

*Iqra National University*

**School of Management and Social Sciences (Dep.Computer Sciences)**

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**Q1. What is ideology and what were the aims and objectives of ideology?**

Ideology is a cluster of ideas about life, society or government, which originates, in most cases, as consciously advocated dogmatically asserted social, political or religious slogans or battle-cries and which through continuous usage and preaching's gradually become the characteristic beliefs or dogmas of a particular group, party, or nationality." —Richard Snyder and Hubert Wilson. there are two main types of ideologies, political and epistemological ideologies,

political ideology are set of ethical ideas about how a country should be run.

Epistemological ideology are set of ideas about the philosophy, the universe and how people should make a decisions.

many types of ideologies ,communism ,socialism, and capitalism, are political/economical ideologies.

**MAIN AMIS AND OBJECTIVES OF CREATION OF PAKISTAN**

- Setting up a free Islamic society
- protection from communal riots
- social and political development of Muslims
- protection of Muslim languages
- protection of two nation theory

**Q2. Write down a note on Aligarh movement?**

The Aligarh Movement has made a weighty and lasting contribution to the political emancipation of Indian Muslims.

The Deboned school was opposed to the movement as Aligarh Movement.

The Aligarh Movement introduced a new trend in Urdu literature. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and his association left the old style of writing in the Urdu language, which was rhetorical and academic, and started a simple style which helped Muslims to understand the main purpose of the movement. Sir Syed Ahmed was the central figure behind this awakening.

The Aligarh Movement was the push to establish a modern system of education for the Muslim population of British India, during the later decades of the 19th century. The movement's name derives from the fact that its core and origins lay in the city of Aligarh in Northern India and, in particular, with the foundation of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875. The founder of the oriental college, and the other educational institutions that developed from it, was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He became the leading light of the wider Aligarh Movement.

The educational reform established a base, and an impetus, for the wider Movement: an Indian Muslim renaissance that had a profound implications for the religion, the politics, the culture and society of the Indian sub-continent.

One of indirect consequences of the awakening is the notion that without this revival of a Muslim self-consciousness and self-confidence, directly attributable to the movement, there could or would have been no Pakistan movement in the run up to Indian Independence. Aligarh Muslim University is the creation of the movement.[citation needed] The Aligarh Movement had a profound impact on the Indian society, particularly on the Muslim society compared to the other powerful but less adaptable movements of the 19th century. It influenced a number of other contemporary movements to a great extent that it caused the emergence of other socio-religious movements during the 19th century. The impact of

Aligarh Movement was not confined to the Northern India only, but its expansion could be seen on the other regions of the Indian sub-continent during the 20th century.

### **Q3. What is state? What are the elements of state?**

State is a combination or association of persons in the form of government and governed and united together into a politically organized people of a definite territory.”

#### **Elements of State:**

**People:** the population living in a state.

**Territory:** includes the land, the rivers, the sea, and the air space which the jurisdiction... There can be no state without a fixed territory. People need territory to live and organize themselves socially and politically. It may be remembered that the territory of the state includes land, water and air – space. The modern states differ in their sizes. Territory is necessary for citizenship. As in the case of population, no definite size with regard to extent of area of the state can be fixed. There are small and big states

**Government:** the agency through which the will of the state is formulated, . Government is the third element of the state. There can be no state without government. Government is the working agency of the state. It is the political organization of the state. Prof. Appadurai defined government as the agency through which the force of the State is formulated, expressed and realized. According to C.F. Strong, in order to make and enforce laws the state must have highest authority. This is called the Government...

**Sovereignty or independence** - the power to command and enforce obedience free from foreign. The word” sovereignty” means supreme and final legal authority above and beyond which no legal power exists Sovereignty has two aspects : 1) Internal sovereignty 2) External sovereignty □Internal sovereignty means that the State is supreme over all its citizens, and associations. □External sovereignty means that the state is independent and free from foreign or outside control.

### **Q4. What is culture? Also define the types of culture?**

Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. Ultimately, culture is defined as the way of life for a community of people. In this sense, any one person has several different kinds of culture that apply to him or her. For example, a person's religious beliefs, race, behavior, occupation and interaction within the community are all forms of culture.

**Taylor:** “Culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and habits and any capabilities acquired by man as a member of society”.

**Linton:** “Culture is social heredity, which is transmitted from one generation to another with the accumulation of individual experiences”

#### **TYPES OF CULTURE**

**1 Material Culture. 2 Non-material Culture. 3 Real Culture. 4 Ideal Culture.**

##### **1 Material Culture:**

Material culture we understand material and physical objects. For instance, house, road, vehicles, pen, table, radio set, book etc. these are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life conformable and safe.

## **2 Non-material culture:**

In non-material culture we include non material objects. For example religion, art, ideas, customs, values system, attitudes, knowledge etc. it does not have physical shape. It is very important in determining human behavior and has strong hold on an individual. Both parts are inter-related with each other.

## **3 Real Culture:**

Real culture is that which can be observed in our social life. The culture on which we act upon in our daily life is real culture. It is that parts of culture, which the people adopt in their social life, for example. If a person/ says that he/she is Muslim, will be, when followed all the principles of Islam is the real and when doesn't follow, is not a real one

## **4 Ideal Culture:**

The culture which is presented as a pattern to the people is called ideal culture. It is the goal of society and never achieved fully because some parts remain out of practice. This culture is explained in books, speeches etc

**High Culture:** upper class society, those families and individuals with an ascribed status position. It is often associated with the arts such as opera, ballet and classical music, sports such as polo and lacrosse, and leisure pursuits such as hunting and shooting. Clearly, high culture is associated with a small elite in society, who, it is argued, operate a system of social closure – not allowing entry to 'outsiders' – thus ensuring. that high culture maintains its elite and exclusive position.

**Cultural Diversity:** concept relating to culturally embedded differences within society, it's the fact that different cultures exist alongside each other E.g. lesbians, chavs etc. Thereby it is any group that has something in common.

**Subculture:** – is culture enjoyed by a small group within society. In this sense it is a minority part of majority culture. They have distinct norms and values which make them sub-section of society. Examples of subcultures in the UK include youth groups such as emos and skaters, or religious groups such as the Scientologists (New Age Traveler Groups).

**Popular Culture:** is suggested that it borrows the idea from high culture and popularizes it, making it available for the masses. Thereby it is depicted to be a product of the media dominated world; that it is a positive force because it brings people of different backgrounds together in a common culture.

**Multiculturalism:** it is depicted to be very similar to cultural diversity, other definitions align multiculturalism with different ethnic groups living alongside each other.

**Global Culture:** Globalization is the process by which events in one part of the world come to influence what happens elsewhere in the world. They has become interconnected; socially, politically and economically. A global culture is a key feature of globalization, they emerged due to patterns of migration, trends in international travel and the spread of the media, exposing people to the same images of the same dominant world companies.

## **Q5. What is government? Write down any one form of government in detail?**

### **Definition**

A group that exercises sovereign authority over a nation, state, society or other body of people. Governments are generally responsible for making and enforcing laws, managing currency, and protecting the populace from external threats, and may have

other duties or privileges. Governments also typically set tax rates, and may regulate investment practices as well.

## **Democracy:**

In a democracy, a country's people are involved in choosing its leader or head. The people are involved in the process of forming a government. They have the free will and right to vote for a party to come into power. The right to vote is not determined by wealth or class or race. In a democracy, there are different parties that have a manifesto or an idea about how a country should be governed. A democratic government is formed when a majority of people support a certain party as the ruling party or power.

Within democracy again, there are several forms of democracies such as a republic, a constitutional monarchy, a presidential system, or a parliamentary system.

**Direct democracy** : Variant of democracy; government in which the people represent themselves and vote directly for new laws and public policy.

**Electocracy**: Variant of democracy; a form of representative democracy where citizens are able to vote for their government but cannot participate directly in governmental decision making and where the government does not share any power almost as the government has absolute power.

**Liquid democracy**: Variant of democracy; government in which the people represent themselves or choose to temporarily delegate their vote to another voter to vote for new laws and public policy.

**Representative democracy**: Variant of democracy; wherein the people or citizens of a country elect representatives to create and implement public policy in place of active participation by the people.

**Social democracy**: Variant of democracy; social democracy rejects the "either/or" phobic/polarization interpretation of capitalism versus socialism. Social democracy argues that all citizens should be legally entitled to certain social rights. These are made up of universal access to public services such as: education, health care, workers' compensation, public transportation, and other services including child care and care for the elderly. Social democracy is connected with the trade union labour movement and supports collective bargaining rights for workers. Contemporary social democracy advocates freedom from discrimination based on differences of: ability/disability, age, ethnicity, sex, gender, language, race, religion, sexual orientation, and social class.

**Soviet democracy**: Variant of democracy; The citizens are governing by directly elected councils. The councils are directly responsible to their electors and are bound by their instructions. Such an imperative mandate is in contrast to a free mandate, in which the elected delegates are only responsible to their conscience. Delegates may accordingly be dismissed from their post at any time or be voted out (recall).

**Totalitarian democracy**: Variant of democracy; a form of electocracy in which lawfully elected representatives maintain the integrity of a nation state whose citizens, while granted the right to vote, have little or no participation in the decision-making process of the government.