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Q1: what is ideology and what were the arims and objective of the

creation of pakistan?

Ans: IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:

 Pakistan is the only state that came into being on the bases of strong ideology. Since its establishment it has been demanded to accomplish its basic aim.

Ideology:

The social or political Programe 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

The Ideology of Pakistan

The Ideology of Pakistan was the consciousness of the Muslims in the historical perspective of the south Asian sub-continent that they were a separate nation on the basis of the Islamic ideology. No doubt Islamic ideology is the base of ideology of Pakistan so the basic fundaments of Islam are also the bases of the Ideology of Pakistan.

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 economical 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.

Aim and objective of the creation of Pakistan:

.pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947.

.The muslims of the subcontinent sacrificed their wealth,honour and life to make pakistan a reality.

.Struggle for attainment of pakistan started shorty after the war of independence (1857)

.After the war of independence the muslim were greatly pressed by the Hindus as well as the British.

.Social,political and ecnomical conditions of the muslims were totally changed which further emphasized on the need of a separate homeland

Q2: what were the effect of sir syed ahmad khan for education ?

Ans:sir syed ahmed khan :

 Sir Syed Ahme d Khan was born in 1817 in Delhi. He came from a weal thy family and his father gave himhigh quality education. When he was 18 Sir Syed was skilled in Arabic, Persian, Mathematics and Medicine. He was also introduced as Sub-continent most able writer. In 1838 his father died so he became a judge in Delhi in 1846. Whenthe war of Independence broke out in 1857 he was working as Chief Judge in Bijnaur and had saved the life of British women and dren during the fighting. In returnfor his loyalty the British gave him estate with large income but herefused. His Beliefthat armed uprising against the British was pointle ss made him unpopular to many Muslims. He was appointed Chief justice in Muradabad and was later transferred to Ghazipore. In 1864 he was transferred to Aligarh where he played an important part in establishing the college. In 1876 he retired from his work to concentrate on running the college and devoting himself to improve the position of Muslims through education. He died on 27 March 1898.

. Beliets

 Sir Syed was extremely unhappy about the positionof M uslims in the subcontinent. Since the days of the Mughal declined the social and economical status of Muslims had declined sharplyand the role of Muslims in the war of Independence had le ft further de cline as British took measures to ensure that their control was unchallenged.Sir Syed Ah med feIt th at the poor status of Muslims was due to they were treated as second-class citizenby British and Hindus and they had to take some respon sibilities themselves. Most Muslims thought that British were no more than just invaders and they had nothing to do wi th them. Sir Sye d Ahmed belie vedthat Muslims had to acce pt that the Bri tish were there rulers and could only improve it they have a positive approach towards them. They neededto accept the British idea and the ireducation it they wantedto improve. Sir Syed wanted to see Muslims untied and prospering in their social, e conomical and religious fortune. He ma de this his Life's ambition and founded Aligarh movement

Q3: write down any from of government and also describe what are the advantages and disadvantages of that from of government for Pakistan which you have written?

Ans:Arguments for why Fedralism is benefits:: •

 As a Protection Against Tyranny One of the most important points of federalism in dividing the power between the national government and state governments, and spreading the national government's power among three branches that serve as a check and balance on each other, is that it serves as a deterrent to tyranny and runaway power. The protections we have in our system against a tyrannical, runaway government are one of the most important points to why the system was designed the way it was. Diffusing Power – The form of federalism that we have in our country, where power is shared with state governments, and where the federal government is separated into three branches, serves as a means to make sure that all power is not centralized into a single person or group of people, since excessive power among a single group tends to be corrupting.

•Increasing citizens participation:

 By not centralizing all power into the hands of a national government, but sharing that power with state governments, which are closer to the level of the common citizen, our founders actually increased a citizen's ability to effect their government, government policy, and lawmaking. •

More Efficient

 When some of the power of the government is dispersed among the states, giving states the right to solve some of their own problems, you allow for more efficiency within the system. To try to have a national solution to all problems, which could be refered to as a 'cookie-cutter method' of law and policy making, you end up with solutions that are more effective in some states, and less effective in others. To allow states to create solutions to their own problems, using policies and laws that work best in their state, means that each state can come up with its own solution, making government more efficient.

Conflict Manaement

 By allowing different they allow for people with irreconcilable differences, or very strong disagreements, to live in separate areas, and create their own solutions, or policies, that would be totally disagreeable to the other people in other states or regions of the country. •

Innovation in law and policy is encouraged:

 By allowing for many state governments, different sets of policies can be tried, and the ones found most effective at solving its problems can then be implemented in other states, or on the national level. Imagine Christopher Columbus trying to get funding to voyage across the Atlantic Ocean if there was a unified Europe back then, with its head saying 'no! to him; instead, he had several governments from which he could try to get his funding – he got turned down by several governments before Spain gave him the okay. The same principle applies today with our many states – something that is rejected in one state can most likely be tried in another state, with competition leading the way, based on effectiveness of those laws.

Argument Given for why Federalism has a detrimental or negative impact on society:

It had a history of protacting slavery and segregation:

 This is often cited as one of the main detriments of the system of federalism that we have in this country, that since slavery was a state issue, it was something that could not be removed on the national level.

It Allows for inequalities between different states

 For example, instead of education funding throughout the country being the same, since it is a state issue, some states will spend more, per capita, on education than other states, causing what could be considered a disparity. The same goes for other things, as well, such as taxes, health care programs, and welfare programs.

The blockage of nationalist policies by state:

States can fight against the existence of certain national laws by challenging them in court, or going out of their way to not enforce those national laws, or even deliberately obstructing enforcement of national laws.

Racing to the bottom: •

One argument given is that states will compete with each other in an oppositional way, by reducing the amount of benefits they give to welfare recipients compared to, say, a neighboring state, motivating the undesirables to go to the neighboring state, thereby reducing their welfare costs even more. This reduction of state benefits to needy has been deemed the 'race to the bottom

. Now you know what some of the arguments are for and against the type of power-sharing system of federalism that is found in the United States. Since many Americans are strong supporters of this type of federalist government, let's give some counterarguments to the negative arguments given.