

Week-01

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**Introduction to the**  
**Ideology of Pakistan:**

# Definition and significance of ideology

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Origin of the word Ideology:

- The word “**Ideology**” comes from the French word *idéologie*, coined by **Antoine Destutt de Tracy** in **1796** during the French Revolution.
- Originally, he meant it as the “**science of ideas**” – a way to study the origins and nature of human thoughts. Later shifted towards political doctrine.

# General Definition

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- **Ideology** is a **system of ideas, beliefs, and values** that explains and justifies the political, social, economic, or cultural arrangements of a society, and guides collective or individual action.
- In simple words: it is the **set of ideas people live by** to understand the world and shape it according to their vision.

# Significance of Ideology

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- Provides a Vision and Direction
- Creates Unity and Solidarity
- Guides Political and Social Systems
- Justifies Authority and Legitimacy
- Mobilizes people for change
- Shapes Culture and Identity
- Cooperation and Conflict

## Historical contest of the creation of Pakistan :Socio-Political religious and cultural dynamics of British India between 1857 till 1947.

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- **Colonial Background**
- The **British East India Company** consolidated power after the Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764), and later the British Crown took direct control in 1858 following the **War of Independence (1857)**.

# Socio-Political Dynamics

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- **Decline of Muslim Power:** After 1857, Muslims, historically associated with Mughal rule, were seen as politically suspect by the British. This resulted in educational and economic backwardness. Blame of War of Independence came on Muslims.
- **Rise of Hindu Middle Class:** The Hindu community benefited more from English education and British administrative opportunities, creating socio-economic imbalance. **Hindu Domination**

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- **Muslim Political Awakening:** Sir **Syed Ahmed Khan** (Aligarh Movement) emphasized modern education, loyalty to the British, and Muslim political identity, laying the foundation for separate politics.
  - **Anti Muslims Movements:** Movements for the revival of ancient Hindu civilization with the aim of establishing “Ram Raj” in India. “Arya-Samaj”. It started working on the theme of expelling the Muslims from India as they were the intruders.

# Religious Dynamics

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- **Hindu–Muslim Divide:**
- Despite centuries of coexistence, Hindus and Muslims did not assimilate in each other due to different religious identities.

# Cultural Dynamics

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- **Language Controversy:** The **Hindi-Urdu controversy (1867)** became a turning point; Hindus demanded Hindi in Devanagari script, while Muslims defended Urdu in Persian script. This widened cultural separation.
- **Identity Formation:** Muslims saw themselves as heirs of Islamic civilization with distinct **law (Sharia), language (Urdu), and traditions**. Hindus, conversely, were reviving Sanskritized Hindu culture.
- **Literature & Press:** Writers like **Allama Iqbal** emphasized Muslim identity and philosophy of “Khudi,” inspiring political thought for a separate homeland.

# Conclusion

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- The creation of Pakistan was not a sudden event but the result of **historical processes shaped by colonial policies, socio-economic inequalities, religious identities, and cultural differences.**