

 **Phase-II, Hayatabad Peshawar**

**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

# **Subject : PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**Title**

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**Q1 : what is ideology and what were the aims and objective of the creation of pakistan?**

 **ANS:**

 An **ideology** is a set of beliefs and values attributed to a person or group of persons, especially as held for reasons that are not purely epistemic. Formerly applied primarily to economic, political, or religious theories and policies, in a tradition going back to Karl Marx and Friederich Engels, more recent use treats the term as mainly condemnatory. The term was coined by Antoine Destutt de Tracy, a French Enlightenment aristocrat and philosopher, who conceived it in 1796 as the "science of ideas" to develop a rational system of ideas to oppose the irrational impulses of the mob. In political science, the term is used in a descriptive sense to refer to political belief systems.

**Aims and Objective of Creation of Pakistan:**

 The Idea Of Pakistan Was Based On The Fact That Muslims Were A Separate Nation Having Their Own Culture, Civilization, Customs, Literature, Religion And Way Of Life. Islam Is A Complete Code Of Life For Muslims. They Cannot Be Merged In Any Other Nation Because Their Philosophy Of Life Based On The Principles Of Islam. As The Indian Muslims Found It Difficult To Live According To Principles Of Islam In United India. They Were Forced To Demand A Separate Homeland To Safeguard Their Religion, Economy And Political Status.

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**Q2: what were the efforts of sir syed ahmed khan of education?**

**ANS : Sir syed Ahmad khan :**

**Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the greatest Muslim reformers of India. He interpreted Quran in the light of modern rationalism and science. His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College(Also known as Aligarh Muslim University) at Aligarh in 1875.**The most important movement for the spread of modern education and social reform among Muslims was started bySir Syed Ahmad Khan *(*1817-1898). He came from a family of nobles of the Mughal court. He joined the services of the East India Company as a judicial officer and remained loyal to them during the revolt of 1857, whereas the British rulers regarded the Muslims as their ‘real enemies and most dangerous rivals’ and followed a policy of discrimination against them.

**Education  efforts :**

Syed Ahmad Khan was deeply concerned at the depressing situation of the Muslims and raising them from their backwardness became his life-long passion and aim. He strove hard to remove the hostility of the British rulers towards the Muslims. He appealed to the Muslims to return to the original Islamic principles of purity and simplicity. He advocated English education for the regeneration of Muslims in India. His emphasis on science particularly offended the orthodox Muslims. He faced opposition from the orthodox sections of Muslims. However, with courage and wisdom, he overcame these obstacles.  n 1864, he founded the Translation Society which was later renamed ‘The Scientific Society’. The society was located at Aligarh. It published Urdu translations of English books on science and other subjects, and an English-Urdu journal for spreading liberal ideas on social reforms. He advocated the removal of many social prejudices that kept the community backward.

His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College(Also known as Aligarh Muslim University) at Aligarh in 1875. In course of time, this college became the most important educational institution of Indian Muslims. It provided for education in humanities and science throughout English medium and many of its staff members came from England. The college received support from leading Muslims throughout India and the British showed much interest, both officially and otherwise in its development.

The M.A.O. College which later became the Aligarh Muslim University fostered a modern outlook among the generations of students that studied there. The movement of Muslim awakening associated with Syed Ahmad Khan and M.A.O. College came to be known as Aligarh Movement. He opposed the activities of the Indian national congress. He believed, like many other leaders at that time that Indians were not yet ready to govern themselves and that their interests would be best served by remaining loyal to the British rule. He founded the Indian patriotic Association with the support of some Hindu and Muslim leaders to oppose the congress and tried to dissuade the Muslims from joining the congress. He emphasized the unity between Hindus and Muslims.

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**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?**

**ANS : Parliamentary government** is a democratic form of government in which the political party that wins the most seats in the legislature or **parliament** during the federal election forms the government. This majority party chooses a leader to be the **Prime Minister** or *Chancellor,* and other high-ranking members of the party make up the cabinet. The minority party forms the opposition, and its job is to challenge the majority party. If no party is able to win a majority in the election, a coalition government will be formed with a few political parties cooperating together.

It's called 'parliamentary government' because all of the power is vested in the parliament. In a presidential system like the United States, the executive branch is separate, and the president is popularly elected by the citizens of the nation. In a parliamentary system, the head of the government is chosen from the parliament, and is often one of the most senior members or ministers in parliament, which is where we get the term 'Prime Minister.' Often in a parliamentary system, the country will have a Head of State*,* who is a ceremonial figure like the Queen, but does not engage in legislating or politics.

## **Parliamentary Government Advantages :**

One of the biggest advantages to parliamentary government is that it's really efficient. In a Presidential system like the U.S., it's pretty common for the President and the Congress to represent different political parties. In theory, this can be a check on power, but often leads to gridlock. You might remember how this was a huge problem in 2013 when the President and the Congress could not agree on how to solve the debt crisis, and this lead to a government shutdown.

**Parliamentary Government Disadvantages**

A big **disadvantage** to this **system** is that the **government** can be unstable. Unlike a President, the prime minister or chancellor is elected by the majority party, and can be removed at any time if the majority party loses confidence in that person as leader.

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