

Q1. What is Ideology and what were the Aims And objective of the creation of Pakistan?

Ans. The founding father of Pakistan M. A. Jinnah ideology for the nation was based on Unity Faith Discipline. The meaning of discipline is the Rule of Law, which means social justice for all citizens. Unfortunately, after 70 years Pakistan is home to intolerance and religious violence and extremism, which is damaging the image of our country in the world. Pakistan is being run by criminal mafias, state Institutions have collapsed and rampant corruption is out of control. This is the result of not following Quaid e Azam's Ideology. For 70 years every military general and politician has been ignoring his guiding principles.

Every leader that came created a personalized ideology to run Pakistan; General Zia ul Haq used all his power to make Pakistan to a theocratic State. General Zia ul Haq also tried and used all means to convert Pakistan Army into an Army of Islam and destroyed the peaceful fabric of our society. The Army and civilian paid a very heavy price for his ideology. The non-state militant actors created by him, are now so powerful that it is not possible to eliminate them. To put the country in the right direction the only solution is to follow and implement the guiding principles of Quaid e Azam and readopt his Ideology for Pakistan and that is what's going to make this country a modern progressive Muslim welfare State.

Aims and Objectives

The Idea of Pakistan Was Based on The Fact That Muslims Were A Separate Nation Having Their Own Culture, Civilization, Customs, Literature, Religion and Way of Life. Islam Is A Complete Code of Life for Muslims. They Cannot Be Merged in Any Other Nation Because Their Philosophy of Life Based on The Principles of Islam. As the Indian Muslims Found It Difficult to Live According to Principles of Islam In United India. They Were Forced to Demand A Separate Homeland to Safeguard Their Religion, Economy and Political Status.

The Islamic State Is Built Up on The Concept of The Sovereignty of The God Almighty. The Prime Objective of The Demand for Pakistan Was the Establishment of a State Where Almighty God's Supremacy Could Be Enforced. The Quad-E-Azam Said That: "We Did Not Demand Pakistan To Acquire A Piece of Land, But We Wanted A Homeland Where We Could Introduce Islamic Principles."

Q.2 What were the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Education?

Ans. Allama Iqbal believed that, "The real greatness of the man (Sir Syed) consists in the fact that he was the first Indian Muslim who felt the need of a fresh orientation of Islam and worked for it." While in the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, "Sir Saiyad was an ardent reformer and he wanted to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion by rationalistic interpretations and not by attacking basic belief. He was anxious to push new education. He was in no way communally separatist. Repeatedly he emphasized that religious differences should have no political and national significance". Sir Syed himself remained active in politics, yet he advised Muslims to keep away from it. He knew the educational backwardness of Muslims and their unawareness of political current. He also urged upon Muslims to remain at distance from Congress, because in his justified opinion, it was a party that was solely devoted to the cause of Hindus and detrimental to Muslims and their ideologies. This paved way for the establishment of Muslims League later in 1906. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a man of versatile personality. He rendered memorable contributions in the field of writings. Beginning at the age of 23, he started his career as an author writing religious texts. He was the first Muslim to produce a commentary on the Bible in which he tried to show that Islam was very close to Christianity in certain aspects. His other valuable tracts such as Loyal Muhammadans of India, Tabyin-ul-Kalam and A Series of Essays on the Life of Muhammad (SAW) and Subjects Subsidiary Therein proved to be a milestone in bridging the difference between the British and the Muslims. Some religious works of him that deserve mention are Ahkam Tu'am Ahl-Kitab, Al-Du'a Wa'l Istajaba, Al-Nazar Fi Ba'z Masa'il Imam Al-Ghazzali, Tafsir-

a-Samawat, Tahrir fi Usul al-Tafsir, Tarjama fawa'id al-afkar fi amal al-farjar, along with such miscellaneous works as On the Use of the Sector (Urdu), Syed-ul-Akbar, Qaul-i-Matin dar Ibtal-i-Harkat i Zamin, Tashil fi Jar-a-Saqil, Ik Nadan Khuda Parast aur Dana dunyadar Ki Kahani, Kalamat-ul-Haqq.

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?

Ans. Pakistan has a federal government established by the Constitution of Pakistan where the Prime Minister of Pakistan is the executive head-of-government. Pakistan has a federal parliamentary republic type of government and is known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It has administrative areas called provinces and territories. 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.

Advantages:

- i. We choose our leader through voting.
- ii. Our right is protected by law.
- iii. We are grateful to the people. We will work for them.
- iv. We represent common people. We know their needs.

Dis-Advantages:

- i. If That leader is involved in corruption then my choice is wrong.
- ii. He is only interested in vote bank politics.
- iii. Leader enjoy power and privileges that come along.
- iv. Money and muscle are the best means to earn votes.