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**Q.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**

 Ideology means such an aim according to which human beings planned about their future.

**The Ideology of Pakistan:-**

 The ideology of Pakistan was the consciousness of the Muslims in the historical perspective of the south Asian sub-continent that they a separate nation on the basis of the Islamic ideology. No doubt Islamic ideology is the base of ideology of Pakistan so the basic fundamentals of Islam are also the bases of the ideology of Pakistan.

**Concept of Two Nation Theory:-**

 Despite living together for 1000 years, Hindus and Muslims have their own individual ideologies so the only solution of political conflict in India is to have separate independent parliament for each nation.

**Importance of Ideology of Pakistan:-**

* Importance of ideology of Pakistan is as under ‘Right of Determination’
* In the decent civilizations of the world, right of self-determination has got the place of basic human right. The Muslim of sub-continent work hard for the attainment of right of self-determination, on the base of this right the Muslim demanded separate electorate in 1906 and this right was awarded to Muslim in 1909’s Minto Morley reforms.

**Symbol of Security of the Muslims:-**

 The ideology of Pakistan is very important for the Muslim of the sub-continent after the start of this theory the Muslims feel better and secured in the Sub- Continent. The people who believe the ideology of Pakistan although belong to different races and different areas are united. Because of this natural unity, they can defeat conspiracies and enemies of Pakistan.

**Ending of Hindu-Muslim Tension:-**

 After the creation of Pakistan, Hindu-Muslim tension which had been a part of daily life ended. Along with that tension the events of terrorism also ended. They both got peaceful atmosphere which is necessary for the development of any society.

**Cause of Independence of Pakistan:-**

 Ideology of Pakistan is the cause of independence of Muslims. Because of the ideology of Pakistan the Muslims of India got Freedom and they got social betterment. In addition to that other nations Like Sikhs, Hindus and Christians had other benefits out of that.

**Aims and 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 and 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.

1. **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.

1. **Social and 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.

1. **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 culture heritage. Their claim was absolutely true. It was their right to keep their separate entity alive and o enjoy all human rights. This was not possible in undivided India.

1. **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.

1. **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 government in the sub-continent because the freedom is right of every nation and the country. For this reason they demanded Pakistan.

1. **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.

**Q .2 What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?**

**Effort of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for Education:-**

 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a teacher and politician. He was a philosopher as well. He was also a social reformer. He founded the school that would later become Aligarh Muslim University. In 1857 there was a rebellion in India. This is known as the first Indian War of Independence. During this time, Sir Syed kept loyal to the British, He also saved many European lives. After the rebellion he wrote a book where he said the British were in fact those who caused the rebellion.

 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 way 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 cause of Indian Revolt” and pointed out the reasons for the outbreak of 1857. This pamphlet was circulated for free amongst the British officials.
* 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 Ghazipore in 1863.
* Opened school in murdabad in 1859.
* Opened school in ghazipre 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 standard of education.

Sir Syed also increased the political awareness of Muslims in the Sub-Continent. At first he believed in Hindu-Muslim unity but later resolved to the Two-Nation Theory. In 1885 the Indian National Congress was set up. It claimed to be the body of every Indian regardless of religion. However it later proved to be functioning only for the Hindus and tried to eradicate the Muslims. The Congress made three demands:

1. Political representation according the population. This obviously meant Hindu domination as they were a dominant majority in India and Sir Syed opposed it.
2. Appointment in government should be by competitive examination. Sir Syed opposed this because he knew that the educational standards of the Hindus was much better than the Muslims.
3. The next official language should be Hindi replacing Urdu. Urdu had a special place in the Muslim hearts Sir Syed opposed this. This demand was accepted by British.

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”.

**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?**

**Government:-**

 Government is a system of social control under which the right to make laws, and the right to enforce them, is given to a particular group in society. Government power can be held by one individual, a few or a majority.

 **Form of Government**

**Democracy:-**

 Supreme power is given to the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation. Democratic countries have free elections where all citizens have a vote.

Examples of Democratic counties today:

* United states of America
* Philippines

 **Advantages of Democracy**

**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.

**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.

**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, demonstration, television, radio, posters and speeches by their leaders to win public favor. All of these can impart political consciousness among the people.

 **Disadvantages of Democracy**

**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.

**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.

**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.