

IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION II

Ideology of Pakistan and Ideas of Quaid-e-Azam

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Ideology of Pakistan and Ideas of Allama

Muhammad Iqbal

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- ✓ Jinnah's Contributions and Vision
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INTRODUCTION

- The ideology of Pakistan is based on Islamic principles and the Two-Nation Theory.
- It was developed in response to the cultural, religious, and political differences between Hindus and Muslims in British India.
- Pakistan was envisioned as a state where Muslims could freely practice their religion and preserve their identity.

INTRODUCTION

The Ideology of Pakistan is rooted in the vision of a separate homeland for Muslims of the Indian subcontinent, where they could live according to Islamic principles and values.

This ideology was shaped by the thoughts and efforts of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Muhammad Iqbal, who played pivotal roles in the creation of Pakistan

Ideology of Pakistan and Ideas of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Founder of Pakistan, leader of the All India Muslim League. Advocated for Two-Nation Theory to establish a separate Muslim state.

Promoted **constitutionalism, democracy, and equal rights.**

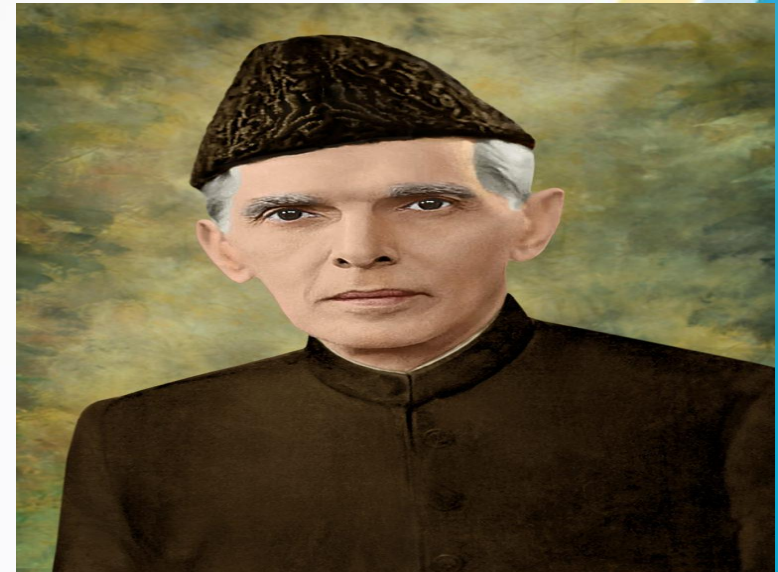
Key speeches:

March 23, 1940 (Lahore Resolution): Advocated for Pakistan.

August 11, 1947 (Constituent Assembly Speech): Stressed religious freedom and equality.

Ideology of Pakistan and Ideas of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the founder of Pakistan and a strong advocate of the Two-Nation Theory, which emphasized that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations with different religions, cultures, and traditions.



SECULARISM and DEMOCRACY

"You are free; you are free to go to your temples. You are free to go to your mosques 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."

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

11th August, 1947

Speech to the first
Constituent Assembly of Pakistan



QUAID E AZAM IDEOLOGICAL INSIGHTS

Two-Nation Theory – Jinnah believed that Muslims and Hindus were separate nations and could not coexist under a single state without risking their religious, cultural, and political identity.

Islamic Principles in Governance – He envisioned Pakistan as a state where Islamic principles of justice, equality, and democracy would guide governance.

Protection of Minority Rights – In his famous speech on August 11, 1947, Jinnah emphasized that all citizens, regardless of religion, would have equal rights in Pakistan.

Democracy and Constitutionalism – He strongly believed in democratic governance and the supremacy of the constitution.

Unity, Faith, and Discipline – Jinnah's motto for Pakistan encouraged national unity, belief in oneself and the country, and maintaining discipline for progress.

OUTCOME ?

Jinnah's vision laid the foundation for Pakistan as a sovereign state where Muslims could practice their religion freely while ensuring the rights of minorities

Ideology of Pakistan and Ideas of Allama Muhammad Iqbal

Allama Muhammad Iqbal, known as the "Spiritual Father of Pakistan," was a philosopher, poet, and politician who played a crucial role in shaping the ideological foundation of Pakistan



Ideology of Pakistan and Ideas of Allama Muhammad Iqbal

Concept of a Separate Muslim State – Iqbal, in his Allahabad Address (1930), proposed the idea of an independent Muslim state in the northwestern regions of India.

Islam as a Political and Social Force – He believed that Islam was not just a religion but a complete code of life that should guide politics, economy, and social justice.

Revival of Islamic Civilization – Iqbal wanted Muslims to regain their lost identity and re-establish their historical leadership in the world.

CONTINUE

Self-Discovery and Khudi (Self-Realization) – He emphasized the empowerment of Muslims through self-awareness, confidence, and spiritual development.

End of Colonial Influence – Iqbal encouraged Muslims to break free from colonial rule and establish a sovereign state based on Islamic values.

QUESTION?

What was Islamic Nationalism?

**Why Iqbal opposed ideology of
Gandhi's Indian Nationalism?**

Outcome

Iqbal's philosophy and poetry inspired the Muslims of the subcontinent to struggle for their own homeland, which later became Pakistan.

COMPARISON

Sno.	Aspect	Jinnah's Vision	Iqbal's Philosophy
1	State Concept	Political leader, practical state-building	Philosopher, ideological visionary
2	Religion & Politics	Islamic principles in democracy	Islam as a complete way of life
3	Economic Vision	Welfare state, economic stability	Critique of Western capitalism

Impact on Pakistan's Formation

Jinnah turned Iqbal's dream into reality.

The ideology shaped Pakistan's constitution and governance.

Inspired future Islamic democratic movements.

Continues to influence policy and identity of Pakistan today.

CONCLUSION

The ideology of Pakistan is deeply influenced by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

Iqbal provided the philosophical foundation, while Jinnah implemented it practically.

Both emphasized Islam, democracy, and justice as guiding principles for Pakistan.

Their vision remains crucial in shaping Pakistan's political, social, and economic framework.

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