

# Pak Study

Name Muhammad Ishfaq

Student Id 16002

Department CS2

Instructor Beenish Shuja

Iqra National University Peshawar, Pakistan

**Question 1:** What is Ideology and what were the Aims and objective of the creation of Pakistan?

### **Ideology of Pakistan**

Pakistan is an ideological state and the ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic ideology. Its fundamental guideline being: "Sovereignty belongs to Allah". Allah alone is the God-like, the Maker, the Sovereign, and the Sustainer of everything in the entire universe. Islam went about as centripetal quality and country building power before the foundation of Pakistan. Ideology of Pakistan fundamentally implies that Pakistan ought to be a state where the Law of Quran (The last celestial unrest from GOD) ought to be set up. All Muslims ought to have a chance to live as per the confidence and statement of faith dependent on the Islamic standards.

### **Aims and Objectives**

After the war of Freedom the Muslims were incredibly squeezed by the Hindus just as the British. Social, political and economic conditions of the Muslims were completely changed. That is the reason they requested for their very own different condition. Following were the Aims & Objectives that prompted the creation of Pakistan.

#### **1. Setting up of a Free Islamic Society**

The most important objective of the creation of Pakistan become to establish a free Islamic Society having its personal identification and government, practicing its very own social principle and religion and alluring the Muslims world, specially and others typically to undertake the Islamic manner of lifestyles.

#### **2. Protection from Communal Riots:**

The communal Riots on every other day made it clear that the Hindus should monopolies the politics after the departure of The British. The lives of Muslims may want to by no means be safe within the united India. The Hindu organizations had again and again asserted that Hindu Raj could be imposed on India after the independence. So to cast off these atrocities the Muslims demanded their separate nation.

### **3. Social & Political Development of Muslims**

After the war of Independence 1857, the social environment turned into absolutely changed. The Muslims had been fearful of the caste device and other discriminations. They ought to enjoy neither political nor social liberties; therefore, they favored to have a separate hometown wherein they may stay in step with the teachings of Islam.

### **4. Protection of Two Nation Theory**

The Muslims claimed separate nationhood for themselves and that they were determined to hold a separate entity for all times to return. The Muslims agree with in separate religion, exercise extraordinary traditions, and have their personal records and their cultural background. Their declare was certainly true. It changed into their right to hold their separate entity alive and to experience all human rights. This changed into now not feasible in undivided India.

### **5. Establishment of Islamic State:**

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

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

Due to the ill remedy of Hindus and British the Muslims additionally wanted to get freedom and set up their very own Govt. Within the sub-continent due to the fact the liberty is right of each kingdom and the United States. For this motive they demanded Pakistan.

### **7. Muslim Unity:**

Muslims have been dispersed within the twentieth century in particular after the failure of Khilafat movement. The Muslims desired to end up united once more because team spirit is also the primary teaching of Islam. But the solidarity of the Muslim global cannot be possible without the introduction of Pakistan.

In brief the Muslims demanded a separate state only due to their worse situations and to save their country wide integrity.

## **Question 2: What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?**

The splendid interest of Sayyid's lifestyles changed into, however, Education—in its widest sense. He began by establishing schools, at Muradabad (1858) and Ghāzīpur (1863). A more bold challenge was the foundation of the Scientific Society, which published translations of many academic texts and issued a bilingual journal—in Urdu and English.

These establishments have been for the usage of all residents and have been collectively operated via the Hindus and the Muslims. In the past due 1860s there took place developments that have been to alter the route of his activities. In 1867 he was transferred to Benares, a town on the Ganges with remarkable non secular significance for the Hindus. At about the identical time a movement commenced at Benares to replace Urdu, the language cultivated by means of the Muslims, with Hindi.

This movement and the attempts to replacement Hindi for Urdu in the publications of the Scientific Society satisfied Sayyid that the paths of the Hindus and the Muslims ought to diverge. Thus, whilst at some point of a go to England (1869–70) he organized plans for a super instructional group, they have been for “a Muslim Cambridge.” On his return he installation a committee for the purpose and also commenced an influential journal, *Tahdhīb al-Akhlāq* (“Social Reform”), for the “uplift and reform of the Muslim.” A Muslim school was mounted at Alīgarh in May 1875, and, after his retirement in 1876, Sayyid devoted himself to enlarging it right into a collage.

In January 1877 the foundation stone of the college turned into laid by means of the Viceroy. In spite of conservative opposition to Sayyid's tasks, the collage made fast progress. In 1886 Sayyid organized the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference, which met yearly at unique places to promote education and to offer the Muslims with a common platform. Until the founding of the Muslim League in 1906, it was the primary country wide centre of Indian Islām.

**Question 3:** 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?

**Democracy:**

Democracy: "rule via the people") is a form of government in which the people exercising the authority of presidency. Who human beings are and how authority is shared among them are core troubles for democratic idea, improvement and constitution. Some cornerstones of these problems are freedom of assembly and speech, inclusiveness and equality, membership, consent, vote casting, proper to existence and minority rights. Generally, there are types of democracy: direct and representative - but, the noun "democracy" has, through the years, been changed by way of greater than 3500 adjectives which shows that it could have types that could elude and elide this duality. In a direct democracy, the people without delay deliberate and determine on legislature. In a representative democracy, the people choose representatives to deliberate and determine on legislature, such as in parliamentary or presidential democracy. Liquid democracy combines elements of these fundamental sorts. The maximum not unusual decision making technique of democracies has been the majority rule. Others are supermajority and consensus.

**Advantages of the form of govt for Pakistan**

**2. It protects the interest of citizens.**

As formerly said, the residents in a democratic country are given the proper to vote on political, social and economic issues, particularly the representatives they need to be in price of making primary decisions, which includes the president. This can significantly defend the people from anything they would disagree to occur.

**3. It prevents monopoly of authority.**

Due to the fact that the government is bound by way of an election term where parties compete to regain authority, democracy prevents monopoly of the ruling authority. And, the elected ruling birthday celebration might ensure

their policies will paintings for the people, as they will no longer be capable of remain in electricity after their term with bad information—they may not be re-elected.

#### **4. It promotes equality.**

Generally, democracy is based totally on the rule of equality, which means that that everybody are same as a long way as the regulation is worried. Every individual has the proper to revel in and revel in equal political, social and financial rights, and the state isn't always allowed to discriminate him on the usual of sex, class, religion and property.

#### **5. It makes for a responsible and stable administration**

When there are elected and stuck representatives, a greater responsible authorities is formed. Thus, democracy may be efficient, company and stable. Its administration is ruled and carried out with a experience of dedication, and those beneath this gadget speak topics and problems thoroughly to come up with realistic decision.

#### **6. It brings a feeling of obligation towards the citizens**

The ruling authorities owe their success to elections by using the citizens, in order that they would experience grateful to and socially accountable for them. This can function their motivating component to work for the residents, for they have got the proper of choosing their government.

#### **7. It imparts political education to the people.**

One argument in prefer of democracy is that it may serve as a training college for citizens—they are driven to take part in country affairs. During elections, political events suggest their packages and policies in guide of their applicants thru public meetings, demonstrations, television, radio, posters and speeches by their leaders to win public want. All of those can impart political focus the various human beings.

#### **8. It helps make good citizens.**

Democracy targets to create the ideal environment that is conducive to personality development, man or woman cultivation and good habits. As per the experts, this political systems appears to characteristic as the first school for excellent citizenship, where individuals can find out about their rights and obligations from birth to the time of death.

**9. It allows a little chance of revolution.**

Since this system is primarily based upon public will, there will be little to no risk of public rise up. Elected representatives conduct country affairs with public help, and if they do no longer paintings efficaciously or do not meet the general public's expectancies, they will likely now not do properly throughout the subsequent elections. Democracy or different famous governments frequently characteristic with consensus, hence the question of revolution would not get up.

**10. It promotes change.**

This political system can sell adjustments within the government while not having to lodge to any form of violence. It tries to make residents experience top notch or even affords them with a terrific feel of participation and involvement.

**Disadvantages of the form of govt for Pakistan**

**11. It might allow misuse of public funds and time.**

Democratic governments can lead to wasted time and resources, thinking about that it takes a huge amount of time on formulating laws and requires quite a few cash to be spent at some stage in elections. It is likewise especially possible that the usa could be dominated through incompetent and irresponsible leaders who will just spend public budget for their personal tours and recreation.

**12. It instigates corruption.**

Those who are elected to strength would possibly inn to unethical manner for non-public pastimes and interact in corrupt practices. During their tenure in workplace, they might take gain of authority for non-public profits, placing the interests of the hundreds on the backseat.

**13. It risks the wrong choice of public servants.**

Truth be instructed, not all people under a democratic government are privy to the political and social situations of their country. In a voting system, majority wins, and there is no difference among the votes cast through the literate and the illiterate. People may additionally desire a candidate based totally on different factors apart from pure and required capability. Taking these items into attention, the elected professional might not always be the perfect man or woman for the seat, main to inaccurate choices.

**14. It allows not exercising the right to vote.**

Sadly, in a few democratic countries, people fail to exercise their right to vote. Perhaps, they may be reluctant to do it or are simply much less aware of the impact of their votes. Or, perhaps they do no longer see it as a privilege and take the manner less significantly.

**15. It may put more emphasis on quantity, rather than quality.**

Another disadvantage of democracy is in terms of providing services—it tends to place more emphasis on quantity, rather than quality. Also, considering that the system is probably ruled via irresponsible and incompetent leaders, equality might be in query for handiest the rich and well-known might be prioritized greater than the poor.

**16. It can take long to make decisions.**

Because it takes long to make decisions, it's going to additionally take long to put in force them. Unlike in a monarchy where one person is making decisions which can be applied quick, democracy calls for majority balloting in implementation, as a consequence it's far tremendously much less spark off in taking actions.

**17. It may involve immoral practices during elections.**

To lure the masses, election campaigns may involve immoral practices, where applicants might use muscle power to attract most people of votes, even looking



to tarnish their opponents, reputation. Money and power can be abused to persuade the human beings to disregard opposing parties.