

Start with the introduction of the

Q1: ideology

The word ideology was first used in French for revolution in French. This term used for the science of ideas or the study where ideas come from and how they develop.

The ideology of Pakistan originated from Muslim communities in South Asia who wanted to preserve their distinct identity and resist their assimilation with Indian/Hindu society. There are many differences between the two religions Hindu and Muslim. They have developed different cultures, traditions, music, architecture, clothing, language, eating habits etc, beyond the political power struggling.

Similarly the foundation of Muslim nationhood was based on the teaching of Islam & traditions of Prophet (PBUH).

Use elaborate and relevant

Headings of Ideology of Pakistan Emerged

As Pakistan is created on the day ^{when} first Indian National entered in Islam, this was the saying by Quaid-e-Azam.

After Gupta empire fell in 500 AD, India became fragmented into many small fragments. This was the time when Muslim traders arrived in India. and the first Indian Cherman Permal converted Islam. The series of events developed the ideology of Pakistan. At that time the leaders like Sir Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam awaken the Muslims. The Muslims of South Asia realized that they are different from the Hindus and the Muslims were treated as Impure.

and they are different from Hindus in many way other than the one of ethnicity.

Two Nation Theory

Two Nation theory was the basis of partition of sub-continent. During British rule Hindus formed the nationalist movement to remove the influence of Muslims in the area.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim leader to advocate for protection of Muslim social and political interests and propose Two Nation theory. He said that India is not a country but a continent where diverse population Hindus and Muslims are living on the basis of their nationality, way of life, customs, culture, tradition and history.

During that time Muslims faced many problems specially after the war of Independence 1857. British blamed for the rebellion. Muslims were pushed back used by British & Hindus. This has motivated them to assert the separate national identity. Sir Syed created Aligarh movement & motivated Muslims. He asked Muslims not to join Congress in 1885 when it was established. Because he was concerned about the Hindu domination in Congress.

Then in 1906 All India Muslim League developed in Dhaka with the aim to protect the political rights and interests of Indian Muslims. The idea of separate electorates was introduced.

Muslims saw themselves more than just a community. Instead they saw themselves as a separate nation, as they wanted to maintain their own culture, customs, history, civilization and they work toward their goal.

Attempt by giving subheadings

They wished to live based on their own values and beliefs. They asked for protective measures and ask to guarantee in the constitution.

The major 3 events led Muslims to be Politically active were, there were numerous efforts are being done to reform and revise Islamic practice. Secondly, there was rise in Hindu-based Nationalism and lastly democratization of Indian govt. through various acts & laws.

And the rise gained to Two Nation Theory that Hindus basically Congress rely on Hindu Religion using their symbols and slogans. leading to Hindu-Hindu conflict. and Hindu Revivalist movement separated the two nations. To arise as a Nation Allama Iqbal, Quaid-e-Azam supported Muslims and give them path.

Short and incomplete answer. A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 8-9 pages

Conclusion:

The Two Nation Theory was the basis that made Pakistan inevitable. It founded on the ideology a separate nation relying on Islamic values. But to this emergence the leadership help to paved that path for Muslims and under the leadership they struggled to achieve freedom.

Q6:

Population Explosion in Pakistan

Pakistan is facing many problems from political to social and many others. Population explosion/ over population is the major problem.

Pakistan is experiencing the exponential growth over past few decades. Pakistan has the highest fertility rate. According to UN Pakistan is projecting

to reach 403 million by 2050. The reason of population increasing day by day is less access to family planning services, following cultural norms and religious belief as well. The population growth is mainly seen in under poor areas.

Impact of Population Growth:

Pakistan is facing, from the past years, food and water shortages.

Pollution increases with the high^{rate} population. Food and water resources will become low or short with population explosion because the land eventually become less to cultivate food or crop.

Management issues will come in the way to maintain law and order in the country. More prone to the diseases specially the contagious ones.

Terrorism and security issues will prevail as Pakistan has already been the victim of terrorism.

Access to basic needs will become difficult. The upbringing and there is difficulty in educating the educational population.

There Pakistan has to face the issue of poverty as well.

Solution:

Attempt in detail by giving subheadings

Government has to take serious measures to control population growth. Government of Pakistan should apply rules to the citizens to follow them strictly. If they abide the law, law for less number of children per family. There is a need to conduct seminars and create awareness among people that for women

Short and incomplete answer

health and for the well being of society ultimately Pakistan is important.

They should know about which type of problems their children will face if the population growth is not stopped.

The most important step is to involve religious scholars to teach the public about the bad effects of population growth.

Q5:

Presidential and Parliamentary Democracy

Presidential system:

The executive branch (i.e., the government) is separate and independent from the legislative. The President is directly elected by the people & serves as both for the head of state and head of government. The President has the power of veto legislation by the legislative branch. It can be overridden by 2-3rd majority. This system is followed by US, France.

Parliamentary system:

The parliamentary system, the executive branch, government, is formed by majority party/coalition in legislative branch i.e. Parliament. The leader of majority party or coalition becomes the prime minister, leading the government. To remove government, the vote of no confidence is the way. This is followed by UK, Germany, India.

Difference:

The difference between the two is the separation of power. The executive and legislative branches are different in Presidential but in Parliamentary they both are aligned. More balanced of distribution of power is seen in Presidential form, and it comes unstable while the Parliament is more stable and easy to accommodate them.

As in Pakistan the Presidential form has been by the military under Musharraf instead of local / civil rule the Parliamentary form has been. Both has advantages and disadvantages. But it is difficult to accommodate the Presidential form and in term of instability and representation. On these terms Parliamentary form is better.

System for Pakistan to run the govt state:

On the basis of distribution of power to gram root level (local govt syst) Presidential is better.

but if we see on basis of accommodation ability, stability and representation then Parliamentary form is better and since Pakistan has made and while in colonial rule the Parliamentary form of govt has been. So the politician can debate over it, a healthy talk on this and can bring reform in Parliament any form to achieve better to Pakistan.