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Q1 | What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for education?

Ans | During the post-independence war the education condition of muslim were very bad. Why did the majority of the muslim population refuse to accept modern western studies on account of the enmity of the english. The muslim had a fear that by leaving western studies, their children would be a way from the religion.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advice muslim and a bunched negative behavior against english language and modern western studies. It believed that muslim should not participate in politic at all time. All your focus should be on educational development. So that they can get their share in jobs, but also restore the confidence of the english rules. Before the regular beginning of the aligarh movement.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had made the development of muslim in education field purpose of his life.

During the jobs, he establish a school in Muradabad in 1859 and then at the place of Ghazipur.

In 1863, he established another institution called the Scientific Society in Ghazipur. The purpose of which was to translate the book written of different modern sciences in European language into Urdu and give the people of India opportunity to benefit from their book.

In the 1869 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan visited some of the best educational institutions and observed his style of education.

On return from England in 1870, Sir Syed established a committee called Association Development Muslim India, whose task was to find out the reason for modern education in muslim and present suggestion about it. The committee purpose

to establish a college at Aligarh. Sir Syed was nominated as the secretary of the college. Sir Syed visited various areas of India in order to collect funds for the establishment of college during which he also informed the Muslim about the importance of the achieving modern education. The first step towards the establishment of a college in 1857 was taken when a school was established in Aligarh. After only two years the school was given college status in 1877. In addition to Muslim student in the college student belonging to nationality also read but the education of religious studies was essential for Muslim only. Sir Syed hired English academic by paying high salaries to make the college a great teaching according to western standards and college teacher included a large number of European staff.

Q2) What is ideology and what were the aims and objective of the creation of Pakistan:

Ans Ideology:

Ideology is also defined as a set of ideas or norms on which the collective ideals of a community or nation are based. An ideology offers an interpretation of the past and explanation of the present and vision of the future.

The ideology are such a purpose of which humans have planned about ~~there~~ the future. So this is called 'ideology'.

2) Aims and objective of the Creation of Pakistan:

The muslim of the subcontinent sacrificed their wealth, honor and life to make Pakistan a reality.

- Struggle for attainment of Pakistan started shortly 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 economical condition of the muslim were totally changed which further emphasized on the need of a separate home land.

### 3) Setting up of a free Islamic Society:

The original purpose of the creation of Pakistan was the establishment of an independent Islamic Society, whose identity and government adhered to it social to it and adhered to it social principle and religions, and to the muslim world in particular and to the Islamic life style in general invite you to adopt.

2) protection from communal rights. Every other day communal rights made it clear that hindus can do our politics after the British leave.

The hindu organization had again asserted that the hindu Raj would be imposed on india after the independence.

### 3> Social and Political Development of Muslims.

- After the war of independence 1857, the social environment was totally changed.
- where muslim faced caste system and other discrimination.
- They can neither enjoy political nor social freedoms. There is a preference for having a separate home land in which they can live according to the teaching of Islam.

### 2> Protection of two nation theory.

It state muslim and hindus are two separate nations. muslim have their own customs religion, and tradition, and from social and moral point of view, muslim are different from hindus, and there fore muslim should be able to have their own separate home land in which islam is the dominant religion.

2) Establishment of Islamic state.  
Islam is the complete code of life.  
Muslim wanted to apply the system  
practically. it can not be achieved  
in India. So there fore a result  
was over and was demand  
in the Islamic State in the  
North West of North East  
and South Asia.

2) Dream of Muslims to get  
freedom it was the dream  
of all Muslim that we got  
a separate home land. that  
we we separated from  
the subcontinent. and right  
for every nation of the country.  
That's way demand Pakistan.

3) Muslim unity  
The Muslim wanted to become  
united again because unity is  
also the basic teaching of  
Islam.

In short the Muslim demand a  
separate state only because  
of their worse condition and  
to save their national  
integrity.

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.

### Democracy

A system of rules based upon government of the people, by the people and for the people.

- of the people - elected politicians pass laws that the people obey.
- By the people - everyone regardless of race gender etc should be allowed to stand for election.
- for the people - elected politicians should govern on behalf of the people.

### Advantages of Democracy

(1) Democracies give people a chance to become personally involved with their government.

Because the government in a democracy is under the control of the people on their voice, then it is up to each individual to decide their fate. People can choose to vote and whatever way their morality dictates. Some even gives voters the option to not vote if that is what they feel is the



best way to express their opinion.

(2) The structure of a democracy work to reduce issues with exploitation.

All government formation are sensitive to exploitation because of the people who get elected into powerful positions.

The contrast with democracy is that the authorities are distributed more equally within it. The bulging documents in this structure create checks and balances to assure that no single person receives supreme power over the legislative process.

(3) A democracy encourage equality in a positive way.

Democracy and socialism have nothing in common but one word equality said Alexis de Tocqueville. But notice the difference, while democracy seeks equality in liberty, socialism seeks equality in restraint and servitude.

(4) Democracies usually grow faster economically than other form of government.

The freedom offered in the structures of democracy allows the general population to seek any result they want.

Although legal barriers exist to prevent one person from hurting

another, this governing structure

grants the freedom to look for

different employment opportunities,

school or even place to live.

The choice remain with your voice.

(5) Democracies usually

(5) There is more consistency available in democracy than other government structures.

The structure of democracies 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 these were 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.

### Disadvantages of Democracy

(1) Democracy is ineffective unless voters educate themselves on governing decisions.

A democracy allows an individual to cast a vote there either directly or through a preferred representative on the issue that the government must manage. There is no direction

as to how voters approach this responsibility. Although some people will educate themselves on each issue to offer an experienced opinion, there is no requirement to go through all of this work. Someone can turn in a ballot that is a straight-party ticket with no consideration about the individual views or needs.

(2) The structure of democracy depends upon the will of the majority.

Majority rule only works if you're also considering individual rights, said Larry Flynt. Because you can't have five wolves and one sheep voting on what they should all be having for supper.

(3) Democracy can encourage mob rule. Remember what Rogers reportedly warned, democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhausts, and murders itself. There never was a democracy yet that did not commit suicide.

(4) Democracy is the worst form of government, warned Winston Churchill except for all of the others.

(5) When people are voting based on personal interest, then it creates discontent in society because it feels like the majority tries to suppress the minority.