

Q1. What is ideology and what were the aims and objective of the creation of Pakistan ?

Ans. **IDEOLOGY:** Ideology means thinking like set of ideas, object, vision, view of different rights which human beings planned for their future. Socialism, capitalism, communism and liberalism are the ideologies.

"AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF CREATION OF PAKISTAN"

When Muslims were get their independence after the war they were pressed by the Hindus and British as well. Social and economical conditions were totally changed. So they demanded for the separate state. Following aims and objectives are given below:

1. **Setting up of a free Islamic Society:**

The main purpose for the creation of Pakistan is to achieve the Islamic Society for the Muslims of the world and having their own identity and government and to adopt the Islamic way of life.

2. **Protection from communal Riots:**

After the independence Hindus were constantly asserted that Hindu Raj would be enforce on the united India because when the British left that place Hindu power was more then the Muslims so Muslims were demanded for their separate state to get rid of their violence.

3. **Social and Political Development of Muslims:**

After the war of independence 1857, the social and political environment were totally changed. Muslims were afraid of their caste and other injustices. They cant enjoy their social and political freedom that's why they desired for the separate state to give the teachings of Islam.

4. **Protection of Two Nation theory:**

The Muslims want separate nation for themselves and settled to maintain the separate existence for coming all times. They believe in separate religion and have their own culture history. Their demand was absolutely right because it was their right to live in the separate country and nation and it was not possible with Hindu organization.

5. **Establishment of Islamic state:**

Islam is the best complete religion. The Muslims wants to plan the system practically. This could not be possible in India's government so that's why they passed the north East and North west of south Asia.

6. **Dream of Muslims to get freedom:**

Hindus and British were treat them ill so they want freedom and make their own government. Freedom is the right of every nation and country. For this demand they demanded Pakistan.

7. **Muslim unity:**

The Muslims wanted to become linked again because Unity is also the basic teaching of Islam but the unity of Muslims world cannot be possible without the creation of Pakistan. They need separate state because of their worse conditions in India.

REFERENCE: I took these points from the notes and I only take the headings and give read to the topic then I wrote it in my own words there is no use of net.

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

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan belonged to noble family. He was very honest and liberal. He tried to educate Muslims by getting the favor of British government and later on he was succeed in his mission. He give Muslims the modern education and make a concept of Two Nation Theory. ONCE, he said that Muslims and Hindus could not become one nation coz of their religion and way of thinking and life.

EFFORTS OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN FOR EDUCATION:

He used to teach people from different institutions like :

1. MURADABAD MADRASA (1858)
2. SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY (1863)
3. GHAZIPUR SCHOOL (1864)
4. VISITED TO ENGLAND (1868)
5. ALIGARH SCHOOL (1875)
6. ALIGARH COLLEGE (1877)
7. ALL INDIAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE (1886)
8. ALIGARH UNI (1920)

These all the institutes where Sir Syed Ahmad Khan give the teachings of different aspects of life for Muslims to get their education and make their own future.

1. MURADABAD MADRASA:

He founded the madrasa in MURADABAD in 1859 which was the religious academy to give the scientific studies as well along with Islamic teachings. Here Hindus and Muslims get the knowledge of URDU , PERSIAN , ARABIC and ENGLISH. The was going from the funds of Hindus and Muslims.

2. SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY:

Sir Syed established the unique institute SCIENTIC SOCIETY in GHAZIPUR in 1863. The purpose was to get the books in other languages and translate it in Urdu.

3. GHAZIPUR SCHOOL:

Sir Syed founded a school in GHAZIPUR in 1863 that include English as a regular subject in its curriculum. In 1864 he founded the translation society in GHAZIPUR which later moved ALIGARH and named as a SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

4. VISITED TO ENGLAND:

On 1 April he visited to ENGLAND where he was awarded the noble star of India from the BRITISH government on august 6. There he visited their colleges and was inspired by the culture of learning process. There he found the churches attached to the colleges like oxford or Cambridge so he decided to make school and colleges with attached Mosques and dispensary with a doctor where people offer their daily 5 time prayers.

5. ALIGARH SCHOOL:

Aligarh was the English high school which was establishment of WILLIAM MIUR and later on Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to upgrade to college level and for this collecting the fund and then his mission was successful.

6. ALIGARH COLLEGE:

LORD LITTON level it up to the college in 1877 and give religious education and also modern learning education. Students of it was very happy to take apart in the healthy discussions and avoid issues but the college was not that much power and facilities to give the

large number of Muslims many of them was even don't know about existence of that college.

7. ALL INDIAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE:

He established the MUHAMMADAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE in 1886. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan himself know about the politics. He give the advice to Muslims to stay away from it because he known about the backwardness of Muslims. In 1906 the MUSLIM LEAGUE covered way for the establishment.

8. ALIGARH UNI:

Sir Syed Ahmed khan was taken his last breath at the time of inside the Masjid in ALIGARH UNI. His funeral was not only attended by the Muslims but also the British people joined his funeral. After his death his Muslims and also British friends collecting money to fulfill his dream of making the college to the Muslim University.

REFERENCE:	I TOOK THESE HEADINGS FROM THE NOTES AND THEN EXPLAIN IT BY THE HELP OF NET IN MY OWN WORDS THE WEBSITE IS (https://historypak.com > Sir Syed Ahmad Khan)
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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 ?

Ans. **GOVERNMENT:**

Government is a group of people that have power to rule the whole state according to law. This is maybe a country or a province in a country. Governments make laws, rules and regulations to collect taxes and other.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:

1. MONARCHY:

Monarchy is a form in which the single person have the ability to sovereign the whole state like in British country QUEEN ELIZBETH II is the monarch of united kingdom.

There are two types of monarch ABSOLUTE and CONSTITUTIONAL:

ABSOLUTE:

Where the king and queen have the absolute power on everything.

CONSTITUTIONAL:

Is guided by the constitution where his or her rights and duties written by law.

2. DEMOCRACY:

It is a form of government in which people choose leaders by voting.

3. OLIGARCHY:

It is a form in which few people rule the state.

4. ANARCHY:

It is the form in which there is no government and rules over people means the ABSENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

5. DICTATORSHIP:

It is the form where only one person is responsible for all the rules he don't take any decision from anyone he have an absolute power over anything and makes the law, rules and regulations.

6. PARLIMENTARY DEMOCRACY:

It is the form in which the parliament elected the government.

7. REPUBLIC:

It is the form where having the chief of state who is not a monarch and who is in modern

times is basically the president.

ADVANTAGES AND DIS ADVANTAGES FOR PAKISTAN:

ADVANTAGES :

1. Democracy and Parliamentary form of government is better for Pakistan because the presidential form of government was tried by the AYUB KHAN but it didn't work.
2. Dictatorship for Pakistan is well good for the country coz there will be no mess created by the people and only the leader is able to make decisions by their own.
3. Pakistan gained their independence as monarchy in 1947 with KING GEORGE as a head of state.
4. Oligarchy in Pakistan is quite important because different leaders may give their different opinions and make the best decisions for the state.
5. Pakistan was officially the Islamic Republic when Muslims became an independent nation and make their rules by their own Islamic way.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Democracy has failed to meet the expectations of people especially in term of economic growth because the rate of smuggling and corruption rise in the country.
2. Monarchy is not suitable for the Pakistan because there is no as such terms where the country is parliamentary legislative system.
3. Constitutional monarchy for Pakistan maybe not good coz if the monarch change their mind so the entire legislative process might be forced to start over.

REFERENCE: I TOOK THESE HEADINGS FROM THE NET WEBSITE IS (<https://simple.m.wikipedia.org>) AND EXPLAIN IT MY OWN WORDS.
