**Pakistan School , Kingdom of Bahrain**

**E- Support and Learning Material / Session 2020-2021**

**Subject: Pakistan Studies Grade : 9**

**Book: Pakistan Studies -9 FIRST TERM**

**Unit 1: Ideological Basis of Pakistan Pg. No: 1-18**

**Exercise- Part 1 ( Pg.15 – 18)**

**Q.1 Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark the correct option**:

**i. When did the Hindi Urdu Controversy start?**

**(a) 1861 (b) 1863 (c) 1865 (d) 1867**

**ii. The first pillar of Islam is**

**(a) Touheed and Prophet hood (b) Namaaz (c) Keeping fast (d) Zakaat**

**iii. When was the fight of freedom fought?**

**(a) 1855 (b) 1857 (b) 1859 (d) 1861**

**iv. Who has Supreme authority in Islam?**

**(a) Almighty Allah (b) parliament (c) President of the state (d) People**

**v. Who gave the Presidential Address in the Resolution of Lahore (23rdMarch 1940)?**

**(a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Tiger of the Bengal A.K Fazl-ul-Haque**

**(c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar (d) Liaquat Ali Khan**

**vi. Who gave the idea of a separate state for the Muslims in 1930?**

**(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali Khan**

**(c) Sir Agha Khan (d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal**

**vu. In which century did Pakistan come into being?**

**(a) Eighteenth (b) Nineteenth (c) Twentieth (d) Twenty first**

**viii. State bank of Pakistan was inaugurated on:**

**(a) 1 st July 1948 (b) 5 th May 1948 (c) 14th August 1949 (d) 1 st October 1949**

**ix. The ideology of Pakistan is based on:**

**(a) Collective System (b) Programme (c) Progressivism (d) Islamic Ideology**

**x. The word "Pakistan" was coined by:**

**(a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (b) Sir Agha Khan**

**(c) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali (d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**

**xi. When did Allama Muhammad Iqbal address at Allahabad?**

**(a) 1929 (b) 1933 (c) 1930 (d) 1940**

**xii. The Third Pillar of Islam is:**

**(a) Namaaz (b} zakaat (c) Keeping fast (d) Hajj**

**Q.2 Match Column" A" with the Column "B".**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SN** | **Column A** | **Column B** |  |
| **1** | **Inauguration of state bank** | **1867** | **4** |
| **2** | **Establishment of Pakistan** | **The religion of Islam** | **3** |
| **3** | **The basis of the ideology of Pakistan** | **1940** | **5** |
| **4** | **Urdu Hindi Controversy** | **1948** | **1** |
| **5** | **Lahore Resolution** | **Twentieth Century** | **2** |

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

**i. The foundation of the Ideology of Pakistan 1s \_\_\_\_\_ . (The religion of Islam)**

**ii. Ideology is the set of political and cultural principles on which the \_\_\_\_ of a nation or civilization is laid. (basis)**

**iii. If a nation ignores its \_\_\_\_ it endangers its existence. (ideology)**

**iv. Ideology of Pakistan is the name of \_\_\_ Society based on the principles of Quran and Sunnah. · (creating)**

**v. Ideology of Pakistan is the name of establishment of a state where the \_\_\_\_ of the people is considered. (welfare)**

**vi. Islamic\_\_\_\_ and society is based upon consultation. (State)**

**vii. Sense to provide security to the \_\_\_\_ was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan. (minorities)**

**viii. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term "ideology of Pakistan" in the year \_\_\_\_\_ . (1867)**

**ix. Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave the idea of a separate \_\_\_\_ to or the Muslims in his address at Allahabad ( 1930). (State)**

**x. Quaid-e-Azam was a staunch supporter of the \_\_\_\_ Theory. (Two Nation)**

**Part 2:**

**4. Write the short answers:**

**Q.1 What is meant by “Touheed”?**

**Answer:- To believe in the oneness of Allah and the finality of the Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) is the first pillar of Islam. Oneness of Allah (Touheed) means that Allah is the Creator and Master of the Whole Universe. No one is His partner rand nothing is beyond his knowledge**

**Q.2. Write the translation of**

**Answer:- It means Allah hath power over all things.**

**Q.3. What do you mean by Faith in Prophethood?**

**Answer:-It means to believe that Allah sent messengers for the guidance of mankind. It is compulsory for a Muslim to have a staunch belief in prophethood without having any kind of doubt. This belief demands that the Holy Quran and the noble life of Holy prophet (SAW) must be acknowledged as the source of guidance.**

**Q.4. What is meant by Ideology of Pakistan?**

**Answer:-Pakistan is an ideological state. It is based on a specific Philosophy of life. Its basis is the religion of Islam. This religion has been in practice for centuries. This is the basis that causes the movement of Pakistan. In other words we can say the ideology of Pakistan means ideology of Islam. No doubt the Islamic ideology is the foundation of the ideology of Pakistan.**

**Q. 5. While inaugurating the state bank, what did Quaid – e – Azam (RA) say?**

**Answer:-On 1st July, 1948, Quaid – e – Azam (RA) inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan. On this occasion, he said:-**

**“The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice”.**

**Q.6. What did Allama Muhammad Iqbal (RA) say about the foundation of Muslim “Millat”?**

**Answer:- Allama Muhammad Iqbal (RA) was of the view that the Muslims, due to Islam form a “MILLAT” and their power and strength depends only on Islam. In his poetry, he presented the key concept of the basis of Muslim “Millat”.**

**He considered that all the Muslims living in any part of the world form one “Millat”. Therefore he gave the message to the Muslims living from the shore of NILE to the end of KASHGHAR to be united for the protection of “HARAM”.**

**Q.7. What is saying of the Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) about brotherhood?**

**Answer. Our elders teach us to develop brotherly relations with one an others so that neither rights of anyone are holding high position nor the weak is oppressed by anyone. The Holy Prophet (SAW) said each Muslim is a brother to every Muslim. He should not lose his trust. He taught to not to be harmful for anyone and don’t hurt someone’s feelings by your action or behavior. Therefore Muslim should live unite and always help each others.**

**Q.8. What did Quaid – e- Azam say about Nationalism?**

**Answer:-Quaid – e – Azam was a firm advocate of Two- Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation in every respect.He said “Muslimans are a Nation according to any definition of a Nation and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State”.**

**Q.9. What is meant by Two – Nation Theory in the historical perspective of the subcontinent?**

**Answer:-In the perspective of the subcontinent, Two – Nation Theory means that two major nations, the Muslims and Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each others in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not mixed with each other. The Indian Muslims fought the war of freedom on the basis of two nation theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact, two separate states. Pakistan and India came into existence. This theory is the basis of ideology of Pakistan.**

**Q. 10. What did Quaid –e- Azam (RA) say about the security of minorities?**

**Answer. In the sense to provide security to the minorities was also included in the background of the demand of Pakistan. Quaid –e- Azam said very clearly the rights of the minorities will be fully protected in Pakistan. Islam does not allow that life, property, dignity and religious traditions of the minorities in Pakistan go unprotected.**

**Q.11. What did Allama Muhammad Iqbal (RA) mention in his famous Allahabad address?**

**Answer:- In his famous presidential address at Allahabad in 1930, he demanded a separate state for the Muslims so that they might lead their lives in accordance with their religion and culture. He said:**

**“The formation of a consolidated North – West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North – west India. The life of Islam as culturl force in this living country very largely depends on its centralization n a specified territory. I, therefore demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in the best interests of India and Islam”**

**Q.12.What is meant by ideology?**

**Answer:-In “URDU” word “NAZARIA” is known as ideology in English Ideology means such a plan or programme as based upon Philosophy and application to solve political, social and cultural issues. Ideology is a set of political and cultural principles on which a nation based. In the words of George Brass: “Any programme or plan based on common life, based on thinking is called ideology”.**

**Q.13. When did Chaudhary Rehmat Ali propose the word “PAKISTAN”?**

**Answer:-In January ,1933 during his stay in England , Ch. Rehmat Ali along with his friends published a pamphlet named “NOW or NEVER”. It was also distributed among Indian politicians. In this pamphlet the name of the separate state for the Muslims was proposed as “PAKISTAN”.**

**Write the answers in detail:**

**Q5. Evaluate the Islamic values that are the basis of the ideology of Pakistan.**

**Ans: Basis of the ideology of Pakistan:**

**The Muslims of the sub-continent got a separate homeland so that they might give practical shape to the final and absolute authority of Allah Almighty. The people might implement the absolute power of Almighty Allah and such a system might be practiced as was based upon the principles of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H).**

**Islam is not merely the set of rituals and worships. But it is a complete code of life. It has the ability to fulfill all the economical, moral, and political purposes of the society. Islamic system is in perfect harmony with modern demands and is completely practicable for every age.**

**The ideology of Pakistan is based on Islamic ideology. Islamic values such as beliefs of worships, justice promotion of democracy, fraternity and the duties of the citizens are the basis of the ideology of Pakistan. The detail of these values is given below:**

**1.Beliefs and Prayers:**

**The Muslims of the Sub-continent put up the demand for Pakistan because they wanted to lead their lives in accordance with their beliefs. They also wanted to worship Almighty Allah without any obstruction. Belief of Islam includes belief in the oneness of God (Touheed), the finality of the Prophet hood of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H), Life here-after, Angels and. the Books revealed by Almighty Allah. This set of the above mentioned beliefs is called Eemaan.**

**• Touheed and the finality of the Prophet Hood of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H):**

**To believe in the Oneness of Allah and the finality of the Prophet Hood of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H)is the first pillar of Islam. Oneness of God (Touheed) means that Allah is the Creator and Master of the entire universe. No one is His partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge.**

**ان الله على كلا شىء قدير**

**It means Allah hath power over all things.**

**Nothing is beyond His Power Man is the deputy of Almighty Allah. Therefore, it is obligatory for Muslims to obey the commands of Almighty Allah. It is evident from the belief of the Absolute Authority of Allah, the Man, being His deputy has the authority to the extent of the power given to him by Allah, but the real power lies with Almighty Allah.**

* **Faith in Prophet Hood means to believe that Allah sent messengers for the guidance of mankind. It is compulsory for a Muslim to have a staunch belief in Prophet hood without having any kind of doubt. This belief demands that the Holy Qura'n and**

**the noble life of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H)must be acknowledged as the source of guidance**

* **Namaaz:**

**The second pillar of Islam is "Namaaz". It is obligatory to offer prayers at the fixed hours. In fact to be steadfast in prayers is similar to be steadfast in religion and it is demonstrated every day. Such a system of submission to Almighty Allah should be maintained all over the society.**

* **Fast: The third pillar of Islam is to keep fast. Like all other prayers, it is the best manifestation of obligation.**
* **Zakat: The fourth pillar of Islam is "Zakaat" It is a monetary prayer. It is the means of strengthening the economic system of Islam. With the system of "Zakaat" wealth in circulates instead of accumulating in a few hands. Thus it reaches to the poor class of the society.**
* **Hajj: "Hajj" is the fifth pillar of Islam. It is an obligation only for those who are financially able to perform it. On the occasion of "Hajj", the call of (Here I am! at your service, 0 Lord!) presents the unprecedented model of unity and brotherhood.**

**2. Justice and Equality:**

**While establishing a just society, the Muslims put an emphasis on justice. It is determined in Islamic belief that all human beings are to be given equal status without any**

**discrimination of caste, colour, creed, language and culture. The establishment of equal law and same judiciary system for all living in the state is intended. Independent Judiciary and the supremacy of law are the basic conditions for the establishment of equality and justice. Islamic System has laid stress on the elevation of justice. In his sermon on. his final pilgrimage (Khutba-e-Hajja Tul-Wida),Hazrat Muhammad(P.B.U.H)explained this fact in the following words:**

**"O people, all of you have one God and all mankind is the offspring of Adam. An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black nor a black has any superiority over white."**

**3.Promotion of Democracy: Consultation and deliberation are the basis of Islamic state and society. Democracy is promoted in an Islamic State and the rights of the people are protected. Every citizen enjoys equal status. People lead their lives observing and respecting the law of the land. Laws provide security to the people. All are equal in the eyes of law. No discrimination is allowed on the basis of caste, colour, creed or language. The system of the government is run for the welfare of all the people. While addressing at Sibbi on 141h of February, 1948. Quaid-e-Azam described the purpose of achievement of Pakistan in the following words: "Let us lay the foundation of our democracy on the basis of the truly Islamic principles. Our Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussions and consultations.**

**4. Fraternity and Brotherhood: Fraternity and Brotherhood has special significance in an Islamic society. When Islamic government was formed in Madina, the example of Fraternity and Brotherhood set there was worth seeing. Today, the Islamic society needs the same Fraternity and Brotherhood. Before the advent of Islam, people were not aware of this principle. They were the enemies of each other. But as the Islamic state of Madina was established, the Holy (P.B.U.H) advised his followers to treat the orphan, widows and the poor kindly. He gave the people a code of life so that they might live peacefully and an atmosphere of brotherhood might flourish in the society. He constituted a system of ''Zakaat" and charity. He declared the usury unlawful because there is no room for exploitation in lslam. Fraternity teaches us to develop brotherly relations with one another so that neither rights of anyone are usurped nor the weak is oppressed by anyone. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim He should not commit breach of trust. He taught to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness. Therefore, the Muslims should live united. They should help each other. 5. Rights and Duties of Citizens: When Pakistan appeared on the map of the world, the significance of the rights of the citizens was acknowledged. At the same time much emphasis was laid on the duties of the citizens. In an Islamic State, rights and duties are closely connected and both go hand in hand. The right of one person becomes the duty of the other to fulfill. Rights and duties are correlative. When a person does his duties, he deserves to enjoy rights. Duties cover both individual as well as collective aspects of man. Mutual balance between rights and duties is the key to make an Islamic State a successful one. Sense to provide security to the minorities was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azamsaid very clearly that the rights of the minorities will be fully protected in .Pakistan. Islam does not allow that life, property, dignity and religious traditions of the minorities in Pakistan go unprotected.**

**Q.6 Elaborate the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the Pronouncements of Quaid-e-Azam.**

**Ans: According to Quaid-e-Azam,the territories having Muslim majority i.e. Punjab, Bengal, Asam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and**

**Balochistan should be put together to form Pakistan where people may lead their lives in accordance with the principles of their religion, civilization, traditions, ethics and economics . The Muslims may run the affairs of· the state according to their values freely The minorities should enjoy equal rights too.**

* **Quaid-e-Azamconsidered the Islamic System, fully applicable. He wanted to establish the system of the country on the basis of Quran. In the session of All India Muslim League at Karachi in 1943. he said:**

**'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 basis to the Muslim Millat. the relationship. the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran.’**

* **While addressing the students in March 1944, Quaid-e-Azam said,**

**"Islam Is our guide and it is the complete code of life."**

* **Addressing at Aligarh. Quaid-e-Azam explained the ideology of Pakistan in the following words:**

**'What was the motive of demand for Pakistan and what was the reason of separate state for the Muslims? Why was the need to divide India felt? Its reason is neither narrow mindedness of the Hindus nor tactics of the British. It is the fundamental demand of Islam·’’**

* **Addressing the Officers of the Government of Pakistan at Karachi on 11th October. 1947. Quaid-e-Azam said:**

**"The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is, by grace of God, an established fact today. but the creation of a State of our own was a mans to an end and not the end in itself. The idea was that we should have a state in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find fair play."**

* **On one occasion, while explaining the Ideology of Pakistan, 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."**

* **On 21st March, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam addressed the people of Dhaka. He said:**

**‘'What we want is not to talk about Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi. Pathan and so on. We are nothing but Pakistani. Now it is our duty to act like Pakistani."**

**Besides it. he announced that minorities would be given a complete sense of security and that they would enjoy equal rights. This Is the fundamental teaching of Islam. .,**

* **On 1 st July, 1948. Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan. On this occasion, he said:**

**"The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice.’’**

**Q7. Describe the ideology of Pakistan in the light of the Pronouncements of Allama Muhammad Iqbal.**

**Ans: The Ideology of Pakistan and Allama Iqbal :**

**Allama Iqbal gave the Muslims an idea of a separate state. Through his poetry, he awakened the Muslims. In the beginning, he was a supporter of Hindu-Muslin Unity, but narrow mindedness and biased attitude of the Hindus forced him to re-think that the Muslims should demand a separate country.**

**i. In his famous presidential address at Allahabad in 1930, he demanded a separate state for the Muslims so that they might lead their lives in accordance with their religion and**

**culture. He said:**

**"The formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India. The life of Islam as cultural force in this living country very largely depends on its centralization in a specified territory. I, therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim State in the best interests of India and Islam." ii. Allama Muhammad Iqbal asserted that the Hindus and the Muslims could not live together in a country. Hence, sooner or later, the Muslims would succeed in winning their separate state. He turned down the idea that only one nation exists in the Sub-continent. Accepting Islam a complete system, Allama Muhammad Iqbal said clearly:**

**"India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages, and professing different religions. It was the prime duty of all civilized nations to show utmost regard and reverence for the religions , principles, cultural and social values of other nations."**

**111. Allama Iqbal was of the view that the Muslims due to Islam, form a Millat and their power and strength depends only on Islam. In his poetry, he presented the key concept of the basis of Muslim Millat.**

**Don't presume that your nation is like the nations of the West, the people who believe in the Prophet (SAW) have distinctive formation of the nation. The. western community depends upon territorial and racial basis whereas your (lslamic) community is strengthened by the force of the religion. He advised the Muslims to adopt every aspect of religion and to break the idols of of colour and creed. Break the idols of colour and creed and absorb yourself into one nation so Turani, Afghani or Irani may lose their existence. He considered that all the Muslims living in any part of the world form one Millat. Therefore. he gave the message to the Muslims living from the shore of Nile to the land of Kashghar to be united for the protection of Haram**

**Q8. Explain Two-Nation Theory.**

**Ans: Two-Nation Theory: Origin, Evolution and Explication: In the Sub-continent, every individual who embraced Islam associated himself , socially and politically, to the Muslim society and State. Thus he would break all the previous relationships and link himself to a new social system. On these bases, with the passage of time. a separate and unique temperament of the Muslims of India formed It was entirely different from that of the\_ other Indian nations. This identity formed the basis of Two-Nation Theory. In the perspective of the Sub-continent. Two Nation Theory means that two major nations - the Muslims and the Hindus were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries. They could not intermingle with each other. The Indian Muslims fought the war of freedom on the basis of Two Nation Theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact, two separate states i.e., Pakistan and India came into Existence. This theory is the basis of Ideology of Pakistan. So far as the evolution *of* Two-Nation Theory is concerned. We will evaluate some personalities and their thoughts. These personalities belong to different periods.**

**Two-Nation Theory and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:**

**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term, 'Two-Nation Theory" due to Hindi Urdu Controversy in Banaras in 1867 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan declared the Muslims a separate nation. He convinced the government that there are at least two nations settled in the Sub-continent one of them is Muslims and the other is Hindus.**

**The Muslims are a separate nation in every· respect because their civilization. culture language, customs and philosophy of life are different from those of Hindus. This theory infused a political spirit among the Muslims and provided them with such a leadership which gave a new spirit and push to the freedom movement. India was partitioned because of Two-Nation Theory.**

**Two-Nation Theory and Allama Muhammad Iqbal:**

**Or. Allama Muhammad Iqbal presented the idea of a separate state for the Muslims. He said:**

**"The Muslims would not allow that their religious,**

**political and social rights are usurped. Therefore. I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Baluchistan put together into a single state."'**

**Two-Nation Theory and Chaudhary Rehmat Ali:**

**In January 1933 during hrs. stay at England. Chaudhary**

**Rehmat Ali along with some of his friends published a pamphlet named "Now or Never" It was also distributed among Indian Politicians. In this pamphlet. the name of the separate sate for the Muslin1s was proposed as Pakistan.**

**Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was of tt1e opinion that the Muslims possess the history and civilization of their own and on the basis of these two their nationality is not Hindustani but Pakistani. He believed that the Muslims are a nation that is different from other nations living in India.**

**Two-Nation Theory and Quaid-e-Azam :**

**Quaid-e-Azam was a firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation 1n every respect. He said: "Musalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State." Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd of March 1940. In his Presidential Address Quaid-e-Azam said:**

**“The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literatures. They have different epics,' different heroes, and different episodes. To tie together two such nations under a single state, one as a numerical minority and the other as a majority must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built for the government of such a state. It would be better for the British Government to announce the partition of the Subcontinent by keeping in view the interests of the two nations. It would be a right step religiously as well as historically.**

**Q.9 Write note on the following:**

**a. The economic Condition of the Muslims in India before Partition.**

**b. Origin of Ideology and its significance & Sources of Ideology.**

**Ans:**

**(a) Economic Deprivation of the Muslims in India:**

**When the war of freedom (1857) was over, the Muslims were oppressed very badly Although the Hindus supported the Muslims in this war. but they declared that only the Muslims were responsible for all their actions in the war. Thus they acquitted themselves of any responsibility. The Muslims were the targets of the wrath of the British. So they suffered a lot and faced serious consequences.**

1. **The British. dominated by prejudice enmity, dismissed all the Muslims from government jobs especially from Army and shut the doors of employment to the Muslims. Despite having the required qualification for some job, the Muslims were deprived of it...On the other hand, the Hindus were offered jobs even if they had less qualification as compared to the Muslims.**
2. **The Muslims were deprived of their properties. Their Properties were confiscated. Some Muslim landowners were turned out of their lands. Their properties and lands were allotted to the Non-Muslims. The Muslims became tenant cultivators instead of owner of the land. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan has depicted this miserable condition of the Muslims in the following words "No calamity has descended from heaven that had not searched the house of the Muslims before it came down to the earth."**
3. **The business of the Muslims was ruined. In order to *get* the support of the Hindus, the British gave them special business privileges. The Hindus established monopoly in local trade. The Muslim traders suffered economic crisis.**

**As the result of industrial revolution in Britain better and cheaper products were manufactured there. These products were imported into India. It resulted in the destruction of cottage industry which belonged to various nations of India including the Muslims. The cottage industry collapsed because it could not compete with the modern industry. The goods produced in Britain could be imported into India but Indian products were demanded neither in Britain nor in Europe. The export of the Indian goods was affected and millions of people suffered unemployment which included a large number of the Muslims.**

**(b) Origin of Ideology and its significance &Sources of Ideology:**

**Following elements lead to the formation of an ideology among people:**

1. **Common Religion:**

**Religion is not only a set of adoration (worships) but it has profound impacts on the whole of the social life. Every**

**religion maintains social relationships in the light of specific ideas. For example, the Europeans, the Japanese, the Hindus and the Muslims want to lead their lives according to their religions respectively**

1. **Common Race:**

**Common ideas are originated from common race. A common race gives birth to common ideas. It is quite natural that people belonging to the same race develop the sentiments of sympathy and brotherhood for each other. Racism is a strong bond, which, because of common ideas, binds the human beings in blood like relationship.**

1. **Common Language and Residency:**

**Language is the means of conveying the feelings, sentiments and thoughts to others. These help to form new ideas. Similarity in the ways of living and harmony in ideas depend mostly on the common territory.**

1. **Common Political Purposes:**

**Because of common political purposes and political ideas, most of the nations of the present age try to achieve political freedom for the survival of their national life so that they may become a strong nation.**

1. **Common Customs:**

**Common customs have played a vital role in the formation and development of ideas in every age. Common customs create ideological harmony with respect to culture and thoughts.**

**Significance of Ideology:**

1. **Man has been sent to this world with some purpose. Purposeless life never get success. The existence of nations is reflected through their ideas**
2. **Ideas create consciousness of purpose among nations. These ideas lead the nations towards success.**
3. **Ideas provide the foundation to any political, economic, social or cultural movement.**
4. **Ideas are the axis around which life revolves. It is the second name of motivating force**

**5. Ideas provide discipline to various aspects of human life.**

**6. Ideas determine the national duties and rights.**

**7. Idea is Just like something which is invisible but the nations look live and dynamic**

**because of it**

**8. If a nation ignores its ideas, it endangers its existence and some new idea tries to merge this nation and changes its identity**