

MID TERM ASSIGNMENT

Pakistan Studies

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Q#1: What is Ideology and what were the Aims And objective of the creation of Pakistan?

Ans:

IDEOLOGY

- Political ideology is a system of beliefs that explains and justifies a preferred political order, either existing or proposed and offers a strategy (Institution, processes, program) for its attainment.
- An ideology offers an interpretation of the past, explanation of the present and a vision of the future.
- Ideology is a set of beliefs, values and ideals of a group and a nation. It is deeply ingrained in the social consciousness of the people.
- It is a set of principles, a framework of action and guidance system that gives order and meaning to life and human action.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

- The ideology of Pakistan took shape through an evolutionary process. Historical experience provided the base; Allama Iqbal gave it a philosophical explanation; Quaid-e-Azam translated it into a political reality; and the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, by passing Objectives Resolution in March 1949, gave it legal sanction. It was due to the realization of the Muslims of South Asia that they are different from the Hindus that they demanded separate electorates. However when they realized that their future in a 'Democratic India' dominated by Hindu majority was not safe, they changed their demand to a separate state.
- The ideology of Pakistan stemmed from the instinct of the Muslim community of South Asia to maintain their individuality in the Hindu society. The Muslims believed that Islam and Hinduism are not only two religions, but are two social orders that produced two distinct cultures. There is no compatibility between the two. A deep study of the history of this land proves that the differences between Hindus and Muslims are not confined to the struggle for political supremacy but are also manifested in the clash of two social

orders. Despite living together for more than one thousand years, they continue to develop different cultures and traditions. Their eating habits, music, architecture and script, all are poles apart.

- The basis of the Muslim nationhood was neither territorial nor racial or linguistic or ethnic rather they were a nation because they belonged to the same faith, Islam. They demanded that the areas where they were in majority should be constituted into a sovereign state, wherein they could order their lives in accordance with the teachings of Holy Quran and Sunnah of Holy Prophet (PBUH)

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CREATION OF PAKISTAN

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Protection of Muslim Language

The Hindus did the best to replace Urdu by Hindi. But they did not succeed during British period. If South Asia had got freedom without partition, the Hindu majority could very easily declare Hindi, the official and national language. The Hindu government could wipe out all signs of Muslim culture; therefore, the Muslims had no choice except putting a demand for Pakistan.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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. It has its own principles such as ban on usuary, 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 Hereafter are the basis for the social life of the Muslims.

8. 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

9. 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. Every now and then new intrigues were hatched to destroy the Muslim's 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, Lohris, Dasehra were celebrated with great pomp and show. In short, if India were not divided, this country would have become a pure Hindu State and the next generation of Muslims would have been Muslim only by name, but it would have been impossible for the Muslims to follow Islam practically.

10. Deliverance from Economic Exploitation:

The Hindus community was not contented 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. 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 Muslims 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. The sole aim of the Hindus was to re-convert the Muslims to Hinduism and absorb them in that religion. So there was no room left for the Muslims except demanding a separate independent homeland, for themselves.

Q#2: What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?

Ans:

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN FOR EDUCATION

Syed Ahmad had a strong belief that any national or religious cause can be promoted only on the strong foundation of education centered on a scientific temperament.

So far he had succeeded in making the slumbering people rise with a resurgent spirit that they could now fearlessly face the situations of their times and hope for a promising future.

- Syed Ahmad's first venture in the field of education can be traced to a Persian madrasah he established in Moradabad in 1859.
 - Though the madrasah was founded on old classical lines, it had some important features which distinguished it from other Persian schools.
 - First, it included the study of English besides Urdu and Persian. Secondly, unlike other schools, the study of modern History was a very important part of its curriculum.
 - In the school founded by him in Gazipur, English was given importance on par with other languages that were taught including Urdu, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit. Even Hindus came forward to contribute to this laudable mission of Syed Ahmad.
 - So, to say, the very first patron of the school in Gazipur was Raja Herdev Narayan Singh. For quite some time, Syed Ahmad wanted his educational initiatives to address the interests of Hindus as well.
 - During his stay in England Syed Ahmad visited Universities and schools, studied the English educational system, saw museums and libraries, engineering workshops, ship-building yards and ammunition factories and was impressed by all that he saw.
 - His numerous letters to his friends in India reveal his unqualified admiration for western culture and civilization, and his deep frustration over the backwardness of his own countrymen and especially of the Muslims.
 - He opened schools at several places where he was posted. He established Scientific Society and printed the **Aligarh Institute Gazette**.
 - He was visited England in 1869 on his own expenses to observe the working of British Universities.
 - Most important achievement in education sector was the founding of **M.A.O College at Aligarh in 1877**.
 - Sir Syed founded the Mohammadens Educational Conference whose objective was to discuss and solve the education problems of Muslims in the sub-continent.
 - His efforts for Muslim education served double purpose. It helped the Muslims to get good jobs and raised their status in society.
 - It also helped in removing the mistrust between the British and the Muslims.
 - **Therefore education was the most important aspect of Sir Syed's services in the Muslims of India.**
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Q#3:

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 SYSTEM

Countries around the world practice democracy through different types of institutions. However, most democracies in the world today use the parliamentary system as opposed to a presidential system like that used in the Pakistan. A few examples among the many parliamentary democracies are Pakistan, Canada, Great Britain, Italy, Japan etc.

Parliamentary system of government means that the executive branch of government has the direct or indirect support of the parliament. This support is usually shown by a vote of confidence. The relationship between the executive and the legislature in a parliamentary system is called responsible government.

The separation of powers between the executive and law making branches is not as obvious as it is in a presidential system. There are different ways of balancing power between the three branches which govern the country (the executive (or ministers), the law makers and the judges).

Now we will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Parliamentary System for Pakistan

ADVANTAGES OF PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

1. It Offers Checks and Balances:

Each branch of government in a parliamentary system is governed by a system of checks and balances. That reduces the chances of one branch being able to overpower others when pursuing legislation.

2. It Supports a Diverse Range of Opinions:

A true majority within a parliamentary system is rare. That is because anyone can form their own political party to run for office. That means smaller parties tend to work together to form a coalition, which supports more opinions than a standard party platform would.

3. It Allows for an Election to be Called:

Elections can be called within a parliamentary system by the people or those who were elected. That makes it easier for the people to call for a change if they feel like their elected officials are not performing as they should be.

4. It Minimizes Political Polarization:

For many years now, unprecedented levels of political polarization can be observed in people from either party. The problem with political polarization is that people tend to base their opinions or stance on issues or policies on their political affiliation. Yet a government can only be truly functional if everyone on both ends of the spectrum agrees to work together for the betterment of the nation. With a Parliamentary Democracy, all parties are forced to work harmoniously together and for the majority group to be constantly challenged, not trying to please specific groups to gain support.

5. It is Easy to Create Parties:

Any group or organization can form a party or coalition that reflects a shared personal view, and then have it represented in the government. In the US, it can be difficult to gain any traction. Subsections of the two major political parties, like the Tea Party of the Republican Party, find it challenging to be represented. In fact, no third party has made any significant impact on a Presidential election since 1992.

DISADVANTAGES OF PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

1. It Reduces the Voice of Minority Parties:

Although anyone can form a political party, the large, established political parties have the most influence in a parliamentary system. Unless a coalition is necessary, those with large parties tend to ignore the needs of the smaller parties.

2. It Reduces Separation from the Executive Branch:

The executive branch is directly influenced by the legislative branch in this system of government. That means people may vote for the party because of who they think will be the leader of the country instead of who they think will be the best candidate.

3. It Does Not Change Royal Influences:

A parliamentary system is often overseen by a monarch or royal figure. They may have zero control or ultimate control over the legislation passed by the government. This position is not influenced by the elections which are held.

“A parliamentary system provides unique advantages and disadvantages to consider as a form of government. Its benefits often outweigh the negatives, which is why it is one of the most common government structures used today.”