

Day: Friday

Date: 10 Nov, 2023

Pak - Studies

: Iqraa:

=> Ideology:-

Ideology means such an aim according to which human being plans about their future.

=> Ideology of Pakistan:-

Ideology of Pakistan is the belief of the Muslims in the perspective of the subcontinent that they were two nations. No doubt Islamic ideology is the basis Ideology of Pakistan.

=> Basic Principles of Ideology of PK:-

- 1) Beliefs
- 2) Prayer
- 3) Democratic Values
- 4) Social Justice
- 5) Brotherhood

=> Beliefs:-

Oneness of Allah, Rasalat, Fate, Angels, life after death and revealed book are five Islamic beliefs.

=> Prayer:-

Prayers include Namaz, Zakat, Fasting and Hajj. Great

Yousa

importance is also given to Jaihhad in Islam. Allah is the only one to be worshipped and prayed to.

⇒ Democratic Values:-

Islam is a democratic religious in its true spirit. The state ensure equality of all citizen irrespective their caste, language, colour and culture. The government perform welfare for all their citizen. The opinion of each citizen is respected and gives to importance.

⇒ Brotherhood:-

Islam is a religion of peace and security among Muslims. Brotherhood encourage love, generosity, affection. All Muslims are brother. One grief is grief of all the Muslims and one joy is joy of all the Muslims.

⇒ Social Justice:-

Islam is a held responsible for the betterment of poor and needy. The widows and orphan get state protection. Islam gives women equal right, protection etc.



⇒ Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi:-

The literature support that Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was not only a great scholar but also a social reformer leader. He was born in India in 15-Jun-1564. He played a vital role to establish the society based on the teaching of Quran and Sunnah. He also contributed significantly towards the protection of Muslims from unislamic values and Muslims thoughts. He was died in India in 1624.

⇒ Two Nation Theory:-

The Two Nation Theory based on the hypothesis that Muslims is differ from Hindu in terms of language, culture, social and life style, and that they must establish an independent Muslims State in which they can live freely their identities.

⇒ Farazi Movement:-

The Farazi Movement

called for social justice and expressed worry over the British influence on Muslims. It aimed to purify the Islam by eradicating all non-Muslims customs, beliefs and designating the Koran as their only source of spiritual guidance.

⇒ Impact of Islam on Hinduism:-

- 1) Culture Influence
- 2) Cast System
- 3) Tolerance
- 4) Religious Influence.

⇒ Two State based on the Ideology:-

- 1) Pakistan
- 2) Israel.

⇒ Importance:- It's provide homogeneity.

Long Question

⇒ Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in 17-Oct-1817 in Delhi. After his early education, in 1835 he join the East India company as a sub-clerk of Judge. In 1841, he passed the exam of Judiciary. In 1846 he was promoted as chief Judge. During the war of Independence

1857, where he saved the British women and children putting himself in risk. In 1876, he retired from the job and worked day and night for the Muslims.

⇒ Objective of Aligarh Movement:-

- 1) To provide confidence b/w the government and the Muslims.

To persuade the Muslims to acquire the Modern Knowledge and Learn English language.

To hold back the Muslims from the politics.

⇒ Educational Movement in Aligarh Movement:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted the Muslims nation to be educated, to keep pace with the modern advancement. He was of the opinion that the honour of the Muslims nation could be achieved only through education. Even he established education institution for the Muslim youth.

⇒ School in Moradabad:-

Sir Syed Khan established the first education institution in Moradabad in 1859. That was a Persian school.

=> School in Ghazi pur:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established Victoria English medium school in Ghazi pur in 1862.

=> Scientific Society:-

He established a unique institution "Scientific Society" in Ghazi Pur in 1863. The Headquarter of this society is shifted in 1876.

=> M.O.A School:-

He established the M.O.A School in 1875.

=> M.O.A college:-

In 1877, the school was upgraded to college. The Hindu and British teachers were appointed to teach student.

=> Muhammad Educational Conference:-

Sir Syed established Muhammad educational conference in 1886.

=> Purposes:-

To provide funds to fulfill the requirement of Aligarh movement. The main aim was to inspire and motivate the Muslims to work in the field of education.

(17-Oct-1817 — 27-March 1898)



⇒ **Aim of objective and establishment of Pakistan:-**

- 1) Enforcement of the sovereignty of Allah Almighty.
- 2) Revival of Muslim identity.
- 3) Establishment of Islamic democracy.



⇒ **Social Service in Aligarh Movement:-**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took step to regain the lost status of Muslims. Rasala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hindi, Loyal Muhammadnes of India are the writing of Sir Syed in which he constructed the bridge b/w British and the Muslims. He succeeded in getting the victimization of Muslims and got opened the many doors of employment.

⇒ **Political Service in Aligarh Movement:-**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took the Muslims remain away from the politics but he himself took important politic in this regards, and fully concentrate on aquisition of education in ~~st~~ social economic condition.

Yousaf

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took step to bring two nation closer to one another. He accepted Hindu teachers and allowed admission of Hindu student in his educational institution.

The Hindu student campaign to make Hindi the language of administrative against Urdu. In 1876, Hindi-Urdu controversy change the view of Sir Syed and from then onward he talk about the ^{right of} Muslims. The He change his mind and on the basis of two nation theory he decided to solve the political service of subcontinent.



- The word *balukhi* mean brotherhood.

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"Pak Studies"

Date: 14th Nov 23

=> Explanation of Ideology:-

The creation of Pakistan was unique in the sense that it was based on an ideology which sought its roots from the religion of Islam. The famous slogan "Pakistan ka matlab kiya, La ilaha illallah" became core of freedom movement and the basis of Pakistan.

=> Aims and Objective of the establishment of Pakistan:-

Are given below:-

=> Enforcement of the sovereignty of Allah Almighty:-

state of Islam is build up on the concept of sovereignty of Allah Almighty. The prime objective of the demand for Pakistan is that the establishment of the state where sovereignty of Allah Almighty could be enforced and where government based on the Islamic principles.

Yousaf

⇒ Establishment of Islamic democracy:-

Islam has given the ideal concept of Islamic democracy which is different from other western concept. Islamic democracy system are equal for everyone and no one is privileged position on the basis of his social status, ~~background~~, colour, creed. One of the main objective of freedom movement is that the Muslim of the subcontinent wanted the country where Islamic democracy could be installed.

⇒ Revival of Muslim Identity:-

In the India state the Muslims was dominating by the Hindus in every social field. The Muslims was not in position to compete with Hindus because of their backwardness in education and politics. The Hindu adopted prejudicial attitude which blocked all channels in prosperity and progress for the Muslims. The image and identity of the Muslims was a great jeopardy because of Hindus hatred. The demand for

of Pakistan was aimed at protecting the Muslims from Hindu domination.

=> Protection of Muslim culture and civilization:-

The Muslims were always a separate nation because of their culture, values, creed.

The Muslims culture, civilization and literature was in living and proud symbol of the Muslims identity as a separate nation. The Hindus always tried to crush the Muslims nations. However, it was the basic right of the Muslims that they demand a separate nation.



=> 14 Points of Quaid-e-Azam:-

From Book.

The Establishment of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Q.1: Explain the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the sayings of the Quaid-e-Azam?

Ans. Ideology means the aim or objective for which people struggle or "Ideology is a collection of political and cultural principles that makes the basis of civilization."

The Ideology of Pakistan was the belief of the Muslims in the perspective of the Sub-continent that they were a separate nation on the basis of Islamic ideology. No doubt Islamic ideology is the basis of the Ideology of Pakistan.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN IN THE VIEWS OF DIFFERENT SCHOLARS:

Although many scholars have explained ideology of Pakistan but comments of some of the scholars are given below.

(1) Syed Ali Abbas:

Syed Ali Abbas defined ideology of Pakistan as.

"Ideology of Pakistan and ideology of Islam have same meaning. Actually ideology of Pakistan is the practical shape of teachings of Islam".

(2) Dr. Aslam Syed:

Dr. Aslam Syed defined ideology of Pakistan as.

"Ideology of Pakistan is the name of moulding of individual and collective lives according to Islam and also of avoiding conflicting ideologies".

✓ Quaid-e-Azam and Ideology of Pakistan *Just eight point*

Quaid-e-Azam was the liberator of the Muslim nation in Sub-Continent. He struggled for the separate state on the basis of Islamic Ideology. He himself explained this basic ideology.

✓ Concept of separate state:

Quaid-e-Azam declared that Islam is the basis of Pakistan. In March 1944 he said in Aligarh University. Quaid-e-Azam was a firm advocate of two nation theory which became the ideological basis of Pakistan. He considered the Muslims a separate nation. He said:

"Pakistan was created the day the first Indian National entered the field of Islam".

✓ Pakistan and Millat-e-Islamia:

In the annual meeting of 1943 at Karachi Quaid-e-Azam while clarifying the relation of Pakistan and Islam; said:

[Ch.1] The Establishment of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

"The adoption of Western economic theory and practice will not help us achieving our goal of creating a happy and contented people. We must work our destiny our own and present to the world and economic system based on the true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."

10. ✓ Elimination of Prejudices:

Quaid-e-Azam wanted to eliminate differences of colour, caste, religion and creed. On 15th June, 1948 he said,

"We are now all Pakistanis not Baluchis, Pathans, Sindhis, Bengalis, Punjabis and so on—and as Pakistanis we must feel behave and act, and we should be proud to be known as Pakistan and nothing else."

11. Criticism on Western Parliamentary Democracy:

The Quaid preferred Islamic democracy to Western democracy, as is evident from his pronouncement. Addressing some naval officials at Malir on February 21, 1948, he observed:

"You have fought many a battle on the far-flung battlefields of the globe to rid the world of the Fascist menace and make it safe for democracy. Now you have to stand guard over the development and maintenance of Islamic democracy, Islamic social justice and the equality of manhood in your own native soil."

12. ✓ Establishment of Welfare State:

Quaid-e-Azam wanted to make Pakistan a welfare state. He was disturbed to see the problems of Muslims. On 18th November 1947, he said in Layalpur (Faisalabad).

"I saw groups of villager Muslims on different railway stations and was disturbed to see their poverty. The first step of Govt. after the creation of Pakistan would be to improve the standard of living and provide circumstances for a better life."

13. ✓ National Stability:

Quaid-e-Azam repeatedly mentioned strong Pakistan in his speeches. He guided the nation regarding national unity and stability. (He believed in strong foundation of Pakistan. He said)

"There is no power on earth that can undo Pakistan. (Speech at a Mammoth Rally at the University Stadium, Lahore on 30th October 1947.)"

14. Rights of Minorities:

Pakistan ensured better future for not only Muslims but minorities as well. In Bombay he said;

Minorities can rest assured that their rights will be protected. No civilized Government can be run successfully without giving minorities a complete sense of security and confidence. They must be made to feel that they have a hand in Government and to do this they must have adequate representation in it. Pakistan will give this. (Interview to APA representative, Bombay, 8 November 1945.)

You are free; you are free to go to your temples. You are free to go to your Masjids or to any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion, caste or creed—that has nothing to do with the business of the State. (Presidential Address to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 11th August, 1947.)

Day: Friday

Date: 24 Nov 23

Rel-Studies

Iqraa Qazi

⇒ Thrill-i-Deoband:-

The basic and foremost aimed of the Aligarh movement was the social, economic and political renaissance of the Muslims. Since the Ulema and Muslims leaders also took part in the war of independence in 1857, they had to bear British wrath after the war. The British in an outercjealousy had destroyed Muslims religious institution and closed down all Madrassahs and preaching places of the Muslims as a part of their policy of mass elimination against the Muslims. The British did not stop here. After establish the supreme hegemony over the subcontinent, the British began christinary. Christinary convert India people into christian. The religious institution imparted by the local institution was discouraged and new education instituted was converted into local institution which aimed to convert local people into christian.

Yousaf

"What relationships knits the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the sheet anchor providing base to the Muslim Millat, the relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran."

3. No Ism other than Islam:

Quaid-e-Azam considered that Islam is a complete code of life. While addressing the students, in March, 1944 he said,

"No doubt, there are many people who do not quite appreciate when we talk of Islam. Islam is not a set of rituals, traditions and spiritual doctrines only. Islam is also a code for every Muslim; which regulates his life and his conduct in even politics and economics and the like. It is based upon highest principles of honour, integrity, fair play and justice for all. (March 5, 1948)

4. Need of division of India:

While addressing the students of Aligarh college in March 1944 he clarified the ideology of Pakistan:

"What was the motive of the demand for Pakistan? and cause of separate state for Muslims? What was the need of the division of India? Its cause is 'neither the narrow mindedness of Hindus nor the tactics of the British but it was the basic demand of Islam'."

5. Support of Two Nation Theory:

He was a great supporter of two-nation theory and considered the Muslims a separate nation. He said:

"The Muslims are a nation by any definition and they have every right to establish their separate homeland. They can adopt any means to promote and protect their economic, social, political and cultural interests."

6. National Identity of the Muslims:

On March 8, 1944. While addressing the students of Muslim University, he said:

"Hindus and Muslims though living in the same towns and villages, had never been blended into one nation. They were always two separate entities."

7. Pakistan, A practical laboratory for Islamic system:

While addressing the students of Islamia College, Peshawar on 13 January 1946 Quaid-e-Azam said,

"We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a Laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles."

8. Explanation of Muslim Objective:

Addressing the army officers, in October, 1947, Mr. Jinnah said,

"Our object was to create such a state where we can live freely, our culture and civilization get flourished, and where Islamic concept of social justice can flourish exactly."

9. Criticism on the Western Economic System:

On the eve of inaugurating the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July 1948, the Quaid,

=> Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband :-

The Tehrik-i-Deoband was started with the establishment of Madrasahs at Deoband for religious education. The Madrasah was named as Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband and was started in Deoband, a small town of Saharanpur. It began starting in 14 April 1886 in a small mosque.

=> Founders of Deoband :-

Founder of Deoband School, Muhammad Qasim Nanautawi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, were inspired by Sufi-religion-political doctrine of Shah Waliullah amongst other source of inspiration.

=> Activities of Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband :-

The activities of Dar-ul-Uloom was not restricted in the subcontinent but it spread light of religious education in different part of the world as well. The Dar-ul-Uloom attracted fairly a large number of students from other parts of world. Administrative Dar-ul-Uloom was an excellent setup which provided administrative guidance to an educational institution.

The Dar-ul-Uloom at Deoband followed Madrassah-1-Rahimiya, established by Shah Waliullah Farther, in the teaching of Haidth and other religious teaching. But it had a number of feature of British institution which provided a ^{group} division of regular student, ^{In academic} maintain a attendance register and written examination. These characteristic ~~pr~~ introduced a disipline conduct in the working of Madrassah which provided amazing result in both of academic and administrative group in the institution.

←—————→ Important event of Pak-movement (1857-1947).

1. ✓ 14 points of Quaid-e-Azam Ideology
- ✓ Sir Syed Ahmed
- ✓ Sheikh Sir Ahmed
- ✓ Two-Nation Theory
- ✓ Pak and India relation
- India issue
- ✓ Pak resolution
- Deoband.

⇒ Pakistan Resolution:-

The Lahore resolution was commonly known as Pakistan resolution. A Pakistan resolution was passed 23rd March on 1940 to establish a separate homeland. Muslims shared one vision, one dream of freedom and work for it and succeed against all odds.

⇒ Pakistan and India relation:-

India is situated in the east of Pakistan, which is second to China in population. Length of common border b/w Pakistan and India is about 1600 km. Both countries have never been felt themselves at ease b/w each other. Four wars have been fought b/w these two countries. The dispute of Kashmir b/w these two countries is still pending in the UNO. Now once again they are trying to solve this issue peacefully.

⇒ Khilafat Movement:-

From Book.

Q.7: Why was the Khilafat Movement started? Explain its three objectives. *Long*

Ans. The Abbasiad's lost their power in 1258 A.D. and Ottomans got power. The center of caliphate also shifted to turkey. The Muslims of subcontinent had a deep emotional attachment with the caliphate.

The World War I broke out in 1914: UK, USA, France, Russia and Italy went into an alliance against Germany, Japan, Austria and Turkey. The centre of Muslim world was in serious danger. Hijjaz-e-Muqqadas was in Turkish domain. In case of defeat of Turkey both sacred cities, Makkah and Madina, could go into the possession of Christian allied forces. Keeping all the apprehensions in view, the Indian Muslims organized a big movement called the Khilafat Movement.

Activities of Khilafat Movement:

Khilafat Movement took following steps to make their demands known to the entire world and the British Government.

(i) Medical Aid:

Doctors, nurses and medicines were dispatched to Turkey for the treatment of wounded Turkish soldiers.

(ii) Financial Aid:

A large amount of money, gold and silver was collected in the general meetings to give financial aid to Turkey.

(ii) Delegations:

Two delegations were sent to U.K. and other European countries in the leadership of Dr. Ansari and Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar to convey the feelings of the Muslims to the government. Both the delegations failed because Viceroy and the British Prime minister refused to accept the demands of the Muslims.

(iv) Processions:

Large processions were arranged, protest meetings were held and strikes were observed in all big and small cities in the sub-continent. All leaders were sent behind the bars including Ali Brothers.

(v) Treaty of Sevres:

In 1920 Allied Forces signed an agreement called Treaty of Sevres about the partition of Turkey which shocked the Indian Muslims