

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

School of Management and Social Sciences (Dept. of Business Administration)

Semester fall 2020

Program dept. of Art and Design, Computer Science, B.Tech Electrical, BBA, AND MMC

Mid Term Assignment

Time Allowed 6 days

Subject Pakistan Studies

Total Marks 30

(With the name of Allah the most merciful and the most beneficent, May Almighty Allah protects us all from the pandemic situation amen.)

S.No	Questions	Marks
Q1.	What is Ideology and what were the Aims And objective of the creation of Pakistan?	10
Q2.	What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?	10
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?	10

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

ANS :ideology.

the collective thinking of a group of people is called ideology . An **ideology** is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual. Very often **ideology** refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture.

main Aims And objective of the creation of Pakistan

1:setting up of a free Islamic society

- 2:protection from communal riots
- 3:social and political development of muslims
- 4:protection of muslims language
- 5:protection of two nation theory
- 6:to get rid of the repeated social humiliation
- 7:to emerge as economically sound muslim country
- 8:to stand strong against all odds as a nation.

The muslims of sub continent wanted to stand together against affliction. successfully carved out the largest state on world map being a Pakistani citizen its thus obligatory for all of us to not only realize the sacrifice given by our ancestors but to act today and always for the development and prosperity of our beloved home land .we ll should direct our potentials and vindicate the purpose and objectives of getting the separate homeland for muslims.

The main **objective of the creation of Pakistan was** to establish a free Islamic Society having its own identity and government. □ To practice its own social principles and religion and inviting the Muslims of the world, particularly and others generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

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

In 1857 there was a [rebellion](#) in [India](#). This is known as the [First Indian War of Independence](#). During this time, **Sir Syed** kept loyal to the British; He also saved many European lives. After the rebellion he wrote a [book](#) where he said the British were in fact those who caused the rebellion. In order to settle the question of whether Sir Syed was a communitarian or a communalist, we need to assess the speeches and articles which he wrote. One such speech of Sir Syed which he gave in Meerut in the year 1888 clearly shows that Sir Syed turned to arguments fielded by religious fanatics in order to develop a communal alliance between Indian Muslims and British Christians. He said,

Our Hindu brothers of these provinces are leaving us and are joining the Bengalis. Then we ought to unite with that nation with whom we can unite. No Mohammedan can say that the English are not "People of the Book" (Quranic term referring to Jews, Christians and Sabians). No Mohammedan can deny this: that God has said that no people of 'other religions' can be 'friends' of Mohammedans except 'Christians'. He who had read the Quran and believes it, he can know that our nation (Muslims) cannot expect friendship and affection from any other people. At this time our nation is in a bad state as regards education and wealth, but God has given us the light of religion, and the Quran is present for our guidance, which has ordained them (Christians) and us (Muslims) to be friends."^[1]

He was unhappy about the position of Muslims in India as their social and economic status was declining. According to Sir Syed, Muslims had to bring a positive approach to the British and accept their ways of education. He wanted the Muslims to benefit from the British. To achieve this task he

had to bring about cooperation between the Muslims and the British. To do this he did the following things:

- wrote the loyal Muhammadans of India to prove that Muslims were not disloyal to British and to ask the British to end their hostility.
- wrote a pamphlet "essay on the causes of Indian Revolt" and pointed out the reasons for the outbreak of 1857. This pamphlet was circulated for free amongst the British officials.
- wrote Tabyin-ul-kalam to point out similarities between Islam and Christianity.
- Established the British Indian Association

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:

- set up a journal, Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq, which contained articles of influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed's approach towards education.
- founded scientific society in Ghazipore in 1863.
- Opened school in Murdabad in 1859
- Opened school in Ghazipore in 1864
- Made a committee to raise funds for new schools
- Set up Muhammadan Anglo Oriental school in Aligarh on 24 May 1875
- Set up Muhammadan educational conferences in 1866 to raise the standards of education

Sir Syed also increased the political awareness of Muslims in the Sub-continent. At first he believed in Hindu-Muslim unity but later resolved to the two-nation theory. In 1885 the [Indian National Congress](#) was set up. It claimed to be the body of every Indian regardless of religion. However it later proved to be functioning only for the Hindus and tried to eradicate the Muslims. The Congress made three demands:

1. political representation according to the population. This obviously meant Hindu domination as they were a dominant majority in India and Sir Syed opposed it.
2. Appointment in government should be by competitive examinations. Sir Syed opposed this because he knew that the educational standards of the Hindus were much better than the Muslims.
3. The next official language should be Hindi replacing Urdu. Urdu had a special place in the Muslim hearts and Sir Syed opposed this. This demand was accepted by the British.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a vital role in improving the Muslim status. He worked tirelessly to restore relations between the Muslims and the British. He brought the Muslim revival through the Aligarh movement and showed the importance of education. He brought an idea about the Two-nation theory and is hence known as "The Father of The Pakistan Movement"

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?

A system of government in which people directly elect representatives to the parliament is known as Parliamentary democracy. The parliament elects the prime minister from within its members who through the parliament is directly answerable to the people. The

parliament is responsible for making laws and taking other important decisions for the country. In presidential democracy the president is directly elected by the people to head the executive branch. The president though independent of the legislature, works in consultation with the legislative branch on issues of national importance. The west took centuries to attain the level of democracy that exist in most of the western world today. Though its relevance and benefits to the greater world in its present form is a question mark, yet the system has visibly contributed meaningfully to the wellbeing of the western society. Courtesy capitalism and fast expanding globalization, this has in most of the cases happened at the expense of deprived people of poor regions and countries. The evolution of democratic process in western societies has undoubtedly added to the wisdom of common people in exercising their choices while choosing future leadership. It has generally been viewed that people choose its leadership primarily taking into account its domestic issues and concerns rather than their country`s international obligations associated with its international stature. The recent election of Donald Trump as US President bears testimony to this fact. The bottom line remains that people`s will is decidedly manifested in their domestic priorities first and national interests abroad later. That is what has happened in the recent US presidential elections to the surprise of many.

Usman Buzdar announce extra funds of worth fifteen billion rupees for health department

Subjecting third world countries to such refined processes without having them equipped for the change is an unfair ask to say the least hence the experience mostly failed wherever attempted. Common people in these countries have some specific justified expectations from potential leadership while most of their demands are usually unjustified not qualifying on merit and fair play. Potential candidates who succeeds in painting the rosiest picture to the people succeeds. Host of other factors like lack of education, ethnicity, baradarism and crookedness of candidates all contribute meaningfully to the success in election process. Making false promises to the some justified and some unjustified demands of the majority illiterate populous, the great number of crooks makes it to the corridors of power after spending millions, to be recovered as the first sacred task on attaining access to the treasury. and unattainable promises by the potential leaders over most of which they fail to deliver. The whole

edifice therefore, stands on one cheating the other with utter disregard to deliverance and merit.

MQM's MNA Syed Amin-ul-Haque takes oath as federal minister

Pakistan in its almost 70 years of history has experienced both presidential and parliamentary systems and neither has delivered to the satisfaction of the majority. This is not for any flaw in the system but its faulty and self-centered implementation by the people running it. The periods of our presidential governments were all preceded by martial laws hence vehemently opposed by the political elite of the time as they considered it their inherited privilege and right to rule the country. There is no denying the fact that the local bodies system considered the essence of democracy and also serving as the nursery of future leadership were not only introduced during our presidential regimes but also delivered at the grass root level whenever empowered. Most of the presidents being ex-military men while possessing total powers could not deliver to the expectations as they were haunted by lack of legitimacy and political constituency thus resorting to measures mostly for perpetuating their regimes costing dearly to the system and the country in the long run. On the contrary, whenever the political elite came into power, the local bodies system was shelved for vested interests. In our parliamentary democracy, elected members of national and provincial assemblies never liked to share their powers with political workers at grassroots level. In principle, their prime responsibility being only legislation but in practice they are keener in development projects for obvious reasons. Even if we disregard the aspect of corruption and kickbacks for a moment, yet they want to remain relevant to their voters for securing their future election. Almost everywhere in the world however, developmental works fall in the domain of local governments. If we evaluate the recent past then despite having almost two full tenures of parliamentary democracy the local bodies system remains in limbo due to political expediencies.

Senator Faisal Javed calls on PM

Considering Pakistan's internal dynamics some of the anomalies experienced with the parliamentary system are; One, the country being low on literacy and having no mature local bodies system, it is neither able to offer suitable candidates nor the populous yet

groomed desirably to make rightful choices. Two; with legislative and developmental powers concentrated in the same hands, neither is attended to hence both suffers in the process. Three; with party based system sans local bodies, selective areas are chosen for developmental works thereby depriving other areas from the fruits of development. Four; with majority population concentrated in Punjab , only that political party can be in a position to form government at Islamabad which gets maximum seats from the province thus perpetually denying the opportunity of federal leadership to smaller provinces. Five; in our parliamentary system where there is hardly any intra party election, the party leadership revolves around one figure who is mostly focused on passing the baton to family kith and kin thus depriving the party and country to genuine leadership. Six; in most cases party leadership is held hostage by few financially strong and influential party members applying effective breaks on emerging potential leadership. Seven; the increasing role of money in politics effectively denies honest and experienced people the opportunity to participate thus depriving the country of their talent and contributions.

PM Khan briefed regarding Information ministry's coronavirus awareness campaign during Ramazan

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country's international obligations associated with its international stature. The recent election of Donald Trump as US President bears testimony to this fact. The bottom line remains that people's will is decidedly manifested in their domestic priorities first and national interests abroad later. That is what has happened in the recent US presidential elections to the surprise of many.

Subjecting third world countries to such refined processes without having them equipped for the change is an unfair ask to say the least hence the experience mostly failed wherever attempted. Common people in these countries have some specific justified expectations from potential leadership while most of their demands are usually unjustified not qualifying on merit and fair play. Potential candidates who succeeds in painting the rosiest picture to the people succeeds. Host of other factors like lack of education, ethnicity, baradarism and crookedness of candidates all contribute meaningfully to the success in election process. Making false promises to the some justified and some unjustified demands of the majority illiterate populous, the great number of crooks makes it to the corridors of power after spending millions, to be recovered as the first sacred task on attaining access to the treasury. and unattainable promises by the potential leaders over most of which they fail to deliver. The whole edifice therefore, stands on one cheating the other with utter disregard to deliverance and merit. Pakistan in its almost 70 years of history has experienced both presidential and parliamentary systems and neither has delivered to the satisfaction of the majority. This is not for any flaw in the system but its faulty and self-centered implementation by the people running it. The periods of our presidential governments were all preceded by martial laws hence vehemently opposed by the political elite of the time as they considered it their inherited privilege and right to rule the country. There is no denying the fact that the local bodies system considered the essence of democracy and also serving as the nursery of future leadership were not only introduced during our presidential regimes but also delivered at the grass root level whenever empowered. Most of the presidents being ex-military men while possessing total powers could not deliver to the expectations as they were haunted by lack of legitimacy and political constituency thus resorting to measures mostly for perpetuating their regimes costing dearly to the system and the country in the long run. On the contrary, whenever the political elite came into power, the local bodies system was shelved for vested interests. In our parliamentary democracy, elected members of national and provincial assemblies never liked to share their powers with political workers at grassroots level. In principle, their prime responsibility being only legislation but in practice they are keener in development projects for obvious reasons. Even if we disregard the aspect of corruption and kickbacks for a moment, yet they want to remain relevant to their voters for securing their future election. Almost everywhere in the world however, developmental works fall in the domain of local governments. If we evaluate the recent past then despite having almost two full tenures of parliamentary democracy the local bodies system remains in limbo due to political expediencies. Considering Pakistan's internal dynamics some of the anomalies experienced with the parliamentary system are; One, the country being low on literacy and having no mature local bodies system, it is neither able to offer suitable candidates nor the populous yet groomed desirably to make rightful choices. Two; with legislative and developmental powers concentrated

in the same hands, neither is attended to hence both suffers in the process. Three; with party based system sans local bodies, selective areas are chosen for developmental works thereby depriving other areas from the fruits of development. Four; with majority population concentrated in Punjab , only that political party can be in a position to form government at Islamabad which gets maximum seats from the province thus perpetually denying the opportunity of federal leadership to smaller provinces. Five; in our parliamentary system where there is hardly any intra party election, the party leadership revolves around one figure who is mostly focused on passing the baton to family kith and kin thus depriving the party and country to genuine leadership. Six; in most cases party leadership is held hostage by few financially strong and influential party members applying effective breaks on emerging potential leadership. Seven; the increasing role of money in politics effectively denies honest and experienced people the opportunity to participate thus depriving the country of their talent and contributions. Though 70 years may not be too long a period yet it should be considered enough to evaluate the pluses and minuses of the systems we experienced. There is hence a requirement of initiating a serious debate at various tiers across the country on the suitability of either presidential or parliamentary democracy for our country. It is however, my considered opinion that given our domestic make up and experience of past 70 years, a presidential system promises better future for our country. In either of the case the system will require a robust local bodies system in place and a serious effort to create more provinces on administrative grounds with equal representation in the senate if we are truly aspiring for a strong Pakistan.