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**BS Software Engineering**

**Section: A (16049)**

**Ans.1)**

**Ideology: -** The social or political Program of any movement that becomes a collective objective of any nation is called Ideology. OR Ideology means such an aim according to which human beings planned about their future.

***Aims & 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 economic conditions of the Muslims were totally changed. That is why they demanded for a separate state of their own. Following were the Aims & Objectives that led to the creation of Pakistan.*

**i). 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, practicing its own social principles and religion and inviting the Muslims of the world, particularly and others generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

**ii). Protection from Communal Riots: -** The communal Riots on every other day made it clear that the Hindus could monopolies the politics after the departure of The British. The lives of Muslims could never be safe in the united India. 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.

**iii). 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 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.

**iv). 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. It was their right to keep their separate entity alive and to enjoy all human rights. This was not possible in undivided India.

**v). 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.

**vi). 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.

**vii). 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.

In short, the Muslims demanded a separate state only because of their worse conditions and to save their national integrity.

**Ans.2)**

**Efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for education: -** 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:

**Founded scientific society in Ghazipore** : - In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan laid the foundation of a scientific societyatGhazipur. The purpose of this society was to translate the English books into Urdu language. But, later on, in 1866, after his transfer to Aligarh, the main office of the scientific society was also transferred to Aligarh. In 1866, the scientific society issued a journal named as Aligarh Institute Gazette. This journal was published both in Urdu and English languages. The aim of this journal was to wash away the misconception between Muslims and British government and brought them close to each other.

**Made a committee to raise funds for new schools: -** In order to closely watch the educational system of England, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan accompanied his son Syed Mehmood, visited England in 1869 and stayed there for seventeen months studying English educational institutions like Oxford and Cambridge University. Later, after his return to India, he set up a committee known as “Committee Striving for Educational Progress of Muslims”. Under this committee another committee was established named as “Fund Committee for the establishment of a Muslim College” and Sir Syed was selected the secretary.

**Set up a journal, Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq**: - Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhlaq was a journal published by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan between 1871 and 1897. The journal published alternative Muslim perspectives, written in plain language. It gave voice to the publisher's religious, social, and reforming opinions, and is credited with establishing him as one of the fathers of Urdu fiction. It contained articles of influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed's approach towards education.

**Set up Muhammadan Anglo Oriental school in Aligarh on 24 May 1875:** - 1875: Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School (M. A. O.), Aligarh, setup on the pattern of English public schools. Later raised to the level of college in 1877 and university in 1913. 1886: Muhammadan Educational Conference. This conference met every year to take stock of the educational problems of the Muslims and to persuade them to get modern education and abstain from politics. It later became the political mouthpiece of the Indian Muslims and was the forerunner of the Muslim League. Besides his prominent role in the educational uplift of the Muslims, Syed Ahmad Khan's writings played an important role in popularizing the ideals for which the Aligarh stood. His essay on "The Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858", and other writings such as "Loyal Muhammadans of India", Tabyin-ul-Kalam and "A Series of Essays on the Life of Muhammad and Subjects Subsidiary Therein" helped to create cordial relations between the British Government and the Indian Muslims. They also helped to remove misunderstandings about Islam and Christianity. It was from this platform that Syed Ahmad Khan strongly advised the Muslims against joining the Hindu dominated Congress. He was in favor of reserved seats for Muslims and also promoted the idea that Hindus and Muslims are two distinct nations. This idea led to the Two-Nation Theory. Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement played a significant role in bringing about an intellectual revolution among the Indian Muslims. Thus, it succeeded in achieving its major objectives, i.e. educational progress and social reform. His efforts earned Sir Syed the title "Prophet of Education”.

**All India Mohammedan Educational Conference: -** As M.A.O College Aligarh, the greatest dream of Sayyid Ahmed khan was achieved and this achievement turned the tides for future events. Still he realized that college was unable to fulfill educational problems of Muslims of India. Sayyid Ahmed khan launched All-India Muhammedan Educational Congress in 1886, later on changed to “Conference” for Muslims to provide them a forum through which they could get educational awareness. On contrary to the Confrontational Politics of the Indian National Congress, he wanted co operational Politics with the British rulers.

**Ans.3)**

**Democracy.**

**Advantages of democracy for Pakistan: -** The democratic form of government is the most popular form of government in the world. Its advantages for Pakistan 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 which are the others forms of government 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.

**Disadvantages of democracy for Pakistan:** - Democratic form of government despite having many advantages also contains some disadvantages. Its disadvantages can be explained as under with the context of socio – political conditions of Pakistan:  
**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 cannot 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.