hitler is believed to have killed a total of 18 million people in a quest to achieve his vision of perfection. Joseph Stalin is credited with killing around 40 million people during his reign of power. Mao Zedong ruled China in the years after World War II and is credited with killing at least 65 million people.

Three dictators responsible for over 100 million deaths. That is the equivalent to the number of people who died in both world wars.

1. **Personal rights are often restricted, if not completely eliminated.**  
   Within a dictatorship, the goal is to create population control. One method of accomplishing this is through the creation of a police state. Another is to restrict or eliminate personal rights of individuals within that society. Common restrictions involve free speech, access to certain religions, or even access to the internet.

**7. It creates a disinterest within the society.**  
Because there is such oppression of the general population within a dictatorship, the end result is often a lack of personal initiative. Individuals become focused on providing the complete obedience that is required of them so they can maintain a semblance of a life with their family.

Most become indifferent to the government because they lose their long-term vision in an effort to survive to see another day. Over time, this creates a government that is one-sided and will eventually fall.

**8. Innocent people get caught in power struggles.**  
Mass killings are common in a dictatorship because of the need to consolidate power. If there is a political rival, any real or perceived followers of that rival will be eliminated with them. The strict laws can be changed at a moment’s notice, even in response to a specific individual’s behavior, to eliminate the idea of innocence through retroactive application of the law.

For a society to see the benefits that a dictatorship can bring, the ruler or ruling party must be benevolent, have expertise, be intelligent, and also be selfless. Without these qualities, oppression is the usual result.