

MID SEMESTER  
SUBJECT TITLE: PAKISTAN STUDIES  
PROGRAM: BTD  
MODULE: SECOND SEMESTER  
ID: 15895

### **QUESTIONS**

**Q1) what is ideology and what are the aims and objectives of creation of Pakistan?**

**ANS :**

**IDEOLOGY:**

It is a system of ideas and ideals , especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy. **OR** It is a set of ideas , visions , and collective thinking.

Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947. The Muslims of India had sacrificed their wealth honour and life to make Pakistan reality. Struggle for achievement of Pakistan started after the war of independence 1857.

#### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

After the war of independence the Muslims were greatly oppressed 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 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 inviting the Muslims of the world, particularly and others generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

##### 2) PROTECTION FROM COMMUNAL RIOTS

The communal riots every other day made it clear that the Hindus could monopolize 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 Muslim demanded their separate state.

##### 3) SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIMS

After the war of independence 1857 , the social environment was totally changed. The Muslims

were scared from the caste system and other discriminations. They could enjoy neither political nor social liberties. Therefore, they preferred to have a separate home land in which they could live according to their teachings of Islam.

#### 4) PROTECTION OF MUSLIM LANGUAGE

The Hindus did the best to replace Urdu by Hindi. But they did not succeed during British period. If South Asia had got freedom without partition, the Hindu majority could very easily declare Hindi, the official and national language. The Hindu government could wipe out all signs of Muslims culture, therefore, the Muslims had no choice except putting a demand for Pakistan.

#### 5) 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 culture 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.

#### 6) ESTABLISHMENT OF ISLAMIC STATE

Islam is the 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.

#### 7) DREAM OF MUSLIM TO GET FREEDOM

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

### **QUESTION # 2**

#### **What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for education?**

**Ans :** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi, 1817. He played a vital role in the educational uplift of the Muslims in India. He did the following things to improve the educational standards :

Set up a journal, *tahzib-ul-akhlaq* which contained articles of influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed's approach towards education.

Sir Syed began promoting western style scientific education by founding modern schools and journals and organizing Islamic entrepreneurs.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Gulshan School and Victoria School.

He is also the founder of the first muslim University in the South Asia, the Mohammadan oriental college. He saw that the future of Muslims was not safe if they just stick to religious studies because science was also important, he did alot of work to promote education to the Muslims of the sub continent.

### **QUESTION # 3**

**Write down any forms of government and also describe what are the advantages and disadvantages of that form of government for Pakistan?**

**Ans:** The form of government in which the people exercise the authority of government. Who people are and how authority is shared among them are core issues for democratic development and constitution. Some cornerstones of these issues are freedom of assembly and speech, inclusiveness and equality , membership , consent , voting, right to life and minority rights. Generally, there are two types of democracy direct and representative. In a direct democracy, the people directly deliberate and decide on legislature. In a representative democracy, the people elect representative to deliberate and decide on legislature, such as in parliamentary or presidential democracy is a form of government. In which the people exercise the authority of government. Who people are and how authority is shared among them are core issues for democratic development and constitution. Some cornerstones of these issues are freedom of assembly and speech, inclusiveness and equality, membership, consent, voting, right to life and minority rights. Generally, there are two types of democracy: Direct representative. In a direct democracy, the people directly deliberate and decide on legislature. In a representative democracy, the people elect representatives to deliberate and decide on legislature, such as in parliamentary or presidential democracy.

### **ADVANTAGES**

- 1) Freedom of speech is given to every citizen of the country.
- 2) It promotes the freedom of expression and the freedom of media.
- 3) People are given a right to vote.
- 4) There are laws to protect the rights of every individual living in the country.
- 5) People can vote according to their own interest.
- 6) There are solution for organizational issues and problem.
- 7) Democracy can create employees job satisfaction.

### **DISADVANTAGES**

- 1) Due to democracy, no single power can control the misbehavior of small leaders. The lower rank officer can defy his superior in spite of being unfair in his job.
- 2) In democracy where there is no supreme power , the bribe is demanded by all the leaders.
- 3) All leaders are ready to steal the resources of the country or state as they intend to be very rich. The more the thieves , the more the robbery and hence the country becomes poor.
- 4) The leaders abuse each other , and the common man is tired to see this drama.

REFERENCE FROM BOOK.