

Discuss the ideological foundations of the Two Nations Theory with reference to the contributions of Dr. Iqbal and the Qaid-i-Azam (2003)

1- Introduction:-

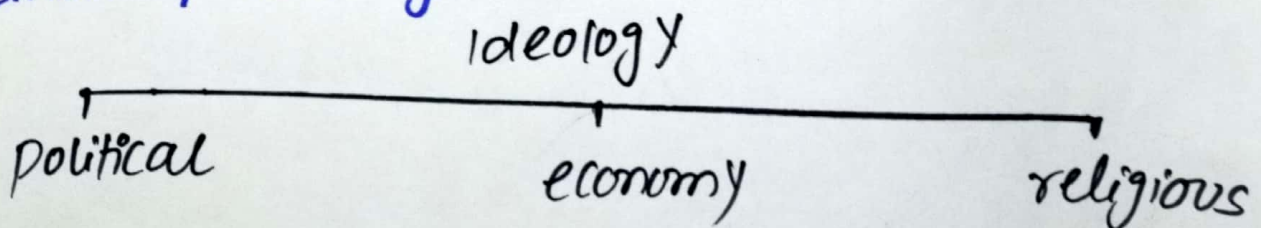
Pakistan was founded as a heaven for the Subcontinent's Muslims, and today they comprise more than 95% of the population. The base of this heaven is ideological. Ideological foundations of two nation theory developed a systems of beliefs that explains an independent homeland for the Muslims of subcontinent. This was the ideology which unite all the Muslims of the subcontinent in one rope.

The role of Dr. Iqbal and the Qaid-i-Azam is unforgettable in the ideological foundations of the two nations theory. These two leaders make the impossible thing possible. Otherwise Muslims remained under the dominance of Hindus and British.

2- Ideology change the fate:

Most commonly, ideology is the systematic body of concepts especially about life or culture. It comes from divine guidance or from great minds. It constitutes a system of human life including theories, objectives and assertions of life. It is the ideology which determines how we make sense of things

2.1 kinds of Ideology



Ideology has different types or kinds, but most powerful kinds are political, economy, and religious. Political ideology developed a political system/governance system for individuals or nations.

Economy ideology creates a sense, through which resources income can generate. How to maintain the economic growth of individual or nations.

The third religious ideology determines faith on unseeing God. It can be defined as a set of ideas that refer to religious and secular tools and accompany political actions and processes in a sustained and systematic way.

3- Ideology of Pakistan

Pakistan is an ideological state and the ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic ideology.

"Pakistan not only means freedom and independence but the Muslims ideology which has to be preserved, which has come to us as a precious gift and treasure and which we hopes other will share with us."

(M. Ali Jinnah)

Normally, the ideology of Pakistan and the Islamic ideology are supposed to be having the same meaning. No doubt, the Islamic ideology is the foundation of the ideology of Pakistan, but both should not be taken as synonyms. Following are the major Islamic contents of the ideology of Pakistan.

- Islamic beliefs

- Justice

- Equality

- Supremacy of law in the light of Quran and Sunnah

"Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the field of Islam"

(Quaid-e-Azam)

From the above statements, it is clear that Ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic one.

4- Ideological foundations of the Two Nation Theory with reference to the Contributions of Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the great leader of the Muslims of subcontinent gave practical shape to the ideology given by the Allama Iqbal. In beginning, he strongly believed in the Hindu Muslim unity and was of the opinion that both should initiate cooperative efforts to get rid of British rule.

Although, after joining Muslim League in 1913, he continued his effort to bring about Muslim unity but he was greatly disappointed to see the prejudicial attitude of Congress and Hindus towards the Muslim. After that Jinnah declared that both are different in all aspects, either it is social, cultural or religious.

4.1 Role of Jinnah:

Jinnah played a decisive role in articulating the Muslims demands and pursuing these faced.

Strong opposition from the Hindus and the British. He started his political career in 1906 by joining the Indian National Congress. He was elected to the Legislative Council in 1909 and in 1913 he also joined All India Muslim League and became the president in 1916. In a result, his efforts to unite Hindus and Muslims were materialised when Lucknow Pact was signed in 1916. At this time Jinnah was a member of both the parties. He broke with the Congress in 1920 when the Congress leader Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, launched a law-violating Non-cooperation movement against the British, which Jinnah disapproved of following demands of the Muslim were accepted:

- 1- Separate Electorate
- 2- one-third seats in central legislature
- 3- protection of minority rights.

4.2 concept of Nation:

Jinnah used the term 'Nation' for the Muslims of subcontinent in 1935. In 1936, he stated that the Muslims could arrive at a settlement with Hindus as two Nations. In 1937 and 1939, he asserted that the Muslims and Hindus are two nations.

We are a nation with our own distinctive culture, language, customs, names, sense of values, history, moral values, ambitions; in short, we have our own distinctive outlook on life and of life. By all canons of international law, we are a nation.
(Speeches and Statements: 1940-41)

4.3 - Address at Second Round table conference in 1931:

Quaid-e-Azam believed that Congress and British never recognise the rights of Muslims. While representing the Muslims in the Second Round Table conference in 1931 he declared:

"The Hindus-Muslim disputes must be settled before the enforcement of a system or constitution. until you do not give guarantee for the safeguard of the Muslims interests, until you do not win the (Muslims) cooperation any constitution you enforce shall not last for even 24 hours"

(Quaid-e-Azam)

4.4 - Quaid-e-Azam and Two Nation Theory:

Quaid-e-Azam was the determined believer of Two Nation Theory which became the ideological basis of Pakistan. He considered the Muslims as a separate nation.

"Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the field of Islam"

(Quaid-e-Azam)

Quaid-e-Azam defined the Two Nation Theory as:

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

(Quaid-e-Azam)

5. Ideological foundations of the Two Nation Theory with reference to the contribution of Dr. Allama Iqbal:

Great personalities like Allama Muhammad Iqbal are born in centuries. He was cognizant of the significance of Islam in the lives of Muslims.

5.1- Iqbal's views on Pakistan Ideology:

Allama Iqbal with the help of his poetry tried to awaken the Muslims of the subcontinent. He believed the separate identity of Muslims as a nation.

In December 1930, Allama Iqbal presented his political opinion on the political fate of Indian Muslims in his presidential address at Allahabad at the 25 Annual Session of All India Muslim League.

He said:

"I am fully convinced that the Muslims of India will ultimately have to establish a separate homeland as they could not live with the Hindus in the US"

5.2- Iqbal introduce philosophical character of Islam:

Iqbal presented in his philosophy that Islam is a religion of peace. Only by holding the teachings of Islam, Muslims of subcontinent can get rid of British rule, and achieve a separate homeland.

Islam is the only way, through which Muslims can get their destination.

Islam is itself destiny and will not suffer destiny
(M. Iqbal)

5.3- Motivated Muslims - Recognised their potential strength.

Iqbal motivated the Muslims of Subcontinent through his poetry, poem and speeches. If they want separate homeland, they have to recognise their potential and strength. That times, Muslims were in deep darkness, they lost their all hopes and accepted the dominancy of British and Hindus.

That time Iqbal was a light lamp of light in the darkness.

He said:

شادی کو کر بلندا تنالہ
خدا بندے سے خود پوچھے بتا
تیری رضا کیا ہے۔

5.4- Iqbal Allahabad Address - Great

Significance in the Pakistan Movement:
Iqbal's presidential address to the 25th session of the All India Muslim League that was held at Allahabad in December 1930 - commonly known as the Allahabad Address - holds a great significance in the Pakistan Movement.

Iqbal Address - The idea of a separate

homeland for the Muslims

6. Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, it is the blessing of Allah Almighty on the people of Pakistan that their predecessors have strong ideology on the basis of their ideology, now we are living independent life under the dominancy of Allah.

Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal are two pillars of the foundation of Pakistan. Their contributions toward Two Nation Theory and Pakistan ideology were speechless.