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Q No 1: What is Ideology and what were the Aims and objective of the creation of Pakistan?

Answer NO1: **Ideology:**

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

OR

A system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.

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.

END

Q No 2: What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?

Answer No 2: Introduction:

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan belonged to a Noble family of Delhi. He was a teacher and Politician. He was a philosopher as well.
- Date of Birth = 17th October, 1817 and died on 27 March 1898.
- Father Name = Mir Muttaqi
- Mother Name = Aziz-un-Nisa
- Education = History, Mathematics, LLB

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Educational Services:

Sir Syed played a vital role in the educational uplift of the Muslims in India. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first Muslim leader who realized the importance of education for his people. In order to equip Muslim with the ornament of knowledge, he opened many educational institutions and societies which revolutionized the life of the Muslims.

He did the following things to improve the educational standards:

- Founded: Aligarh Muslim University
- 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 Ghazipore in 1863.
- Opened school in murdabad in 1859
- Opened school in ghazipore 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
- **ACHIEVEMENTS:**
- Sir Syed's greatest achievement was his Aligarh Movement, which was nothing but an educational venture. He established schools at Muradabad in 1859 and Ghazipur in 1863. He also founded a scientific society in 1864. When Sir Syed was posted at Aligarh in 1867, he started the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School in the city. During his visit to England in 1869, he studied the British educational system and appreciated it.
- Sir Syed wanted MAO College to act as a bridge between the old and the new systems. His famous quote is that "a true Muslims is one who must have the holy Quran in one hand and the science in the other". Today we can see the Aligarh Muslim University offering different courses like Medical, Engineering, Science, Arts, Management, and Languages etc.
- Sir Syed's aim was not just to establish a college at Aligarh but he was interested in spreading education and empowerment among the people by establishing educational institutions in every nook and corner of the country. He, therefore, started an organisation called "All India Muslim Educational Conference" to achieve this goal. It motivated the Muslims to open a number of educational institutions in India.
- Although the Indian Muslim community has made some good progress in the educational arena, still they have to go a long way to achieve the goal that Sir Syed visualised. Only the vision and enthusiasm of Sir Syed can help us - Muslims to improve our educational and economic conditions further. It is, therefore, incumbent for us to revive the Aligarh

movement once again to make the people understand the value of modern education fully.

- I take this opportunity to request the Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University to start a movement and come to the rescue of the suffering Muslim community in India. There is no point in blaming others. One feels that the main cause for our backwardness is lack of education. Education alone in the present context can empower us and nothing else. We can create a modern Islamic society only by taking Muslims to modern professional education like medical, engineering, teaching, management etc. No options or short cuts at all. God has given the eyes to see and mind to analyse. We must see what is happening around us and use our intellect to arrive at a conclusion. This is what Allah wants us to do. There is no point in toeing an outdated concept and blaming fate for every misery. Dr. Allama Mohammed Iqbal's call should be taken seriously and march forward. He has said beautifully in the couplet which we read and hear quite often sometimes it echoes even in the Parliament but we do not give serious thought to it.
- Khudikokarbulanditnakihartaqdeer say pahlay,
- Khudabanday say khudpoochaybataterirazakyahai
- (Raise your position so much that God himself may ask you "tell me what is it that you want?").
- It echoes the holy Quranic strong dictate that we should endeavour to achieve his rewards. In short we must develop a scientific temper among the people as the holy Quran says in different verses. We are mainly responsible for backwardness.
- Sir Syed also brought out a journal 'TehzibulAkhlaq' and succeeded in infusing a new desire amongst Muslims for acquiring modern knowledge.
- Sir Syed finally reached to the conclusion that lack of education was the main cause of the backwardness of the community.
- Sir Syed became successful in his mission and gave a firm foundation of Aligarh College (Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College) which afterwards became Aligarh Muslim University by an act of the government. It is meant for all- Muslims as well as non-Muslim students. All live and study here in a friendly and peaceful atmosphere. It has got a rich cultural heritage, which is its special and inimitable one.
- The intellectuals produced in large numbers by Aligarh Muslim University served and continue to serve the country in various capacities. The first graduate of this University was the great revolutionary Raja MahendraPratap Singh. The late Dr. ZakirHussain, former President of India and Dr. Syed Mahmood were also Aligarh educated dignitaries. The university has produced innumerable doctors, engineers, teachers, scientists, poets, writers, journalists, etc.

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION:

- The Aligarh movement launched by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan influenced the Muslims in the country, particularly in South India. The Souvenir brought out on the occasion of the Centenary Celebration of Ambur Muslim Educational Society on 4th September 2006 mentions as follows inter-alia:
- Sir Syed organised the Mohammedan (later Muslim) Educational Conference. Its branches were established in cities and towns to report on the educational needs of the community. This conference used to meet annually at several important cities in the country and carried the message of modern education far and wide.
- The 5th session of the Conference was held at Madras in 1901 and set in a brainwave all over the South. Like their brethren in other parts of the country the Muslims of the Madras presidency were also antagonistic towards the English education and therefore they were far behind their other fellow countrymen in public service. NawabMohsinulMulkMohsinuDowla from Aligarh inspired the Conference with the saga of adventure which Sir Syed has brought into being in the North.
- On 16th December 1905 the Management of the Chowk Masjid madrasa which was in existence then was taken over and later re-named as Madrasa-e-MazharulUloom. JanabT.Abdullah sahib visited Aligarh, observed the educational developments there and inspired by it prepared a plan for a Muslim school in Ambur meant for all religions and communities without any discrimination whatsoever. It was primarily his aim to create for young Muslims a good institution for their educational, cultural and social developments.
- Many educational institutions came up in Tamil Nadu as a result of the Aligarh movement. Today by the grace of Allah there are 11 (eleven) full fledged engineering colleges and hundreds of Science and Arts Colleges, Higher Secondary and Elementary Schools in difference parts of Tamil Nadu. Many Muslim organisations like All India Islamic Foundation, Sadaq Trust, The South India Education Trust, The Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, Ambur Muslim Educational Society, Vaniyambadi Muslim Educational Society etc. have been playing a very important role in establishing institutions and imparting modern education to Muslims and non-Muslims alike.

Introduction of Aligarh Movement:

Aligarh movement means that movement which was inspired by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, his colleagues and Muslim students of M.A.O College (later Aligarh University). The students of Aligarh College fired by the spirit of Muslim nationalism spread throughout the country and became the torch bearer of Two-Nation Theory. Thus, the quest of the Muslims for their national identity took the shape of a movement which resulted in the renaissance of the Muslims in the 19th century. This movement revolutionized the economic, social, and political status of the Muslims. However, Sir Syed was the chief architect of this movement. He worked day and night for the revival of Muslim glory. After the failure of the War of Independence in 1857, the Muslims became the victims of the wrath of the British rulers and they were subjected to an unprecedented systematic process of suppression and elimination. On the other hand the British rulers favoured the Hindus by granting them important government jobs in plenty. Thus the tide was turned on the Muslim community within a short span of time witnessed a steep fall from the high pedestal of the ruling class to a politically neglected and economically depressed minority.

END

Q 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?

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 and the best is democracy – the golden mean rule.

Democracy:

Introduction:

Democracy is a Greek word literally means “rule by the people”. It is one of the best forms of government ever created or preserved by the modern-day civilizations. It is a form of government which supports extensive participation of people in government and also promotes the views of citizens for the smooth functioning of society. Democratic principles are governed and inspired by the universal freedoms such as the right to take part in the government directly or through freely chosen representatives as stated in article 21 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. People would be able to exercise their right by choosing the candidate they want to govern them if they are provided with ‘informed choices’, which is the knowledgeable decisions of people reflecting their values, culture, and views made after a thorough and justified analysis of the available options.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Democracy:

List of Advantages of Democracy:

1. It protects the interest of citizens.

As previously stated, the citizens in a democratic country are given the right to vote on political, social and economic issues, particularly the representatives they want to be in charge of making major decisions, such as the president. This can greatly protect the people from anything they would disagree to occur.

2. It prevents monopoly of authority.

Due to the fact that the government is bound by an election term where parties compete to regain authority, democracy prevents monopoly of the ruling authority. And, the elected ruling party would make sure their policies will work for the people, as they will not be able to remain in power after their term with bad records—they will not be re-elected.

3. It promotes equality.

Generally, democracy is based on the rule of equality, which means that all people are equal as far as the law is concerned. Every person has the right to experience and enjoy equal political, social and economic rights, and the state is not allowed to discriminate him on the standard of sex, class, religion and property.

4. It makes for a responsible and stable administration.

When there are elected and fixed representatives, a more responsible government is formed. Thus, democracy can be efficient, firm and stable. Its administration is ruled and conducted with a sense of dedication, and people under this system discuss matters and problems thoroughly to come up with sensible decisions.

5. It brings a feeling of obligation towards the citizens.

The ruling authorities owe their success to elections by the citizens, so they would feel grateful to and socially responsible for them. This can serve as their motivating factor to work for the citizens, for they have the right of choosing their government.

6. It imparts political education to the people.

One argument in favor of democracy is that it can serve as a training school for citizens—they are driven to take part in state affairs. During elections, political parties propose their programs and policies in support of their candidates through public meetings, demonstrations, television, radio, posters and speeches by their leaders to win public favor. All of these can impart political consciousness among the people.

7. It helps make good citizens.

Democracy aims to create the ideal environment that is conducive to personality improvement, character cultivation and good habits. As per the experts, this political system seems to function as the first school for good citizenship, where individuals can learn about their rights and duties from birth to the time of death.

8. It allows a little chance of revolution.

Since this system is based upon public will, there will be little to no chance of public revolt. Elected representatives conduct state affairs with public support, and if they do not work efficiently or do not meet the public's expectations, they will probably not do well during the next elections. Democracy or other popular governments often function with consensus, thus the question of revolution would not arise.

9. It promotes change.

This political system can promote changes in the government without having to resort to any form of violence. It tries to make citizens feel great and even provides them with a good sense of participation and involvement.

List of Disadvantages of Democracy:**1. It might allow misuse of public funds and time.**

Democratic governments can lead to wasted time and resources, considering that it takes a huge amount of time on formulating laws and requires a lot of money to be spent during elections. It is also highly possible that the country will be ruled by incompetent and irresponsible leaders who will just spend public funds for their own tours and recreation.

2. It instigates corruption.

Those who are elected to power might resort to unethical means for personal interests and engage in corrupt practices. During their tenure in office, they might take advantage of authority for personal gains, putting the interests of the masses at the backseat.

3. It risks the wrong choice of public servants.

Truth be told, not all individuals under a democratic government are aware of the political and social circumstances in their country. In a voting system, majority wins, and there is no distinction between the votes cast by the literate and the illiterate. People may favor a candidate based on other factors other than pure and required capability. Taking these things into consideration, the elected official may not always be the perfect person for the seat, leading to erroneous decisions.

4. It allows not exercising the right to vote.

Sadly, in some democratic countries, people fail to exercise their right to vote. Perhaps, they are reluctant to do it or are just less aware about the impact of their votes. Or, perhaps they do not see it as a privilege and take the process less seriously.

5. It may put more emphasis on quantity, rather than quality.

Another disadvantage of democracy is in terms of providing services—it tends to put more emphasis on quantity, rather than quality. Also, considering that the system might be governed by irresponsible and incompetent leaders, equality might be in question for only the rich and famous might be prioritized more than the poor.

6. It can take long to make decisions.

Because it takes long to make decisions, it will also take long to implement them. Unlike in a monarchy where one person is making decisions that are implemented quickly, democracy requires majority voting in implementation, thus it is relatively less prompt in taking actions.

7. It may involve immoral practices during elections.

To lure the masses, election campaigns might involve immoral practices, where candidates would use muscle power to draw the majority of votes, even trying to tarnish their opponents' reputation. Money and power may be abused to influence the people to disregard opposing parties.

Conclusion

It is important to take note that political systems have their own downsides, and people have different views about them. But by weighing their advantages and disadvantages, which in this case is democracy, you can come up with a well-informed understanding if it is best for the people or not.

THE END