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Question NO 1

Ideology of Pakistan is essentially the confluence of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia and Islam as code of life. Explain.

Ideology of Pakistan: Confluence of Muslim Nationalism and Islam as code of life.

The Indus Valley consisted of many communities in which Muslim and Hindus formed the majority. The Pakistan ideology erected on the belief that the Muslims and Hindu are a separate nation. Muslims culture, religion sought Pakistan as an ideology of nationalism. On the basis of this ideology the main foundation was religious liberties. The slogan emerged as "Pakistan ka matlab kya, La illaha illallah." Different scholars, like Allama Iqbal, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Quaid-e-Azam rendered their efforts in this cause.

Two-Nation Theory: Cause of Separate homeland.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan despite his efforts for Muslims loyalty to British Government, ultimately pioneered the term Two-Nation theory for

Hindu and Muslim communities. Since both the communities had their own way of living. They did not inter marry and their cultural practices were opposite. Hindus wanted to tarnish the image of Muslims. The spread of Islam in subcontinent attracted antagonistic attitude of Hindus towards them. The Urdu-Hindi Controversy in 1867 compelled Sir Syed Ahmed Khan that the two nations cannot live together. In Benaras 1868, he told the Governor, Shakespeare, that I now believe that the Hindu and Muslim nations cannot live together. *

Islam as a code of life:

Pakistan is obtained on the basis that Islam principle shall be followed in separate land. In the words of Quaid,

Pakistan was created the day the first Indian National embraced Islam.

Also he said that we donot demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we wanted a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic

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Ideologies.

1) Enforcement of the Sovereignty of the Allah Almighty.

In Islam sovereign is Allah, so in the cause of Pakistan constitution. A state where Islamic principles are followed according to tenet of Quran and Sunnah.

2) Establishment of Islamic Democracy

Pakistan was formed on the ideology of Islamic principles. In Islamic democratic system, Khalifa (Naib of Allah on earth) follow the principles of Quran and Sunnah in the administration of state affairs. The Khalifa has dual accountability, first to the people and second to Allah.

Quaid-e-Azam said,

Let us the foundation of our democratic system on Islamic ideals and principles

3) Protection of Muslim Culture and Civilization.

The Muslims were a separate nation due to distinct cultural values and patterns. Muslims were not allowed to perform their

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religious duties in united India. The Hindus ultimately wanted the to merge into Hindu society. Hindi-Urdu Controversy, Shuddi and Shangkham movements are glaring examples of Hindu mentality. These attempts were aimed at complete elimination of Muslim nation. Quaid-e-Azam said,

Pakistan has come into existence to stay for ever.

4) Balanced Economic System:

Pakistan aimed at establishing an economic system based on the concept of Zakat and Ushur. This allows to circulate money and forbids the accumulation of wealth in few hands. It imposes Jizya on non-muslims communities. It provide equality for all, no man is superior. In united India, Muslims were given only low level jobs in services of Pakistan which is not the case in "Islamic" system.

Islam teaches equality, justice and fairplay to everyone.

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Muslim Nationalism as a confluence of Pakistan Ideology

1) Atrocities of Indian National Congress and Muslim political sphere.

Indian National Congress founded in 1885, initially guaranteed the safeguard to Muslim interest but later on it was purely a Hindu body. Muslims were given less representation in political landscape. Muslims needed their own political platform and formed All India Muslim League in 1906 through which they gained separate electorate. Congress express great distress over this. Also the Hindus and Congress compelled the government to annul the partition of Bengal in 1911. These examples made them believe that Muslims cannot live with Hindus.

2) Cultural and Social Differences

Their outlook to the way of life differed in every aspect of life. The Hindus considered cow sacred and worshipped it while Muslims slaughters it for sacrificial purposes. Hindus burnt their dead bodies while Muslims buried

them. Muslims were considered "Maleecha" (impure) and anything touched by them was considered polluted and washed with the sacred water of Ganga. Muslims were not allowed to enter their kitchen. If the Hindus and Muslim families have lived in the same neighborhood for years they could be easily distinguished from their way of living.

3) Educational difference between Hindus and Muslims.

When the Britishers came, they scrapped the Urdu language which was in practice for 300 years. They made English as official language. Some orthodox Ulema considered it wrong to interact with Britishers and acquire modern education. On the other hand, Hindus readily adopted English language and acquired modern knowledge. Due to which Muslims were oppressed by connivance of Hindus Muslims were thrown out of services of government. Therefore, Muslims demanded a land where they could enjoy equal rights.

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Conclusion:

Pakistan ideology is based on the tenets of Islam. Hindus wanted to subjugate Muslims but Muslims are a separate nation with distinct cultural values. Sir Syed was the first pioneer of Two-Nation theory which was ultimately the basic for Pakistan Movement.