

Name: Muhammad Amir

Id: 16372

Question: What is ideology and what were the aims and objectives of the creation of Pakistan?

Answer:

### Ideology

The social or political movement that becomes a collective objective of any nation is called ideology

Ideology is such an aim according to which humans plan their future

### Ideology of Pakistan

The ideology of Pakistan was the consciousness of the muslim in the historical perspective of the South-Asian syb-continent that they were a seperate nation on the basis of Islamic ideology. No doubt, islamic ideology is the basis of ideology of Pakistan. So the basic fundamentals of Islam are also the basis of ideology of Pakistan

Ideology of Pakistan and ideology of Islam have same meaning. Actually ideology of Pakistan is the practical shape of the teachings of Islam

### Aims and 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 seperate state of their own. Following were the aims and objectives of the creation of Pakistan:

1. Setting up of a free Islamic Society
2. Protection from communal Riots
3. social and political developmetn of muslims
4. Protection of muslim language
5. Protection of two nation theory
6. to get rid of the repeated social humillation
7. To emerge as an economically sound muslim country
8. To stand strong and united against all odds as a nation

Question: What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for education?

Answer:

### **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?**

#### **Early Life and Education**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on 17 October 1817 in Delhi. He received his education in Holy Quran, Arabic, Persian, History, Mathematics and medicine

After completing his education, he entered the British East India Company Civil Service. He was appointed as a sub-judge in 1841

#### **Efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a great Muslim scholar and reformer. He awakened the Muslims from their slumber to put a struggle for the revival of their past position of eminence.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan viewed that Muslims should have friendship with the British if they want to take their due rights. To achieve this, he did a lot to convince the British that Muslims were not against them. On the other hand, he tried his best to convince the Muslims that if they did not befriend the British, they could not achieve their goals

According to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Muslims had to bring a positive approach to the British and accept their ways of education. He wanted Muslims to benefit from the British. To achieve this task, he had to bring about cooperation between the British and the Muslims. To do this, he had to do the following things

- Wrote the loyal Muhammadans of India to prove that Muslims were not disloyal to British and to ask the British to end their hostility
- Wrote a pamphlet "essay on the causes of India Revolt" and pointed out the reason of outbreak of 1857. This pamphlet was circulated for free amongst the British Officials
- Wrote Tabyin-ul-Kalam to point out similarities between Islam and Christianity
- Established the British India Association

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
- Opened School in Muradabad in 1859
- Opened school in Ghazipur in 1864

- Made a committee to raise funds for new schools in Aligarh on 24 May 1875
- Set up Muhammadan Education conferences on 1866 to raise the standards of education

Question: **Write down any form of government and also describe what are the advantages and disadvantages of the form of government for Pakistan which you have written?**

Answer:

### **Forms of Government**

Political thinkers and philosophers have given different theories on political institutions and various systems. They have present different theories of government. Mostly six forms of government are suggested: namely, Monarchy, oligarchy, aristocracy, democracy, mobocracy and autocracy or dictatorship and the best is democracy – the golden mean rule.

Democracy is the most popular form of government practiced in the world. And is also practiced in Pakistan. Two kinds of this system are important, *Parliamentary form of government and Presidential form of government*. Separation of powers is one of the cardinal principles. Fundamental rights and liberties are ensured in both the forms. Electoral system is based on adult franchise and one vote for each individual. Equality before law and rule of law are two important precepts. Parliament is supreme and has the primary function of making laws. Judiciary interprets the law and is the final arbiter. They have the power of judicial review to create the balance of power.

Executive takes care of the governance and is ultimately accountable and answerable to the people. All the three institutions must work within their limits, in order to preserve and protect democracy. We have been grappling with this idea for the last 64 years and still are at a loss. We should realise the importance of democratic system in our lives. No nation can progress without strengthening its political system.

### **Form of Government in Pakistan**

Pakistan has a federal parliamentary republic type of government and is known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Pakistan has a federal government established by the Constitution of Pakistan where the Prime Minister of Pakistan is the executive head-of-government.

The Pakistani government is made up of three branches which are the executive, legislative and the judiciary. The three arms are represented by the Supreme Court, the Parliament, and the Prime Minister. The duties and the powers of the three branches are defined by the amendments and acts of the Parliament which include the establishment of governmental departments, courts that are less superior to the Supreme Court and executive institutions. The country gained independence on August 14th, 1947 from British India.

### **The Legislative Branch Of The Government Of Pakistan**

The legislative branch of the government of Pakistan is made up of a bicameral parliament that was inherited from the United Kingdom. The parliament is composed of two houses, namely the National Assembly, which is the lower house comprises of 342 members, 272 who are directly elected by the people and 70 seats reserved for religious minorities and women. The other house is the Senate which is comprised of 104 Senators elected by the members of the provincial assemblies. The Pakistani Parliament has enjoyed parliamentary supremacy since the Prime Minister together with all Cabinet ministers are required to be members of parliament according to the constitution.

### **The Executive Branch Of The Government Of Pakistan**

The executive branch of the Pakistani government is the one solely responsible and authorized to perform the daily duties of the state. The executive branch is composed of the Prime Minister and the cabinet. The Prime Minister is the executive head of the Pakistan government popularly elected through direct parliamentary elections. The Prime Minister of Pakistan is responsible for running the government and appointing a cabinet. The Prime Minister also appoints the chairmen of most institutions and corporations in the country, together with directors and executives. The Cabinet of Pakistan can only have 50 members, including the Prime Minister. Every Cabinet member is required to be a Member of Parliament (MP).

### **Judicial Branch Of The Government Of Pakistan**

The Pakistan judiciary comprises of the District Courts, Environmental courts, Sharia Courts, Provincial Courts and Anti-terrorism courts all under The Supreme Court. The Pakistan Supreme Court comprises of the Chief Justice and other 16 judges who are appointed by the President following consultations with the Chief Justice.