

NAME :- SAAD

CLASS ID :- 15889

SUBJECT :- Pakistan Studies

Q1 What is ideology and what were the Aims and Objectives of the creation of Pakistan?

**DEFINITION OF IDEOLOGY:-** According to Karl Marx Ideology means that ideas of the ruling Junta who seeks to perpetuate the prevailing order to capitalism and their own privileged position.

**TWO NATION THEORY:-** Pakistan ideology was based on the fact that the Muslims were a separate nation having their own culture, civilization, customs, literature, religion and way of life. They cannot be merged in any other nation because their philosophy of life is based on the principle of Islam. As the Muslims of India found it difficult to live according to the principles of Islam in the united India, they were forced to demand a separate homeland to safeguard their national and religious identity.

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CREATION OF PAKISTAN:-**

Following factors can be said to be the objectives of the creation of Pakistan. **ENFORCEMENT OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF GOD ALMIGHTY:-**

پاکستان کا مقصد کمالیہ (الله)

The Islamic state is built up on the concept of the sovereignty of God Almighty. The prime objective of the demand for Pakistan was the establishment of a state where Almighty God's supremacy

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could be instituted. The Quaid-e-Azam said we did not demand Pakistan to acquire a piece of land, but we wanted a homeland where we could introduce Islamic principles."

**ESTABLISHMENT OF ISLAMIC DEMOCRACY:-** Islam has given an ideal concept of democracy which is distinctively different from the Western concept. In Islamic democratic system everyone is equal and no one enjoys a privileged position on the basis of his social status, colour or creed. The Khalifa the Nair of God on earth, strictly follows the principles of Islam and Sunnah in the administration of the state affairs. The Quaid-e-Azam said on 14th February 1948 at Sibi "It is my firm belief that our salvation lies in following the golden rules of conduct as given by our great law giver, the prophet of Islam. let us lay the foundation of our democratic system on Islamic ideals and principles. The Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the state of affairs shall be guided by mutual consultation.

**REVIVAL OF MUSLIM IMAGE AND IDENTITY:-** In the united India the Muslims were dominated by the Hindus in every social field. The Muslims were not in position to compete with the Hindus because of their backwardness in education and politics. These Hindus has adopted a prejudicial attitude which blocked all channels to prosperity and progress for the Muslims. The revival of the Muslim identity and National Image which was in disastrous jeopardy in the united India.

**PROTECTION OF MUSLIM CULTURE & CIVILIZATION:-** Muslims were always a separate nation because of their distinctive cultural values and patterns. They were easily distinguishable from other nations on the basis of their school behaviour. The Muslim culture, civilization and literature were the living and proud symbols of the Muslims identity as a separate and distinct nation. The Hindus always desired to crush the Muslims as a nation and ultimately to merge them into Hindu society. Several attempts made by the Hindus to erase Muslim culture and civilization.

**TWO NATION THEORY:-** The entire freedom movement revolved around Two Nation Theory which became the basis of demand for Pakistan. It meant that the Muslims were a separate nation with their distinct culture, civilization, literature, history, religion and social values. Islam, the Religion of the Muslims was based on the concept of Tauheed and therefore could not be assimilated in any other system (Sir Syed Ahmad was the first leader who propounded this theory).

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A BALANCED ECONOMIC SYSTEM:-** The Economic condition of the Muslims before partition was deplorable. After the war of independence of 1857 the British government had banned Muslims entry into Government Service. All high and civil military positions were reserved for the Hindus. The Muslims were considered eligible only for peon's and low ranking jobs.

Q2 What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?

**SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN:** - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi on October 17, 1817. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan opted for the employment of the English Company. During world war of Independence he was Saad-i-Amin in Bagnore.

**EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OF SIR SYED:** - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

thought that the basic hindrance in the way of Muslims prosperity was their lacking behind in the Modern education so he devoted whole of his life to promote modern education among Muslims. A brief account of his educational services is as follow

**MADRASSAH AT MURAD ABAD & GHAZI PUR:** - In 1859 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a Madrasah at Murad Abad English was also taught here besides Persian. After opening of a government school, the students of this Madrasah were shifted there. In the meanwhile he was transferred to Ghazipur. There too, he established Madrasah. This was Modern Sciences Sir Syed constructed a building in Aligarh for the Scientific Society.

**VISIT TO ENGLAND STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:** - In

1869 he went to England to closely study their educational system. He visited various educational institutions there and also studied the English Culture in the light of Observation he made there. He concluded that the goal of promoting education couldn't be achieved without establishing a modern college. So at his return to India. In 1870 he formed Committee Khawast-gar-e-Faqir. Talab-e-Muslmanan which after considering different propositions formed Muhammadan College fund Committee **Chiesi**

## **FOUNDATION OF MUHAMMADAN ANGLO ORIENTAL HIGH SCHOOL:-**

later on it was decided to establish a high school before establishing a college and it was inaugurated on May 24, 1875 under the administration of Mulvi Sameullah Khan on November 17 1875 Sir William Muir later on it was decided to establish a high school before establishing a college And it was inaugurated on May 24, 1875. under the Administration of Mulvi Sameullah came to examine the school and was greatly surprised by the administrative capabilities of Mulvi Sameullah Khan and the hard work he was doing; he was loud in his praise He also donated Rs 1000 to the School.

**MAO COLLEGE ALIGARH:-** The Committee was surprisingly successful at its fund raising campaign. Nizam of Hyderabad and Maharaja Patyala donated Rs 9000 and Rs 58,000 respectively. The government also approved an annual grant of Rs 4200 which was later extended to Rs 12000. In short enough money had accumulated to set up a college. After the completion of building the college was inaugurated on January 1877.

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY:-**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a Scientific Society for the dissemination of scientific knowledge and propagation of Western thinking. It used to publish a journal one column of which was Urdu and other in English language as well as Modern Sciences. Sir Syed Ahmad constructed a building in Aligarh for the Scientific Society.

Q3 Write down any form of government and also describe what are the advantages and disadvantages of that form of government of Pakistan which you have written?

### DEFINITION OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT:-

Parliamentary Government is a democratic form of Government in which the political party that wins the most seats in the legislature or parliament during the federal election forms the government. This majority party chooses a leader to be the prime Minister or Chancellor and other high ranking members of the party make up the cabinet. The minority party forms the opposition and its job is to challenge the majority party. If no party is able to win a majority in the election a coalition government will be formed with a few political parties cooperating together. It's called parliamentary government because all of power is vested in the parliament in a presidential system like the United States the executive branch is separate and the president is popularly elected by the citizens of the nation in a parliamentary system, the head of the government is chosen from the parliament and is often one of the most senior members or ministers in parliament which is where we get the term prime Minister. The major objective of the creation of Pakistan was the establishment of a balanced economic system based on the economic principles of Islam which could ensure a happy and stable economic life to every individual. The demand for Pakistan was

motivated by the desire of Muslims to have a homeland of their own where everyone had enough opportunities to earn his sustenance and where every individual was self sufficient in his economic matters. The economic system of Islam is based on the balanced principles which do not permit an individual to keep wealth and economic resources more than ones needs and requirements. By the system of *Faiz* and *Dakha*, extra wealth is extracted from the people and distributed amongst the poorer and more needy persons of the society to maintain economic balance. The *Quaid-e-Azam* while inaugurating the State Bank of Pakistan on 1<sup>st</sup>, July, 1948 said "The bank symbolized the sovereignty of our people in the financial sphere. The western economic system has created many problems for humanity. The western economic system would not help us in setting up a workable economic order we should evolve an economic system based on Islamic concept of Justice and Equality."

## ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unity between the executive branch and legislative branch of the government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no bi party system that is where there is no single party that controls the majority of the chamber to whom is made responsible</li> </ul>

- Render possible a coordinated program of legislation and administration
- It brings a unity of authority that is mean necessarily a unity responsibility
- The people are enable to fix responsibility for all acts of misgovernment
- The different head department of government they acquire a wealth of information that is very serviceable to intelligent legislation

- No ministry can remain long enough to develop a continuity policy, foreign or domestic
- The system strengthens the position of the central government at the expense of local government.
- It is suspected that the fusion of legislative and executive powers furnishes a fertile ground for the growth of despotism.

