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Q To what extent has Pakistan remained faithful to the ideological vision of its founding fathers? Critically evaluate with reference to current political and social trends.

Introduction:

The founding Fathers such as Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Muhammad Iqbal envisioned a state rooted in Islamic principles, ideology, democracy, equality, and welfare. They both want to build a state where every citizen live freely regardless of their faith, and sect. Their vision requires ^{evaluation by} looking at both the achievements and failures in the light of current political and social trends.

① Ideological Vision of Founding Fathers:

Islamic
Yet
Democratic

Welfare
And
Social
Justice

National
Unity
And
Tolerance

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(a) Islamic Yet Democratic

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah wanted to build an Islamic as well as democratic state where everyone enjoys their rights and spend their lives according to Quran and Sunnah. Both Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Jinnah demolished the concept of division among individuals as it could weaken the new nation.

They also played a vital role in eliminating the concept of sect by uplifting the poor ones.

(b) Welfare And Social Justice:

Allama Muhammad Iqbal highlight his idea of "spiritual democracy" that based on welfare and social justice. They preferred harmony among people to live their life without any conflict or chaos. They both played a vital role in creating peace among individuals. They both wanted to build a just,

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economically strong, and socially, and politically strengthened society for individuals.

(c) National Unity And Tolerance:

They both wanted to spread unity among the people of sub-continent. As unity was the corner stone of their ideological vision. The founding Fathers basically highlighted the importance of each and every individual living in the Islamic state by ensuring their protection and equal rights. No one will be discriminated in such Islamic state and would be treated fairly.

(ii) Faithfulness In Practice: Achievements:

(a) Islamic Identity Preserved:

After lots of challenges, Pakistan has preserved its Islamic principles, values and identity. The objective

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

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resolution 1949, and constitution of 1973 ensured that Islam remains central to state policy while recognising minority's rights.

(b) Democratic Journey Continues:

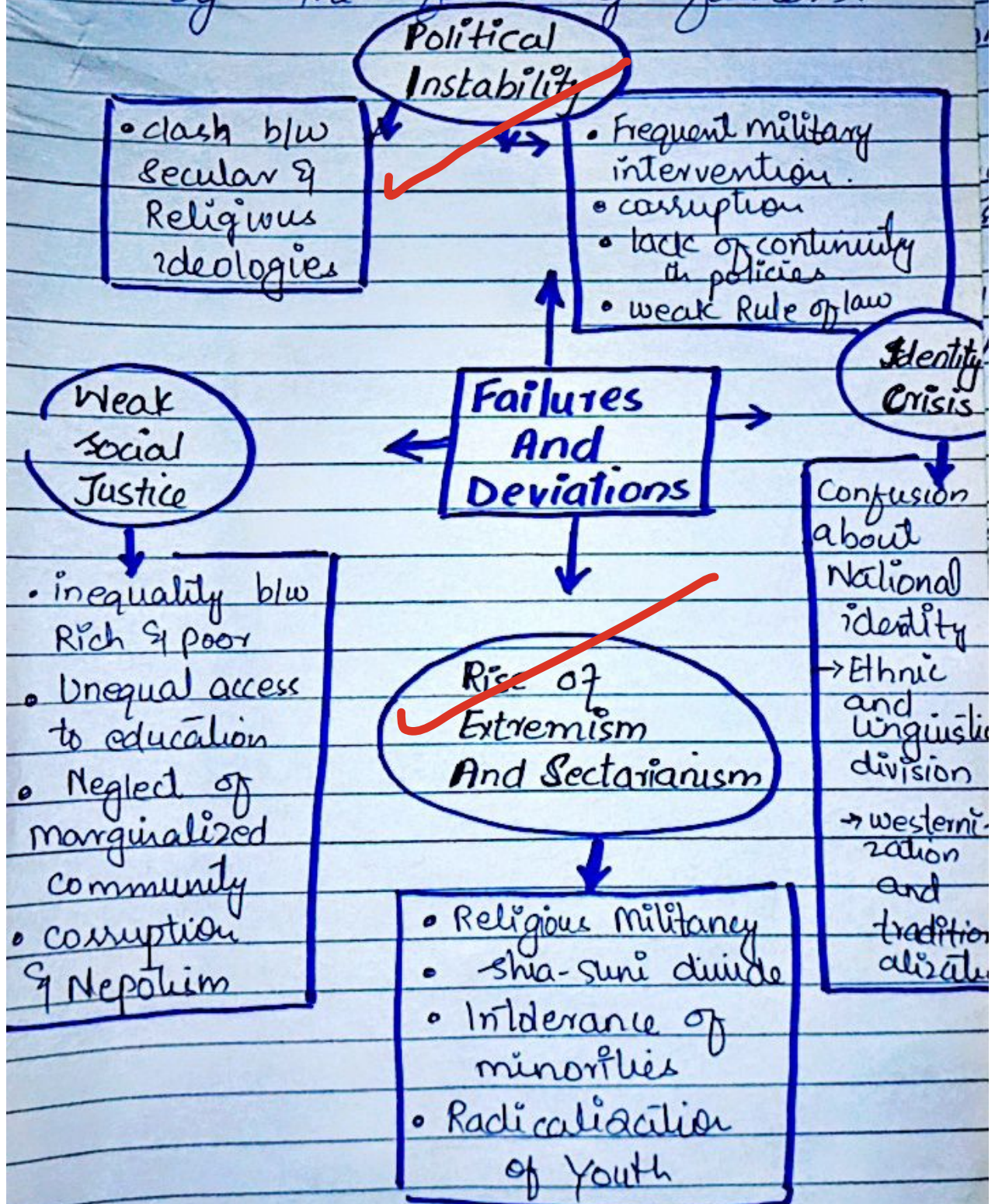
Although interrupted by military takeover, Pakistan has returned to democracy. Since, 2008, regular elections and peaceful transfer of powers ensured partial success in realizing Jinnah's vision of democratic governance where every citizen would act as per their own will.

(c) Ensuring Social Progress:

Pakistan has expanded Education, creating space for women in politics through reserved seats such as in Pakistan's National Assembly, there are some reserved seats (60 under article 51 and 17), and witnessed rising

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civil society activism. These trends reflect steps towards building progressive and democratic society, envisioned by the founding fathers.



Current Political And Social Trends.

(a) Democratic Continuity but fragile Institutions

Democracy continues, but some ^{weak} political polarization and rule of law keep institutions weak. This trend shows ~~impartial~~ faithfulness but also highlights the gap from jinnah's vision of democratic (stable) order.

(b) Extremism and tolerance

Despite state operations against terrorism, intolerance toward minorities and sectarian tensions persist. This shows Pakistan's ~~struggle~~ to align with founding vision of tolerance and equality.

(c) Women Empowerment And civil Society:

Greater women participation in education, workforce, and politics reflect positive progress. ~~civil society~~ and youth movements are also raising voices for accountability and justice.

aligning with the ideals of equality and reform.

Economic And governance crisis.

Pakistan suffers from inflation, corruption and poor/weak governance, which weaken the foundation of welfare state. These challenges reflect serious deviations from the socio-economic vision of the founding fathers.

add a few more arguments in this part.

Conclusion:-

The founding fathers Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal envisioned an Islamic identity state where each and every citizen follow ~~them~~ and enjoys their basic rights regardless of their faith. Despite of numerous challenges and obstacles they maintain their broader agendas such as ideological vision, practical faithfulness, also highlighted political instability with the connection current political and social trend.