



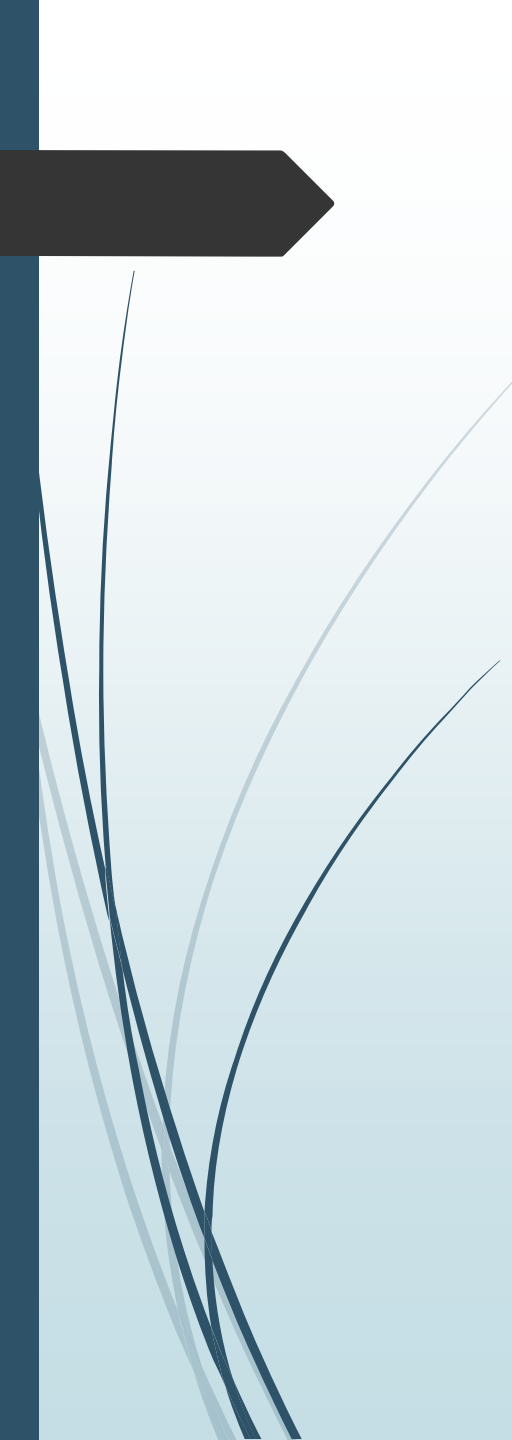
Ideology of Pakistan

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IDEOLOGY

- The term ideology consists of two Greek words “ideo” and “logos”, which means “the science or study of ideas.”
- Ideology can be defined as a set of socially shared beliefs, norms, values, ideals, convictions, institutions, goals and a body of knowledge which people believe significant and practicable.
- Historically, the word “idealogie” was first time used by French thinker ‘Antoine Destutt’ de Tracy during the French revolution.
- The Science of Ideas concerning with social and political life. “Antoine Destutt”



Definitions

- The ideology is about ideas of ruling class, who want to maintain their privileged position and order through the capitalism. (Karl Marx)
- ideology a set of ideas by which men posit, explain and justify the ends and means of organized social action, irrespective of whether such action aims to preserve, amend, uproot or rebuild a given social order." (Martin Seliger)
- "any plan or program of common life based upon thinking and philosophy is called ideology." (George Brass)



Political ideology

- “A political ideology is a set of shared beliefs, values, norms and principles that explain and justifies a preferred political order or proposed a new order and program to nation or civilization.



Importance of Ideology

- Ideology is a motivational and very significant force behind the development of a nation.
- Ideology gives a right direction and a sense of purpose to a nation.
- It provides a platform to scattered social groups in society and brings them together.
- It also plays vital role in nation building.
- Furthermore, ideology gives the direction to its followers toward evolution and revolution. New norms, values and cultures are shaped by ideologies and these traits work like a binding force in a society.
- The function of ideology is like a backbone in the structure of a nation, and without it, there is no concept of a nation.



Ideology of Pakistan:

- The creation of Pakistan is unique in a sense that it is based on the philosophy of Islam and not on the western concept of nation state. The concept of nation states emerged in Europe in the early nineteenth century.
- The foundation of Pakistan is based upon the religion of Islam, where all sovereignty of state and people belongs to Almighty Allah.
- The ideology of Pakistan passed through different phases and evolutionary process.
- The popular slogan, "Pakistan Ka Matlab Kia, La Illa ha illa Allah" was the central theme of freedom movement which provided basis to Pakistan.



THE INDUS CIVILIZATION

- In term of the ancient, Indus civilization is as old as Sumerian and the Indus region is similar to Mesopotamia and Nile Valley. It was located is now Pakistan and northwest India today.
- The Indus Valley was a land of great fertility irrigated by five rivers. Indus Civilization flourished on the banks of the great rivers, possibly the Indus and Sarasvati.
- In the third millennium, the settlements started in Indus basin and other areas of the subcontinent were the home of small farming communities, pastoral tribes, and hunter gatherers.

THE INDUS CIVILIZATION

two important cities of Indus civilization,

- Harappa
- Mohenjo-Daro.





Decline of the Indus Valley Civilization:

- The collapse or decline of any civilization cannot be measure exactly. But different historians narrate that the period of 1000 BC is considered to be the decline of Indus Civilization

THE GANDHARA CIVILIZATION

- Gandhara Civilization was one of ancient civilization and it is known as Gandhara due to its land. The Gandhara Civilization was consisted of different dynasties. Most of these dynasties were following the Buddhism as their religion. It is to remember that Gandhara civilization is always been connected with Buddhism.

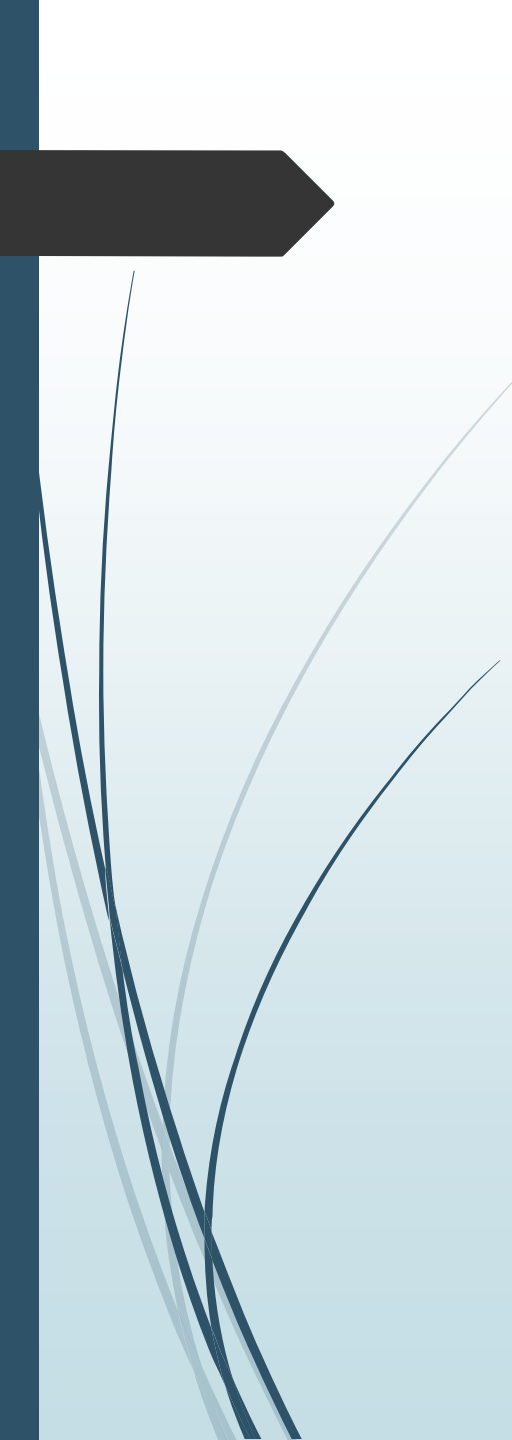




The Extent of Gandhara:

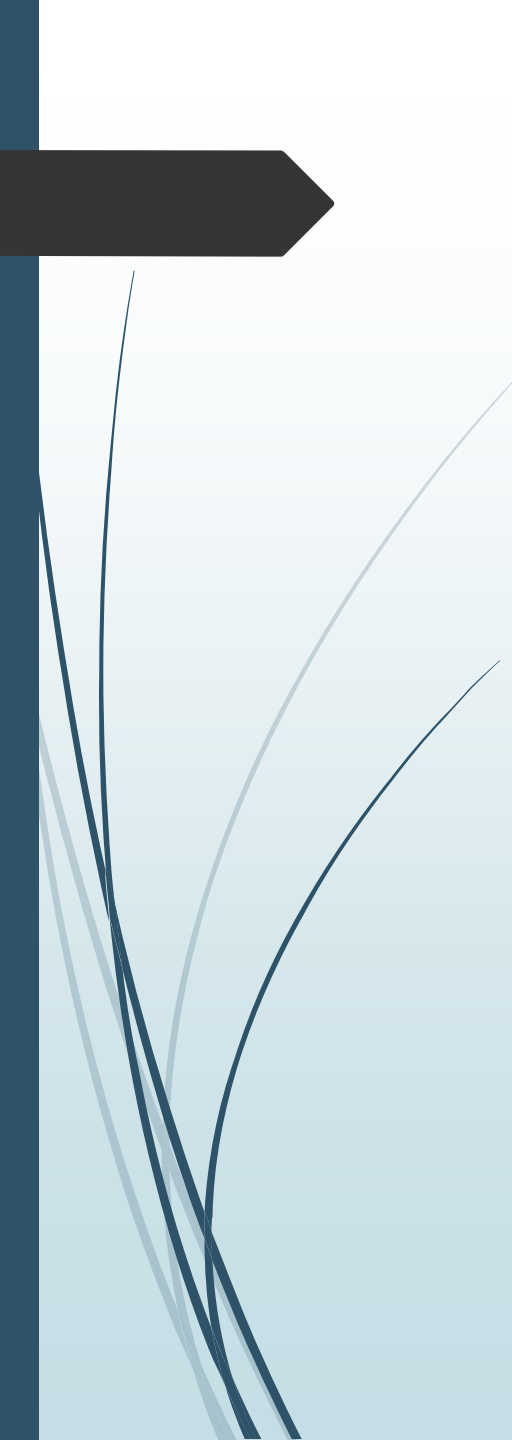
- Historically, Gandhara Civilization has a immense importance. Geographically, Gandhara was a triangular piece of land.
- It was situated 100 kilometers east to west and 70 km north to south and stretching to the west of the Indus River till the north by the Hindukush Mountains.
- The hills of Swat, Dir, Buner, Peshawar valley, and Bajaur were the areas covered by Gandhara Civilization, which are presently located in the boundaries of Pakistan.

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- According to Buddhist historian, the Buddha himself came to Swat and preached to the people here.
 - During this time, the Gandhara civilization became the centre of learning, education and spiritual influence but the world famous Gandhara culture, and art also flourished.
 - Due to these learning centers, a unique and different art of sculpture emerged, which is known as Gandhara art all over the world.
 - The Gandhara art developed and spread all over the world. The styles developed and matured here were imitated in neighboring countries.



MUSLIM TRADERS IN THE SUB-CONTINENT

- Initially, Islam spread in the Indian coastal areas through the Arab traders, because they used to visit southern Indian coastal areas for purpose of trade.
- Muhammad Bin Qasim
- On the later stages, the spread of Islam in subcontinent was carried on by the Muslim Sufis (saints) and mystics like Moinuddin Chishti, Ali Hejveri, Bah-ud-Zikriya, Miran Hussain Zanjani, etc.

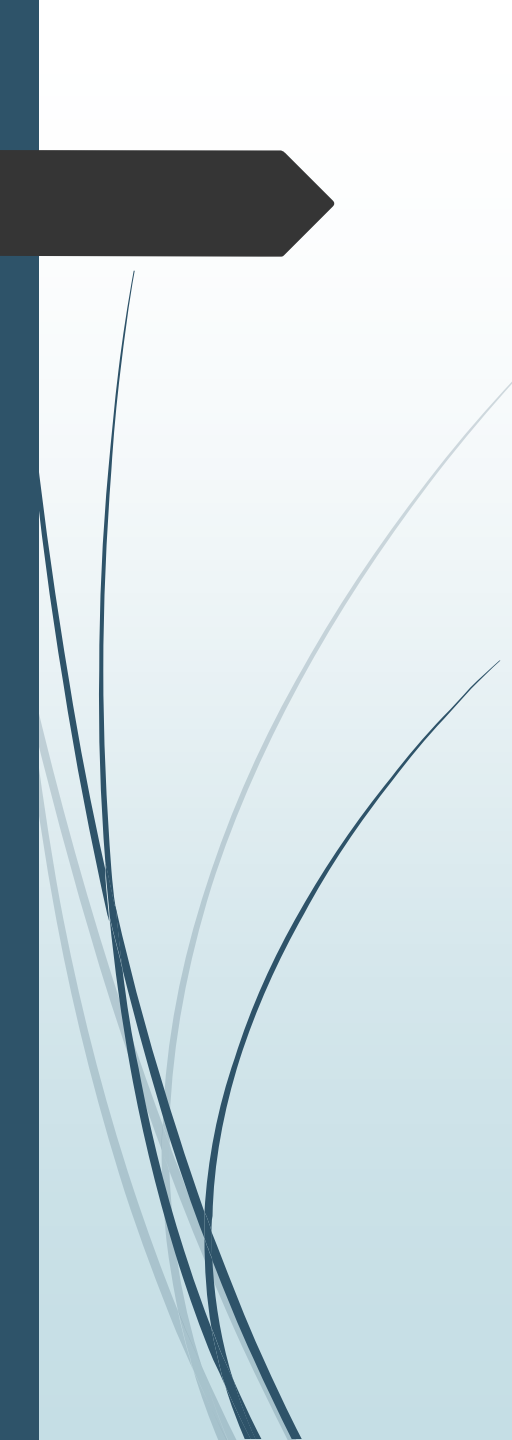


MUSLIMS AND NON-MUSLIMS' RELATIONS IN SUBCONTINENT

- Qutub-ud-Din Aibak was the first Muslim ruler in Subcontinent, who permanently established Muslim dynasty in subcontinent that followed by Sultanate Delhi, Slave Dynasty and Mughal rulers.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898)

- Born in 1817
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was trained in various subjects like, Arabic, Persian literature, history, Mathematics and medicine.
- he joined the government service as head clerk in 1839.
- Chief Judge in 1846.
- He took responsibility of Indian Muslim and he convinced the Muslim community to acquire the modern education.
- The word 'Nation' for Indian Muslim was first used by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He supported the separate electorate for Muslims in British India.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a pioneer and architect of Two Nation Theory in Subcontinent.



Allama Iqbal and Vision of a Separate Muslim State

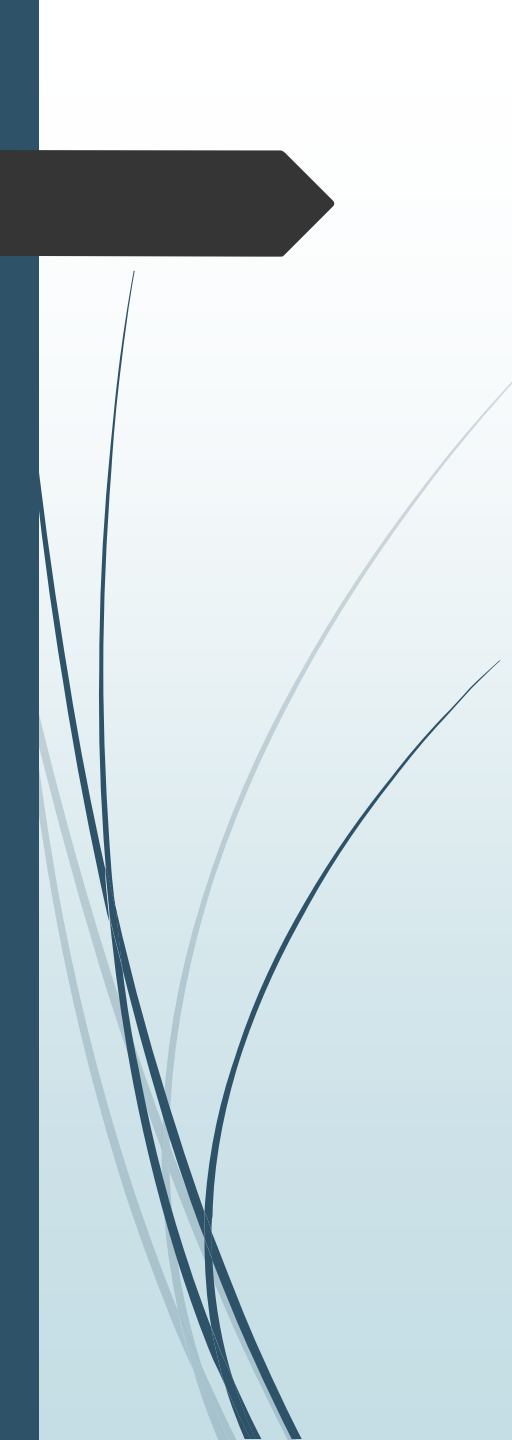
- Legends like Allama Iqbal are born once in centuries.
- He was great poet, Philosopher and politician who gained the country-wide fame.
- He received his education from Government College Lahore and then went to Europe for the higher studies.
- his PhD in Philosophy from Germany.
- His entry in politics was warmly welcomed by All India Muslim League and he proved himself to be a good leader.

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- Iqbal's ideas were transformed and renewed about politics, nationalism and western culture during the stay in Europe.
 - Dr Iqbal compared Islam with the western culture, ideology.
 - Islam is the only way of life which can solve all the problems of mankind.
 - He comprehended the philosophy of Islam.



Allahabad Address

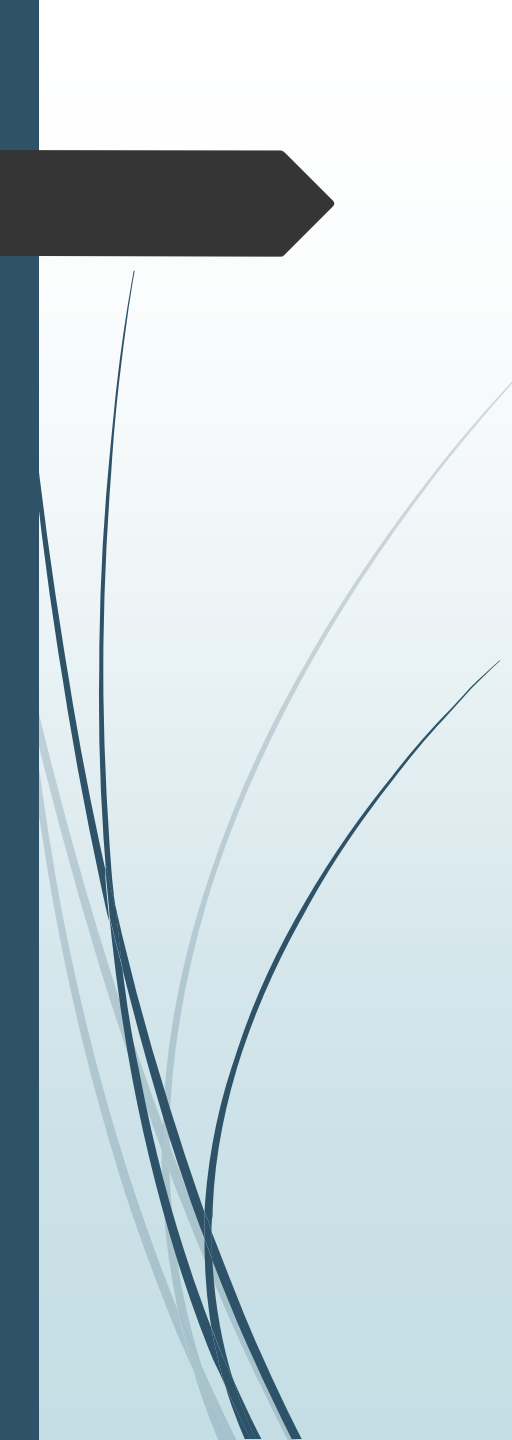
- Allama Iqbal delivered his famous presidential address in the annual meeting of All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930.
- The Allahabad address of Iqbal was hallmark and had a great significance in freedom struggle of Indian Muslims.
- This presidential address defined the fate and destination of Muslims of British India and put their struggle in right direction.
- Allama Iqbal gave philosophical explanation of Two-Nation Theory and proposed the separate homeland for the Muslims.



Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Two-Nation Theory

- M.A Jinnah is known as the Quid-i-Azam in Pakistan.
- Jinnah entered in politics in 1906 when he joined Indian National Congress.
- Quaid-e Azam joined All India Muslim League in 1913
- In 1935, Mr. Jinnah used the word nation for the Muslims of India.

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- On 23 March, 1940 at Lahore, Quid-i-Azam delivered the historic speech which highlighted the idea of separate homeland for Muslims, he said:
 - "Islam and Hinduism are not religions in the strict sense of the word, but are, in fact, different and distinct social orders.
 - The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs, and literatures. They neither inter-marry nor inter-dine together and, indeed, they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions."



AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF CREATION OF PAKISTAN

- Two Nation Theory and Pakistan Ideology
- Establishment of the Sovereignty of Almighty Allah
- Establishment of Islamic Democracy
- Justice and Equality
- Rights and Duties
- Preservation of Islamic Culture
- Protection of Muslim Image and Identity
- Establishment of the Balanced Economic System