

SUBJECT: PAKISTAN STUDIES
MID TERM ASSIGNMENT

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QUESTIONS:

Q.1) What is Ideology and what were the Aims and objectives of the creation of Pakistan?

Answer: **Ideology:**

An ideology is a set of beliefs and values attributed to a person or group of persons. The term 'ideology' literally means 'science of idea'. It contains those ideals which a nation strives to achieve in order to bring stability and homogeneity to the nationhood. Ideology is a system of ideas which reflect the way of thinking of a nation , or a class who has been denied it's due place in society. The ideology grows among the dissatisfied group of society as a challenge to the prevailing social set-up.

Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of Islamic system and it was a reaction to the Hindu and British exploitation of the Muslims of the subcontinent.

The ideology of Pakistan is based on the fact that the Muslims are a separate nation, having their own culture, religion and way of life. They cannot be merged in any other nation because their philosophy is based on the principles of Islam.

Aims and objectives of the creation of Pakistan:

1. ENFORCEMENT OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF GOD ALMIGHTY.

The Islamic state is built on the concept of the sovereignty of God Almighty. The prime objective of the creation of Pakistan was the establishment of a state where Almighty God's supremacy could be enforced and a government on the principles of Islam could be established.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF ISLAMIC DEMOCRACY.

Islam has given us an ideal concept of democracy, where everyone is equal and no one enjoys any privileges on the basis of his social status, color or creed. The Khalifa, Naib of God on earth, strictly follows the principles of Islam and Sunnah in the administration of state affairs. The Khalifa has dual responsibility, on earth he's answerable to his people and afterwards to God Almighty.

One of the main objectives of the freedom of the Muslims of the subcontinent was that Muslims wanted a country where the ideal system of Islamic democracy could be practiced.

3. REVIVAL OF THE MUSLIM IMAGE.

The demand for Pakistan was aimed at protecting the Muslims from Hindu domination and subjugation and also at the revival of Muslim identity and national image which was in serious danger in the united India.

4. PROTECTION OF MUSLIM CULTURE.

Muslims were always a separate nation because of their distinctive cultural values and patterns. Hindus always desired to crush Muslims as a nation and merge them into the Hindu society. Several attempts were made by them to erase the traces of Muslim culture and civilization. One of the great objectives of the creation of Pakistan was the protection of Muslim culture and to save it from the Hindu domination. Muslims, therefore decided to separate themselves from the Hindus in order to safeguard their cultural values.

5. TWO NATION THEORY.

The entire freedom movement revolved around two nation theory which became the basis of demand for Pakistan. It meant that the Muslims were a separate nation with their distinct culture, civilization, literature, history, religion, and social values. Islam was based on the concept of Tauheed and therefore could not be assimilated in any other system or religion. With the creation of Pakistan it became possible for Muslims to mold their lives according to Islam.

6. EMANCIPATION FROM THE PREJUDICIAL HINDU MAJORITY.

The British and Hindus adopted a cruel policy of mass elimination against Muslims in order to erase them as a nation and merge them with the Hindu nation. Muslims soon realized that except for separating themselves from the Hindus they had no other way to avoid total elimination. The demand for Pakistan was based on this very feeling that the Muslims should be emancipated from the clutches of the eternal Hindu domination.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF A BALANCED ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

The major objective of the creation of Pakistan was the establishment of a balanced economic system on the principles of Islam which could ensure a happy and stable economic life to every individual. The demand for Pakistan was motivated by the desire of Muslims to have a homeland of their own where everyone

had enough opportunities to earn his sustenance and where every individual is self sufficient in his economic matters.

Q.2) What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?

Answer: Services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the field of education:

The supreme interest of Sir Syed's life was education, in its widest sense. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had provided a great service to the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent. He wanted to see the Muslims of the Subcontinent to be successful and independent in every way, and for this to happen, he felt the need to educate them. He desired to see the Muslims at a respectable position in the society and decided to guide them in their struggle for the revival of their past

He established schools at Muradabad (1858) and Ghazipur (1863). In 1866, the Aligarh Institute Gazette was published in English and Urdu simultaneously to highlight the importance of English and convince the rulers of the loyalty of the Muslims towards them.

A more ambitious undertaking was the foundation of the Scientific Society, which published translations of many educational texts and issued a bilingual journal, in Urdu and English. The institutions were for the use of all citizens and were jointly operated by Hindus and the Muslims; however, Sir Syed and many other Muslims felt threatened by their minority status; Sir Syed, against great opposition, felt that as a culture Indian Muslims should accept Western education and, to a limited extent, Western culture. During a visit to England (1869-70), he prepared plans for a great educational institution, a "Muslim Cambridge." On his return, he set up a committee for the purpose and started an influential journal, Tahzib al-Akhlaq ("Social Reform"), for the "uplift and reform of the Muslim". Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College, a Muslim school, was established at Aligarh in May 1875, and was the great achievement of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan with the regard to the educational services for the Muslims of India.

After his retirement in 1876, Sir Syed devoted himself to enlarging it into a college. This college made rapid progress. Sir Syed desired to see the college raise to the level of university, which was fulfilled after his death in 1920 when the college was made into a university.

The college at Aligarh was more than an educational institute. It was a symbol of a broad movement affecting every phase of the lives of Muslims of the subcontinent. The actions taken by Sir Syed for the educational uplift of the Muslims, left a far-reaching impact on the social, economic, political and religious aspects of Muslims. His percepts and examples revived hope and self-confidence, showed new ways to progress and opened the doors to modern education and the economic prosperity for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

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?

Answer: Aristocracy is a form of government where leaders are drawn from the elite classes of society. It is based on the presumption that only those with the highest moral and intellectual standards deserve to rule, and that the disorderly masses could not be expected to have the aptitude for political affairs. Additionally, it was thought that the members of such privileged classes possessed the valor for battle in their youth, and the ability to give valuable advice in old age. The term 'aristocracy' has been derived from the Greek word 'aristokratia', which is literally translated as 'rule of the best'.

The Saudi Arabian government is an example of a modern aristocracy, where the king is the supreme ruler, and is assisted by officials who come from the royal family, or are appointed by the king himself.

Advantages:

- This form of government intends to give the leadership into the hands of highly-qualified people, which is laudable.
- It prevents the rise of a single dictator, by distributing power between members of a council.
- The patronage of the ruling classes has led to the blossoming of arts and culture in historical kingdoms ruled by aristocrats.
- The less number of leaders involved increases the efficiency of the government, by reducing chances of political deadlocks and disagreements.
- Ideally, well-intentioned leaders in an aristocracy can do what is best for the country, without getting swayed by public opinion.
- This form of government is advantageous in cases of military conflict, since it results in a well-organized chain of command.

Disadvantages:

- An aristocracy is the rule by a few privileged classes, and may not reflect the wishes of the general public, as they are not allowed to vote.
- The leaders in such a government are not accountable for their actions, as there are no checks and balances.
- Countries ruled by an aristocracy are marked by the lack of civil liberties and privileges, as the sole control of such a government lies with nobles and their families who have the freedom to pass unjust laws. The rights, properties, and even the lives of ordinary citizens are at the disposal of the nobles.
- Such a government may work selfishly for its own interests, by maintaining an economic divide between the rich and the poor, and oppressing the masses to cement their own status.
- The hereditary transition of power in an aristocracy sidelines merit has no guarantee of success, i.e., the son of a reputed leader may not be equally talented. It can also place people of questionable character in power, which can have catastrophic consequences for the state.

- An aristocracy gives no chance to talented members of the general public to rise up the social order. The ruling elite may try to hold elections among themselves, or appoint their family members, with an intention of restricting power among themselves.

Though aristocracy may seem like monarchy, but there is a key difference that makes the two forms of government quite different. Monarchy is a form of government in which the power and the sole authority is in one or two individuals' hands. In contrast, aristocracy is a form of government where ruling lays in the hands of few people, and these were usually considered to be the best-qualified people in the particular society.

Aristocracy may have its advantages, but it's disadvantages are too threatening, and definitely not suitable to be enforced in Pakistan.