

Part Affairs.

Q) Sir Syed's trinity of ideas in perspective of Aligarh Movement.

INTRODUCTION :- After the loss of the war of Indian independence 1857, Muslim rule in Indian subcontinent came to an end. Muslims were held solely responsible for the mutiny and were virtually banished from society. They were seen with suspicion by the new rulers and had to experience a loss of position, status and livelihood. In such desperate times, Sir Syed emerged and presented his trinity of ideas. The trinity served as a roadmap to regain their position in British India. Aligarh education movement became the launching pad which propelled Muslims back in the stratosphere of politics.

ii The Trinity of Ideas and Significance of Aligarh Movement.

The Aligarh educational movement was the embodiment of Sir Syed's Trinity of Ideas i.e. Aloofness to politics, showing loyalty to the British and devotion to education.

According to Allama Iqbal, "Sir Syed was the first person who felt the need to update the Muslims' outlook on life".

a. Loyalty to the British :- After the failure of the war of independence Muslims ~~were~~ became a pariah and were outlawed from every walk of life. In Sir Syed's view, the only way for Muslims to regain their status in society was through gaining the trust of the new rulers. During the war of independence Sir Syed saved the life of many British families

By virtue of this act, he was knighted and given the title of Sir. In addition to that he wrote several magazines like *Rikala-e-Asthab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind*, *Loyal Muhammadans of India* and many more to clarify that only Muslims were not responsible for the mutiny and there were many Muslim war heroes who served the British Masters with loyalty.

b. devotion to Education :-

Sir

Syed advised Muslims to acquire modern education. At that time, Muslim society viewed modern education as an innovation and only religious education was encouraged.

Sir Syed broke this taboo by establishing a series of education and research institutes

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including

1859 - Gulshan school in Muradabad

1863 - School of Ghagipur

1864 - Scientific Society of Aligarh

1866 - Aligarh gazette

1875 - MAO school Aligarh

1877 - MAO College Aligarh

1920 - = University of Aligarh

1886 - Muhammadan educational
Conference.

At the annual session of this
very conference All India
Muslim League was founded
in 1906.

Through his educational services
he gave Muslims the tools
which enabled them to
adopt modern lives and raise
voice for their rights

C. Apathy to Politics:-

Sir Syed also advised Muslims to join politics, the reason being, that they were not yet ready due to their outmoded views of life, the suspicion of the British, and the cunning of the Hindus, if they ~~made~~ ~~understand~~ a political movement or a well misguided at that time, they would be thrown deeper into the Abyss. Therefore, Sir Syed advised Muslims to eschew politics for the time being and devote their time to acquiring education. In 1885 when Congress party was established, he advised the Muslims not to join it. In his view, the Congress was a Hindu party and would only serve the purpose of Hindus. This also reflected his idea of

Two nation theory that Muslims and Hindus were two separate nations and their divergence would culminate in the creation of two separate states.

iv Impacts of Sir Syed's Ideas:-

a. Muslims gained the trust of the British; Through his efforts Muslims earned the trust of the British and were allowed back in the fold of society. Sir Syed himself later on became a member of the British Imperial Council.

b. Modern education equipped Muslims with the pre requisites to become independent. Through modern education Muslims became eligible for employment in the British government, business, politics etc.

iii. Aligarh Movement became the breeding ground for Muslim politics:- Many renowned heroes of the Pakistan movement were part of the Aligarh University Alumni. Most notable names include Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jinnah. In 1906, during the annual session of Muhammadan Educational Conference AIML was established which paved the way for Muslims in gaining their own separate homeland.

Conclusion :- Through Aligarh Movement Sir Syed gave Muslims the necessary tools to fight for their freedom and eventually gain ~~their~~ independence.

Q) What is the federal structure of Pakistan. Argue

1 Introduction :-

The founders of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan envisaged a federal form of government for the country. Historically, after independence, Pakistan has gone through many phases and forms of government but it led to deprivation, resentment and disillusionment of the smaller provinces, which culminated in the dismemberment of its eastern wing. The 1973 constitution later provided for a federal parliamentary system which was finally metamorphosed through the 18th amendment. After decades of trial and error it has become crystal clear that federal system is the most suitable scheme for

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a country like Pakistan due to its dynamic nature, local autonomy, resource distribution and consensus building. It is vital to the survival of the country.

II What is a federal system:

A federation is a type of government where powers between the centre and constituents are divided constitutionally.

It gives greater autonomy to the units in legislation, local governance, resource management and finances.

III 18th amendment transformed Pakistan into a true federation

Before the 18th amendment, there were increasing demands for autonomy by the smaller provinces. The 18th amendment ~~also~~ devolved these powers by abolishing the concurrent

dist. This gave provinces control over many subjects like health, education, local government etc. Now the provinces have greater financial authority to implement their plan without having to ask the centre for funds.

III Can Pakistan survive with a weak centre :-

The survival of Pakistan lies in the equitable distribution of resources. It is often argued that a weak centre may lead to greater divisions but in reality, Pakistan's biggest problem has always been the control of resources by the larger provinces which led to resentment. When Sheikh Mujeeb ~~...~~, founding father of Bangladesh, visited Islamabad he remarked, "I smell the jute fields of Chittagong, which literally

meant that roads of Islamabad were built by the revenue generated from east Pakistan.

III Pakistan's problem is economic rather than ethnic or sectarian

The main reason behind the rise of ethnic nationalism or sub nationalism is economic.

Smaller provinces feel disenfranchised because of underdevelopment, lack of basic amenities, dearth of opportunities for employment and unjust distribution of resources. For example, Natural gas was discovered in 1951 from Sui Balochistan;

but to this day, there are many areas of that province which are still deprived of this resource. Such actions later

turn into ethnic conflicts and ultimately lead to secessionism.

IV Is the centre really weaker? Undoubtedly after the passage of 18th amendment, the centre's fiscal power has contracted, but it has also led to the reversal of the ~~cause~~ main cause of conflict between the provinces i.e. ~~auton~~ autonomy over local affairs and resources. ~~Moreover~~ ~~the centre~~. Moreover the centre is still powerful and has ultimate authority over ^{all} national affairs such as defense, national budget, communication, proclamation of emergency's ^{international trade} and coordination between the provinces.

V How can fiscal space be reclaimed? The solution of reclaiming fiscal space does not lie in the reversal of the 18th amendment but the improvement in governance revenue collection, increasing exports and remittances and realizing indigenous

Measures to increase fiscal space:-

i Restructuring of tax system:-
 The taxation system in Pakistan is inherently flawed, a large segment of the economy still remains undocumented. Indirect taxes are applied to collect revenue. In order to gain accomplish the tax target, FBR needs to be revamped, documentation of the economy is needed to ascertain the real size of the economy.

ii Increasing remittances:-

Remittances need to be increased by appealing to the diaspora to help their country by sending foreign currency to the economy. To this end, governments can announce incentives for the overseas community and simplify the process of sending money in order to

dencourage hawala and hundi business.

iii. **Utilizing CPEC**:- China has made handsome investments in Pakistan through CPEC, but so far the second phase i.e. industrialization has seen a lukewarm response. It is due to the complacency of government and the unforeseen damage caused by natural disasters and COVID pandemic. The government needs to do more and facilitate the Chinese so that more foreign investment can be brought to the country. The special economic zones can serve as engine for Pakistan's growth and give the central government greater elbow room.

iv. **Increasing trade through exports**:- Exports volume can increase by the utilization of natural resources and industrialization.

SEZs provide an opportunity for Pakistan to enhance its industrial base. Moreover to decrease the demand of dollars in the local market currency swap ^{& ~~Free trade~~} agreements should be signed with other countries.

v. Investment in human capacity building :- Training and development of human resource is vital

Conclusion :- Federal system of government is vital for Pakistan's survival. The constitution has provided autonomy to the provinces and has addressed the main cause of conflict between the constituents i.e. distribution of resources. Weakness of the centre lies in the shrinking of its fiscal space which can be expanded by acting out the above mentioned remedies. Through unity in

diversity, Pakistan can become
stronger socially, politically
and economically.