**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**School of Management and Social Sciences (Dept. of Business Administration)**

 **Semester fall 2020**

**Program dept. of Art and Design, Computer Science, B.Tech Electrical, BBA, AND MMC**

 **Mid Term Assignment**

**Time Allowed 6 days**

**Subject Pakistan Studies**

**Total Marks 30**

 **(With the name of Allah the most merciful and the most beneficent, May Almighty Allah protects us all from the pandemic situation amen.)**

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| S.No | Questions | Marks |
| Q1. | What is Ideology and what were the Aims And objective of the creation of Pakistan? | 10 |
| Q2. | What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education? | 10 |
| Q3. | 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? | 10 |

1. ANS ;1 IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN Pakistan is an ideological state and the ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic ideology. Its basic principle being: "Sovereignty belongs to Allah". Allah alone is the Almighty, the Creator, the Sovereign, and the Sustainer of everything in the whole universe. Islam acted as centripetal strength and nation building force before the establishment of Pakistan. Ideology of Pakistan basically means that Pakistan should be a state where the Law of Quran (The final divine revolution from GOD) should be established. All Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles. TWO NATION CONCEPT The fundamental concept of Ideology is that Muslims should get a separate identity. They should have a separate state where they could live according to Islamic rules and principles, profess their religion freely and safeguard Islamic society and culture. They should be able to develop their culture and religious traditions and they should be able to create a true Islamic society for themselves. They should have all the resources at their disposal to establish the Islamic system of governance i.e. political, social, education, economic and civilization and the system of Quran which was established by Prophet Muhammad (SAW) 1400 years ago in Madinah Munawarah. Thus, this fundamental concept of Ideology led to the concept of two nations in the Sub Continent and resulted in the ideology of Pakistan which was developed through the period of Mohammad Bin Qasim and others. Political leaders like Quid-e-Azam materialized this ideology in 1366 HA (1947 A.D). AIMS. OBJECTIVES OF CREATION OF PAKISTAN
2. [2.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-2-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)Aims and Objectives of creation of Pakistan Pakistan has emerged as one of history's altitudes commanding a vast field of vision stretching back and forward. The victor could reconcile as little to their existence as could they to the changed order.
3. [3.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-3-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)Continue…. ● Behind the creation of this country, there had been a concrete Ideology. ● It acclaimed for certain values, norms, objectives, goals, institutions and structure. Ideology of Pakistan portrayed consistent program, line of action and provided dynamism and inspiration for putting these into executive. ● It bore potentialities to meet the needs of the changing circumstances and capability of adaptation and adjustment.
4. [4.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-4-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)Aims & Objectives of the Creation of Pakistan Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947. The Muslims of the subcontinent sacrificed their wealth, honour & life to make Pakistan a reality. Struggle for attainment of Pakistan started shortly after the war of independence (1857). 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 which further emphasized on the need of a separate homeland.
5. [5.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-5-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)Main Aims & Objectives of the Creation of Pakistan 1. Setting up of a Free Islamic Society. 2. Protection from Communal Riots. 3. Social & Political Development of Muslims. 4. Protection of Muslim Language. 5. Protection of Two Nation Theory. 6.To get rid of the repeated social humiliation . 7.To emerge as an economically sound Muslim country. 8.To stand strong and united against all odds as a nation.
6. [6.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-6-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)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. To practice its own social principles and religion and inviting the Muslims of the world, particularly and others generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.
7. [7.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-7-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)Protection from Communal Riots The communal Riots on every other day made it clear that the Hindus could take over the politics after the departure of The British. 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.
8. [8.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-8-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)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 of Hindus 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.
9. [9.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-9-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)Protection of Muslim Language The Hindus did the best to replace Urdu by Hindi. But they did not succeed during British period. In 1867 the Hindus of Banaras presented a request to their government regarding the replacement of Urdu with Hindi and its Persian script with that of Devnagri script. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan at that demanded that when even the language of a nation is not safe at the hands of other nations in a region, it would be unwise to continue living with them. So Sir Syed, who was in fact a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity prior to that incident, started focusing on the cause of Muslims alone. His Scientific Society Gazette presented articles on the importance of Urdu. Similarly, some Muslim newspapers like Noor-ul-Absar and Banaras Gazette also took the responsibility to safeguard their language at that time.
10. [10.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-10-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)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. Mohammad Ali Jinnah propounded the two-nation theory and sowed the seed of partition of the country.
11. [11.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-11-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)To get rid of the repeated social humiliation . Competitive examinations for British administrative jobs were for Hindus rather than Muslims. Tablighi and shuddhi movements, all this went a long way to divide us. During shuddhi movement Muslims were forced to change their religion. Muslims were badly treated inhumanely. Muslim student were forced to read about Hinduism, to apply red mark on fore head (Tilaq). Muslim students were forced to recite their national anthem (which had verses against Muslims).
12. [12.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-12-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)To emerge as an economically sound Muslim country. Inspite of limited economically stable & educated social circles of Muslims in the subcontinent hither to not any appreciable economic development of Muslims, in other words the “sparrow of gold” needed the stabilization of the area.
13. [13.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-13-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)To stand strong and united against all odds as a nation. Muslims while living with the Hindus were continuously betrayed as Hindus were the one to start most controversial political moves and were also the ones to surrunder these moves and always acclaimed Muslims reponsible for all political upsets. So Muslims badly felt the need of a separate state where they can aquire the status of nation which they could’t gain while living with the Hindus. Example of such movements & manuvers: ϖ The Khilafat Movement The Muslims of India had a great regard for the Khilafat (Caliphate) which was held by the Ottoman Empire. During World War I, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) joined the war in favour of Germany. But Turkey and Germany lost the war and a pact commonly known as Istanbul Accord was concluded between the Allied Forces on 3rd November 1918. According to this Pact the territories of Turkey were to be divided among France, Greece and Britain.The movement came to an end when thousands of Indians were put behind the bar. The leaders in spite of their best efforts could not maintain the Hindu-Muslim Unity. One of the main reasons which caused a death blow to Khilafat Movement was the indirect announcement of Gandhi to discontinue the Non Co- operation Movement. Gandhi used an incident of arson on February 1922, when a violent mob set on fire a police choki at Chora Churi at district Gorakpur, burning twenty one constables to death as an excuse to call off the non-cooperation movement. It adversely affected the Khilafat Movement which thought to be integral part of movement.
14. [14.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-14-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)ϖWar of independence: The failure of the uprising in 1857, also called the war of independence or the mutiny by the British signaled the final take over of India by the British Empire. The parliamentary act of 1858 caused the Muslims to be in an unfortunate position. The Muslims being the rulers of India (Mughals) could not take the sudden change in power well, but the Hindus took it well. The Mughals being the foreigners themselves caused the Hindus to adjust to the changing times and had to adapt when the Mughals conquered India. This time it was the same and the Hindus adapted well to the changing times while the Muslims did not. To stand strong and united against all odds as a nation.
15. [15.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-15-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)To stand strong and united against all odds as a nation. ϖCongress Ministries (1937-1939): Congress ministries lasted from a period less than two and a half years. This period was extremely cruicial in the history of Hindu Muslim relations & projected Hindu racism and anti-Muslim policies.
16. [16.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-16-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)Conclusion Muslims of the subcontinent standing together against all afflictions, successfully carved out the largest Muslim state on world’s map. Being a Pakistani citizen, it’s thus obligatory for all of us to not only realize the sacrifices offered by our ancestors, but to act today and always for the development and prosperity of our dear homeland. From high ups to the grass root level ,we all should direct our potentials to vindicate the purposes and objectives of getting the separate homeland for Muslims.
17. [17.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/aimandobjective-170621223956/95/aim-and-objective-of-creation-pakistan-17-638.jpg?cb=1498084991)Conti… Long live Pakistan-Pakistan Zinda baad!!!

ANSWER NO 2; the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education **SIR SAYED AHMMAD KHAN**  (Urdu:  (October 17, 1817 – 27 March 1898) was a teacher and politician. He was a philospher 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.In order to settle the question of whether Sir Syed was a communitarian or a communalist, we need to assess the speeches and articles which he wrote. One such speech of Sir Syed which he gave in Meerut in the year 1888 clearly shows that Sir Syed turned to arguments fielded by religious fanatics in order to develop a communal alliance between Indian Muslims and British Christians. He said,

Our Hindu brothers of these provinces are leaving us and are joining the Bengalis. Then we ought to unite with that nation with whom we can unite. No Mohammedan can say that the English are not “People of the Book” (Quranic term referring to Jews, Christians and Sabians). No Mohammedan can deny this: that God has said that no people of ‘other religions’ can be ‘friends’ of Mohammedans except ‘Christians’. He who had read the Quran and believes it, he can know that our nation (Muslims) cannot expect friendship and affection from any other people. At this time our nation is in a bad state as regards education and wealth, but God has given us the light of religion, and the Quran is present for our guidance, which has ordained them (Christians) and us (Muslims) to be friends.”[[1]](http://indiaopines.com/was-sir-syed-ahmad-communal/)

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 ways 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 causes of Indian Revolt" and pointed out the reasons for the outbreak of 1857. This pamphlet was circulated for free amongst the British officials.
* wrote Tabyin-ul-kalam to point out similarities between Islam and Christianity.
* 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 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

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 examinations. 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 and Sir Syed opposed this. This demand was accepted by the 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"

 ANSWER NO 3;

The best form of government is a democratic government. While democratic governments are flawed, prone to overregulation, and can collapse (Venezuela is the most recent example), a democratic government consists of citizens electing their own local representatives in a centralized government. Unlike oligarchy, single-party government, or dictatorships, a democratic government allows the common citizen to have a voice in the politics of the country, thus representing their own interests. ADVANTAGE; The democratic form of government is the most popular form of government in the world. Its advantages can be discussed as under:
i. Importance of common man:- common man enjoy a prestigious position in democracy. Since the fate of rulers is decided by the common men, they have acquired an important position in democratic form of government.

ii. Security of country:- revolts and riots are major threats for the stability of the any government. Since the people themselves rule in democracy, the possibility of revolts and riots is very less in the democratic form of government. Moreover, the people irrespective of caste and religion become united for the defense of their country in democratic form of government.

iii. Efficient form of government: - Responsible form of governments, to political scientists, is considered as an efficient form of government. Since the rulers, in democracy, are responsible and are accountable to the people, it can be called as an efficient form of government.

iv. Based upon the concept of equality: - Unlike the Aristocracy which stands for the rule of only few people while the others are regarded as to be ruled, democracy believes in equality. It, on contrary, provides all rights and liberties to all citizens alike.

v. Attains progress with peace: - Monarchy and aristocracy also assure progress of country but they underestimate peace. Democracy, on the other hand, guarantees both – peace and progress of a country. It enables all the people to attain progress in different walks of life

Democratic form of government in spite of having many advantages also contains some disadvantages . DISADVANTAGE; Its disadvantages can be explained as under with the context of socio – political conditions of our country:
i. Rule of ignorant and incompetent: - Plato criticizes the democracy as it stands for the rule of ignorant and incompetent persons. Aristotle, his disciple, calls it as perverted form of government. Pakistan where illiteracy rate is at peak, the survival of democracy in such circumstances is very low. Therefore, democracy, in Pakistan, means the rule of incompetent and ignorant, elected by illiterate.

ii. Quantity rather than quality: - Democracy, as explained by Allama Muhammad Iqbal, stands for the virtue of quantity rather than of quality. Since most of the legislatures in Pakistan are not qualified, the fate of bills and any legislative process is decided by them. Thus, they can not provide a suitable and sustainable constitution for the country.

iii. Expensive form of government: - Democracy assigns and creates more than enough ministries so that it can get the approval and satisfaction of the masses. The burden of ministries causes expensiveness which is not affordable for the governments like Pakistan.

iv. Majority rule: - Democracy, as defined earlier, means the rule of majority. Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, on the same basis, criticized and condemned the democratic form of government since it was harmful for Indian Muslims who were in minority in Indo Pak subcontinent.