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*Where Minds Pollinate*

**Pakistan Studies SSC-II  
(9th Book NBF)**

***Handwritten Exercise Solution  
&  
Complete Book Notes***

FBISE 2026-2027

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14<sup>th</sup> March-24

CW

Thurs day

## IDEOLOGICAL BASIS of PAKISTAN

Activity:

### Short Question & Answer

1- What is the meaning of Ideology? \*

A- Ideology represents the collective consciousness of a group of people in a particular phase of history. The ideology keeps people united & shows them a direction to move forward.

2- Define ideology? \*

A- Ideology is a set of ideas & beliefs shared by a large group of people. Ideology forms the basis of a political, cultural, social or economic system.



Quaid-e-Azam



Allama Iqbal



Sir Syed Ahmed

Activity:Short Q/Answers 3-7

3- What is the fundamental principle of Pakistan ideology?

A- Islam's fundamental principle form the basis of Pakistan's ideology which has influenced by the economic & social hardships muslims of central india.

4- How did ideology of Pakistan influence the country's establishment (Pakistan ideology refers to the establishment of a separate)

A: Pakistan ideology refers to the establishment of a separate state which muslims of sub-continent preserve islamic value & ~~deeds~~ <sup>ideas</sup> in accordance with Quran & Surah & conduct their lives in accordance with the wonderful principle of Islam.

5- How did Allam Iqbal emphasise on individual & group self awareness align with nation Pakistan goal for national advancement.

A: Iqbal emphasized the necessity of muslims to have a spiritual renewal. He held that any muslims country particularly Pakistan needed a solid spiritual foundation in order to grow

& Succed. Allam Tabal have had a significant on Pakistan ideology.

6- Define <sup>ish</sup>british colonialism? \*

British colonialism refers to the period at district british rule over the india Subcontinent from 1858 until the independent of India & Pakistan in 1947.

7- Recognize the significant rule of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as an important reformer of his time.

A. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (as<sup>x</sup>an) worked as a reformer & aligarh movement was very important in giving india muslims a feeling of identity as muslims & looking out for their best interest.

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## Long Question & Answer

Q4: How did British colonialism impact various part of the life in Indo-Pak Subcontinent?

Ans: Impact of British colonialism:

The impact of british colonialism on various aspects of life in the Indo-Pak Subcontinent. The british empire introduced modern transporation & communication system, established Large Scale industrial infrastructure & developed new market. However, their economic policies were primarily designed the benefit the british Empire for the india, <sup>was</sup> forced to export raw materials such as leather, jute, & tea & import finished goods from britian.

Social structure:

The british colonial rule had far-reaching social effects. They introduced English as a language of colonial administration, higher education & law still, it was limited to a small percentage of the population, leading to limited access to education & jobs. On the other hand, their policies also led to economic exploitation, land possession & the exploitation of labor.

## Political System:-

The British colonial rule had a significant impact on the political structure of the Subcontinent. Their primary goal was to exploit the resources of India for their benefits which led to unequal political, social & economic policies. They introduced the doctrine of "divide & rule" which aimed to create division within the Indian population, thus making the empire stronger. For this political (reason) decision different movements emerged. This led to the creation of the Muslim League & other organizations that were against Hindus. Eventually, this led to the separation of India & Pakistan in 1947.

Q2: Evaluate Pakistan's Ideology reference with the Statement of Quaid-e-Azam's Ideology -

Ans: Pakistan Ideology & Quaid-e-Azam:-

The ability of the leader to guide the nation is <sup>very important</sup> crucial for the success of any ideology. The characteristics of knowledge, consciousness, direction & defense against enemies are (of any ideology) all impressed in to good leadership. The Muslims were fortunate to have good leadership and the most important leader is Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
vision for Pakistan is reflected in a number of

of Fundamentals beliefs & expression that serve as a foundation of Pakistan ideology. (The words & deeds of Quaid-e-Azam shed light on Pakistan's original philosophy.) X

### • The two nation Theory:

which asserted that Hindus & muslim in British India were two different nations with distinct religious, cultural & social identities, was something Quaid-e-Azam believed in. He defended the rights & interests of muslims & demanded a separate homeland for muslims. He used the term "Nation" of the muslims of sub-continent in February 1935 in the Legislative assembly.

✓ • Quaid-e-Azam frequently underlined the necessity of Pakistan unity. He emphasized the need for national unity in order to overcome Pakistan's diversity.

• Quaid-e-Azam wanted to be a democracy in its true sense. He stressed the significance of the rule of law & a constitution that would protect the rights of all citizens.

✓ • Quaid-e-Azam understood the significance of Pakistan's economic growth & prosperity. He held that the well-being of the country depends on a robust good economy.

✓ • On August 11, 1947 in the constituent

Assembly of Pakistan, he explained the concept of the Islamic state's under:

"You are free to go to your places of worship. You may belong to any religion, caste or creed but it will have nothing to do with the business of the state."

✓ • Quid-e-Azam emphasized the values of Social Justice & equality. He wanted to build a Society where everyone had equal opportunities & right.

Although Quid-e-Azam's plan for a contemporary democratic & inclusive Pakistan encountered many difficulties over time, it is still a critical point of reference for comprehending the fundamental principle of Pakistan Ideology.

Qns: Recognize the significant role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as an important Muslim reformer?

Ans: Significance Role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Sir Syed's relationship with the west had a big impact on how he thought about progress & education. He knew how important western style schooling was & it is important for Muslims to learn new things, so that they could keep up with the time. Sir Syed opened the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college in Aligarh in 1877. The school became the Aligarh

Muslims University in 1920. He pushed for the muslim community to learn english as a way to give them a greater say. He thought if they learn English, they could <sup>learn</sup> more chances & break the chain that were holding them back. Sir Syed wanted to encourage a spirit research by encouraging people to think in a Scientific & logical way.

07/04/24

Activity:-

Long Question & Answers.

Question No 1:-

Q:- What was the Situation of the muslims during british rule? How does it relate to the Pakistan Ideology?

Ans: The Situation of muslims after the war of independence:

From the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century until 1947, the India Sub-continent was Subject to British Colonial rule. Muslims experienced numerous hardships & disadvantages as a religious minority during British rule. Economic Social difference were among them.

1. Economic Disparities: Common economic goals are also the source of a country philosophy. The muslims of the Sub continents <sup>history or</sup> had a deterioration in their economic status, notably after 1857. After the war of independence in 1857, the british were convinced that muslim were the reason for the war. As a result, for all these reasons Muslims commercial & trade opportunities shrank yet they did not renounce their ideology.

Here are the some examines of economies disparities are.

The inequality muslims faced:

- lack of education.
- Land ownership
- Discrimination in work place.
- Communal tension.
- Zamindari System
- Lack access to financial resource.

2. Social & political Dispowerment: The British advocated a "divide" & "rule". Taking advantages of religious difference within Indian Society. Muslims are politically sidelined & their representation in key administration portions, significantly decreased. Some eg of political marginalization of Muslims during the British colonial period are under:

- Cultural isolation & social alienation.
- obligation of English language in the education system.
- Outstrips of clerical political choices.
- Use of repressive tactics against Khilafat movement & non-cooperation movement.

3. Pakistan Ideology: Pakistani ideology arose from the desire of South Asia's Muslims people to maintain their distinctives with in Hindu-civilization. Muslims felt that Islam & Hinduism are not just two religions but also social orders of life with distinct culture. The foundation of Muslims nationhood is not territorial, racial or ethnic rather they are a nation because they shared a same creed. Islam following are line some of distinct (a nation) fundamentals of Islam.

- Islam promotes the equality of all people, regardless of race or socioeconomic system conditions.
- Islam promotes social & economic equality.
- Islam promotes self-determination & Muslim right to practice in accordance with their beliefs.

### Question No3:-

How did the principles of islam, particularly the promotion of intrinsic equality & self determination, influence the demand for a distinct muslim state in South Asia?

### Answers-

The principle of islam, emphasizing intrinsic equality & self determination, played a significant role in the demand for a distinct muslim state in South Asia leading to the creation of Pakistan.

Muslims in South Asia, feeling a sense of culture & religious identity, sought a separate nation where they could govern themselves according to Islamic principles, safeguard their rights & freely practice their faith without fear. A separate muslim state was fulfilled by the desire for autonomy and the belief that muslims needed a separate political entity to protect their interests & preserve their culture & religious identity in a predominantly Hindu-majority region.

