

Q.No. 3

Answer:

Introduction:

The ideological foundation of Pakistan as envisioned by its founders, primarily revolved around the idea of establishing a separate nation for Muslims of the Indian sub-continent led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The driving force behind the creation of Pakistan in which Muslims would be provided with every opportunity to preserve their separate cultural, political, social identity. The Two-Nation Theory a key ideological pillar asserted that Hindus and Muslims were two nations with separate religious, social and historical backgrounds.

In 1947 Pakistan emerged as an independent state. The manifestation

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of these ideologies in the political and social fabric of Pakistan was evident in the creation of an Islamic Republic, where Islam was declared as the state religion.

However in the past decades witnessed challenges in handling diverse ethnic languages identities within the nation.

How ideological Foundations play Role?

Two Nation Theory:

The foundational belief that Hindus and Muslims were two different nations. They had their separate religions. They did not live together. Their different cultures, traditions and religions justifying the creation of Pakistan as a separate state for Muslims.

Pakistan founders aimed to establish an Islamic

state where the Muslims performed their religious duties freely. They made their laws according to the principles of Islam would guide legislation and governance providing a unique identity to the nation.

Social Justice and Equality:

The ideology emphasized social justice and equality rejecting caste-based discrimination and promoting a society where all citizens would have equal opportunities in every field of life.

Economic system based on Islamic Principles:

The founders envisioned an economic system according to defined principles by Islam. State would work for the welfare of peoples, equally distribution of wealth and discouraging exploitation.

Democratic Principles:

Founders proposed Democratic ~~over~~political system for the country whose the will of people would be reflected through elected representatives. Their elected people known problems and tried to solve it.

Protection of Minorities:

The founders emphasized the protection of religious minorities ensuring their right and freedom within the framework of Islamic state. Because Islam gave equal rights to all people within state.

Foreign Policy based on Islamic Solidarity:

Pakistan foreign policy was decided to be guided by Islamic Solidarity. Because tried to make strong ties with other muslim

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majority nations and promoting
unity front on global issues.

Manifestation in Political and Social Fabric:

Constitutional Framework:

Objectives

Resolution adopted in 1949 Laid the
foundation for an Islamic constitution.

The constitution declared Pakistan as
an Islamic state, where every religion
belonged people had freedom.

Emphasis on Islamic education:

Islamic

education emphasizes moral and
ethical values aiming to a sense
of responsibility. Government initiatives
and policies have encouraged the
establishment and funding of
religious schools to promote Islamic
teachings.

Promoting urdu as national

Language:

Urdu was chosen as the national language, because Urdu was considered as a language that could unite the diverse linguistic and ethnic groups within Pakistan. It could minimize linguistic divisions within state.

Social welfare programs:

Social welfare programs based on Islamic principles to address economic disparities. Islamic state promoting to help out poor people in fulfillment of basic necessities.

Challenges with secularism:

Struggle to balance Islamic principles with the demands for a modern, democratic state. The challenge remains in maintaining a balance between Islamic values and the principles of democracy.

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Conclusion:

In conclusion the ideological vision evolved around the creation of separate homeland for the Muslims of in South Asia, where their rights protected by Muslim Government.

The Two-Nation Theory played a very important role in shaping these ideological foundations. Socially efforts were made to promote Islamic values and traditions.

Q: No. 2

Answer:

Introduction:

In united India Religious Reformers played important role in molded Muslim identity. Notable figures like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan a founder of Aligarh movement played a vital role. The movement emphasizing modern education and socio-economic uplift aimed to empower Muslims. In the 20th century the Aligarh movement impact on political ideals was profound generate a sense of unity and political consciousness among Muslims.

It should be evaluated alongside other movements like the Khalifat movement and the All India Muslim League which also contributed to

shaping muslim identity and influencing political routes in British India.

How Religious reformers shaped muslim identity?

Six syed Educational reforms:

Six syed Ahmed Khan emphasis on modern education, because muslims were not well educated to perform role in politics and other fields.

Aligarh movement led by six syed aimed to bridge the educational gap and empower muslims through modern science and literature.

Religious Reforms by Shah Waliullah:

Shah waliullah observed that prevailing muslim degeneration was due to fact that muslims had drifted away from Islam. He tried to discard path of

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extremism and introduced a balance between four school of thoughts by application of moderation school of thought so that muslims could enhance their prestige and revive their glorious past.

Formation of All India Muslim League (AIML):

The main objective behind All India Muslim League was to emerge as a political platform to safeguard muslim rights, reflecting the desire for a separate political identity.

Political Thoughts of Allama Iqbal:

Iqbal vision forced the need for a separate muslim state, influencing the later creation of Pakistan. According to him every nation needed separate country where could live according to religious, cultural environment.

Aligarh movement role in forming The political ideals of Muslims:

Educational Empowerment:

Aligarh movement focus on education as a tool for political empowerment. By promoting modern education, and provide necessary knowledge for active political participation.

Legal and political participation:

Aligarh movement focused on legal and political participation. The movement advocated for increased political representation for Muslims contributing to the shaping of political ideals in 20th century.

Cultural Renaissance:

Aligarh movement contribution to the cultural revival of Muslims. By encouraging a modern

and scientific outlook, The movement aimed to revive and strengthen the cultural identity of Muslims.

Comparison to other contemporary movement with Aligarh movement:

Educational emphasis compared to Khilafat Movement:

The Aligarh movement primarily focused on educational reforms aiming to uplift Muslims through modern education. In contrast, the Khilafat movement was more concerned with pan-Islamic issues and the restoration of the Ottoman Caliphate.

Political focus compared to Deoband movement:

While the Deoband movement concentrated on preserving traditional Islamic practices and providing religious education, the Aligarh movement had a stronger

Political orientation.

Leadership influence Compared To All India Khilafat Committee:

The Aligarh movement under the leadership of figures like Sir Syed and later Allama Iqbal had a influence on political thought. In contrast the All India Khilafat committee was more of a mass movement driven by Ali Brothers emphasizing different political goals related to the Khilafat cause.

Conclusion:

In conclusion the Aligarh movement and Muslims reforms played a important role in shaping the political ideals of Muslims in the 20th century emphasizing education modernity and a distinct Muslim identity. Its impact however should be viewed in comparison with other movements that collectively shaped the diverse spectrum of Muslim political thought in united India.