

Question # 02

Ideology of Pakistan in the light and statements of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam

INTRODUCTION

The Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal, both are firm advocates of separate homeland for Muslims of Pakistan. The Allama Iqbal who has given philosophical thought to Muslims about the separate nation. Who presented poems and poems to awake the Muslims of their distinct religion and culture to that of Hindus. On the other hand Quaid-e-Azam gave a practical shape to the ideology of Allama Iqbal. Through promoting two-nation theory by both great leaders helps the Muslims to demand for their own and separate nation, where they freely exercise their religious faiths and culture. Therefore, their endeavours are profounding in setting up a different ideology.

(i) Allama Iqbal

(a) Separate Recognition of Muslims

"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."

(Allama Iqbal)

(b) Islam a Complete Code of life

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

"Islam guides the mankind in every aspect of worldly life and, therefore, must be enforced in an Islamic state as a code of life."

(Allama Iqbal)

(c) Negate the Concept of One Nation

He openly negated the concept of one nation. He advised the Muslims of the sub-continent that Hindus and Muslims are not one nation, rather separate nation with their own religion, culture, and identity. He emphasised on the separate nation of the Muslims.

(d) Based the Foundation of Homeland (Ideology)

Allama Iqbal has based the foundation of Homeland which later on became the basis of ideology and Pakistan movement.

"Islam strengthens the life by infusing spiritual unity."

"In Islam the Almighty 'God' and 'Universe' the 'Soul' and 'matter' are the different part of "one whole".

(e) Condemnation of Western Democratic Concepts

"Western democracy is devoid of depth, it has merely an attractive outlook."

(f) Concept of Separate identity of Muslims

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

"There would be no possibility of peace in the country unless and until the Muslims are recognized as a separate nation, as they had their own cultural values which they must preserve and maintain."

"He declared, India is a continent of Human beings belonging to different languages and professing different religions."

(g) Concept of two Nation Theory

"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 homeland and independent parliament for each nation."

(h) Explanation of Relation of Islam and Politics

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

(i) Islam is the Way to Success

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

(j) Allahabad Address of Allama Iqbal

"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."

(2) Quaid-e-Azam

(a) Gave Practical Shape to ideology

Quaid-e-Azam gave practical shape to the ideology given by Allama Iqbal. Quaid's endeavours at last successfully convinced the Hindus and British of the reality of Two Nation Theory and Pakistan Ideology.

(b) Jinnah and his Transition To Two Nation Theory

Jinnah was a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity at the start (Lucknow Pact). But gradually with time, when he observed the Hindus aggressive behaviour towards Muslims culture and religion. He transits his ideology from Hindu-Muslim Unity to two Nation theory.

Quaid told about this in different occasions;

"Muslims and Hindus are two nations. We are going to live as a nation and play a role as a nation."

(c) A Firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory

Quaid-e-Azam was a firm advocate of two-Nation theory and considered the Muslims as a separate Nation. "Pakistan was created the day the first Indian National entered the fold of Islam."

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

(d) Pakistan as A modern Democracy

"Pakistan was to be a modern democratic state that derived its ethical foundation from Islam where the source of guidance and inspiration for constitution making and governance is going to be Islam."

(e) Muslims as a Nation

"It has been taken for granted mistakenly that Muslims are a minority, and of course we got used to it for such a long time that these settled notions sometimes difficult to remove: The Muslims are not a minority; the Muslims are a nation by every definition. By all canons of international law ^{we} are a nation."

(23 March, 1940)

(f) Extremely against Provincialism

The Quaid-e-Azam was extremely against provincialism. He advised the people to be aware of the provincialism and racialism.

"In unity lies strength. So long as we are united, we emerge victorious and strong. If we are not united we shall become weak"

and disgraced.”

“We are all Pakistanis. None of us is Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pathan or Bengali. Everyone of us should think, feel and act as a Pakistani and we should feel proud of being Pakistani alone.”

(g) Islam as a Binding Force

“We should base our democracy on the principles and concepts of Islam.”
(Feb 1942)

“Pakistan does not mean freedom and independence only, but the Islamic ideology as well which has to be preserved.”
(June 1945)

Conclusion

Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam were both great advocates of Separate homeland for Pakistan. They have presented their ideology in different occasions, poems, poet and through practical approaches. They firmly present their ideology first in philosophical thoughts by Allama Iqbal. Then, gave a practical shape by Quaid. Both have struggled for a separate homeland.

for Muslims of the sub-continent.

Question # 6

INTRODUCTION

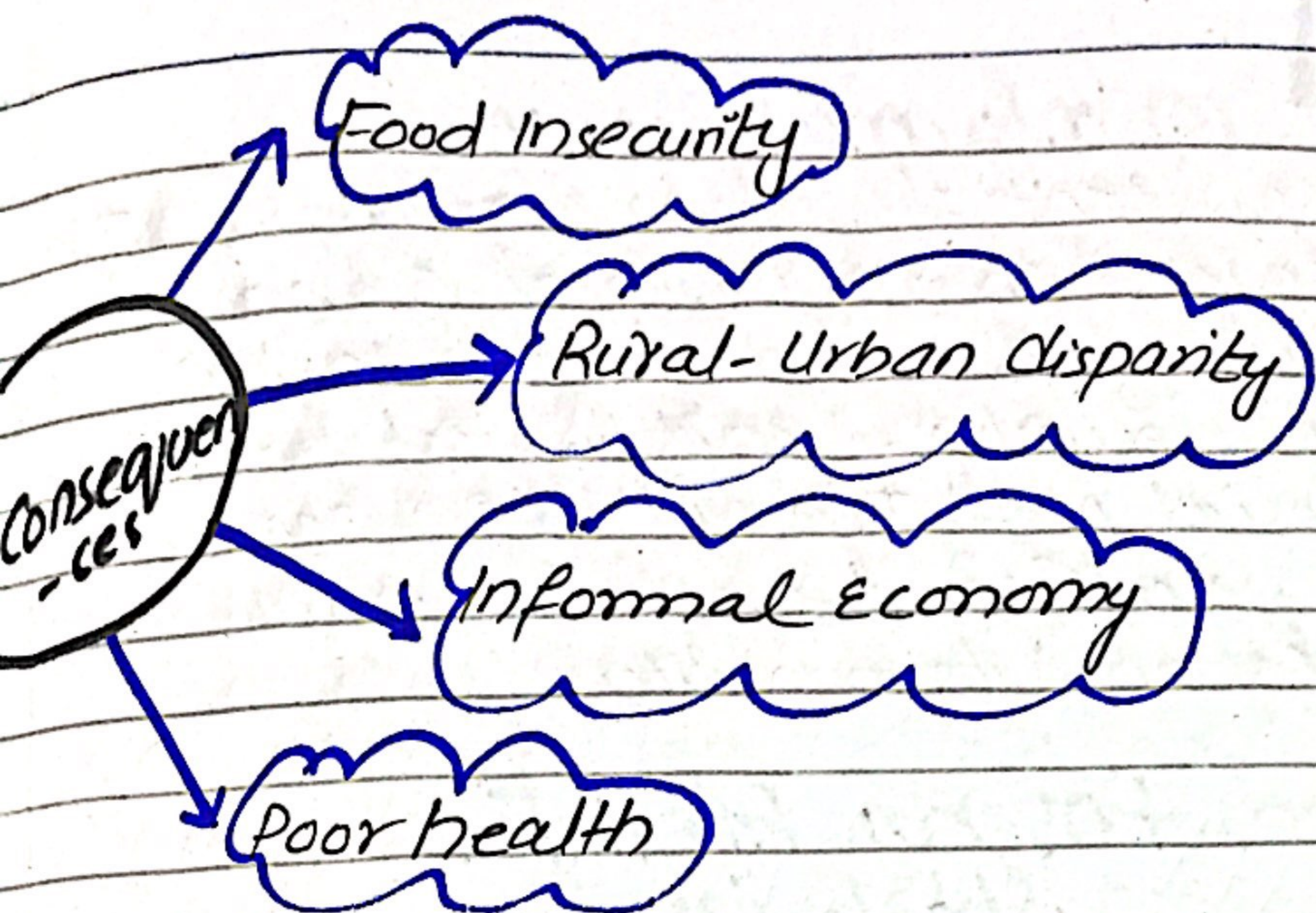
Pakistan faces significant social problems related to poverty and education. These issues are intertwined. As poverty hinders to access quality education, while lack of education results in the poverty. Therefore, to deal with social issues of poverty and education, strategic approaches should be followed to alleviate poverty and promote education.

(1) Social Problems

(a) Poverty

Poverty is a social problem that encompasses of various factors. According to the Global Hunger index, Pakistan is ranked 99th / 121 nations. The high ratio of poverty has lined the Pakistan most worst in terms of food insecurity, and food hunger.

(i) Consequences of Poverty



(a) Food Insecurity

Pakistan among those nations who are deliberately worst in terms of their poverty eradication. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that 828 million people, or 10% of the world's population go to bed hungry each night. Among them Pakistan is the most affected where 1 out of 10 children are deprived of food.

(b) Rural-Urban Disparity

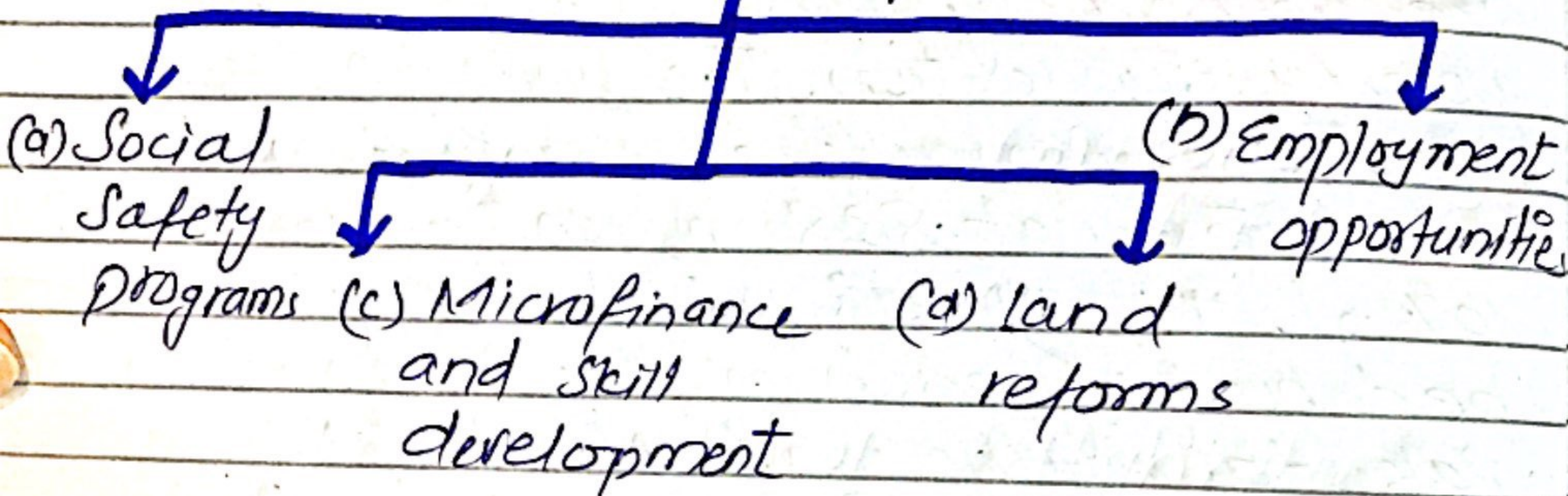
Poverty rates are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Lack of infrastructure, limited employment opportunities, and inadequate access to services contribute to persistent rural poverty.

(c) Informal Economy

A substantial portion of the population is engaged in the informal economy. characterized by low wages, lack of job security, and limited access to social protection. All these hampered the poverty and socio-economic issues and its mobility.

Poverty Alleviation Strategies

There are following decisive approaches which will help in poverty alleviation.



(i) Social Safety programs

Pakistan should implement and promote the social safety programs. Such as, providing subsidies, cash transfer programs in order to provide immediate support to impoverished families

(b) Employment Opportunities

Pakistan should invest in the economic and employment growth sectors. They should create employment opportunities in key sectors, infrastructure development and entrepreneurship support programs. This will help people's living standard and also help lift people out of poverty.

(c) Microfinance and Skill Development

To facilitate and access to microfinance services and skill development programs helps to empower individual. Therefore, it will result in employment which ultimately lead to poverty eradication.

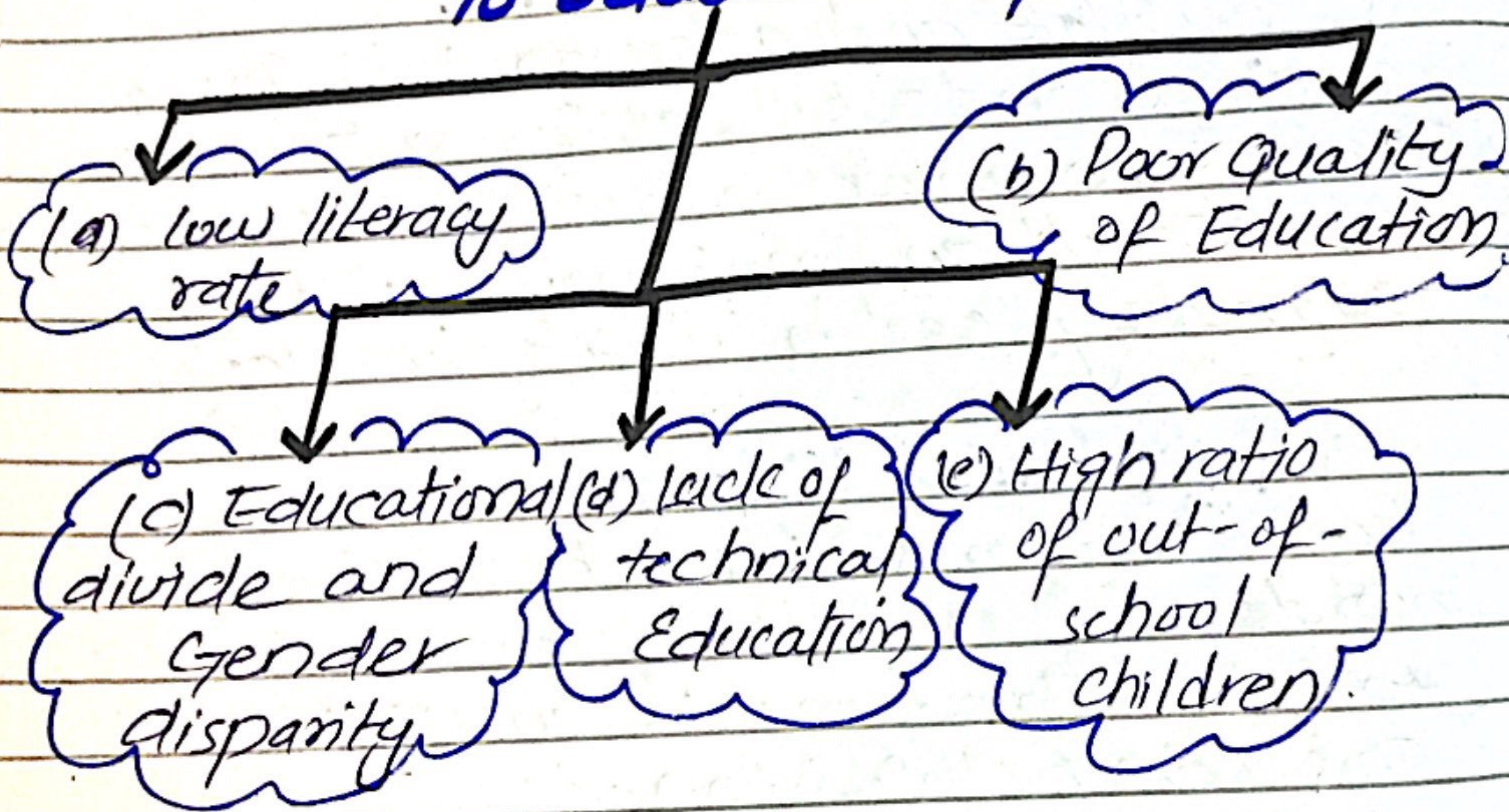
(d) Land reforms

Land reforms must be ensure in order to provide equal resources to all without any discrimination. This can help to reduce rural poverty and improving agricultural productivity.

(b) Education

Education is another social problem which results in many other disregularities. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2022-2023, literacy rate in Pakistan of FY 2022 reaches 62.3% out of 100%. This literacy rate is very much lower in the world and among the South Asian countries.

Factors Which contribute to Educational problem



(i) Educational Reform Strategies

The following strategies will help to promote equal and right education to all.

- (a) Universal Education Access
- (b) Ensuring Quality Education
- (c) Address Gender disparities
- (d) Education Budget Allocation
- (e) Public-Private Partnerships
- (f) Education Governance and Accountability.
- (g) Adult Literacy Programs
- (i) Technology Integration.

The above mentioned educational reform strategies will help in promotion of quality education to all. Moreover, by implementing such approaches the educational sector will be flourished and it will further inhibits to cause other social issues.

Conclusion

Poverty and Education both are social problems and responsible factors for country's development. They both are interrelated with each other. To promote only education is not only needed requirement but promoting it with along poverty eradication left enormous success.