

# IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

## LONG QUESTIONS

**Q.1 Define and explain the Ideology of Pakistan?**

**Ans: Ideology:**

It is the set of ideas, especially one on which political, social, cultural and economical basis of the life of a group of people of particular place are established.

**Sources of Ideology:**

Ideology can not be created in a day but it is the process of growth and evolution. Ideology of a nation has a direct relation with history, customs traditions, culture and aspirations of a nation. Every nation has some ideology. Similarly Pakistani nation also has an ideology that is known as Pakistan.

**Importance of Ideology:**

It promotes unity. It creates patriotism and nationalism and acts as motivation force to individuals and provides a goal to nation.

**Definition of Pakistan Ideology:**

It is the historical consciousness of Muslims of subcontinent that they are a separate nation from Hindus in every field of life. That's why they are rightful to attain a separate homeland for the nourishment their political, social, culture and economical aspects of life.

**Evolution of Pakistan Ideology:**

**Arrival of Muslims** soon after the emergence of Islam, Muslims entered south Asia in the form of traders but after some time situation called the Muslim in the form of political force. Arabs came in the early ears of 8<sup>th</sup> century and controlled the area for about 300 years.

**Wars of Afghanis:**

The second phase of Muslim history and living pattenen started by the wars of Mehmood Gazanvis and Ghories which continued about 200 years. In this era many Muslim scholar and Soofia entered in this area and settled down here. There good behave and righteous life showed the right path and a lot of Hindus embraced Islam. Hence the canvas of Muslim nation hood became wider and wider day by day.

**Muslim Monarchs:**

In the start of 13<sup>th</sup> century Qutab-u-din Aibek laid down the foundation of Muslim rule in India. Soon after the boundries of Muslim state spreaded out. In this era Muslim culture established its roots in India and Islamic way of life became strengthened.

**Mughals:**

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Mughals became the ruler of India and they tremendously ruled India for about 200 years. After 17<sup>th</sup> century political and moral decline started and in 150 years the British East India Company occupied upon the whole India. In 1857 war of Independence was fought against British Rulers which was failed due to different factors. British crushed the Muslims in all sphere's of life. The Muslim were near to be vanished when Sir Syed Ahmed Khan step forwarded for Muslim cause.



## Chapter-1

**Renaissens of Muslims:**

In the mid of 19<sup>th</sup> century when Muslims were in a pitiable condition. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the 1<sup>st</sup> man who tried to impress upon the British rulers that the impress western system of democracy pure and simple was not suitable for a country like India. Where difference in population of the two major communities was extremely sharp (four Hindus against one Muslim). Sir Syed forbade Muslims from becoming an un-identifiable part of wider Indian nationhood. He insisted that the Muslims should established themselves as a distinctly identifiable national unit, working in harmony with other identical groups and making a part of a larger community of Indian nations. The idea of separate Muslim nationhood in India, as it shared up in the years, owes much to the guidance of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

**Comments:**

The above mentioned details prove that the creation of Pakistan was not an accident or incident nor any conspiracy of British. But it was long term evolution of making ideology of Pakistan which formed up the Pakistan.

**Q.2 Explain Pakistan Ideology in the Islamic perspective?**

**Ans: Ideology:** It is the set of ideas, especially one on which political, social, cultural and economical basis of the life of a group of people of particular place are established.

**Ideology of Pakistan:**

It is the historical consciousness of Muslims of sub-continent that they are a separate nation from Hindus in every field of life that's why they were rightful to attain a separate home land for the nourishment of their political, social cultural and economical aspects of life.

**Ideology of Pakistan in Islamic perspective:**

As Pakistan was achieved in the name of Islam and Pakistan ideology is regarded as same to Islamic Ideology. The major principles of Islamic Ideology can be considered the contents of Pakistan Ideology.

- 1. The Two Nation Theory:** Muslims believe that the people of the world are divided into two major communities or *millats* on the basis of faith. Followers of Islamic creed are a separate and distinct nation from the rest of the mankind. From the Muslims point of view all non-believers of the world are a single *millat* (or nation). Indian Muslims were no exception to this rule, they did not form a part of the wider Indian nationhood, as some people had mistaken. They had a separate national identity which they wanted to preserve, maintain and express by exercising their right of self-determination.
- 2. Sovereignty of Allah:** Islam' literally means two thing total surrender before Allah Almighty' and entering into peace' A Muslim believes that Allah's authority encompasses his or her entire life and it permeates in all its spheres. Islam is the final and the most perfect manifestation of Allah's will. The community of the faithful is duty bound to order its life on the divine injunctions. The State of Pakistan was, therefore, established with an objective to devise a system based upon total subservience of Allah's commands.



3. **Justice (Adl):** Justice is one of the most fundamental principles of the Islamic society and state. The Holy Qur'an says:  
 "And let not hatred of any people seduce you that ye deal not justly. Deal justly, that is necessary to your duty." (5:8)  
 It is the duty of the Islamic state to administer justice in all spheres of human life, may it be moral, social, political or economic.  
 "Those who, if We given them power in the land, establish worship and pay the poor-due and enjoin kindness and forbid iniquity. And Allah's is the sequel of events." (22:41)
4. **Equality and Fraternity:** All human beings are equal by birth. Qur'an says:  
 "O mankind lo! We have created you male and female and have made you communities and clans that you may know one another." (49:13)  
 No human being is superior to another on the basis of colour and race- the only thing which distinguishes a person from others in God-fearing and purity of soul.  
 "Lo! The noblest of you in the sight of Allah is the best of conduct." (49:13)
5. **Equal Rights for Non-Muslim Citizens:** Non-Muslim citizens of an Islamic state have an equal social status with the Muslim citizens. Their civil rights are guaranteed. They are allowed to preserve their culture, language, personal law. Places of worship and religious institutions. Nobody can be forced to pay taxes or donations for the promotion or propagation of a religion he or she does not himself or herself follow or believe in.
6. **Democracy:** By democracy we simply mean a government run with the consent of the common man. Islam wants to establish a state based upon the highest standards of morality and human well being. But these high ideals, of course, are not to be achieved through coercive measures. Prophet's (SAWW) way was persuasion not coercion. Islamic conduct of state is based upon the principle of *Shura* (consultation). Allah has enjoined upon the head of a Muslim state of consult with the common body of citizens:  
 "And consult with them upon the conduct of affairs." (3:159)

### Comments:

Above mentioned points show the principles and rules whose implementation and performance is needed in the Pakistan. By application of those principles we can make Pakistan a welfare state according to the thoughts of Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam

### Q.3 Explain Pakistan Ideology in the light of the statement of the Quaid-e-Azam (RA)?

Ans: **Ideology:**

It is the set of ideas, especially one on which political, social, cultural and economical basis of the life of a group of people of particular place are established.

### Ideology of Pakistan:

It is the historical consciousness of Muslims of sub-continent that they are a separate nation from Hindus in every field of life that's why they were rightful to attain a separate home land for the nourishment of their political, social cultural and economical aspects of life. As Pakistan was achieved in the name of Islam and Pakistan ideology is regarded as same to Islamic Ideology. The major principles of Islamic Ideology can be considered the contents of Pakistan Ideology.



**Introduction of Quaid-e-Azam:**

Quaid-e-Azam M. Ali Jinnah was a great leader and staunch supporter of the two nation theory. Although he started his political carrier in 1906 by joining congress. He thought that the unity of two big Nations i-e Hindus and Muslims can freed India from British occupation, he joined AIML in 1913 for this purpose and concluded Lukhnow p act in 1916. But soon after he viewed that Hindus were trying to monopolize Indian politics and they wanted to make the Muslims slaves of themselves. He resigned congress in 1920 then fought for Muslim rights which were resulted in obtaining Pakistan. How he explained the ideology of Pakistan is given below in some points of his speeches.

1. **Muslims are a Nation:** The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said:  
 "We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation. We are a nation of a hundred millions and what is more, we are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of values and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, customs and calendar, history and tradition, and aptitude and ambitions. In short, we have our own outlook on life and of life." (1944)
2. **Basis of National Unity:** The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) observed:  
 "Islam has taught us this, and I think you will agree with me, for whatever you may be and wherever you are, you are a Muslim. You belong to a nation now. You have carved out a territory, vast territory, it is all yours; it does not belong to a Punjabi or a Sindhi or a Pathan or a Bengali, it is yours." (1948)
3. **Qur'an – the Ultimate Source of Guidance:** Emphasizing the significance of the Quranic Guidance in a Muslim's life the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said:  
 "We have got the greatest message in the Qur'an for our guidance and enlightenment. All that we have to do is to know ourselves and the great qualities, virtues and powers that we possess. Let us work up to that great ideal" (1943)  
 Consolidated Muslim North-West Indian state appears to be final destiny of the Muslims at least of North-West India."
4. **Fundamentals of an Islamic State:** The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said:  
 "Fundamentally in an Islamic state all authority rests with Almighty Allah. The working of an Islamic government is conducted according to the Qur'anic principles and injunctions. In an Islamic state, neither its head nor any parliament or an institution or an individual can act absolutely in any matter. Only the Qur'anic injunctions control our behaviour in the society and in the politics."
5. **Fundamentals of Islamic Law:** The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) explained the principles on which an Islamic state was to be based upon, in the following words:  
 "... The rules of Islamic democracy are indeed the rule of laws of Islamic Shari 'at."
6. **Democracy, Equality, Justice and Fair play:** Reflecting upon the future Constitution of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) observed:  
 "The constitution of Pakistan has yet to be farmed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. I do not know what the ultimate shape of the constitution is going to be, but I am sure that it will be of a democratic type embodying the essential principles of Islam. Today they are as applicable in actual life as there were 1300 years ago. Islam and its idealism have taught us democracy. It has taught us equality of man, justice and fair play to everybody. We are the inheritors of the glorious traditions and are fully alive to our responsibilities and obligations as framers of the future constitution of Pakistan."



7. **Fighting Poverty and Exploitation:** Expressing his grave concern over the plight of the common man the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said:

“... You go anywhere in the countryside. I have visited villages. There are millions of our people who hardly get one meal a day. Is this civilization? Is this the aim of Pakistan? Do you visualize that the millions have been exploited and cannot get one meal a day? If this is idea of Pakistan, I would not have it.”

**Comments:** It is clear from views of Quaid-e-Azam that he wanted to construct the Pakistan upon the basis of Islamic, democratic and welfare concepts. That is the responsibility of citizen of Pakistan to make true the dream of Quaid according to his vision.

**Q.4 Explain Pakistan Ideology in the light of the statements of Allama Iqbal (RA)?**

**Ans: Ideology:** It is the set of ideas, especially one on which political, social, cultural and economical basis of the life of a group of people of particular place are established.

### **Ideology of Pakistan:**

It is the historical consciousness of Muslims of sub-continent that they are a separate nation from Hindus in every field of life that's why they were rightful to attain a separate home land for the nourishment of their political, social cultural and economical aspects of life.

As Pakistan was achieved in the name of Islam and Pakistan ideology is regarded as same to Islamic Ideology. The major principles of Islamic Ideology can be considered the contents of Pakistan Ideology.

### **Allama Iqbal:**

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was great philosopher and influential poet of 20<sup>th</sup> century. He observed the miserable condition of Muslims and thought about their revival in this land. He creat an awakening in Muslim masses through his poetry, gave them a passion and a way of progress. He concluded the two nation theory with the idea of separate homeland in 1930 at Allah abad.

As the Pakistan ideology is based on the Islamic way of life, so it is necessary to know about his philosophy about Muslim nationhood and Islamic Ideology. Following points explain his ideas.

1. **Islam the Basis of Muslim Nationhood:** In 1908 Iqbal (RA) wrote:  
“... Islam is something more than a creed; it is also a community, a nation. The membership of Islam as a community is not determined by birth. The basis of Muslim nationality combines the real and the ideal, the concrete and the abstract.”
2. **Patriotism:** Some critics blamed Iqbal (RA) for being unpatriotic. Repudiating this objection Iqbal (RA) observed:  
“Nationalism in the sense of love of one's country and even readiness to die for its honour is a part of the Muslims' faith; it comes into conflict with Islam only when it begins to play the role of political concepts and claims to be a principle of human solidarity..... In majority countries Islam accommodates nationalism; for there Islam and nationalism are practically identical; in minority countries it is justified in seeking self-determination as a cultural unit...”
3. **Ijtihad:** Iqbal (RA) unlike scholars of the old school is a great protagonist of the concept of enlightened personal judgement (*Ijtihad*). “The only course open to us,” suggests Iqbal (RA), “is to approach modern knowledge with a respectful but independent attitude and to appreciate the teachings of Islam in the light of this knowledge, even though we may be led to differ from those who have gone before us.”



4. **Fundamentals of an Islamic Constitution:** Iqbal (RA) outlined two basic principles an Islamic constitution was to be based upon:
- (a) "The law of Allah is absolutely supreme. Authority (state authority) except an interpreter of the law has no place in the social structure of Islam. Islam has a horror of personal authority..."
- (b) "Absolute equality of all the members of the community."
5. **Human Brotherhood:** Commenting on the racial problems emerging in Asia and elsewhere Iqbal (RA) suggested that Islam was the only remedy to this vice. He said:
- "The main endeavour of Islam as a religion has been to solve this very problem and if modern Asia wishes to avoid the fate of Europe, there is no other remedy but to assimilate the ideals of Islam and to think not in terms of race but in terms of mankind."
6. **Future of Islam as the New World Order:** In a statement issued on 26<sup>th</sup> February 1933, Iqbal (RA) said:
- "After visiting different European countries and seeing the general moral chaos of the modern world, I am convinced that the great opportunity for Islam as a faith has come."
7. **Muslim Independence:** Iqbal (RA) believed that if the nations of India remain constantly at war with each other they will destroy their entire cultural heritage, economic conditions of their people will deteriorate to an unimaginable extent and they will not be able to find an honourable place in the comity of nation. Later developments testified that Iqbal's (RA) apprehensions were not unfounded. Iqbal (RA) suggested that if two major nations of India, the Muslims and the Hindus, were given the right of self-government in the areas of their majority, they will join as partners to an All Indian Federation and will develop good neighbourly and friendly relations. In his famous presidential address delivered in 1930 the Muslim League session held at Allahabad, Iqbal (RA) said:
- "India is a continent of human beings belonging to different languages and professing different religions. To base a constitution on the conception of homogenous India is to prepare her for civil war. I therefore, demand the formation of consolidated Muslim state in the best interest of Muslims of India and Islam. The formation of a consolidated Muslim North-West Indian state appears to be the final destiny of the Muslims at least of North-West India."

### Comments:

Allama Iqbal had a deep urge of the revival of Islam in the world. He thought Pakistan as the centre of spread of light of Islam. So Pakistan should be a fort of Islam.

**Q.5 Ideology demands national character. Explain.**

**Ans: Ideology of Pakistan and National character:**

It was not an easy task to achieve an independent homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent. There were many difficulties in this way. The Muslims of South Asia succeeded in overcoming these difficulties under the able leadership of Quaid-e-Azam.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah knew that after the establishment of Pakistan his mission was not over. There still lay ahead the greater and more difficult task of nation building. On 11<sup>th</sup> august, 1947, while addressing the first constituent Assembly of Pakistan, he enumerated the real problems which had to be solved by the citizens as well as by the state of Pakistan. Following are some important points and the guiding principles that were proposed by Quaid-e-Azam for the solution of the problems of new born Muslim state. The Quaid also made it clear that the citizens of Pakistan side by side with the Government should actively take part in the task of nation building. Here are some of these points and guiding principles.

- To maintain law and order in the country.
- To eliminate corruption at all levels.
- To do away with the curse of black marketing.
- To consider all matters on merits and discourage nepotism.
- To put an end to all sorts of discrimination.
- To make sacrifices for the sake of nation building.
- To keep away from violence.
- To devise a useful and advantageous system of education.
- To overcome all difficulties with the force of character.
- To work hard to achieve the cause of nation building.

**Comments:**

The points given are the line of action for the citizens of Pakistan. These are the demands of Ideology of Pakistan. By fulfilling these demands we can achieve our ideal Pakistan.



**SOLVED EXERCISE**

**Q.1 Fill in the blanks to make an appropriate statement.**

1. Historically Prophet Muhammad (SAWW) was the \_\_\_\_\_ of all Prophets.
2. In an Islamic state all the matters are decided in the light of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The East India Company conquered Delhi in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It is the duty of an Islamic state to administer justice in all spheres of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The All India Muslim League was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Allama Iqbal (RA) delivered his famous presidential address at Allahabad in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah (RA) started his political career in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) joined Muslim League in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Lukhnow Pact was concluded in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Lukhnow Pact earned the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) the title of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) resigned the membership of the Indian National Congress in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

**ANSWER KEY**

1	Last and final	5	1906	9	1916
2	Quran and Suuah	6	1930	10	The Ambassador of Hindu Muslim
3	1857	7	1906	11	1920
4	Human Life	8	1913		

**Q.2 Fill in the blanks by putting one of the three alternatives given in the bracket against each question.**

1. The All India Muslim League was founded in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1906, 1907, 1985)
2. Allama Iqbal (RA) delivered his famous presidential address at Allahabad in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1929, 1930, 1931)
3. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) joined Muslim League in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1911, 1912, 1913)
4. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) resigned the membership of the Congress in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1919, 1920, 1921)
5. The first session of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi)
6. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) started his political career in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1905, 1906, 1907)
7. The Lukhnow Pact was done in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1914, 1915, 1916)

**ANSWER KEY**

1	1906	5	Karachi
2	1930	6	1906
3	1913	7	1916
4	1920		



- Q.3** Indicate whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE; put a circle around the correct answer.
1. Islam is very close to the human nature. (True/False)
  2. When an individual decides to follow the path of Allah. He or she becomes a Muslim (or believer). (True/False)
  3. All Prophets were innocent and did never commit a sin deliberately. (True/False)
  4. Islamic principles are different for all citizens from the head of the state to the common man. (True/False)
  5. *Tauheed* and *Risalat* form the basis of the Islamic way of life. (True/False)
  6. The British came to India in the guise of worriers. (True/False)
  7. Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan (RA) opposed the introduction of western democracy in India. (True/False)
  8. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) was of the opinion that the Muslims should not indulge in politics. (True/False)
  9. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) originated of the idea of a separate Muslim nationhood in India. (True/False)
  10. According to Islamic belief, there are two nations in the world *i.e.* the Muslims and the non-Muslims. (True/False)
  11. Islam is the final and the most perfect manifestation of Allah's will. (True/False)
  12. Muslims believe that all human beings are not equal by birth. (True/False)
  13. Islam is the basis of Muslim nationhood. (True/False)
  14. Qur'an is the ultimate source of guidance. (True/False)
  15. Islam does not believe in democracy, equality, justice and fair play. (True/False)

**ANSWER KEY**

1	True	2	True	3	True
4	False	5	True	6	False
7	True	8	False	9	False
10	True	11	True	12	False
13	True	14	True	15	False

**Q.4** Put right parts together.

A	B	(Ans) C
1. The East India Company conquers Delhi	a. 1916	e
2. Muslim League founded	b. 1930	d
3. Allahabad Address	c. 1913	b
4. Lukhnow Pact	d. 1906	a
5. First Session of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan	e. 1857	f
6. Quaid-e-Azam (RA) joins Muslim League	f. 11 August 1947	c
7. Quaid-e-Azam (RA) resigns Congress	g. 1920	g



**SHORT QUESTIONS  
(FROM EXERCISE)**

**Q.5** Answer these questions. Answer to each part should not exceed three to four lines.

**(1) Define Ideology?** (2012), (2014)

**Ans** Ideology is the set of concepts especially one upon which a political, cultural, social or economic system is based. Ideology represents the collective consciousness of group of people in a particular phase of history. It provides goal to a nation.

**(2) What are the sources of Ideology?** (2011)

**Ans** Ideology is not framed in a day rather it is a process of growth and evolution. It is generated from the history, traditions, customs, psyche geography and religion. It has deep roots in the history of nation.

**(3) What are two cardinal principles of Islamic Ideology?**

**Ans** Islamic Ideology is based upon two cardinal principles which are Tauheed and Risalat. Tauheed means, Allah is one, No one is his rival he is peerless. He created the whole universe. Risalat means Allah has sent many messengers (Prophets) for guidance of mankind and the last Prophet is Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

**(4) What is the basis of Muslim Nationhood.**

**Ans** Islam is the basis of Muslim Nationhood. Muslim believes that on the basis of faith the people of world can be divided into two groups, one are believer; the followers of Islam and other are non-believers; the deniers of Islam.

**(5) Define Ijtehad?** (2012)

**Ans** Ijtehad is enlightened Personal judgment. It is a decision of a Muslim scholar in the light of Qurran & Sunnah about a particular issue that is not clearly guided

**(6) Define Sovereignty of Allah.** (2011), (2013)

**Ans** Allah is one. He has created everything. He is the Lord of universe and all power belongs to Allah almighty. In Pakistan sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty.



**Q.1 Encircle the correct option from the given multiple choices.**

**Meaning sources and significance of ideology**

- (1) Ideology is a set of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ideas                      B. Laws                      C. Orders                      D. Games
- (2) Life is like a long \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Journey                      B. Film                      C. Cloth                      D. Wall
- (3) When an individual decides to follow Allah's path he becomes a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Hindu                      B. Sikh                      C. Muslim                      D. Non-Muslim
- (4) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 1817                      B. 1718                      C. 1878                      D. 1871
- (5) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was died in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 1817                      B. 1857                      C. 1878                      D. 1898
- (6) In British India the proportion between Muslims and Hindus was one Muslim and \_\_\_\_\_ Hindus.
- A. Two                      B. Four                      C. Ten                      D. Twenty

**Pakistan Ideology in the Islamic Perspective**

- (7) According to Islamic belief whole mankind can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ groups.
- A. 2                      B. 3                      C. 4                      D. 5
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the import content of Islamic Ideology.
- A. Wealth                      B. Power                      C. Justice                      D. land
- (9) In Islam sovereignty belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. President                      B. Constitution                      C. Caliph                      D. Allah
- (10) "Lo! The noblest of you in the sight of Allah is the best of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Beauty                      B. Wealth                      C. Health                      D. Conduct
- (11) In Islam non-Muslim citizens can enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
- A. Half                      B. Two third                      C. Conditional                      D. Equal



Allama Iqbal and the Pakistan Ideology

- (12) Syed Ameer Ali was made the head of \_\_\_\_\_ branch of AIMC.  
 A. Punjab                      B. Bengal                      C. Europe                      D. London
- (13) According to Iqbal \_\_\_\_\_ is basis of Muslim nationhood.  
 A. Pakistan                      B. Hadith                      C. Islam                      D. Urdu
- (14) London branch of All India Muslim League was established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1905                      B. 1906                      C. 1907                      D. 1908
- (15) Iqbal was a great \_\_\_\_\_ of Ijtehad.  
 A. Supporter                      B. Critic                      C. Opponent                      D. None
- (16) Islam favours the patriotism to ones state when Muslim are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. In majority                      B. In minority                      C. Dominant                      D. Sub-ordinate

The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) and the Pakistan Ideology

- (17) All India Muslim League was formed at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Dehli                      B. Lahore                      C. Dhaka                      D. Karachi
- (18) According to Quaid-e-Azam the ultimate source of guidance is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Consituation                      B. Quran                      C. Hadith                      D. Traditions
- (19) With the effort of Quaid-e-Azam which Pact was concluded.  
 A. Simla Pact                      B. Lucknow Pact                      C. Sindh Pact                      D. Dehli Pact
- (20) Quaid-e-Azam accept Cabinet Mission Plan in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1942                      B. 1857                      C. 1946                      D. 1948

**ANSWER KEY**

1.	A	5.	D	9.	D	13.	C	17.	C
2.	A	6.	B	10.	D	14.	D	18.	B
3.	C	7.	A	11.	D	15.	A	19.	B
4.	A	8.	C	12.	D	16.	C	20.	C

**Answer these questions. Answer to each part should not exceed three to four lines.**

### **Meaning sources and significance of ideology**

**Q.1 What is a significance of ideology?**

**(2010)**

**Ans Significance of Ideology:**

It promotes unity. It creates patriotism and nationalism and acts as motivation force to individuals and provides a goal to nation.

**Q.2 What is meant by oneness of Allah Almighty?**

**Ans (a)** Allah alone is the Lord of all, is unique and peerless;

**(b)** He alone is the Master; all powerful and everything is under His disposal and sway;

**(c)** He alone is the Worshipped One and all worship is directed toward Him. No one else is His associate in worship in any form or shape.

**Q.3 What is meant by Prophet hood?**

**Ans** To have belief in all the Prophets of a Allah Almighty that they were all innocent and on right path and sent to show right path to mankind. Also to have belief that Holy Prophet (PBUH) is last and final of them.

**Q.4 Why Hindus welcomed the British system of democracy?**

**Ans** Since the Hindus greatly outnumbered the Muslims, the democratic system of government promised them with an opportunity of becoming the unrivalled future rulers of India, it was natural that they welcomed it.

**Q.5 Why Sir Syed Ahmed Khan forbade the Muslims to be the part of Indian nationhood?**

**Ans** Sir Sayyed (RA) forbade Muslims from becoming an un-identifiable part of a wider Indian nationhood. He insisted that the Muslims should establish themselves as a distinctly identifiable national unit, working in harmony with other identical groups and making a part of a larger community of Indian nations.

### **Pakistan Ideology in the Islamic Perspective**

**Q.6 What do you know about Two nation theory?**

**Ans** According to Muslim belief there are only two groups of people in the World one are believers and others are non-believers. On this belief Muslims of India consider themselves a different nation from Hindus in every field of life. This was named as Two Nation Theory.

**Q.7 Define Sovereignty.**

**Ans** Sovereignty means the supreme power or ultimate power in a state or particular place, where everyone and everything is answerable to that power. In Pakistan sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty.



**Q.8** What is the status of rights of Non-Muslims in an Islamic state?

**Ans** **Equal Rights for Non-Muslim Citizens:** Non-Muslim citizens of an Islamic state have an equal social status with the Muslim citizens. Their civil rights are guaranteed. They are allowed to preserve their culture, language, personal law, places of worship and religious institutions.

### Allama Iqbal and the Pakistan Ideology

**Q.9** What is the future of Islam in the Iqbal's eye?

**Ans** Iqbal was a great philosopher, During his visit of Europe he keenly observed the moral degradation and menace of it so he predicted on 26 Feb 1933.

“After visiting different European countries and seeing the general moral chaos of the modern world, I am convinced that the great opportunity for Islam as a faith has come.”

### The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) and the Pakistan Ideology

**Q.10** What title M.Ali Jinnah earned in 1916 and who gave this title to him?

**Ans** Quaid-e-Azam M.Ali Jinnah earned the title of Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity in 1916. This title was given by Mrs. Sarojni Naido, the eminent congress leader.

**Q.11** What is the fundamental of Islamic law according to Quaid-e-Azam (RA)? **(2014)**

**Ans** **Fundamentals of Islamic Law:** The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) explained the principles on which an Islamic state was to be based upon, in the following words:

“..the rules of Islamic democracy are indeed the rule of laws of Islamic Shari ‘at.”

**Q.12** What was the saying of Quaid-e-Azam about fighting against poverty?

**Ans** **Fighting Poverty and Exploitation:** Expressing his grave concern over the plight of the common man the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said:

“...you go anywhere in the countryside. I have visited villages. There are millions of our people who hardly get one meal a day. Is this civilization? Is this the aim of Pakistan? Do you visualize that the millions have been exploited and cannot get one meal a day? If this is idea of Pakistan, I would not have it.”

**Q.13** Give any three demands of national character in an ideological state.

**Ans** \* To maintain law and order.

\* To eliminate corruption.

\* To eliminate the curse of black-marketing

**Dedicated to**

**“The Teacher of the Universe”**

(Peace be upon Him)

With whose existence

*and*

by having the charity of His knowledge

the cosmos got illuminated with the light of

insight and wisdom

*and*

the journey of human enlightenment was made possible.