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SUBJECT: PAKISTAN STUDIES

Q1. What is Ideology and what were the Aims And objective of the creation of Pakistan?

ANSWER:

IDEOLOGY:

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

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's why they demanded for a separate state of their own. Following are the aims and objectives that led to the creation of Pakistan.

SETTING UP A TRUE ISLAMIC SOCIETY:

Islam upholds the golden principles of freedom, justice, brotherhood and equality but living for centuries with Hindu community, the Muslims were gradually ignoring, consciously and unconsciously, these principles. Islam gives guidance for individuals as well as collective life. It has its own principles such as ban on usury, gambling, to refrain from all unlawful means of income and expenditure. Again extravagance is regarded devilish. The rights of the neighbors are stressed which

results in social security to all. God-fearing and belief in the here after are the basis for the social life of the Muslims.

DREAMS 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 country, For this reason they demanded Pakistan.

NARROW MINDNESS OF HINDUS:

The Hindu community narrow mindedness could be gauged from the fact that they could 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. They considered themselves much superior to the people of their own race. The Hindus declare a thing polluted if it has been touched by a Muslim. There was a concept of caste systems in the Hindus itself.

TO GET RID OF THE BRITISH:

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

ATTAINMENT OF PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE:

After the formation of Mahasabha and its entrance to the politics, prejudiced movements like Shuddhi and Sanghatan were born. Riots occurred here and there. They extinguished the fire of revenge by dishonoring the mosques or attacking Moharram 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. Its cure was non other than the creation of Pakistan.

ISLAMIC CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION:

Success of congress in elections of 1947 and capturing the leadership was an enough proof that the Hindus wanted to demolish Muslim civilization and culture. Every now and then new intrigues were hatched to destroy the Muslims religious values. The breeding of cows and to worship them was the reckoned culture of Hindustan. The Hindu community was planning to prevail upon Muslims in their customs and ceremonies. The Muslim ceremonies were interfered whereas the Hindu festivals of Diwali , Dussehra were celebrated with great pomp and show. In short, if India were not divided, this country would have become a pure Hindu state.

DELIVERANCE FROM ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION:

The Hindu community was not contented with 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. Under the patronage of the English, the Hindus were made the owners of the land. They were encouraged in trade and commerce also. Only the trade of hydes and skins remained with the Muslims. They were encouraged in the trade of shining nature, or some factory and that belonged to a Muslims, they started cut throat competitions. So after being disheartened the Muslim had to leave the factory or trade. The Muslims had seen this state of affairs for years till they reached the conclusion that where the problems were settled by the votes of majority, it was hardly possible to live along with the prejudiced and cruel Hindu majority.

MUSLIM UNITY:

Muslims were dispersed in the 20th century especially after the failure of Khalifat movement. The Muslims wanted to become united again because unity is also the basic teaching of Islam. But the unity of the Muslim world wan not 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.



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

ANSWER:

SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN EFFORTS:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan took the following major steps for the achievement of his objectives.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS:

During the days of his service Sir Syed opened schools at different places I.E. Murad Abad (1859), Ghazipur (1862).

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY:

Sir Syed launched an institution with the purpose of translating important scholarly works from English to Urdu; he gave it the name of "Scientific Society".

STUDY OF THE BRITISH EDUCATION SYSTEM:

Sir Syed visited England in the year 1869. He made a good use of this opportunity by visiting the most prestigious of the British educational institutions. He made a deep study of the curriculum of these institutions, and on his return to India, established a committee named "Khawastgaran-e-taraqi-e-Taleem-e-Musalmaan-e-hind". Sole purpose of this committee was to establish educational institutions in India, conforming to the British standards.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAO SCHOOL:

As the first step of the committee Khawastgaran-e-taraqi-e-taleem-e-Musalmaan-e-Hind established a school at Aligarh in the year 1875 it was named, " Muhammadan Anglo oriental School".

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAO COLLEGE:

The MAO School was upgraded to the level of college in the year 1877. Viceroy Lord Lyton laid the foundation stone of the college and donated a sum of Rupees ten thousand from his own purse.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE:

To motivate the Muslims for acquiring modern knowledge Sir Syed Established Muhammadan Educational Conference in the year 1886. Annual meetings of the conference were held at different important places throughout India. The Muslim league was founded in 1906, in a annual conference held at Dacca.



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?

ANSWER:

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM:

Parliamentary system, democratic form of government in which the party (or a coalition of parties) with the greatest representation in the parliament (legislature) forms the government, its leader becoming prime minister or chancellor. Executive functions are exercised by members of the parliament appointed by the prime minister to the cabinet. The parties in the minority serve in opposition to the majority and have the duty to challenge it regularly. Prime ministers may be removed from power whenever they lose the confidence of a majority of the ruling party or of the parliament.

LIST OF ADVANAGES:

IT PROTECTS THE INTEREST OF THE CITIZENS:

As previously stated, the citizens in a democratic country are given the right to vote on political, social and economical issues, particularly the representatives they want to be in charge of making major decisions, such as the president. This can greatly protect the people from anything they would disagree to occur.

IT PREVENTS MONOPOLY OF AUTHORITIES:

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.

IT 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.

IT MAKES FOR A RESPONSIBLE AND STABLE ADMINISTRATION:

When there are elected and fixed representatives, a more responsible government is formed. Thus, democracy can be efficient, firm and stable. Its administration is ruled and conducted with a sense of dedication, and people under this system discuss matters and problems thoroughly to come up with sensible decisions.

IT BRINGS A FEELING OF OBLIGATION TOWARDS THE CITIZENS:

The ruling authorities owe their success to elections by the citizens, so they would feel grateful to and socially responsible for them. This can serve as their motivating factor to work for the citizens, for they have the right of choosing their government.

DISADVANTAGES:

IT MIGHT ALLOW MISUES 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.

IT 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.

IT RISKS THE WRONG CHOICE OF PUBLIC SERVANS

Truth be told, not all individuals under a democratic government are aware of the political and social circumstances in their country. In a voting system, majority wins, and there is no distinction between the votes cast by the literate and the illiterate. People may favor a candidate based on other factors other than pure and required capability. Taking these things into consideration, the elected official may not always be the perfect person for the seat, leading to erroneous decisions.

IT ALLOWS NOT EXCERCISING 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.

IT MAY PUT MORE EMPHASIS ON QUANTITY RATHER THAN QUALITY

Another disadvantage of democracy is in terms of providing services—it tends to put more emphasis on quantity, rather than quality. Also, considering that the system might be governed by irresponsible and incompetent leaders, equality might be in question for only the rich and famous might be prioritized more than the poor.

