Definition Of Ideology

The word “ideology” is composed of two Greek words “ideo” and “logos”. It literally means “the science or study of ideas”.  
Science of ideas, visionary speculations, and manner of thinking, characteristic of a class or individual, ideas on the basis of some economic, social or political theory or system is called Ideology. It contains those ideals, which a nation strives to accomplish in order to bring stability to its nationhood. Defining ideology, George Lewis says:  
"Ideology is a plan or program which is based upon philosophy".

The ideology of any nation reflects the ideals and aspirations of its people, and religion and cultural shape, their thinking which binds them together. An ideology in the positive sense is a system of beliefs, values, ideas, convictions, institutions, goals and a body of knowledge which a people considers true, binding and practicable.

How Does Ideology Emerge?

Ideologies tend to arise in the times of crises and social stress. If a society has no ideology, when faced with a crisis, they may find it difficult to decide by reacting to its ethical and practical aspects as to whether to confront it with courage or retreat from it. At such a moment, while ideology has its binding functions, it also provides a simple and sure answer, leaving no chances for subsequent regrets. This is inherent in the fight for principle. According to Reo M. Christenson (Ideologies and Modern Politics) ; “An ideology emerges when people feel strongly that they are being mistreated under an existing order when their status is threatened by fundamental changes occurring in society and when the prevailing ideology no longer satisfies them…….”

Political Ideology

A political ideology is a system of beliefs that explain and justifies a preferred political order, either existing or proposed and offers a strategy (institutions, processes programs) for its attainment Ideology of Life

When a significant purpose becomes a joint ideal of people’s life, then it is a common ideology of life.

Characteristics Of An Ideology

The ideology must contain following traits;

1. Maximum people should be united on this ideology.
2. The ideology must be harmonized with the feelings, emotions, traditions, beliefs, and values of the nation.
3. Enough individual /man-power is requisite in it.
4. This can be obtained by collective efforts.
5. An organized party of leaders to implement this ideology is imperatively required.

Importance Of An Ideology

Ideology is important in following aspects;

1. Ideology is a motivating force for a nation, which is striving hard to bring stability and homogeneity to its nationhood.
2. It provides the cement-binding base to the scattered groups in society and brings them closer to each other on a common platform.
3. Ideologies impel their adherents to follow a joint line of action for the accomplishment of their goal. 4. Ideologies give shape to the revolutions and give birth to new cultures and civilizations.
4. Ideologies stress on their adherents to insist on the realization of their ideas through the total transformation of society.
5. An ideology offers an interpretation of the past, and an explanation of the present and a vision of the future.

Thus the ideologies contain a set of proposals about human nature and society. These proposals explicitly manifest human conditions, approaches, and understanding of social and political order and provide and the basis for the accomplishment of a desired social system.

Ideology Of Pakistan  
Pakistan is an Ideological state and the ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic ideology. Its basic principle being: "The only sovereign is Allah".  
  
Islam acted as a nation building force before the establishment of Pakistan. Ideology of Pakistan basically means that Pakistan should be a state where the Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles. They should have all the resources at the disposal to enhance Islamic culture and civilization. Quid-e-Azam once said:  
  
"Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the field of Islam".

Concept Of Two Nations:  
The fundamental concept of Ideology is that Muslims should get a separate identity. They should have a separate state where they could live according to Islamic rules and principles, profess their religion freely and safeguard Islamic tradition .On one occasion Quid-e-Azam said:  
  
"The Muslims demand Pakistan where they can rule in accordance with their own system of life, their cultural development, their traditions and Islamic laws."  
  
Thus, this fundamental concept of Ideology led to the concept of two nations in the Sub Continent and resulted in the formation of Pakistan.  
  
Factors Creating The Idea Of A Separate Homeland  
  
Ideology of Pakistan was created when Muslims of Indo-Pak Sub Continent developed a specific attitude of mind that they are different from Hindus. This was due to the injustices done to the Muslims by British and Hindus.  
  
Some of these are:  
1. Vernacular Press

News from Britain and Europe was translated into Indian regional languages and reprinted in India. Europe in that era was in the middle of the wave of post French Revolution ideas of Liberalism, Freedom and Nationalism. Hence vernacular press became a medium to transport these ideas and introduce them to the Indian colony which later led to the awakening of the Indian people.

Eventually, Indian National Awakening became the prime motive of vernacular newspapers. The press was time and again fined, and censored for their publications against the British Rule. In 1878, under the Lord Lytton’s Vernacular Press Act the Indian newspapers suffered, were banned and had to stop their circulations.

The vernacular press saw various difficulties and hurdles in its way but did not stop its political awareness and freedom struggle until got independence for India in 1947 from the British Imperialism.

# 2. Travel and Exposure of Muslim Leadership to the West

Leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal & Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah traveled to the West for various purposes like education and publication etc. They were impressed by the new found ideas of nationalism and liberalism. Hence they introduced them in the Indian Society too, assuming that this could be the answer to communal disturbances and discrimination that Muslims faced in India. Not to mention that they also witnessed the hypocrisy of how the crown behaved with their own people in London and how they treated the people of India.

3. Anti-Muslim Campaign  
The Hindus and British joined hands to destroy the faith, belief, customs and national importance of Muslims because Muslims rebellion was creating much problem for both.  
  
4. Refutation of British Rule  
Muslims had been ruling the Sub Continent for ages. Therefore, they could not resist any power over them, When British came to rule the Sub Continent, Muslims were the only nation who opposed them.Thus,in order to gain power, British had to crush the Muslims collectivity.  
  
5. Hindus Betrayed Muslims  
In the beginning, Hindus appeared to be on Muslim's side, but later on their hostility was exposed as they opposed various steps taken by British Government which purely benefited for Muslims.  
  
6. Refusal of Muslim identity  
British wanted to implement parliamentary system in Sub Continent in which the majority was the power and authority. Due to Hindu majority it was probable that if British left India undivided, it would fall under the Hindus rule. Further more, Hindus did not accept the separate identity of Muslims and thus, there were no chances of freedom even after the British rule.  
  
7. War of 1857  
In 1857, Muslims and Hindus tried to expel the British out of India but failed .Later due to Hindu conspiracies; Muslims were held responsible for it and hence were crushed further by Britishers.  
  
8. Sir Syed's Idea  
Sir Syed for the first time put down the idea that Muslims are a separate nation. He convinced Muslims to unite themselves in order to have a separate social and political identity.  
  
Basic Points Of Ideology Of Pakistan  
  
1. Muslims are different Hindus in every aspects, their culture, civilization; customs and religion all are entirely different.  
  
2. The Muslims need a free state for protection of their separate where they can live in accordance with their faith, belief and follow the Islamic codes.  
  
Importance Of Ideology In National Life  
  
Ideology is a motivating force for a nation, which is striving hard to bring stability and homogeneity to its nationhood. Its provided the binding force to the scattered groups in a society and bring them close to each other on a common platform. Ideologies impel their adherence to follow a joint linked action for the accomplishment of their goal. Ideologies give shape to the revolutions and create new cultures and civilizations. They stress on their adherents to insist on the realization of their ideal throught total transformation of society. An urgent agreement with each other on the ideals is most vital pre-requisite of an ideology.

Pakistan’s ideology was grounded in the intense feelings of injustices amongst the Muslim minority in undivided India. Majority of Muslims in pre-Partition India wanted to protect their Muslim identity, and political and economic rights. These feelings became the foundation of the two-nation theory. While leaders of the Indian National Congress contested such claims, the All India Muslim League fought the case of the Muslims of the subcontinent and was successful in gaining a separate country on the basis of separate identity of Muslims.  
  
Conclusion  
The fundamental concept of ideology of Pakistan is that Muslims are a separate nation having their own culture, literature, religion and way of life. They cannot be merged in any other nation. They should be able to develop their culture and religious traditions in an Islamic State and they should be able to create a true Islamic society for themselves.  
Thus the ideology of Pakistan which developed through the period of Mohammad Bin Qasim and others and followed by political leaders like Quid-e-Azam was materialized in 1947.