***IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY PESHAWAR***

***MID TERM ASSIGNMENT***

***HASNAN KHAN***

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***PAKISTAN STUDIES***

***SOFTWARE ENGINEERING***

***SEMESTER 2ND***

***SUBMITT TO: MAM BEENISH***

***Q.NO.1:***

***ANSWER:***

***Ideology:***

**The word ideology is composed of two Greek words “ideo” and “logos” .It literally means “the science or study of ideas”.**

**“The social or political Program 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 future”.**

***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.**

***Establishment of a balanced economic system***

**• The economic condition of the Muslims, before partition was deplorable. The Muslims were not in a position to enter in the business and trade because of biased policy of government. After the war of Independence of 1857, the British Government had banned Muslims entry into government service. The Muslims also lagged behind in the field of education, the Hindus on the other hand had advanced in modern knowledge and were in a better position.**

***Two nation theory***

**• Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim leader who propounded this theory. In the beginning he was a staunch advocate of Hindu Muslim unity. Later on while observing the prejudice Hindu and congress attitude toward the Muslims, he came forward with his two nation concept and declared that the Muslims were a separate nation Having their own culture and civilization**

***Setting up of 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**.

***Protection from Communal Riots***

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

***Social & 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.**

***Protection of Muslim culture and civilization***

**• The Muslims were always a separate nation because of their distinctive cultural values and patterns. They were easily distinguishable from other nations on the basis of their social behaviors. The Muslim culture, civilization and literature were the living and proud symbols of the Muslims identity as a separate and distinct nation. Although the Muslims lived with Hindus and other nations for centuries, yet they proudly main tend their separate image.**

***Protection of Two Nation Theory***

**The Muslims claimed separate nationhood for themselves and they were determined to maintain a separate entity for all times to come. 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 in undivided India.**

***Protection of Muslim image and identity***

**• In the United India the Muslims were dominated by the Hindus in every social field. The Muslims were not in a position to compete with the Hindus because of their backwardness in education and politics. The Hindus had adopted a prejudicial attitude which blocked all channels to prosperity and progress for the Muslims. The national image and identity of the was in great jeopardy because of the Hindu hatred and antagonism.**

***Establishment of Islamic State:***

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

***Protection of Urdu language***

**• Sir Syed later said "now I am convinced that both these communities will not join whole heartedly in anything. At present there is no open hostility between the two communities but it will increase immensely in the future.**

***Dream of Muslims to get freedom***

**Due to the ill treatment of Hindus and British the Muslims also wanted to get freedom and established their own Govt. in the sub continent because the freedom is right of every nation and the country. For this reason they demanded Pakistan.**

***Muslim Unity:***

* **Muslims were dispersed in the 20th century especially after the failure of Khilafat movement. The Muslims wanted to become united again because unity is also the basic teaching of Islam. But the unity of the Muslim world cannot be possible without the creation of Pakistan.**
* **In short the Muslims demanded a separate state only because of their worse conditions and to save their national integrity.**

**Q.NO.2:**

**ANSWER:**

***Sir Syed Ahmad Khan***

**Sir syed ahmed khan was a great Muslim scholar and reformer.**

**Sir syed Ahmed awakened the Muslims from their slumber to put up a struggle for the revival of their past position of eminence.**

***BIOGRAPHY***

**NAME Ahmed Taqi**

**BORN 7 Oct 1817 Delhi**

**FATHER Mir Muttaqi**

**MOTHER Aziz-Un-Nisaa**

**MATERIAL GRAND FATHER Khwaja Farid-Ud-Din**

**EDUCATION History, Mathematics, LLB**

***EMPLOYMENT***

* **Joined East India Company as Record Keeper (Naibn Munshi), he rose to the position of chief assessment official.**
* **During his employment at Bijnor, he saved the lives of British Women and Children at risk of his life.**

***Journey Of England***

* **In 1868, he went England and visited educational institutions. The University of Cambridge impressed him the most.**
* **THE visit provided him an opportunity to think over and give a final shape to his plane to establish institutions in India.**

***Honors***

* **Worked member of Governor General’s Legislative Council (1878-1883).**
* **Was appointed as Member Of Public Service Commission in 1887.**
* **The Government of that time centered the title of SIR on him.**
* **Was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India.**

***Death***

**Great Scholar and Leader died in 27th March 1998 at Aligarh, India**

***Governments Anti-Muslims Policy***

* **After the war of 1857,the government adopted anti-Muslims attitude because the Muslims had participated actively in the revolt.**
* **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized that the interest of the Muslims could be served only be winning the favor of the British Govt.**
* **He tried to bring Muslims near English.**

***Aligarh Movement***

* **The Aligarh movement was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the greatest Muslim educationist of the 19th century.**
* **The services which Sir Syed Ahmed Khan rendered for the Muslims are known as the Aligarh Movement in the history of Muslims of India.**
* **Aligarh movement was aimed at apprising the British that Muslims are not only responsible for the War and therefore undue wrath should not be inflicted to them.**
* **The persuade the Muslims to get modern education and exhibit moderate out look in every sphere of life.**

***Causes of Aligarh Movement***

* **After the war of Independence of 1857 the British did not trust on Muslims, according to them British thought were only cause of War of Independence. As a result they adopted policy of oppression and repression towards Muslims.**
* **Suffering of Muslims Doubled when Muslims refused to send their Children to Missionary/European and Government Schools because they hated English Language.**
* **The British Government excluded the Muslim Government excluded the Muslims from reasonable Government jobs.**
* **In Government Office of Calcutta a Muhammadan (Muslims) could hope only for any post above the rank of a porter, messenger of filler on Ink-Pots.**
* **Objectives**
* **To create an atmosphere of Mutual understanding between the British Government and Muslims.**
* **To persuade Muslims to learn English Education.**
* **To persuade Muslims to abstain from politics of agitation.**
* **To produce an intellectual class from amongst the Muslim Community.**
* **Removed misconception between Hindus and Muslims.**
* **Removed misunderstanding between British and Muslims. ( there was a communication gap between ruler and ruled ones)**
* **Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858,translated into 1873.( asbab e baghawt e hind)**
* **W.W.hunter Book, Indian Muslims( disloyal of britishers)**
* **He engaged britishers in educational services.(Lord Layton)**
* **Life of Muhammad by William Mayor(khutbat e ahmadiya)**
* **Pakistan the formative phase( British reaction changed towards Muslims during 1870-1880**

***Works***

* **Farsi Maddarsa Moradabad (1859).**
* **Victoria School Ghazipur. (1864).**
* **Establishment of Scientific Society**
* **Aligarh Institute Gazzate.**
* **Tehzib-Ul-Ikkhlaq (Magazines)**
* **Muhammadan Educational Conference (1886)**
* **Aligarh Muslim University (His dream came into being in 1920 after 22 years of his death).**

**Aloofness of Politics**

* **To keep Muslims away from agitational politics.**
* **Sir Syed tried to preserve separate identity of Muslims.**
* **Not to join congress 1885 by Lord Home**
* **Open competition ( self rule demand)**
* **Urdu Hindi controversy (1867)**
* **Governor of Banaras (William Shakespeare) Now these are the parting of ways.**
* **Open competition.**
* **Concept of two nation theory.**
* **Urdu Hindi controversy in Banaras 1867**
* **Governor of Banaras said, Now these are the parting ways.**
* **K.k Aziz said about the sir Syed ahmed khan that he was the man who molded the circumstances into the favor of Muslims.**

***Conclusion***

**Besides his prominent role in the educational uplift of the Muslims, Syed Ahmed Khan’s writing played an important role in popularizing the ideals for which Aligarh stood.**

**He also succeeded in enlisting the services of a number of Distinguished English professors like Bech, Morison, Raleigh and Arnold to stood Aligarh college into a first rate institute.**

**Syed Ahmed’s Aligarh movement played a significant role in bringing about the intellectual revolution among the Indian Muslims, thus he succeeded in achieving his objectives, which were Educational Progress and Social Reform.**

**His efforts earn Sir Syed the title “Prophet of Education”, Education is actual base of Pakistan.**

**Q.NO.3:**

**ANSWER:**

***Government:***

A government is a group of people that have the power to rule in a territory, according to the law. This territory may be a country, a state or province within a country, or a region. Governments make laws, rules, and regulations, collect taxes and print money.

***Form of Government:***

**Democracy:**

Democracy is a form of government which supports extensive participation of people in government and also promotes the views of citizens for the smooth functioning of society. The form of Democracy in Pakistan is one of the best and unique democracies in the world but unfortunately its future is bleak due to the non observance of what is actually the true essence of democracy.

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***Advantages*:**

***1. Every vote carries the same weight in a direct democracy.***  
When the government relies on representation for policy creation, then there are pockets of the population where the equity of each vote does not count the same. This issue is especially prevalent in the electoral college of the United States. During the 2016 Presidential election, citizens who voted in Wyoming had 3.6 times more influence than voters in California because of the structure of the election.

A direct democracy still operates on a majority vote, but it is up to the individuals to participate in that process. This advantage means that more people in each community are knowledgeable about current events because of the requirement to be politically active.

***2. Governments cannot hide information from the people.***  
A direct democracy involves everyone. That means there are no secrets to worry about since government control is always at the local level. Without this transparency, there would be no way for the voting process to be accurate. The open lines of communication help everyone know what to do, when to do it, and which outcomes to expect from that work.

Even a representative democracy doesn’t have this advantage. There are some weird government secrets out there, like how Julia Child was making recipes for shark repellent before becoming a world-famous chef. You wouldn’t need 200,000 people to storm Area 51 either because we’d all have access to the base.

***3. There is more accountability in a direct democracy structure.***  
Even though the approval rating for Congress has dipped to just 9% in recent years in the United States, about 90% of elected officials can use their incumbent status to secure another win. Without the presence of a direct democracy, there is no way to hold people accountable for their actions. Even a recall process is not a guarantee that the people will have the final say in what happens.

In 2012, Governor Scott Walker of Wisconsin faced a recall election after voters collected over 900,000 signatures to initiate the process. Walker faced the same opponent he had in 2010 and won by a greater margin the second time. This election is the only one in U.S. history where the governor and lieutenant governor both faced recall efforts and stayed in office. A direct democracy would simply ask the people what they wanted to do, and then enact policies to create those outcomes.

***4. People are typically happier when they live in a direct democracy.***  
Because the administration operates at the satisfaction of the society, there is usually greater happiness with life and the structures of government when using the direct democracy composition. If people are not wholly in consensus with one another, there is an understanding that each individual has their voice represented on every issue.

***5. There is more consistency available in democracy than other government structures.***  
There is more unity in the governing process with democracy because the general population holds the right to vote on resolutions. This arrangement can take different styles, but the result is generally the same. Each person gets the chance to express their view at their polling stations by casting a vote. That process allows each community to continue pursuing the specific results that they feel are helpful, or they can switch directions to try something new.

The structure of democracy makes it possible for everyone to come together in a way that forms society in ways that are helpful for virtually all people.

***6. Democracy does not create a centralized power base for ruling over the people.***  
The United States uses a centralized form of governing, but there are equal powers distributed between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Voters have an opportunity to change their elected officials every 2-6 years as a way to control their destiny.

In a direct democracy, every decision would be placed to a vote for a supreme level of control. Either way, there is no centralized power that can dictate what people can or cannot do.

***7. Countries who use democracy are less likely to enter into armed conflicts.***  
As democracy has come through Europe once again, the levels of warfare between the major nations on the continent have decreased significantly. There have been fewer conflicts in the past 50 years than at any other time in history. Although the United States is an exception to this advantage because of the country’s status on the global stage, most nations who focus on a democracy avoid battles instead of chasing after them.

***Disadvantages:***

***1. The cost of a direct democracy must be taken into consideration.***  
People must take time out of their day to participate in direct democracy activities. When you consider the size of a canton in Switzerland, then you’re comparing the population to that of an average-sized community in the United States. If a country as large as the U.S. were to implement this system, the cost of lost productivity would be enormous. During the average election day, over $500 million is lost to accommodate voting rights.

When you add the cost of ballots, counting, and distribution of information, each referendum could cost $2 billion or more. That would likely limit the number of meetings each month to one, limiting the amount of work that could be accomplished.

***2. The issues that are up for discussion are for local impacts.***  
The annual gathering for a direct democracy in Glarus dates to 1387. These assemblies helped to create the current Swiss system where almost (but not all) every policy gets reviewed by voters before receiving permission for implementation. When Reuters reviewed this system in 2012, there were 6,000 people gathered in a public square to vote in issues that included a reintroduction of free burials, banning attack dogs, and whether the local transportation budget needed to be raised.

***3. There is still a threat of vote manipulation to consider with a direct democracy.***Each election faces the chance of having those with higher socioeconomic standing gaining more influence over those who control lesser resources. In direct democracy structures, every decision is up for debate. That means there are many more opportunities for lobbying groups to be directly involved in the voting process. These special interests could even manipulate how voters see policy information during its release.

***4. Each voter must be fully informed of the matters that are up for a vote.***  
There is always the chance that voters could vote for an undesirable resolution that succeeds because there is a lack of information available to evaluate the idea. A government using the direct democracy approach must have a self-disciplined population that understands the impact of current events.

***5. There must be a high level of participation for direct democracy actions to be effective.***  
The total population of the canton of Glarus in Switzerland was about 40,000 people as of December 2017. When 6,000 people show up to hold their parliamentary debate and issue votes, then there is a participation rate of 15% achieved. Representative democracies can experience triple the number of voters going to the polls. Communities in the United States that practice this form of governing experience a similar disadvantage.

***6. Direct democracies don’t have a way to make fast decisions.***  
When representatives are elected to create policy and make decisions, then the centralized processes make it faster and easier to implement the work that needs to be done. The country or community can respond to emergencies faster, defend themselves against attack, and manage the daily needs of life comfortably. Direct democracy requires individual participation for everything.

***7. Democracy can encourage mob rule.***  
People are migrating toward neighborhoods, employment opportunities, and even relationships based on how comfortable they are around other people. The prevalence is to have neighbors and friends who have a like-minded perspective because there is a fear present in democracy of being wrong. No one wants to be stuck on the outside looking in when it comes to governing. Some states in the U.S. are even becoming polarized as families keep moving to stay within their comfort zone.

***8. The cost of democracy is something that many people don’t realize exists.***  
Democracy is one of the least cost-efficient forms of governing that exists today. The time and currency resources that are necessary to conduct an election can cost billions of dollars. Even a local election for city council, mayor, or a school board can cost six figures. The Presidential elections every four years in the United States are measured in the billions. Although it is useful to have the people to have power in their voice, their taxes are what are used to create that opportunity.

***THE END………..***