

-(Q.2) -

As an essential element of the ideology of Pakistan, what role did Two Nation Theory play in the formulation and strengthening of ideology?

-(Answer) -

Introduction:

Essential and most important element of the ideology of Pakistan is the religion Islam. On the basis of Islam, the two nation theory laid its foundation, that later on served as basis of ideology of Pakistan. Two nation theory played important role in formulation and strengthening of ideology of Pakistan.

The basic idea for separate homeland for formed on the basis of separate identity of Hindus and Muslims. It was further strengthened by ^{under the} British rule - & From invasion of ^{the} United India ^{to} separation of India

the idea of two nation theory was more strengthened due to discriminations of Hindus and Britishers combined.

Background

Hindus and Muslims were the major nations in India before partition. Despite living together for more than ~~40~~ thousand years both nations never mixed up completely. They adopted some rituals but language, religion, customs, traditions, believes, social life, political views, educational perspective all were poles apart. Two nations always existed in united India but the need of separate land was realized after the 1857 war of Independence.

Ideology of Pakistan

"Ideology is basically science of ideas and their origin" according to De Lussy.

Ideology of Pakistan as mentioned by its founding father Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Muhammad Iqbal, ideology

1) Pakistan is ideology of Islam.

In united India Muslims always kept their individual identity. Hindus and Muslims were most prevalent nations in sub-continent.

After war of Independence, the need of separate homeland where Islam can be freely practiced was felt strongly. This was because of discrimination by Britishers, as they always assumed Muslims as sole warriors of war.

Realization by the founding fathers of Pakistan led to the creation of Pakistan on the basis of two nation theory and ideology of Islam.

Role of Two Nation Theory in formulation of ideology of Pakistan

Ideology^{is} formulated by ideas. Ideology of Pakistan was based on the ~~base~~ idea that Hindu and Muslims were not only two communities in subcontinent in fact two nations.

Separate identity

Muslims despite being less in population than Hindus always kept their separate identity.

"Muslims and Hindus despite living together for more than 1000 years, ~~could~~ ^{have} ~~are~~ separate identity."

(Allama Muhammad Iqbal)

Both religions ~~had~~ were different from each other in every aspect of life, so were Hindus and Muslims - Even ^{way of} eating, praying, marriages, greetings were different from each other. Two nations always ~~kept~~ ^{kept} its eye from the idea of united India. But realization of ~~two~~ ^{two} nation theory by Muslim leaders ~~to~~ ^{led} to the strong formulation of ideology of Pakistan on the basis of two nation theory.

Coexistence

Do not use one word headings. They should be elaborate and self explanatory

Hindus and Muslims coexisted in subcontinent for many thousand years. However, they were still more passionate about being called as Hindu or Muslim rather than Indian. Under British^{rule} Muslim leaders realized that the coexistence was not even the option left. Muslims wanted to live life according to Islamic code - but however, Hindus were inclined more on getting ruling of India because they on the basis of their choices - ~~so~~

"Islam not the religion, but a complete code of life"

(M. Ali Jinnah)

Under the Hindu policies it was impossible for Muslims to even practice Islam as a religion. This difference formulated two nation theory as a crucial element of ideology of Pakistan.

Role of two nation theory in strengthening of the ideology of Pakistan:

Two nation theory was the basic formulation of the ideology of Pakistan. Moreover, the events and efforts by Hindus to sabotage the Muslim identity further strengthened the ideology of Pakistan, the two nation theory.

Convincing Britishers against Muslims

After the war of Independence, 1857, the Hindus did every effort to convince Britishers that Muslims were originally the main culprits for instigating this war against them. Muslims were rebellious and took equal part in war like Hindus. However, Britishers were somehow convinced that Muslims were main culprits. Because of this Muslims faced extreme wrath of Britishers and discriminations. This affected Muslims socially, economically and politically, resulting in lower position of Muslims in sub-continent.

Urdu - Hindi controversy

Under the Mughal dynasty, Urdu was official language. However, after their decline Hindus made every effort to sabotage the language of Muslims. For Muslims Urdu was ^{not only} their way of communication but also held the cultural values. This effort by Hindus further clarified their intentions of destruction of Muslims ^{along with} and their culture, separate identity - Urdu - Hindi controversy strengthened the ideology of Pakistan, ^{the} two nations theory.

"Hindus and Muslims are not two communities but separate nations -"
(Iqbal).

Shuddhi event

Relate your headings to the qs statement

Shuddhi ^{was} movement by Hindus to convert ~~the~~ non-Hindu Indians to Hindu. Hindus did ^{every} effort to do this. This attempt of Hindus, pinched Muslims to the core. Muslims were patriotic before, however

these efforts served as stone engraving on Muslims that they need separate homeland for to safeguard their religious identities. Events like Shuddhi further strengthened the ideology of Pakistan whose basis were ^{separate} religious identity.

Hindu rule through elections

Founding fathers of Pakistan at start were in favour of removal of ~~the~~ British colonialism and united India. ~~But~~ Although, they thought the coexistence was still an option. However, Hindu rule under congress ^{rule} through elections in India in 1937 and 1945 ~~changed~~ ^{shifted} their perspectives. Hindus did every effort to demoralize Muslims. They even downed Muslims economically through their policies.

For example ~~loss~~ removal from jobs, no new jobs, education system problematic for Muslim Indians. Actions like these under Hindu rule realized Muslim how Hindus will take over after British rule ends. And will make life of Muslims hell. This strengthened the

the two nation theory - That is essential element of the ideology of Pakistan.

Annulment of Partition of Bengal

Muslims through their efforts convinced the viceroy in 1905 to divide the Bengal into East Bengal and West Bengal. But However, Hindu made every effort and at the end ~~made~~^{annulled} the partition of Bengal in 1911 - Muslims were already suffering that was the reason they put efforts in partition of Bengal. However, annulment of Bengal and Hindu efforts for it strengthened the views of Muslims that two nation theory exists - Moreover, this theory lead to the partition of subcontinent and independence of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Add more arguments

Ideology of Pakistan has an essential element of two nation theory. This theory was formulated and strengthened due to negative impact

of Hindu policies and efforts on Muslims. Muslims were convinced that Hindu and Muslims are not two communities coexisting in fact two nations. This led the basis of ideology of Pakistan.

Attempt and upload a single qs at a time. Work on the pointed mistakes and then attempt the next answer

- (Q.2) -

What lessons can be learned from the downfall of Muslim rule in the subcontinent for understanding the dynamics of power and governance in the history

-(Answer)-

Introduction

Muslims long rule in sub-continent was officially overthrown after by the British takeover after war of Independence in 1857. Muslims when started to rule were morally, economically, socially, administratively, as mediators were very strong. Also, they

were always one step ahead from other people. As the world was continuously expanding not only population wise but also in other areas - when Muslims did not realized the needs of governance and power dynamics of that time this failure lead to downfall of Muslims rule in subcontinent -

Lessons learned

Strong military

In 18th century, world use to hold the strong hold on any place with their strong military. Expansionism and its retainance and administration was further realized achievable only with strong military. Unlike modern warfare they ~~are~~ required large ^{equipped &} trained men force. As, the wars were fought on grounds, face to face. ^{For} defence strong military was need and Muslims lacked it. This lead to attacks from Nadir Shah and

other Marthas and Sikkis.

Strong naval forces

As the world was growing technologically they were also using sea routes & equipping strong navy and naval ships was essential requirement for of that time. Muslims rulers, Mughals did not ~~back~~ ^{invested} any and build any naval ships or naval forces. Britishers used sea for trade route and eventually ~~but~~ occupied it.

Corrupt practices

Muslims of sub-continent were ruled by Mughals - The hierarchical throne lead them to corrupt practices - and corrupt practices like lack of investments for socio-economic growth - ~~but~~ ^{they had} ~~for~~ budget for building enomouse ~~to~~ ~~to~~ buildings of bricks - ~~but~~ These practices lead to the ~~break~~ in the human development - ~~and~~ No capable leaders or ~~admins~~ were there that eventually kad to downfall

Need for economic policies

Taking over of throne ^{by son} when father died, kingship lead to the ease of gaining the power - & this lead to ~~for~~ leaders that were not capable of running good economies. For example removal of tax from non-muslims, independence declaration by Decan, Bengal lead to less money. However, effective policies were not implemented by the hierachial leaders of Muslim rule in subcontinent - economy was needed to strengthen the governance and stay in power dynamics - This weakness was another nail on the wall of the downfall of Muslim rule in subcontinent

Internal conflicts confrontation

If a ~~country~~ is weak

"Weak immune system attracts more diseases."

If a state is already facing internal conflicts, external threats will eventually increase - Muslim rule in subcontinent

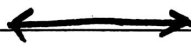
was facing different sectarian issues, succession issues that leads to more internal threats. To gain power in the region and good governance in ^{the} history addressing internal conflicts was necessary, but inability of Muslim leaders lead to downfall of Muslim rule in the subcontinent.

Strong administrative control:-

Following ^{rather} ~~expansion~~ "expand or Expire" theory Muslims of subcontinent did not realized the importance of strong administrative control. Lack of administration lead to further weakening of Mughal monarch in the sub-continent - Mughals held from ^{Bengal} ~~Punjab~~ to Afghanistan, Sindh to Kashmir in terms of territorial area. However, to lead and run this territory required large number of efficient administrators - This fact lead to the reason of anarchy, capture of land by others in sub-continent - This weakened Muslim rule and eventually downfall of rule in subcontinent.

Conclusion

Muslims ruled in the sub-continent for the ~~very~~ extended period in the history - However, requirement of strong internal matters including defence, economy, social life, human development and administration weakened their rule with the passage of time. This led to the eventually downfall as Muslims lacked the basic understanding of power dynamics and governance requirements in history.



- (Q.3) -

How did Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi's spiritual and philosophical ideas contribute to the revival of Islam in the Indian sub-continent?

- (Answer) -

Introduction:-

Sheikh Ahmad Rahnabi was prominent leader of Muslims and contributed to the spiritual upbringing of Muslims by his focus on Quran and Sunnah, spiritualism over mysticism, pillars of Islam, Wahdatul Shuhud over Wahdatul Wajud - He through Tauzun and other ~~economic~~ ^{philosophical} ideas inspired by Ibn-e-Khaldun contributed to ~~rev~~ revival of Islam in sub-continent - ~~by his philosophical idea~~

Biography

Sheikh Ahmad Rahnabi was born in Uttar Pradesh India in 1764. He learned Quran by heart, high hadith - ~~At~~ Throughout his life he did efforts for the revival of Islam. Through Moral upbringing of Muslims ~~and~~ ^{through} his writings, students ~~lead~~ lead to revival of Islam -

He revived Islam in Indian sub-continent by his spiritual and philosophical ideas. He died in 1624.

Revival of Islam through spiritual lens of Sakhindi

Sheikh Ahmad Sakhindi's spiritual ideas were following

Background

Sakhindi went to pilgrimage and further studied in Hadith - Bytustim. After his return after two years conditions of Muslims were extremely deteriorated - Mughals were weak in power.

- Sufism taking ugly turn due to Bidaats and Baraats.
- Deen-e-Ilahi of Akbar
- Low morals of Muslims
- More dependence on Mullahs due to lack of knowledge of Arabic language.

Revival of Islam through spiritual lens of Sakhindi

Focus on pillars of Islam

Sakhindi focused on basic pillars of Islam. By the time Mughals morals were corrupt, Muslims living in sub-continent went also demoralized because of less focus on pillars of Islam like namaz, zakat. Through his teachings he focused on revival of Islam through pillars of Islam.

Spiritualism over mysticism

In Sakhindi's time sufism took an ugly turn that lead to Bidaat and Baraat's from mysticism. Sakhindi educated people the importance of spiritualism over mysticism that was building block to bring people back on track.

Wahad^{at} ul Shuhd or Wahad^{at} ul Wajud:

Mughal leaders
concept of Wahadat ul-Wajud from
leaders was inculcated into Muslims
of subcontinent. It was that God
made humans so they possess same
qualities likewise he gave us power
so it is same as he is ruling
through us. Sarkhindi did great efforts
and gave concept of Wahadat ul
Shuhd that creator and creation can
never be same. ~~So~~ Moreover, Muslims
must follow the instructions ~~of~~
of Quran and Sunnah - not of any
leader.

Other ideas:-

- No inter-faith marriages
- Learn arabic
- Focus on practice of Islam

Revival of Islam through philosophical lens of Sarhindi:

Sarhindi was inspired by Ibn-e-Khalidun philosophical ideas, that was majorly economy centered -

Tawazun:-

Sarhindi focused on tawazun equal distribution of wealth. He preached that large economic differences must not exist between the people.

Other

- Focus on zakat
- Equal opportunities for economic growth
- Not equal but equitable wealth
- ~~less~~ call of Shah Abdul Aziz to subcontinent

Result of Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi's efforts

Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi did every effort for revival of Islam through his spiritual and philosophical ideas

He did all efforts by his writings, teachings and his students. His efforts bore the fruits in terms of

- strong beliefs of Muslims
- revival of Islamic practicing
- spirituality
- less focus on sufism
- ~~strong strength of~~
- strengthening of pillars of Islam
- More Islamic education

All these eventually made Muslims a strong nation in Indian sub-continent. He through revival of Islam strengthened the Muslim identity. He is also considered as a first person focusing on two nation theory.

Conclusion:

Sheikh Ahmad Raza Khan's efforts for revival of Islam in subcontinent holds great value. It provided basis

for the independence of Pakistan
on the basis of two nation theory.
As he strengthened Muslims and
Islam in subcontinent through his
propagation of his spiritual and
philosophical ideas.