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2ND SEMESTER

DEPARMENT: ART AND DESIGN

Q1. What is Ideology and what were the aims and objectives of the creation of Pakistan?

Answer 1:

IDEOLOGY

The term “Ideology” means science of ideas or system of ideas.

The social or political program of any movement that becomes a collective objective of any nation is called Ideology. Ideology means such an aim according to which human beings planned about their future.

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.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN AND DIFFERENT SCHOLARS

Ideology of Pakistan is defined by different Scholars as

1. Syed Ali Abbas

Syed Ali Abbas former professor of history defined ideology of Pakistan as

“Ideology of Pakistan and Ideology of Islam have same meaning. Actually ideology of Pakistan is the practical shape of the teachings of Islam.”

1. Dr. Aslam Syed

Dr. Aslam Syed defined the ideology of Pakistan as

“Ideology of Pakistan is the name of molding of individual and collective lives according to Islam and also of saving from conflicting ideologies.”

1. Allama Allaud-Din-Siddiqui

A well-known scholar Allama Allaud-Din-Siddiqui defined ideology of Pakistan as

“Ideology of Pakistan is the name of implementation of Islamic principles on persons, on groups and on government and Islam should be stronger than the strongest forces here.”

AIMS AND 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 and Objectives that led to the creation of Pakistan.

1. Setting up 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.

1. Protection from Communal Riots:

The communal Riots on every other day made it clear that 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 Independence. So to get rid of these atrocities the Muslims demanded their separate state.

1. Social and 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.

1. Protection of Two Nation Theory:

The Muslims claimed separate nationhood for themselves because 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 I undivided India.

1. Establishment of Islamic State:

Islam is a complete code of life. The Muslims wanted to implement the system practically which was not possible in United India therefore, they passed a resolution and demanded an Islamic state in the North East and North West of South Asia.

1. Dream of Muslims to get freedom:

Due to the ill treatment of Hindus and British the Muslims decided to get freedom and established their own government in the subcontinent. For this reason they demanded Pakistan.

1. Muslim Unity:

Muslims were dispersed in the 20th century especially after the failure of Khilafat movement. The Muslims wanted to become united again but the unity was not possible without the creation of Pakistan. The Muslims demanded a separate state only because of their worse conditions and to save their national integrity.

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

Answer 2

SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on 17th october, 1817. He belonged to a noble family of Delhi. He was a teacher and politician. He was a philosopher as well. He played an important role in the creation of Pakistan. The first Muslim to speak of the “Two Nation Theory” was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He was conscious of the miserable state into which Muslims had fallen over the years. He also realized that the present deplorable condition of Muslims was partly because of their own extremist and conservative attitude. Muslims avoided social interaction with British, which created a great deal of mistrust amongst the British about the Muslims.

Sir Syed very rightly observed that the pitiable condition of the Muslims shall not improve unless Muslims changed their behavior towards the British. He rendered his utmost efforts to remove misunderstanding between Muslims and the British.

EDUCATION SERVICES OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

1. Advice to the Muslims to change their attitude towards English education:

The Muslims could not compete with the Hindus because they did not acquire English education out of extreme hatred about the British. He clearly told the Muslims if they did not acquire English and modern education they would not be able to get their due status in the society and would be ruined forever. He told the people that Hindus progressed because they were well advanced in on education.

1. Establishment of Educational Institutes:

Following are the educational institutes established by Sir Syed Ahmad khan

* In the year 1858, he established a school in Muradabad
* He also established a school at Ghazipur.
* In the year 1863, sir Syed established a scientific society, for the purpose of translating scientific work into URDU, at Ghazipur

1. Visit to England :

Sir Syed went to England in 1869 with his son Syed Mehmood who was given a scholarship for higher studies in England. Sir Syed observed the educational setup of British educational institutions and was greatly impressed by the systems of Oxford and Cambridge universities. He made up his mind to setup an educational institution in India on the pattern of Oxford and Cambridge.

1. Anjuman-e-Thairaki Musalmanan-e-Hind:

Sir Syed founded “Anjuman-e-Thairaki Musalmanan-e-Hind” which worked for the protection of URDU as the language of Muslims. Other function of this organization were:

* To find out why Muslims are reluctant to learn English
* To present recommendations to get rid of this attitude.

1. Establishment of a school in Aligarh:

Sir Syed established a school at Aligarh in 1875 in which Islamic as well as English education was given to the students.

1. Establishment of a college in Aligarh:

Sir Syed established MAO (Muhammadan Anglo Oriental college) at Aligarh in 1877. This college was inaugurated by viceroy lord Layton. This was a great achievement of sir Syed Ahmad khan with regard to the educational services for the Muslims of India.

1. M.A.O educational conference:

In 1886, sir Syed established M.A.O educational conference which was to take the following steps:

* To establish new educational institutes on the context of Aligarh college.
* To create awareness of importance of western education among the Muslims
* To keep an eye on Islamic education given to Muslims in the newly established English educational institutes
* To equip traditional schools and madrassahs according to the needs of modern times.

RESULTS OR CONCLUSION OF THE EFFORTS OF SIR SYED

* Helped in the promotion of modern education in Muslims.
* M.A.O college and M.A.O conference soon became the center of the social, cultural and political activities of the Muslims.
* Several great Muslims leaders came out of the M.A.O college.
* It helped in the development of the Two Nation Theory and the establishment of Pakistan.

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?

Answer 3.

GOVERNMENT

Government is a system of social control under which the right tomake laws, and the right toenforce them, is given to a particular group in society. Government power can be held by one individual, a few, or a majority.

Governments come in different forms. Dictatorship is one of the five forms of government.

DICTATORSHIP

A government in which a single leader or party exercises absolute control over all citizens and every aspect of their lives. In most cases, this absolute power is exercised in a cruel way.

Examples of dictatorships are North Korea, Libya, Burma and Sudan.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DICTATORSHIP GOVERNMENT:

**Advantages:**

1. Rapid progression:

The dictator have access over everything right from economy to the laws and people. They set their goals in which they have to progress and develop.

1. Low crime rates:

In dictatorship, usually there are very stict rules, and punishment for even a small crime. Such strict punishments arise threat among people. Thus there are lowercrimes as compared to the countries which do not have a dictatorform of government.

1. Efficient administration:

They set the rules and regulations and no one dares to object them because there is no consultation or debates taking place over any issue. This makes a dictator government always stay ahead of rival nations.

1. There is less space for corruption amongst citizens.

**Disadvantages:**

1. Mass killings:

Large numbers of people are killed because the people might get frustrated with the policies of the government and this makes the dictator consider the person and enemies of the government.

1. Power abuse:

It leads to abuse of power. The dictator misuses his power at the expense of the citizens.

1. The population is never happy with such a government. So it’s possible that at some point the masses will protest and agitate against the policies of unity and try to overthrow the government. This dictatorship is not permanent. It somehow leads to war. At present North Korea is the biggest example of power dictatorship.
2. Inequality:

Dictators always oppress and suppresses the people. Or even promote their own favorites and interests. This causes inequality but no one really objects because it would mean putting oneself in danger at the hands of the ruling government.

References:

1. Pakistan Studies Book
2. Lectures
3. <https://www.sociologygroup.com/dictatorship-meaning-advantages-disadvantages/>