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Section : A

Q. No  
1:Answer:-Ideology:

or any a any Political movement collective nation Programme that objective is The social of becomes of called Ideology.

Ideology OR means such an aim according to which human beings Planned about their future.

The Ideology of Pakistan:

The Ideology of Pakistan was the consciousness of the Muslims in the historical perspective of the South Asian Subcontinent that

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they were a separate  
nation on the basis of  
the Islamic ideology. No  
doubt Islamic ideology is  
the basic fundamentals of  
Islam are also the  
bases of the ideology of  
Pakistan.

## Aim and Objectives of Ideology of Pakistan.

The ideology of Pakistan stems  
from the instinct of the  
Muslim community of South Asia  
to maintain its individuality  
by resisting all attempts  
to oppress it by the  
Hindu society.  
Pakistan ideology is based  
on Islamic Code, which covers  
social, Political, economic, cultural  
and all other aspects of  
human life. In Islam every  
Muslim of the world, on  
matters wherever he lives

What ever the language he speaks, Whatever the complexion he bears and whatever the race he belongs to, is a member of one MILLAT-E-ISLAMIA or UMMAH.

## Two-Nation Theory.

Pakistan established on the basis of two-nation theory which held that there were two nations that is Hindus and Muslims - living in the sub-continent. They were totally different from each other in every walk of life. Ideology of Pakistan was based on Two-Nation theory in order to give it a practical shape.

## CULTURE.

Islam is not only a religion but also a

Social life. system and a way of culture has its roots deep into the teaching of Islam. This culture could in no way be named as "Indian" because these were many more Indians who owned so different system of life from that of Muslims.

✓ Answer:-

## Syed Ahmad Khan.

Ahmed Muhammad known as Khan, was an Islamic Pragmatist, Philosopher of British family to Studied the with the Mughal strong court, Ahmet and

Six Syed Taqvi bin Syed Muttaqi KCSI, Commonly Ahmed Khan, was an Islamic reformer, and nineteenth century into a

Sciences within the Court.  
 He was awarded an  
 honorary LL.D. from the  
 University of Edinburgh in  
 1889. In 1838, Syed Ahmed  
 entered the service of East  
 India Company and went  
 on to become a judge  
 at a small Causes Court  
 in 1867, retiring from 1876.  
 During the Indian Rebellion  
 of 1857, he remained  
 loyal to the British Raj  
 and was noted for his  
 actions in saving European  
 lives. After the rebellion, he  
 penned the booklet *The  
 Causes of the Indian  
 Mutiny - a daring critique, at  
 the time, of British  
 Policies that he blamed  
 for causing the revolt.*  
 Believing that the future  
 of Muslims was threatened  
 by the rigidity of their  
 orthodox outlook, Ahmed  
 began scientific education  
 promoting education by  
 founding

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modern and journals  
In 1859, Syed established Islamic entrepreneurs.  
Gulshan Schools at Muzadabad,  
Victoria School at Ghazipur  
in 1863, and a Scientific  
Society for Muslim in 1864,  
In 1875, founded the  
Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College,  
the first Muslim university  
in South Asia. During his  
career, Syed repeatedly called  
upon Muslims to loyally  
serve the British Raj and  
promoted the adoption of  
Urdu as the lingua franca  
of all India Muslims. Syed  
critiqued the Indian National  
Congress.

Syed maintains a strong legacy  
in Pakistan and among  
Indian Muslims. He strongly  
influenced other Muslim leaders  
including Allama Iqbal and  
Jinnah. His advocacy of Islam's  
nationalist tradition, and at  
broader, radical reinterpretation of  
the Quran to make it

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Compatible with science and  
modernity, continues to influence  
the global Islamic reformation.  
Many universities and public  
buildings in Pakistan bear  
his name.  
Aligarh Muslim University  
celebrated its 200th birth  
centenary with much  
enthusiasm on 17 October 2017.  
Former President of India  
Pranab Mukherjee was the  
Chief guest.

3. Answer:

## Government of Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan  
is established a federal government  
of Pakistan by the constitution  
constituted as a authority  
of the four provinces of  
a Parliamentary democratic

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Republic, constitutionally called  
the Islamic Republic of  
Pakistan.

## Advantages and Disadvantages

Effecting the Westminster  
system the system for governing  
the the state, the  
government is mainly composed  
of the executive legislative,  
and judicial branches, in  
which all powers are  
vested by the Constitution  
in the Parliament, the  
Prime Minister and the  
Supreme Court. The powers  
and duties of these  
branches are further defined  
by acts and amendments  
of the Parliament including  
the creation of executive  
institutions, departments and  
courts inferior to the Supreme  
Court. By constitutional powers  
the President promulgates  
ordinances and passes bills.



The President acts as the ceremonial figurehead while the people-elected Prime Minister acts as the Chief executive and is responsible for running the Federal government. There is a bicameral Parliament with the National Assembly as a lower house and the Senate as an upper house. The most influential Government officials in the Government of Pakistan are considered to be the Federal Secretaries, who are the highest ranking bureaucrats in the country and the Cabinet-level ministries and divisions. The judicial branch systematically contains an apex Supreme Court, Federal Shariat Court, high Courts of five Provinces, district, antiterrorism, and the green Courts; all inferior to the Supreme Court.

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The full name of the country is the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. No other name appears in the Constitution, and this is the name that appears on money, in treaties, and in legal cases. The "Pakistan Government" or "Government of Pakistan" are often used in official documents representing the federal government collectively. Also, the terms "federal" and "national" in government indicate affiliation with the federal government. As the seat of government is in Islamabad, "Islamabad" is commonly used as a metonym for the federal government.

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