

INTRODUCTION:-

An ideology is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual. Very often, it refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture.

intro is a bit short.

Ideology Of Pakistan In The Light Of Speeches and Statement Of ALLAMA IQBAL

Allama Iqbal was a great poet, thinker, philosopher, and politician. He is known as Muffakin-e-Pakistan (the thinker of Pakistan), Shair-e-Mashriq (Poet of the East) and Hakeem-ul-Ummat (The Sage of the Ummat).

In 1915, Allama Iqbal wrote his book Ashra-e-Khuda, in which he coined the ideology of Pakistan. In fact, it is through this ideology that Iqbal's nationalistic spirit can be understood. He was highly critical of the Western societal norms and the Muslim decadence which he believed were making Muslims weak both physically and spiritually.

Iqbal did not believe that reforming one's own society would solve all problems, there was a need to make look beyond the boundaries of India. The ideology of Pakistan was based on four tenets i.e. EK Omkar

(One God), "Ek Millat" (One Nation), "Ek Raaj" (One King) and "Ehsan" (Chivalry)

Two Nation Theory:-

Allama Iqbal was also a strong believer of Hindu-Muslim unity but Congress extremist forces him to change his attitude. In 1930, Iqbal clearly discuss Two Nation theory as;

Islam: as code of conduct and way of life. Muslim are separate nation and demand of separate states.

speech/statement? mention it.

Allahabad Address:-

He said, "I would like to see Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into single state. Self-government within the British Empire or without British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims at least of North-West India."

His concept of "Khudi" and philosophy of believe in faith and institutions led him to the concept of Nation as moral consciousness which declared his genius in his famous Allahabad Address.

add more points in this part. around 6-7. you have only discussed two.

Ideology of Pakistan in the
Light of Speeches, Addresses
By Quaid-e-Azam.

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Quaid-e-Azam gave practical shape to the ideology given by Allama Iqbal. After joining Muslim League in 1913, he continued with his efforts to bring about Hindu Muslim Unity but he was greatly disappointed to see the prejudicial attitude of the Congress and Hindus towards the Muslims. Following are the some extracts from the speeches and statements that he delivered from time to time for explaining the ideology of Pakistan.

Address At Second Round Table Conference In 1931 :-

He said; "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 don't win their (Muslims) co-operations, any constitution you enforce shall not last for even 24 hours."

Two Nation Theory :-

Quaid-e-Azam was a firm advocate of two nation theory, which became the ideological basis of Pakistan. He said; "The Muslims are a nation by every right to establish their separate home land."

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In his presidential address at the annual session of Muslim League at Lahore, he said:

"India is not a nation, nor a country, it is a Sub-Continent of nationalities. Hindus and Muslims being the two major nations. The Hindus and Muslims belong to different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor inter-dine and they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects of life and of are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Muslims derive their inspirations from different sources of history."

short and incomplete ans. a 20 marks qs should have 15-20 arguments/subheadings.

Conclusion:-

Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam were unanimous about Pakistan Ideology. Islam is the Ideology of Pakistan. Iqbal's vision of Islam inspired Quaid. Quaid's sincerity to Islam and Muslims realized the dream of Iqbal for independent state, Pakistan. Hence, the dream of a Philosopher (Iqbal), the interpretation of a statesman (Quaid-e-Azam) and the blood of a nation, added one more colour to the multi-coloured map.

6/20

POVERTY:-

A situation in which a person or household lacks the resources necessary to be able to consume a certain minimum basket of goods.

According to Homer

"This is misery! The last, the worst that man can feel."

According to Asian Development Bank Report, poverty is spreading in Pakistan due to the rising population. Pakistan's internal situation, agricultural backwardness, unequal income distribution, defiance expenditure, and increase in utility charges and rise in unproductive activities.

first discuss the causes and implications of poverty.

STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH POVERTY

Poverty will never end unless there are real solutions to end it. Solutions based on economic justice and political changes.

do not use one word headings. they should be elaborate and self explanatory

Equality

The full equality between men and women in public as well as private areas of life, a worldwide wage of \$20 per day

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and the end of child labor under the age of 16 with the creation of subsidy for scholarship

ii) Provision of Local Economy Development:-

It will not only benefits local communities but also helps national economic development.

iii) Construct Community Capability And Institutions.

It will change the behaviour and feelings of citizens to be part of local development. Their active participation will definitely helps their communities to escape the poverty trap.

iv) Social security of workers in rural areas:

It will not only reduce the dependability of old people on their children but also helps to reduce poverty by providing enough funds to old people to look after themselves.

first discuss the causes and implications of poor education setup.

STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH EDUCATION PROBLEMS.

Education lays, the foundation for political, social and economic development of any country. A viable education system enables the nation to achieve its national goals.

following are the some of the strategies which fruitfully help in dealing the situations.

i) Use of IT :- (Introduction of IT system),
Introduction of information technology, computers will not only boost our education system, but also play a key role in reduction of poverty. Its students will be able and learn online business, freelancing which is the demand of current world.

ii) New Skills must be exposed to teachers:-
Teacher must be trained and exposed to new skills so they know how to handle and use information technology effectively.

iii) Clear Indication of Budget Allocation.
If we can't spend money on education, then our think tanks must try to find ways to produce funds for education sector. If we train the people with most demanded skills, then we can expect productivity in our country. add examples/references.

iv) Research based education is a real asset.

v) Native language issue in education performance

CONCLUSION:-

Education develops people in all domains of life such as social, moral, spiritual, political and economic. It is a dynamic force which enables every nation to achieve its overall national goals. Improvement in Education system will not only give progress in every field and but also eradicate poverty.

In recent years, the emergent regional dynamics of South Asia have made it more significant at the international level. This is primarily because of the complexity of the territorial conflicts between India and Pakistan which possess threats to international security in general and regional security in particular.

Challenges To Pakistan's Internal Security

- 1) Religious / Sectarianism.
- 2) Ethnic
- 3) Refugees
- 4) Terrorism
- 5) Poverty
- 6) Water distribution
- 7) Crime

External Security Threats To Pakistan

Pakistan is facing external threats to its independence and territorial integrity right from its birth.

Some of them are as under.

- 1) Sandwiched between India and Afghanistan.
- 2) Threat from India.
- 3) Security threats from Afghanistan.