

Ideology of Pakistan in light of
Speeches and statements of A
Allama Iqbal & Quaid-e-Azam.

Pakistan is a country that is greatly
affected by Ideology, and the Ideology
of Pakistan is an Ideology of Islam.
Islam acted as a nation-building
force in the creation of Pakistan.

The Ideology of Pakistan firmly describes
the religious and political foundation
of the Pakistani nation based on Islam.

The basic elements of Ideology
of Pakistan are:-

1) Islam:- Pakistan came into being
on the basis of Islam. Islam was
the nation-building force which
galvanized Muslims and lined them
up behind Muslim League.

2) Territorial land:- Land is one of
the most important elements of
Ideology of Pakistan. A piece of
land was necessary for the
existence, stabilization and promotion

of Islamic Ideology.

3) Democratic System:- Islamic system of government is Islamic democracy or system of shariat. All affairs are decided on the basis of ~~the~~ mutual consensus and Islamic democracy.

4) Fundamental Human rights:- Quid-e-azam was a great champion of human rights and Pakistan was built with a vision that everyone is equal in the country. ~~The~~ The state respects the dignity of a common man by giving him or her voice, empowering the citizens and providing them social justice. Everyone was given freedom to follow their religion, and everyone was equal before the state regardless of caste or creed.

5) National Cohesion:- Pakistan's ideology ~~gives~~ on the basis of Islam gives a vision of a just and prosperous Pakistan to all nationalities, communities and sections for everyone to feel ~~at~~ satisfied in a united, federal Pakistan.

Ideology of Pakistan in speeches and statements of Allama Iqbal.

- Allama Iqbal in his book *Stray Reflections* in 1910 ~~wrote~~ wrote that, "Our solidarity as a community rests on the religious principle of Islam. The moment this hold is loosened we are nowhere."
- Iqbal in his Allahabad presidential address on 29 December ~~1930~~ 1930 said that, "I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state. Self government within the British Empire appears to me the final destiny of Muslims, at least of North West India - I."

Therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in the best interest of India and Islam."

1) Allama Iqbal in 1915 rejected the idea of territorial nationalism by stating the examples from the teachings and practice of Holy Prophet (PBUH). Iqbal stated that, "Our Master, migrating from his fatherland, resolved the knot of Muslim Nationhood. His wisdom founded one community. Those who adopted country as the basis of nationalism have shattered the fabric of human fraternity. By making country an object of veneration, they have divided human unity into tribes. Our nation is above the consideration of color and blood."

1) Allama Iqbal commenting on Atheistic Socialism of Hindu leaders maintain that, "The atheistic Socialism of Nehru is not likely to receive much response from the Muslims. Happily there is a solution in the enforcement of the law of Islam and its further development in the

light of modern ideas. I have come to conclusion that if this system of law is properly understood and applied at least the right to subsistence is secured to everybody. But, enforcement and development of the Shariah of Islam is impassible in this country without a free Muslim state or states."

Iqbal invoked Islamic concept of state moved the masses and rallied them around the flag of All India Muslim League. ~~They~~

Ideology of Pakistan in speeches and statements of Quaid-e-Azam.

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah gave practical shape to the ideology given by Allama Iqbal.

- 1) Quaid-e-Azam believed that Congress and Hindus would never recognize the rights of Muslims. He addressed at second round table conference in 1931, "The Hindu Muslim dispute must be settled before the enforcement of any system or

Constitution. Until you do not give guarantee for the safeguard of the Muslim interests, until you do not win their (Muslims) co-operations, any Constitution you enforce shall not last for even 24 hours."

•) Quaid-e-Azam was a firm advocate of Two Nation theory which became the ideological basis of Pakistan.

On 23rd March, 1940 at the historic session of Muslim League at Lahore, he said, "The Muslims are not a minority. They are a nation by any definition. By all canons of International law we are a nation."

•) Quaid-e-Azam was a firm believer of a democratic State.

In his speech at Kingsway Hall, London, 13 December, 1946, he said, "Democracy is in the blood of Musalmans who look upon complete equality of manhood, Musalmans believe in fraternity, equality and liberty."

1) On his famous address at Islamia College Peshawar in 1946 declared, "We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles."

In short ideology incorporates those fundamental and moral principles which are at the root of a nation's ideals and its ethos. For Pakistan this ideology was Islam and both Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal struggled for a separate homeland for Muslims of the subcontinent where an ideology on the basis of Islam could be practised.