

Chapter # 1

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Q1. Write down the aims & objectives of the creation of Pakistan?

Ans. Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947. The Muslims of India had sacrificed their wealth, honour & life to make a Pakistan reality. Struggle for attainment of Pakistan started very early after the war of independence 1857.

Aims & Objectives of the Creation of Pakistan

After the war of Independence the Muslims were greatly pressed by the Hindus as well as the British. Social, political and economical conditions of the Muslims were totally changed. That is why they demanded for a separate state of their own. Following were the Aims & Objectives that led to the creation of Pakistan.

1. Setting up of a Free Islamic Society:

The main objective of the creation of Pakistan was to establish a free Islamic Society having its own identity and government, practicing its own social principles and religion and inviting the Muslims of the world, particularly and others generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

2. Protection from Communal Riots:

The communal Riots on every other day made it clear that the Hindus could monopolize the politics after the departure of The British. The lives of Muslims could never be safe in the united India. The Hindu organizations had again and again asserted that Hindu Raj would be imposed on India after the independence. So to get rid of these atrocities the Muslims demanded their separate state.

3. Social & Political Development of Muslims:

After the war of Independence 1857, the social environment was totally changed. The Muslims were scared of the caste system and other discriminations. They could enjoy neither political nor social liberties; therefore, they preferred to have a separate homeland in which they could live according to the teachings of Islam.

4. Protection of Muslim Language

The Hindus did the best to replace Urdu by Hindi. But they did not succeed during British period. If South Asia had got freedom without partition, the Hindu majority could very easily declare Hindi, the official and national language. The Hindu government could wipe out all signs of Muslim culture; therefore, the Muslims had no choice except putting a demand for Pakistan.

5. Protection of Two Nation Theory:

The Muslims claimed separate nationhood for themselves and they were determined to maintain a separate entity for all times to come. The Muslims believe in separate religion, practice different traditions, and have their own history and their cultural heritage. Their claim was absolutely true. It was their right to keep their separate entity alive and to enjoy all human rights. This was not possible in undivided India.

6. Establishment of Islamic State:

Islam is a complete code of life. The Muslims wanted to implement the system practically. This could not be attained in United India therefore, they passed a resolution and demanded an Islamic state in the North East and North West of South Asia.

7. Setting up of True Islamic Society:

Islam upholds the golden principles of freedom, justice, brotherhood and equality but living for centuries with the Hindu community, the Muslims were gradually ignoring, consciously or unconsciously, these principles. Islam gives guidance for individual as well as collective life. It has its own principles such as ban on usuary, gambling, to refrain from all unlawful means of income and expenditure. Again extravagance is regarded devilish. The rights of the neighbours are stressed which results in social security to all. God-fearing and belief in the Hereafter are the basis for the social life of the Muslims.

8. Dream of Muslims to get freedom:

Due to the ill treatment of Hindus and British the Muslims also wanted to get freedom and established their own Govt. in the sub continent because the freedom is right of every nation and the country. For this reason they demanded Pakistan.

9. Narrow Mindedness of Hindus:

The Hindu community's narrow mindedness could be gauged from the fact that they do not feel ashamed of idol worship during the 20th century even. The women are considered slaves. They do not recognize the right of second marriage for the widow. They consider themselves much superior to the people of their own race. The Hindus declare a thing polluted if it has been touched by a Muslim. There was a concept of caste systems in the Hindus itself. There was only one way of Muslim's deliverance from such a narrow-minded and prejudiced community, and that was a separate state comprising the provinces of Muslim majority, and as such they demanded a separate homeland.

10. To get rid of the British:

After the war of independence (1857), the British maltreated the Muslims. Political rights of the Muslims were snatched. Doors of new jobs were closed and also the Muslims were deprived of their jobs and were deprived of their property (estates). There was no social status for the Muslims. So they demanded separate homeland.

11. Attainment of Peaceful Atmosphere:

After the formation of Mahasabha and its entrance into politics, prejudiced movements like Shuddhi and Sangthan were born. Riots occurred here and there. They extinguished the fire of revenge by dishonouring the mosques or attacking Moharram processions. The daily increase in riots had given a warning to the Muslims. It is rightly remarked that the last 25 years were spent in Hindu-Muslim civil war. Its cure was no other than the creation of Pakistan in the Muslim majority provinces so that the daily occurrences of riots may come to an end. The Muslims may enjoy the peaceful conditions in a separate state of their own.

12. Islamic Culture and Civilization:

Success of congress in elections of 1937 and capturing the leadership was an enough proof that the Hindus wanted to demolish Muslim civilization and culture. Every now and then new intrigues were hatched to destroy the Muslim's religious values. The breeding of cows and to worship them was the reckoned culture of Hindustan. The Hindu community was planning to prevail upon Muslims in their customs and ceremonies. The Muslim ceremonies were interfered whereas the Hindu festivals of Diwali, Lohri, Dussehra were celebrated with great pomp and show. In short, if India were not divided, this country would have become a pure Hindu State and the next generation of Muslims would have been Muslim only by name, but it would have been impossible for the Muslims to follow Islam practically.

13. Deliverance from Economic Exploitation:

The Hindus community was not contented with the political rule; it was determined to worsen the condition of the minorities economically. But especially they wanted to take revenge from the Muslims for their past defeats. Under the patronage of the English, the Hindus were made the owners of the land. They were encouraged in trade and commerce also. Only the trade of hydes and skins remained with the Muslims. They were encouraged in the trade of shining nature, or some factory, and that belonged to a Muslims, they started cut throat competitions. So after being disheartened the Muslims had to leave the factory or trade. The Muslims had seen this state of affairs for years till they reached the conclusion that where the problems were settled by the votes of majority, it was hardly possible to live along with the prejudiced and cruel Hindu majority. The sole aim of the Hindus was to re-convert the Muslims to Hinduism and absorb them in that religion. So there was no room left for the Muslims except demanding a separate independent homeland, for themselves.

20. Muslim Unity:

Muslims were dispersed in the 20th century especially after the failure of Khilafat movement. The Muslims wanted to become united again because unity is also the basic teaching of Islam. But the unity of the Muslim world cannot be possible without the creation of Pakistan.

In short the Muslims demanded a separate state only because of their worse conditions and to save their national integrity.

Q2: Explain the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the sayings of the Quaid-e-Azam?

Ans. Pakistan is the only state that came into being on the bases of strong ideology. Since its establishment it has been demanded to accomplish its basic aim.

Ideology:

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

Ideology 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 sub-continent that they were a separate nation on the basis of the Islamic ideology. No doubt Islamic ideology is the base of ideology of Pakistan so the basic fundamentals of Islam are also the bases of the Ideology of Pakistan.

Ideology of Pakistan & Different Scholars

Ideology of Pakistan is defined by the different sociologist as: -

1. Syed Ali Abbas

Syed Ali Abbas former professor of history defined ideology of Pakistan as.

"Ideology of Pakistan and Ideology of Islam have same meaning. Actually ideology of Pakistan is the practical shape of the teachings of Islam."

2. Dr. Aslam Syed

Dr. Aslam Syed defined the ideology of Pakistan as.

"Ideology of Pakistan is the name of molding of individual and collective lives according to Islam and also of saving from conflicting ideologies."

3. Allama Allaud-Din-Siddiqui

A well known scholar Allama Allaud-Din-Siddiqui defined ideology of Pakistan as.

"Ideology of Pakistan is the name of implementation of Islamic principles on persons. On groups & on government and Islam should be stronger than the strongest forces here"

QUAID-E-AZAM AND IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Quaid-e-Azam was the liberator of the Muslim nation in Sub-Continent. He struggled for the separate state on the bases of Islamic Ideology. He himself explained this basic ideology. -

1. Foundation of Muslim Nation

Once Quaid-e-Azam said,

"Pakistan came into being the very day when the first Hindu became a Muslim."

2. Pakistan and the Holy Quran:

In the annual meeting of 1943 at Karachi Quaid-e-Azam said while clarifying the relation of Pakistan and Islam:

"What is that relation which has made Muslim a single body? What is that rock on which the structure of Muslim Nation is restored? What is that base which has secured the safety of the boat of this Muslim Nation? That relation, rock and base is the Holy Quran."

3. Islam is a complete code of life:

While addressing the students, in March, 1944 he said,

"Our guide is Islam and this, is the complete code of our life. We neither need any red or yellow flag nor do we need any Socialism. Communism, Nationalism or any other ism"

4. Elimination of differences:

On 21 March, 1948 while addressing the people in Dhaka and said,

"I want not to see you to talk as a Sindhi, Balochi, Punjabi and Bengali. What is the fun of saying that we are Punjabi, Sindhi or Pathan? We are only Muslims."

5. Need of division of India:

While addressing at Aligarh he clarified the ideology of Pakistan in these words:

"What was the motive of the demand for Pakistan and a separate electorate for Muslims? What was the cause of the division of India? Its cause is neither the narrow mindedness of Hindus nor the tactics of The British but is the basic demand of Islam?"

6. National Identity of The Muslims:

In the light of the history of the subcontinent Quaid-e-Azam argued that Muslims have never been a minority. They are a perfect nation and have the right to establish an independent state in those areas where they are in majority.

7. Pakistan, A practical laboratory for Islamic system:

While addressing the students of Islamia College, Peshawar on 13 January 1948 Quaid-e-Azam said,

"We did not demand Pakistan just to own a piece of land but we infact wanted to have a Laboratory for experimenting the true teachings of Islam."

8. Protection of Muslim culture:

Addressing the army officers, in October, 1947, Mr. Jinnah said,

"Our object was to create such a state where we can live freely, our culture and civilization get flourished, and where Islamic concept of social justice can flourish exactly."

9. Criticism of the Western Economic system:

On the eve of inaugurating the State Bank of Pakistan on 1 July 1948, the Quaid said,

"The Economic system of west is creating unsolvable problems for humanity. It has failed to provide justice to the people. We are to present an economic system based on original Islamic concept equality and social justice."

10. A Staunch supporter of the Two Nation Theory:

He was a great supporter of two-nation theory and he considered the Muslims a separate nation from every aspect. He said:

"The Muslims are a nation by every right to establish their separate homeland. They can adopt any mean to promote and protect their spiritual, moral, economic, social, political and cultural interests"

11. Origin of Pakistan

In his address at Ahmedabad on 29th December 1940 Quaid-e-Azam said,

“Pakistan existed from centuries. North West remained a homeland of Muslims. Independent states of Muslims should be established in these areas so that they might live according to the teachings of Islam”.

12. Separate Status of The Muslims:

In his address at Lahore on 23rd March 1940 it was clearly mentioned,

“No Act or Law would be acceptable which deny the separate status of the Muslims.”

13. Demand for the Separate Homeland:

Quaid-e-Azam said in his presidential address at Lahore on 23rd March about the demand of separate homeland for the Muslims as:

“Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religions based on totally different beliefs, and present the different ideologies. They have different epics, different heroes and different history. Therefore, the union of two nations is fatal for the sub-continent, because it is not based on equality but on numerical minority and other as a majority. It would be better for the British government to partition the sub-continent by keeping in view the interests of the two nations. It will be a correct decision religiously and historically”.

14. Promotion of Islamic Ideology:

On 1st October 1947, while addressing the officers of the Government of Pakistan, he said,

“Their mission is the establishment of a state where they could live like free people in their own socio-cultural set up necessary for the promotion of social justice and Islamic ideology”.

15. Muslim Unity:

Quaid-e-Azam once said while clarifying the root of Muslim unity.

“What is the relation which has made Muslims a single body? What is the rock on which the structure of Muslim Nation is standing? What is the base which has secured the safety of the boat of this Muslim Nation? That relation, rock and base is the Holy Quran.”

16. The Constitution of Pakistan

The Quaid-e-Azam while talking to an American journalist said about the making of constitution of Pakistan.

“Pakistani constitution is yet to be made but I can say for sure that it would be of democratic type and would consist of the basic principles of Islam. These principles can be implemented on our practical life as they were 1300 years ago.”

17. Destination of Muslims

During the Congress rule from 1937 to 1939, the treatment to the Muslims convinced them of their destination. Quaid-e-Azam in clear words said:

"The Britain wants to rule India, Mr. Gandhi and the Congress want to rule India and the Muslims. We say that we will not let either the Britain or Mr. Gandhi to rule Muslims, we want to be free"

18. Strong Belief of Muslims

Quaid-e-Azam had a strong belief in achieving his goal. He said:

"We cannot be moved or diverted from our purpose and objective by threats or intimidations. We must be prepared to face all difficulties and consequences, make all the sacrifices that may be required of us to achieve the goal we have set in front of us"

19. Pakistan & United Nations

With the will of Allah, the Muslims were able to establish Pakistan. ON that occasion, on 15th August, 1947 he said:

"Muslims of India have shown to the world that they are a united nation, their cause is just and righteous which cannot be denied. Let us, on this day, humbly thank God for His bounty and pray that we might be able to prove that we are worthy of it. This day marks the end of a painful phase in our national history and it should also be the beginning of a new and a noble era".

20. National Solidarity

Quaid-e-Azam wanted to establish such a Pakistan which is strong & united from every respect. Once he said after the creation of Pakistan.

"The people who think that they will demolish Pakistan they are foolish & not in their senses. There is no any power in the world who demolishes Pakistan. The roots of Pakistan are very deep & strong"

In the light of above mentioned facts we can easily conclude that the Quaid-e-Azam was truly aware of the basic demands of an Islamic state and he struggled for it. According to his ideas Islam was the only base of The Ideology of Pakistan.

Q3. Explain the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of sayings of Allama Iqbal?

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

Ideology 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 sub-continent that they were a separate nation on the basis of the Islamic ideology. No doubt Islamic ideology is the base of ideology of Pakistan so the basic fundamentals of Islam are also the bases of the Ideology of Pakistan.

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Allama Iqbal & Ideology of Pakistan

Allama Iqbal was the person who for the first time gave the concept of a separate state for the Muslims keeping in view the Two Nation Theory. He clearly explained the Ideology of Pakistan in his sayings and poetry.

Allama Iqbal and Ideology of Pakistan:

1. Separate Recognition of Muslims:

Allama Iqbal made it clear that the Muslims have the separate recognition from the Hindus on the base of religion and culture. In this regard he said

"India is not a country, it is a Sub-continent of human beings belonging to different languages and practicing different religions. Muslim nation has its own religious and cultural identity."

2. Condemnation of Western Democratic Concepts:

Allama Iqbal was strongly against the western concept of Democracy. Despite flourishing all over the world, this system cannot provide solution of the problem of Islamic world. Iqbal was of the view that all social and political problems can be solved with the help of Islamic system. He said, (Western democracy is devoid of depth, it has merely an attractive out look.)

3. Concept of separate Muslim State:

Dr. Muhammad Allama Iqbal was great supporter and preacher of separate Muslim state. He gave this idea of separate state for the Muslims in 1930 while addressing the annual meeting of All India Muslim league in Allah Abad,

"I want to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan in the form of one homogenous state. Whether India gets independences under the crown of England or out of it, I think independent state of western provinces is the destiny of the people living there."

4. Commendation of Idea of Single Nation:

In March, 1909 when Iqbal was asked to address a meeting held by Minvra Raj Amritsar but he refused to address that meeting & said.

"I remained the supporter of this idea but now I am of the view that preservation of separate nationhood is useful for Hindus and Muslims birth. To have the concept of single nation in India is no doubt poetic and beautiful but impractical regarding present circumstances."

5. Concept of Two Nation Theory:

Allama Iqbal explaining the two nation theory as:

"Despite living together for 1000 years, Hindus and Muslims have their own individual ideologies so the only solution of political conflict in India is to have a separate independent parliament for each nation."

6. Eradication of Racial & Regional Prejudices:

Allama Iqbal rejected the Racial & Regional Prejudices. Once he said in this regard as:

"Concept of nation and homeland is confusing the Muslims. That is why Islamic humane objects are becoming dim. It is also possible that these concepts may destroy the real concepts of Islam."

7. Explanation of Relation of Islam & politics:

Allam Iqbal was in the favour of basic concept that politics is a part of religion (Islam) and Islam provides complete guidance about it,

"Islam does not consider matter and soul separate from each other. Allah, Universe and state all are the basic elements of single unit. Man is not so alien that he should leave worldly affairs for the sake of religion."

8. Islam is complete code of life

In the annual meeting of Muslim League on December 29, 1930 at Allahabad, he said,

"Islam is not the name of some beliefs and customs but it is a complete code of life. In, Europe, religion is every one's personal matter which divides the human oneness into two opposite parts i.e. body and soul. In contrast to that in Islam, God, Universe, soul, matter, state and religions are bound to each other or in other words Muslims are one nation"

9. Islam is a lively power

In his Allahabad address he said:

"Islam is a lively power which frees human mind from thoughts country and race. If we understand this thing then we can be the leaders of prominent Indian civilization."

10. Islam is the way to success

Allama Iqbal said in relation to Islam:

"The lesson which I learnt from history is that Islam always helped the Muslims. Even today, Ideology of Islam can save your being from destruction by uniting your divided powers"

11. No other ideology of life than Islam

On the publication of his poem, “Khazr-e-Rah” people started to call Allama Iqbal as communist. He rejected this balance firstly in his essay and then in a letter to All-e-Ahmed Sarwur in 1937. He said:

“To me capitalism, communism and other isms of this world have no importance. Islam is the only reality which is the reason of salvation. To have a contract with any other ism is just like to be out of Islam.”

12. Opposition of Nationalism

He described the reason of opposition of nationalism in the words:

“I am opposed to nationalism, not because if it is allowed to develop in India. It is likely to bring less material gain to Muslims. I am opposed to it because I see in it the germs of atheistic materialism which I look upon as the greatest danger to modern humanity”

13. Separate Existence of Muslims

The fact is that even the enemies acknowledge that it was Iqbal who made the idea of a distinct Muslim Nationhood crystal clear in the minds of the masses. A bigoted Hindu leader Madan Mohan Malwiya once remarked.

“Before Iqbal, we had not the slightest idea that the Muslims possessed a separate existence in India. We regarded them to be a part of a common nationalism”

14. Foundation of Pakistan

Allama Iqbal not only put forward the proposal of Pakistan’s creation by uniting the Muslim majority provinces of north-western India, he also explicitly pointed out the foundations on which this state was to be established and was to function. He said:

“To address this session of All India Muslim League you have selected a man who is not despaired of Islam as a living force for freeing the outlook of man from its geographical limitations, who believes that religion is a power of utmost importance in the life of individual as well as states.”

15. Unity of Muslim World

Allama Iqbal was a great supporter of Muslims Unity. He gave the message to the Nation of unity, equality, fraternity & tolerance. He also declared that there is no any concept of discrimination on the base of colour, cast and creed in Islam. The message of unity of the Muslim World can be seen in his poetry as.

16. Geographical Limitations of Mankind

According to Allama Iqbal, Islam is a practical way to eliminate the artificial distinctions of race and nation and to transcend beyond the geographical

limitations of mankind. He wanted to established Muslim nationality on ideological lines:

Allama Iqbal categorically stated that the Hindus and the Muslims can't live together in one state, and that the Muslims would succeed in making their own separate state sooner or later. He advocated the separate nationhood of Muslims. Declaring Islam a complete code of life Allama Iqbal in the annual Session of All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930, demanded a Muslim state in the North West of the sub-continent.

Q4. Describe the importance of the Ideology of Pakistan.

Ans. Pakistan is the only state that came into being on the bases of strong ideology. Since its establishment it has been demanded to accomplish its basic aim. Following are the bases of its ideology.

Ideology:

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

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IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Importance of Ideology of Pakistan is as under:-

1. Right of Self Determination

In the decent civilizations of the world, right of self determination has got the place of basic human right. The Muslim of sub-continent work hard for the attainment of right of self determination, on the base of this right the Muslim demanded separate electorate in 1906 and this right was awarded to the Muslim in 1909's Minto Morley reforms.

2. Protection of the Muslims of Sub-Continent

Ideology of Pakistan saved the Muslim of the Sub-Continent. Because of the ideology of Pakistan, the Muslims of India who had become a minority due to the western democracy became a great nation.

3. Cause of Independence of Muslims

Ideology of Pakistan is the cause of independence of Muslims. Because of the ideology of Pakistan the Muslims of India got freedom and they got social betterment. In addition to that other nations like Sikhs, Hindus and Christians had other benefits out of that.

4. Ending of Hindu-Muslim Tension

After the creation of Pakistan, Hindu-Muslim tension which had been a part of Daily life ended. Along with that tension the events of terrorism also ended. They both got peaceful atmosphere which is necessary for the development of any society.

5. Symbol of Security of the Muslims

The ideology of Pakistan is very important for the Muslim of the Sub-Continent after the start of this theory the Muslims feel better and secured in the Sub-Continent. The people who believe the ideology of Pakistan although belong to different races and different areas, are united. Because of this natural unity, they can defeat foreign conspiracies and enemies of Pakistan.

6. Character Building

Ideology of Pakistan is a source of Character Building of the Muslims. Ideology of Pakistan is based on Islamic ideology and exemplary principles of Islam. So due to the ideology of Pakistan we are able to establish the Islamic society in Pakistan and we create the courage, honesty, tolerance, bravery, equality, fraternity & character building in Pakistan.

7. Unity of Islamic World

Ideology of Pakistan is laid down on the Islam. There is no any discrimination on the base of colour cast, creed, state or a country in Islam and Pakistan is obtained on the base of Ideology of Pakistan. So the unity of the Islamic world is the key factor of the foreign policy of Pakistan and Pakistan tried his best to create the harmony and unity of the Muslim World.

8. Source of Power

Islam gave the concept of two nation theory in sub-continent and secured the separate recognition of the Muslims in sub-continent. Two nation theory protected the Muslims in the hour of need especially in British rule, that's why ideology of Pakistan is the source of power in the sub-continent on which base the Muslims struggle hard for the attainment of Pakistan. Finally they succeed to achieve Pakistan.

9. Formation of Exemplary Society

The Muslims wanted to establish the exemplary society in the sub-continent but this dream couldn't be fulfill in the united India. Muslims of India had a brilliant chance to build and exemplary society in Pakistan after the creation of Pakistan. According to the constitution of Pakistan, government is responsible for the security of basic human rights. This thing is necessary for an exemplary society.

10. Freedom from Hindu-British Society

After the death of Aurangzeb Allamgir the decline of the Muslim of the Sub-Continent was started. In 1857 The British took-over the whole sub-continent and Muslim became their ruled. In the 18th and 19th century The British increased their efforts to spread Christianity and Hindus started to spread Hinduism. Under these conditions the ideology of Pakistan saved them from such spreading.

11. Protection of Muslim Civilization & Culture

Right from the reign of Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar, Hindus through their "Bhagti Movement", had been trying to deprive the Muslims of India from their identity as a separate nation. After the war of Independence in 1857 Hindus & The British tried their best to demolish the Muslim Civilization and Culture and the Muslims wanted to protect with their culture. The protection of Muslim Culture and Civilization is only possible the ideology of Pakistan.

12. Symbol of Beneficence of the Society

The progress of the Muslims of the sub-continent was hidden in the aim of getting Pakistan which was lightened by the creation of Pakistan. Besides, ideology of Pakistan is ideology of Islam so it is in a way a source of beneficence on the Day of Judgment.

13. Reason of Human Dignity

The basic aim of creation of Pakistan was the formation of such state where Muslims can live their individual and collective lives according to the principles of Islam. In addition to that there they can make such a society where

courageous and morally high people dominate. This heightens the human dignity. Creation of Pakistan up to a high extent fulfilled this aim.

14. Source of Economic Development of the Muslims

Ideology of Pakistan is source of economic development of the Muslims, because after the creation of Pakistan, Muslims got the freedom from The British, and Hindu landlords. The Muslims have full control on trade, services & agriculture. Exploitation of Muslims of the sub-continent came to an end. And they became strong economically.

15. Industrial and Mineral Development

After the creation of Pakistan, Muslims used their capabilities in finding and using the minerals blessed by God and made progress in the field of industry and minerals.

16. Establishment of Welfare State

On the basis of ideology of Pakistan separate state for the Muslims was to be established. In which they introduced democratic values, social system based on Islam, justice & economic prosperity of the people which would led to the Pakistan towards the welfare state.

17. Success for the Muslims

Ideology of Pakistan is the source of success for the Muslims in the world. Due to the separate state, the Muslims became prosperous and they adopted Islamic ways of life. They obey the Islamic principles and follow Islam and start to spend of their lives according to Islam and introduced Islamic ethical system which led to the success of the Muslims both in this word and the life after the death.

Q5. Write a comprehensive note on Two Nation Theory?

Ans. The social or political Programme of any movement that becomes a collective objective of any nation is called Ideology. OR
Ideology means such an aim according to which human beings planned about their future.

TWO NATION THEORY

In the historical perspective of the sub-continent Two Nation Theory means that despite living together in the same country, the Hindus and the Muslims are two separate nations. Though the Muslims and the Hindus both have been living together for centuries, yet they could not merge with each other.

BEGINNING OF TWO NATION THEORY

The history of two nation theory is as old as the history of man. According to the holy Quran, the concept of one nation was produced before Adam. Quran says:

“We Said: Go down, all of you from here; but verily there cometh unto you from Me a guidance; and who so follow My guidance, there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they grieve. But

they who disbelieve and deny Our revelations, such are rightful owners of the fire. They will be therein.”

Islam and Two Nation Theory:

Islam has different character and temperament. The concept of Two Nations was given by Islam 14 hundred years ago. According to Islam there are only two nations in the world; Believers and Non believers.

EVOLUTION OF TWO NATION THEORY IN INDIA:

In the subcontinent Two Nation Theory is as old as the history of the Muslims. Two nations theory had been formed in India when Raja Samri of Kadanga Noor accepted Islam, because Hindus and Muslims of India belonged to the same race. They were living in the geographically connected areas. They were the citizens of one country. There was no huge difference between their customs. In spite of all these common things, religious fervor had provided them such a strong base for nationalism which altogether made the Muslims and everything different from Hindus. It is clear from the words of the Quaid-e-Azam:

“Pakistan was created on the very first day when first Hindu accepted Islam in India”

1. Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani & Two Nation Theory

Hazrat Mujaddad Alf Sani explained the Two Nation Theory in 16th and 17th century:-

“If Muslims want to live like a live nation then they will have to get rid of all those paganism. They will have to live separately from Hindus. If this consciousness of separate nationalism is not produced among the Muslims then the fear is that they would be swept away in the flood of one-nationhood.”

2. Hazrat Shah Wali Ullah & Two Nation Theory:

Shah Wali Ullah was also a great supporter of two nation theory. He saved the Muslims of the sub-continent at that time when the Muslims decline was started after the death of Aurangzeb Allamgir in 1707. He advised the Muslim to be united and followed the Islamic rules & regulations. He also advised the Muslims to give up Hindu and Un-Islamic values. He considered that the Muslims are the separate nation from Hindus.

3. Sir Syed Ahmed and Two Nation Theory:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first Indian Muslim political leader who used the word “Nation” for the Muslims of the sub-continent in 1867. During the Urdu Hindi Controversy he came forward with two nation concept and declared that the Muslims were a separate nation, having their own culture and civilization. He talked to Mr. Shakespeare, Governor of Banaras and explained the two nation theory as:

“Hindi Urdu conflict is the starting of the space of separation between Hindus and Muslims which will gradually increase and a

day will come when both the nations will separate from each other after division."

4 Allama Iqbal and Two Nation Theory:

Allama Iqbal awakened the Muslims of sub-continent with his poetry to demand a separate homeland. He led the Muslims at every step and rendered great services for the establishment of Pakistan. Allama Iqbal considered Islam as a complete code of life. He said that he was fully convinced that the Muslims of India would ultimately have a separate homeland, as they could not live with the Hindus in united India.

The evolution of the Two Nation Theory got momentum slowly. Allama Iqbal clearly stressed the need of a separate state by including the province of NWFP, in his address at Allahabad in 1930. But the British and the Hindus did not agree to it.

5 Quaid-e-Azam and Two Nation Theory:

The Quaid-e-Azam was a big supporter of two-nation theory. He said,

"The foundation of Two Nation Theory was laid on the day when the first non-Muslim of sub-continent became Muslim".

This two-nation theory was originated with the arrival of the Muslims in the sub-continent. He said:

"India is neither a country nor its inhabitants are a nation. This is a sub-continent where many nations live; among these the Hindu and the Muslim are two important nations".

6 John Bright and Two Nation Theory:

On 24th June, 1858 John Bright gave the concept of a separate state for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

7 Syed Jamal Ud Din Afghani and Two Nation Theory:

In 1879 Maulana Jamal-ud-Din Afghani gave the concept of Two Nations in the sub-continent.

8 Molana Abdul Haleem Sharar and Two Nation Theory:

In 1890 Maulana Abdul Haleem gave the concept of the Two Nation Theory.

9 Walait Ali Bambook and Two Nation Theory:

In 1913 Walait Ali Bambook presented the Two Nation Theory.

10 Molana Ashraf Ali Thanvi and Two Nation Theory:

In 1928, on the basis of separate identity, Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi talked about separate state of the Muslims.

11 Murtaza Makesh and Two Nation Theory:

In 1928, on the basis of separate identity, Murtaza Makesh talked about separate state of the Muslims.

12 Chaudhry Rehmat Ali and Two Nation Theory:

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali in 1933 suggested the name of Pakistan on the base of Two Nation Theory, while he was a student of the Cambridge University of England.

Importance of Two Nation Theory:

The entire freedom movement revolves around Two Nation Theory which became the basis of demand for Pakistan. It means that the Muslim of the sub-continent were a separate nation with their distinct culture, civilization, literature, history, religion and social values. Islam, the religion of the Muslims was based on the concept of Tauheed and therefore could not be merged in any other system of religion.