

Test 1 - Pak Affairs.

QUESTION 1. -

Introduction:

Ideology of Pakistan is based on the muslim ideology of pre-partitioned India. The muslim ideology that was the reason of the partition of the sub-continent. Ideology of Pakistan took many years to formulate and to realize in the form of Pakistan. There were many reasons that led to the creation of ideology of Muslims and the ideology of Pakistan. But there were two main basis of the muslim ideology and the ideology of Pakistan which are as follows

give the main heading first and relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

- * Muslim Nationalism
- * Islam, as a code of life

These two proved to be the found building blocks of the

Ideology of Pakistan.

Muslim Nationalism in South Asia

The creation of Pakistan was based on ideological grounds and not on territorial basis. Its ideological basis were the separation of Muslims from Hindus as two separate nations. The two-nation theory came into being on the basis that Muslims were very different in their religion, culture, norms and traditions from those of Hindus. Thus a separate nation.

Beginning of Muslim Nationalism

The Muslim Nationalism rose in the subcontinent when the Hindu-Urdu controversy began in 1867. Sir Syed Ahmad realized that Muslims and Hindus could never

live together as one coherent nation due to their inherent reasons. Thus he first gave the idea of two nation theory and promoted Muslim Nationalism.

Allama Iqbal's Monumental Address at Allahabad

Allama Iqbal gave his monumental speech at Allahabad in 1930 that paved the way for the creation of Pakistan.

The basis was Muslim Nationalism.

Allama Iqbal said

"Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations based on their religion, customs, traditions, norms.

They belong to different regions, practice different traditions, hold different historical backgrounds.

would like to see the muslim majority areas of Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh, Balochistan as a separate muslim state"

This was the ideology of Pakistan that was based on the muslim Nationalism of South Asia.

Quaid-e-Azam's Address in 1940:

Quaid-e-Azam's historical address at Minar-e-Pakistan was the complete ideology of Pakistan. Quaid ~~said~~ demanded a separate state based on muslim Nationalism and where muslims can practice their religion freely. So muslim Nationalism and Islamic way of life were the reasons behind the demand of a separate state.

Islam, a complete code of life:

Muslims wanted to live their lives freely according to the principles of Islam. As Muslims were not allowed to practice their religious rights and rituals freely in the ~~pre~~ Sub-continent. This created feelings of hatred towards fellow Hindus. Muslims were not allowed to sacrifice cows (on their) and were not allowed to pray freely. All of these frustrations led to the ~~them~~ theory of two-nation theory and ultimately the ideology of Pakistan.

Islam the basis of Demand of Pakistan:

Islam was the basis of the demand of Pakistan and

ultimately the creation of Pakistan. Pakistan was built on the (rules) + principals of Islam and was created as an Islamic state with the ultimate authority and sovereignty belonging to Allah.

Conclusion:

The ideology of Pakistan was essentially sketched based on the spirits of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia and the essence of Islam as a complete code of life. The Muslims of the Sub-continent created their ideology of independence to live their lives as a separate nation from Hindus in a free state, where the Islamic laws and rules and Islamic way of life prevailed.

QUESTION 2.

Khilafat Movement:-

Khilafat movement began in 1918 after the world war II. The Ottoman Empire in Turkey sided with Germany in world war I. But got defeated by the Allied forces. The British and the allied forces decided to split the Ottoman Empire among all the winning forces.

Khilafat Conference:

The Khilafat Conference took place in 1918 by the Muslims of India for the protection of the Ottoman Empire. The Britishers had broken their promises of not hurting the Khilafat but acted otherwise.

Khilafat Committee:-

Khilafat Committee was made and headed by Maulana Shaukat Ali to form a way that can stop the breakdown of the Ottoman Empire.

Khilafat Deputations:

The Khilafat deputations started movements across India to raise awareness and among Muslims. Many protests took place but were all in vain.

A delegation was sent to Europe too and many protests were held against this but all proved in vain.

The viceroy of India at that time agreed to forward their demands but didn't result in anything.

Treaty of Sèvres 1920:

The treaty of Sèvres was signed to abolish the Ottoman Empire and split the old Turkey into various states.

Non-Cooperation Movement: 1920

After the treaty of Sèvres, non-cooperation movement was started by Muslims of India under the leadership of Ali brothers. It was a civil disobedience movement targeted towards the British government.

Boycott of British Goods and Jobs:

Muslims boycotted all the British goods, services, institutions, jobs, schools, courts as a part of the civil disobedience movement against

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Hijrat Movement.

This movement was further enhanced by the hijrat movement that led to the migration of almost 5-15 lakhs Muslims from India towards Afghanistan.

There were alot of mortalities in the ways and Afghanistan refused to accept Muslims of sub-continent after the initial 20-30 thousands. Thus Muslims were left homeless and stateless at that period in time.

Demolition of Khilafat

The Ottoman Empire finally disbanded in 1923 as Kemal Ataturk announced the demolition of the Khilafat and set the foundation of New Turkey.

Reasons of Failure of the movement:

The Khilafat movement failed due to following reasons:

- Lack of discipline in the movement
- * Lack of direction of the movement
- * The civil disobedience negatively impacted the Muslims
- * The Hijat movement proved detrimental to the Muslim community in India
- * The boycott of products especially education further deteriorated the conditions
- * Congress separated themselves from the movement and led to the demise of the movement

discuss these by giving subheadings and end with conclusion.