**MID TERM ASSIGNMENT**

**DEPARMENT OF SOFTWERE ENGINEERING**

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**COURSE TITLE : PAK STUDY**

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**Q.No.01:**

**ANSWER:**

**Ideology:**

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

**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 were a separate nation on the basis of the Islamic ideology. No doubt Islamic ideology is the base of ideology of Pakistan so the basic fundaments of Islam are also the bases of the Ideology of Pakistan.**

**Aims And Objectives:**

**Setting up of True Islamic Society:**

Islam upholds the golden principles of freedom, justice, brotherhood and equality but living for centuries with the Hindu community, the Muslims were gradually ignoring, consciously or unconsciously, these principles. Islam gives guidance for individual as well as collective life.

**Narrow Mindedness of Hindus:**

The Hindu community’s narrow mindedness could be gauged from the fact

that they do not feel ashamed of idol worship during the 20th

century even. The women are considered slaves. They do not recognize the right of second marriage for the widow.

**To get rid of the British:**

After the war of independence (1857), the British maltreated the Muslims. Political rights of the Muslims were snatched. Doors of new jobs were closed and also the Muslims were deprived of their jobs and were deprived of their property .There was no social status for the Muslims. So they demanded separate homeland.

**Attainment of peaceful atmosphere:**

 After the formation of Mahasabha and its entrance into politics, prejudiced movements. Riots occurred here and there. They extinguished the fire of revenge by dishonoring the mosques or attacking Muharram processions. The daily increase in riots had given a warning to the Muslims. It is rightly remarked that the last 25 years were spent in Hindu-Muslim civil war.

**Islamic Culture and Civilization:**

Success of Congress in elections of 1937 and capturing the leadership was

an enough proof that the Hindus wanted to demolish Muslim civilization and culture. The Hindu community was planning to prevail upon Muslims in their customs and ceremonies.

**Deliverance from Economic**

**Exploitation:**

The Hindus community was not contended with the political rule, it was determined to worsen the condition of the minorities economically. But especially they wanted to take revenge from the Muslims for their past defeats. They were encouraged in trade and commerce also.

**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.

**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.

**Establishment of Islamic State:**

Islam is a complete code of life. The Muslims wanted to implement the system practically. 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.

**Maximum Opportunities of Success for Muslims:**

In united India, under British Crown rule, Muslims were living life in disparity due to their comparative less number in society. All relief and advantages were available to Hindus. By creating a separate state, only then Muslims could have high chances of success and prosperity.

**Emancipation from Hindus Majority:**

Hindus being major nation of the Subcontinent were exploiting the rights and opportunities of other minor nations by reserving all social, political and economic opportunities of prosperity for Hindus only.

**Difference between Muslim and Hindu culture:**

Hinduism Muslim place of worship Temple (Mandir) Mosque/Masjid, any place which is clean. Life after death a constant cycle of reincarnation until enlightenment is reached. A Muslim and all the beings will be accountable to Allah Almighty on the Day of Judgment.

**Protection of Urdu Language:**

This situation provoked the Muslims to come out in order to protect the importance of the Urdu language. The opposition by the Hindus towards the Urdu language made it clear to the Muslims of the region that Hindus were not ready to tolerate the culture and traditions of the Muslims. Hindus began to demand that Hindi should be made an official language in place of Urdu, and they started a movement in Banaras in which they demanded the replacement of Urdu with Hindi.

**Protection 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 a position to compete with the Hindus because of their backwardness in education and politics .The national image and identity was in great jeopardy because of the Hindu hatred and antagonism.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Q.No.2:**

**Answer:**

**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi on October 17, 1817. His family on the maternal and paternal side had close contacts with the Mughal court. Sir Syed received his education under the old system. After his father’s death in 1839, he had to join the services of the British Company. He learnt to read the Quran under a female teacher at his home.

**Founded:**Aligarh Muslim University

**Born:**October 17, 1817

**Died:**27 March 1898

***Efforts:***

**Beliefs**

Sir Syed was extremely unhappy about the position of Muslims in the subcontinent. Since the days of the Mughal declined the social and economical status of Muslims had declined sharply and the role of Muslims in the war of Independence had left further decline as British took measures to ensure that their control was unchallenged.

**Aligarh Movement**

Sir Syed was interested in Muslims. He wanted to improve relations with British and the positions of Muslims.

The central aims of the Aligarh Movement were to:

▶ Improve relations between the British and Muslims communities by removing British doubts about Muslim loyalty and Muslim doubts about the British intentions.

▶ Improve the social and economic position of Muslims by encouraging them to receive Western education and take up posts in the civil service and army.

 **▶Increase their political awareness to make them aware of the threat to from the Hindu policy of cooperation with the British.**

**Work:**

**1. Improving Relation between the British and Muslim Communities:**

Sir Syed believed that the position of the Muslims in the subcontinent could only be improved if relations with the British were improved by the Muslims gained higher-quality education. There were two major obstacles to good relations.

**A. The British had put the entire responsibility for the War of Independence in 1857 on the Muslims:**

Sir Syed wanted to ensure that this false view was corrected.

**B. There was a deep-seated resentment of the British among many in the Muslim community:**

Sir Syed wanted to ensure that the benefits and advantages of British rule, in particular in the areas of science and technology were embraced by the Muslim community to improve the lives of the masses.

**Objectives of Aligarh Movement:**

**●** Be loyal to British.

● Modern Education

● Aloofness from Politics

● Removed misconception between Hindus and Muslims.

● Removed misunderstanding between British and Muslims

● Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858,translated into 1873.

● W.W.Hunter Book, Indian Muslims

● He engaged Britishers in educational services.

● Life of Muhammad by William Mayor

● Pakistan the formative phase.

**Convincing the British:**

In 1860 Sir Syed wrote “The Loyal Mohammedans of India”. In this work he defended Muslims and listed the name of those Muslims who remained Loyal to the British during the uprising. He told that British were unable to understand the Indians.

**Convincing the Muslims:**

Sir Syed was aware that the British knew very little about Islam. Indeed, on a visit to England he was so offended by an English book on the life of the Prophet (PBUH) that he immediately wrote his own work correcting the many errors. Sir Syed was aware that Muslim in India knew very little about Christianity.

**2. Encouraging the growth of Western education:**

He also supported the idea of western education as he knew that Muslims could not succeed until they had high quality education which was received by the Hindus. He believed that the acceptance of Western scientific and technological ideas was necessary as this could only make Muslim advance in the world of science**.**

**3. Increasing Political Awareness:**

Syed Ahmed also wanted Muslims to have a good relation with the Hindus but he found out that Hindus did not want good relations.

●   In 1885 Indian Nation Congress was found which claimed to speak for Indians but later it was found out that it was a body dominated by Hindus.

●   Sir Syed wanted Muslims to stay away from Democracy as the Muslims were in minorities in India and every election would be won by the Hindus.

●   A further cause of concern to Syed Ahmed was the “Hindi-Urdu Controversy”. In 1867 the Hindus demanded that Hindi should be the next official language. The Muslims were struck by this as Urdu had special place in their hearts.

**Hindi-Urdu Controversy:**

Hindi-Urdu Controversy was started in 1867. Hindus demanded Hindi to be official language but Muslims wanted Urdu to be official language. Sir Syed supported Urdu in this thing. Due to this reason Sir Syed started “Two Nation Theory” telling that Muslims and Hindus were two separate kinds of people. Muslims opposed this and supported Urdu as it was the sign and united the Muslims of the India under one language.

**Two-Nation Theory:**

Urdu was the national language for many years. But Hindus opposed it in Urdu Controversy. This provoked Sir Syed to make his Two Nation Theory to tell that Urdu had place in hearts of Muslims and was supported by them and can’t be replaced by Hindu which was the language of the Hindus. It was important because Sir Syed had realized that Muslims and Hindu couldn’t work together as the Hindus were not with the Muslims.

**Modern Education:**

* Muradabad Madrasa 1858
* Scientific society 1863
* Ghazipur school 1864
* Visited to England 1868
* Aligarh school 1875
* Aligarh college 1877
* All Indian educational conference 1886
* Aligarh university 1920**.**

**Aloofness of Politics:**

* To keep Muslims away from agitational politics.
* Sir Syed tried to preserve separate identity of Muslims.
* Not to join congress 1885 by Lord Home
* Open competition ( self rule demand)
* Urdu Hindi controversy (1867)
* Governor of Banaras (William Shakes pare)
* Open competition.
* Concept of two nation theory.

**Politics**

Sir Syed’s advice to Muslims in the political field is also important. He believed   that under the European system or democratic government the Muslims of India would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority. He suggested separate electorate for Muslims. He advised the Muslims not to join Congress. Sir Syed strongly opposed the replacement of Urdu with Hindi as court and official language.

**Religion:**

In Religion Sir Syed united the Muslims by supporting the “Two Nation Theory” and the Hindi-Urdu controversy of 1867 in which Hindus wanted Hindi to be the official language while the Muslims wanted Urdu. He realized the threat to Muslims so united them and gave them good education.

**Q.No.3:**

**Answer:**

**Government:**

 “The group of people who control and make decisions for a country, state , etc”.

**Purpose:**

1. To form a more perfect Union.

2. 'To establish Justice'.

3. 'To insure domestic Tranquility'.

4. 'To provide for the common defense'.

5. 'To promote the general Welfare'.

6. 'To secure the Blessings of Liberty.

**Form of government:**

There are Five different forms of government of Pakistan which are:

Monarchy, Democracy, Oligarchy, Authoritarianism and Totalitarianism.

**Democracy:**

**“A form of government in which power belongs to the people”.**

Democracy allows people to participate equally either directly or through elected representatives in the proposal, development, and creation of laws.

It encompasses social, economic and cultural conditions that enable the free and equal practice of political self-determination.

**Forms of Democracy:**

**1: Direct Democracy:**

All eligible citizens have direct participation in the decision making of the government.

**2: Representative Democracy:**

  In which citizens exercise their power through elected representatives.

**Advantages of Democracy:**

**1. Democracies give people a chance to become personally involved with their government:**
Because the government in a democracy is under the control of the people and their voice, then it is up to each individual to decide their fate. People can choose to vote in whatever way their morality dictates.

**2. The structure of a democracy works to reduce issues with exploitation:**
All government formations are sensitive to exploitation because of the people who get elected into powerful positions. The contrast with democracy is that the authorities are distributed more equally within it.

**3. A democracy encourages equality in a positive way:**
The structure of a democracy gives every vote an equal amount of weight during an election. This option gives each person the chance to cast a ballot without judgment when they register for this process, providing an opinion that despite their social or economic status.

**4. Democracies usually grow faster economically than other forms of government:**
The freedom offered in the structures of democracy allows the general population to seek any result they want. Although legal barriers exist to prevent one person from hurting another, schools , or even places to live.

**5. There is more consistency available in democracy than other government structures:**
There is more unity in the governing process with democracy because the general population holds the right to vote on resolutions. This arrangement can take different styles, but the result is generally the same.

**6. Democracy does not create a centralized power base for ruling over the people:**
The United States uses a centralized form of governing, but there are equal powers distributed between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. In a direct democracy, every decision would be placed to a vote for a supreme level of control.

**7. People identify with their government to create a stronger level of patriotism:**
The structures of democracy are unique because they allow everyone to fight for the things that they want in life. Each person can pursue their dreams, working to mold society in a vision that meets their expectations.

**8. Countries who use democracy are less likely to enter into armed conflicts:**
As democracy has come through Europe once again, the levels of warfare between the major nations on the continent have decreased significantly. There have been fewer conflicts in the past 50 years than at any other time in history.

**9. A democracy transitions power smoothly while establishing legitimacy:**
Democracy creates an appropriate structure of government for every person because voters select who will be in charge or how policies are made if a direct form of governing is in place.

**10. It encourages centrism more than extremism:**
Even in this current wave of populism that is happening around the world, the format of democracy encourages people to come to the center more often than it favors the extreme.

**Disadvantages of Democracy:**

**1.Democracy is ineffective unless voters educate themselves on governing decisions:**
A democracy allows an individual to cast a vote either directly or through a preferred representative on the issues that the government must manage. There is no direction as to how voters approach this responsibility.

**2. The structure of democracy depends upon the will of the majority:**
History has taught us that the will of the majority is not always the ethical or moral position that one should take. We have dealt with issues like slavery, discrimination, and gender inequality in the past because the perspective of the those with the most votes say that society deserves to have those elements.

**3. Democracy can encourage mob rule:**
People are migrating toward neighborhoods, employment opportunities, and even relationships based on how comfortable they are around other people. The prevalence is to have neighbors and friends who have a like-minded perspective because there is a fear present in democracy of being wrong.

**4. The cost of democracy is something that many people don’t realize exists:**
Democracy is one of the least cost-efficient forms of governing that exists today. The time and currency resources that are necessary to conduct an election can cost billions of dollars.

**5. Democracy requires more time to implement changes:**
Centralized government structures can make declarations on rules, regulations, or responses that are not always possible in a democratic structure. Voting requires time to review the information provided by each election.

**6. The structure of a democracy is a person-first process:**
Elections usually involve the opinions or thoughts of each person based on what individuals want for themselves. Instead of looking at what might be useful for the rest of society, most voters gauge what they put on their ballot based on what affects their checking account, taxes, or overall cost of living.

**7. There is still the risk of creating a conflict of interest within the government:**
Most people work to retain what they have after it is earned. That is why families keep making mortgage or rental payments, managers continue to reinforce their expertise, and politicians do their best to stay in power.

**8. Democratic governments follow the “a chicken in every pot” system:**
Democracy does not require the same level of accountability if it is established in representative form. The goal of a politician is to receive the most votes. Once that person gets into office, there are fewer controls in place to recall that person if they do not accurately represent what their community wants.

**9. Gridlock occurs frequently in democratic structures:**
There is no incentive for people to work together when another election can change the outcome in the future. Republicans in Congress refused to even hold hearings with his nominee because of the upcoming election, which President Trump eventually won.

**10. It can require individual voters to accept an entire mandate for a single issue:**
Conservatives in the United States would argue that it is challenging to vote for the average Democrat because of their views on abortion. Unless there is a direct democracy structure in place, voters must accept an entire manifesto to vote on the issues which are critical to their needs .

 ***The End…***