

# Ideological rationale with reference to Allama Iqbal

- ◆ Allama Iqbal always emphasized on the separate and distinct image of Muslims in the subcontinent.
- ◆ He based the foundation of homeland on the religion which later on became the ideology and basis of Pakistan.
- ◆ The Allahabad address of Allama Iqbal further clarified the two nation theory and ideology behind demanding a separate homeland for Muslims.
- ◆ Allama Iqbal's poetry reflected the ideology of Pakistan and aroused sense of determination among Muslim masses.

# Ideological rationale with reference to Quaid – e – Azam

- ◆ Quaid – e – Azam laid great stress on the islamic ideology.
- ◆ He believed that islamic ideology was the only unifying force of the muslim millat.
- ◆ Quaid-e-Azam rejuvenated Muslim League and awakened the slumbering Muslim masses.
- ◆ He became great leader of Muslims in the subcontinent to take them to their destiny of Pakistan based on the Islamic ideology of being a separate Muslim nation.
- ◆ He struggled very hard and accomplished Pakistan on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1947.

# **Ideological rationale with reference to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the pioneer of two nation theory.
- He initiated Aligarh movement which rendered its services on the social as well as religious basis for the Muslims of Sub-continent.
- The Hindu-Urdu controversy convinced Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to think about differences between Hindus and Muslims.
- He used the word two nations for the Hindus and Muslims in 1868 for the first time.
- He gave his famous two-nation theory which became the basis of the Pakistan Movement.

# Factors leading to Muslim separatism

## ❖ Religious Differences

- Hindu and Muslims Belong to two different religions, Hinduism and Islam.
- Both religions differ with each other in their basic philosophies.

## ❖ Hindu Nationalism

- Hindu nationalist movements added fuel to fire by increasing tension between the two different communities.
- The leaders of Hindu nationalist movements praised Hinduism and were directed against Muslims.

# Factors leading to Muslim separatism

## ❖ Cultural and social differences

- Hindus and Muslims belonged to two different cultures based on their divergent outlook towards life.
- Hindus considered the mother cow as a sacred animal while Muslims slaughtered it for eating.
- The two communities inherited different cultural backgrounds with different history religion and civilization.

# Factors leading to Muslim separatism

## ❖ Economic and educational differences.

- The harsh policy of British towards Muslims destroyed them economically.
- British extended extensive favors to Hindus.
- Hindus quickly took English education and progressed with the economy.
- Muslims lacked behind in terms of education which affected their economic condition

# Factors leading to Muslim Separatism

## ❖ Political Differences

- The Hindu – Urdu controversy in 1864 was the first political tussle between Hindus and Muslims.
- In 1930 congress saddled into political power and tried its best to jeopardize the Muslim image and dignity in the sub-continent.
- There was unbridgeable political gulf between the Hindus and Muslims.
- The cultural, social, political and economic differences gave birth to the two nation theory which became basis for the establishment of Pakistan.

# Location and geo-physical features of Pakistan

## ❖ Location

- Islamabad is capital of Pakistan, Karachi remained capital from 1947 – 1959.
- Pakistan occupies highly strategic position in the Asian continent.

## ❖ Area

- According to Government of Pakistan, the area is 310,403 square miles.

## ❖ Neighboring countries and borders

- Pakistan occupies historic and significant position in Asia.
- People's republic of China and the Central Asian States are the immediate neighbors.



# Location and geo-physical features of Pakistan.

## ❖ Land

- Pakistan can be physiographically divided into four regions; the great highlands, the balochistan plateau, the indus plain and the desert areas.

## ❖ Geographical Importance

- Pakistan due to its geographical location has decisive role to play in Asia.
- The USA and other western nations, attach great deal of importance to Pakistan due to geographical importance.

# Constitutional development in Pakistan

- After Pakistan emerged as an independent state, the government of India act 1935 became, with certain adaptations and modifications, the interim constitution of Pakistan.
- The interim constitution was supposed to stay till the new constitution was framed.
- It took almost nine years (1947 – 56) for the two constituent assemblies to make constitution for the country.
- The constituent assembly passed a resolution in march, 1949. The resolution came to know as objectives resolution.

# Constitutional development in Pakistan

- Objectives resolution was the guiding principle on which future constitution of Pakistan was to be framed.
- The first constitution of the country was enforced on 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1956.
- Constitution of 1962
- Constitution of 1973
- 17<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment
- 18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment