

Q:2) Sir Syed believed in "Trinity of ideas" ...  
Discusses it in perspective of Aligarh movement.

Ans.

i-

## INTRODUCTION: Aligarh Movement

"There are two kind of people came to this world, one who work to live and other who live to work. Sir Syed lived to work."

(Mahatma Gandhi)

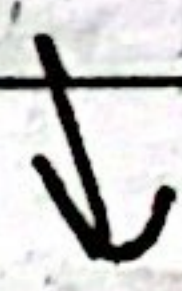
Sir Syed Ahmed was a reformist, an educationist and a writer. He had no formal education yet "Sir Syed was a prophet of education." He made significant efforts to reform the shabby conditions of Muslim. In order to do so he launched aligarh movement.

This movement was a turning point in the history of Muslims in Sub-Continent. Aligarh movement revolved around the "trinity of ideas". Due to

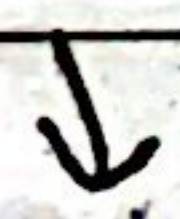
'Trinity of ideas', Sir Syed was able to change the image of Muslims in the eyes of British. All in all, Sir Syed left a legacy and many renowned personalities working for the cause of independence were affiliated to Aligarh University. Hence, Aligarh movement led to the birth of Pakistan.

Following is the outline of prescribed question:

Historical Context



Trinity of ideas:  
objectives of  
Aligarh movement



Conclusion

II-

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Following historical events led to the enunciation of alipah movement entailing trinity of ideas.

1857

War

Mutiny broke out. Rulers foisted responsibility on Muslims.

After

War

Sir Syed's reaction to Mutiny was to create harmony and better understanding amongs British and Muslims.

Conciliation

with British

Urdu-Hindu Controversy also inculcated a sense of realization in Sir Syed.

War of 1857 was a major push for



Sir Syed to initiate Aligarh movement based on trinity of ideas.

میری تقویر سے پوچھ میری تقویر میں کیا ہے  
وہ وطن جس میں ہمیں جنت نہیں مل سکتی

iii-

## TRINITY OF IDEAS: PERSPECTIVE OF ALIGARH Movement

دشتِ فودشت میں دریا بھی نہ گھوڑے ہم نے  
پر ظلمات میں دوڑا دیئے گھوڑے ہم نے

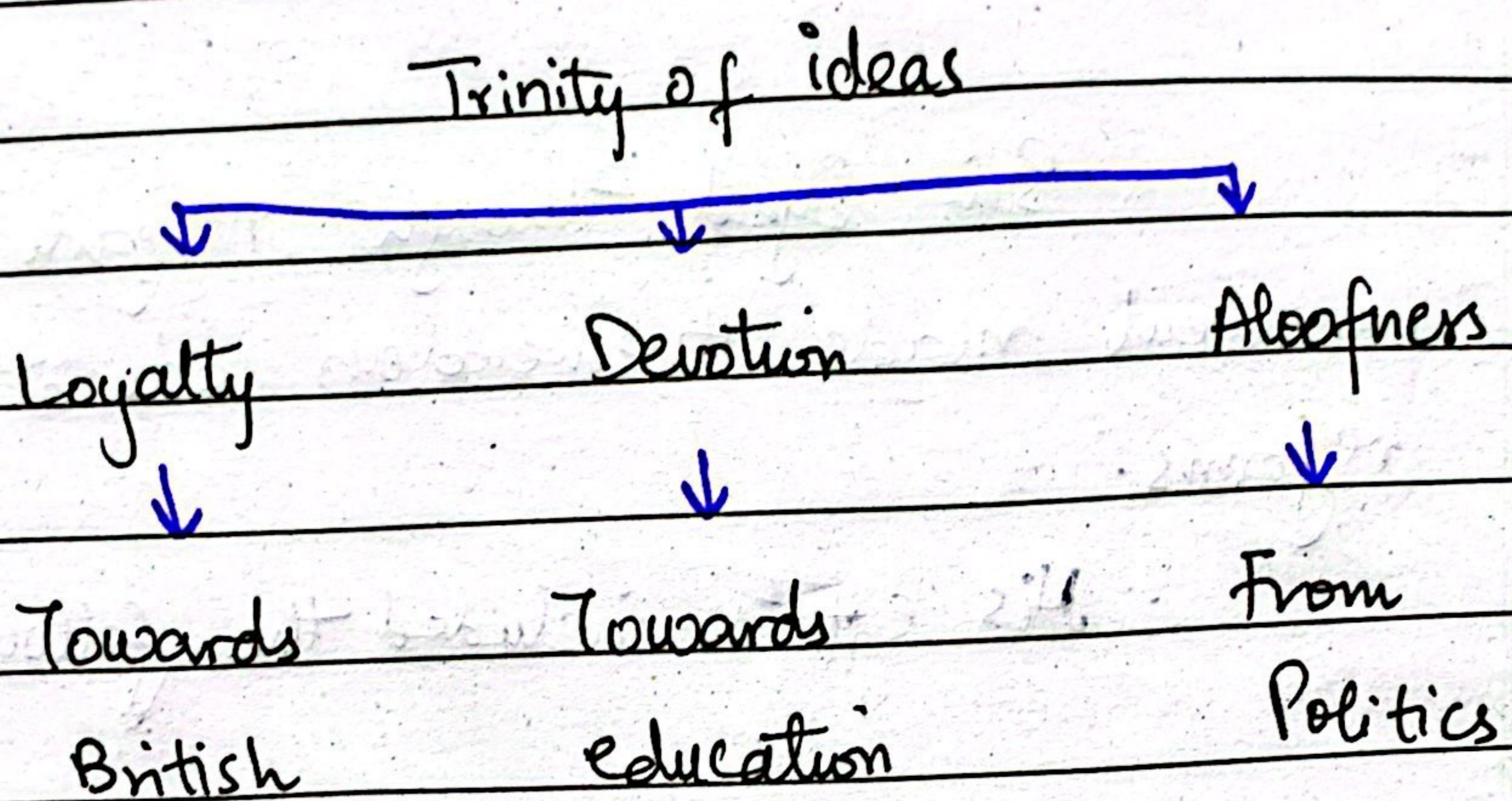
Iqbal's poetry could be utilized to explain the of sincere efforts of Sir Syed. Regardless of the hurdles in his path, he started working towards uplifting of the Muslim community.

خدی کو بلوڑا سنا نہ پر تقویر سے بلے  
خدا بنے سے خر پوچھے بتا شری رضا کیا ہے

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## a) Trinity of ideas

These ideas revolved around three factors and became the cornerstone of Aligarh movement.



## b) Loyalty towards British

This was the first and foremost objective of Aligarh movement. Sir Syed emphasized on harmonious relations between Muslims and British.

This objective would lead to further goals:

- i- Remove the state of misunderstanding and tension between both.

ii - To induce Muslims to go after the opportunities available under the new regime.

He also wrote Asbab-e Baghat-e Hind to ease down the tensions

c) Devotion towards education

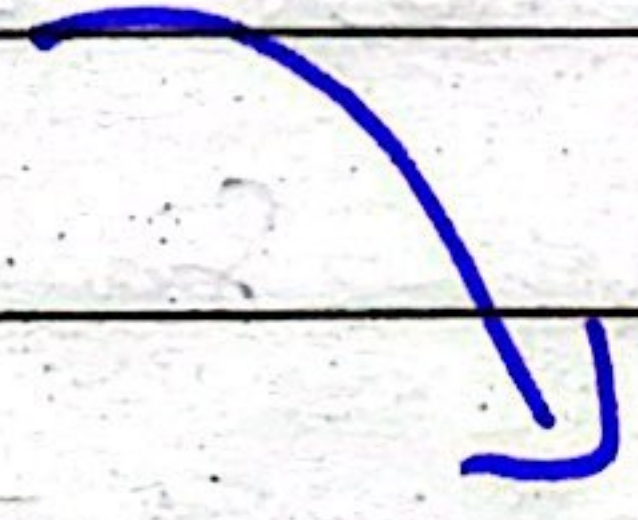
Sir Syed through Aligarh movement made tremendous educational reforms.

His efforts included the following:

1859: First

School in Muradabad.

(Persian and English education)



1863: Victoria School in Ghazipur.

(Modern 5 languages were taught)

1864: Establishment  
of Scientific Society.  
(Translation of English,  
Persian and Arabic  
into Urdu).

Aligarh Institute  
Gazette (Based on  
modern information and  
Science).

1875: Mado School  
(1920, converted to  
University)

Sin Syed also wrote books based  
on literature and philosophy. His famous  
work also includes refutation of book  
by William Muir.

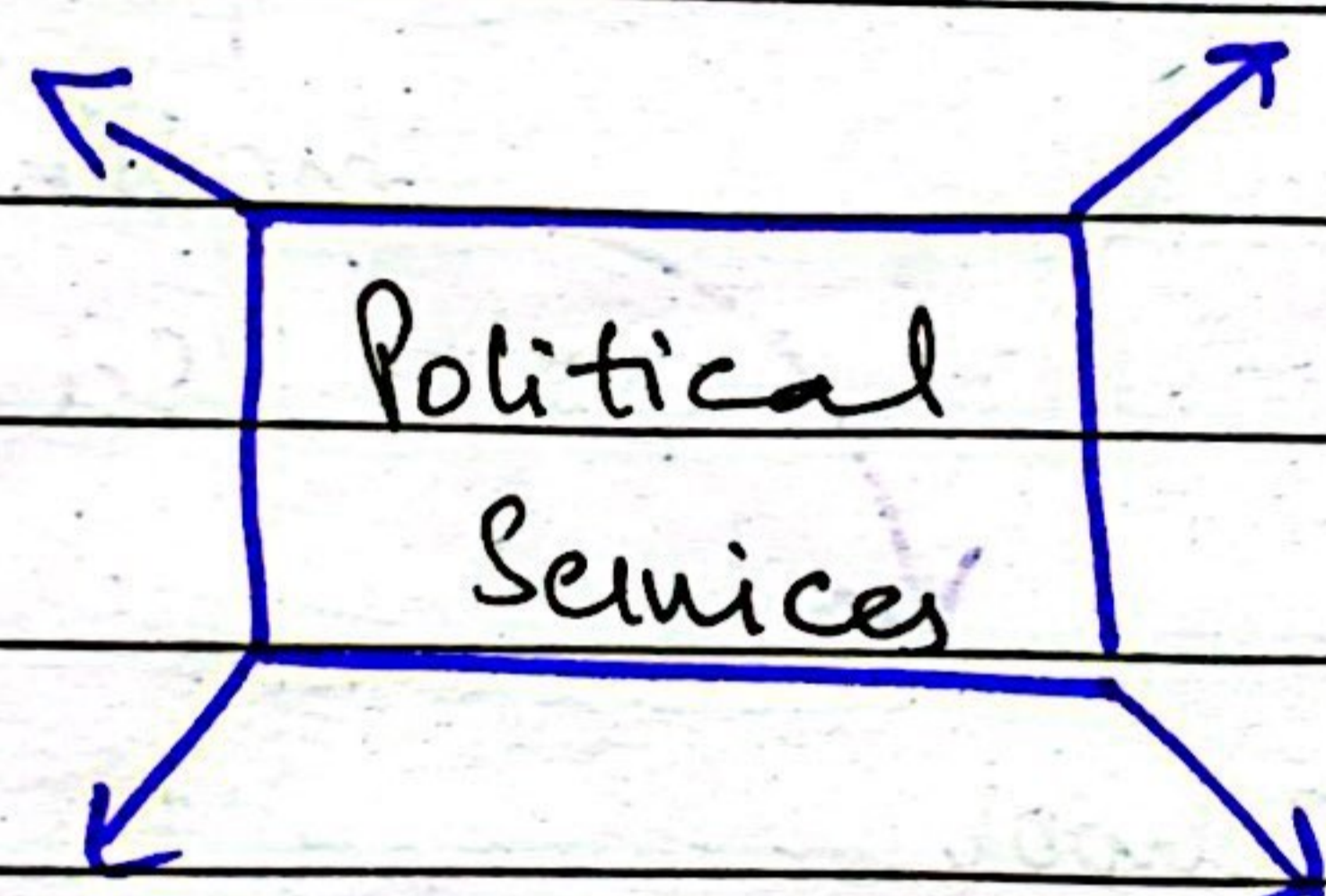
P.T.O.

### d) Aloofness from Politics.

He believed that Muslims should remain aloof from politics and focus on education and their relations with British.

Quota in Services

Believed in Two Nation Theory



Eschewing away from politics

Isolation from Indian National Congress

### e) Implications of Aligarh Movement

Following are the outcomes from aligarh movement:

- i- Muslims started to educate



- / — / — : 65
- ii- Muslims were hired in prestigious jobs such as civil services.
  - iii- Their relations improved with British.

IV

## CONCLUSION

"The Aligarh Movement and the Pakistan Movement are complementary and inseparable."

(Mr. M. Rafiq Tarar,  
former President of Pakistan)

The sincere efforts of Sir Syed based upon trinity of ideas led to <sup>gradual</sup> inception of Pakistan. Sir Syed philosophical altered the fate of Muslims. Further his concrete efforts sowed seeds of freedom movement based upon two nation theory.

X ————— X

Q#8) What is federal structure of Pakistan?  
Can this federal structure of Pakistan survive with a weak centre?

Ans.

I-

## INTRODUCTION: FEDERAL STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan has a bicameral federal structure with a strong judiciary and powers vested in Prime Minister. The federal structure of Pakistan was revised under 18<sup>th</sup> amendment. It abolished the ~~and~~ concurrent list and provinces became autonomous.

Centre had to give in its power. However, some political analysts are of the view that centre has become weak and oppose a weak centre authority. Whereas, other analysts believed that a weak centre is imperative for the

1/1/20

Survival of federal structure of a democratic Republic.

Following is the outline:

Historical Context of  
Pakistan's federal  
Structure



Current federal  
Structure under  
1973 Constitution



Debate of weak  
or strong centre



Conclusion



II-

# HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Pakistan had different federal structure under different constitutional history.

1956  
Constitution

Unicameral  
federal

1962  
Constitution

Unicameral  
federal

1973  
Constitution

Bicameral federal  
(Powers vested in  
Centre)

18<sup>th</sup>  
Amendment

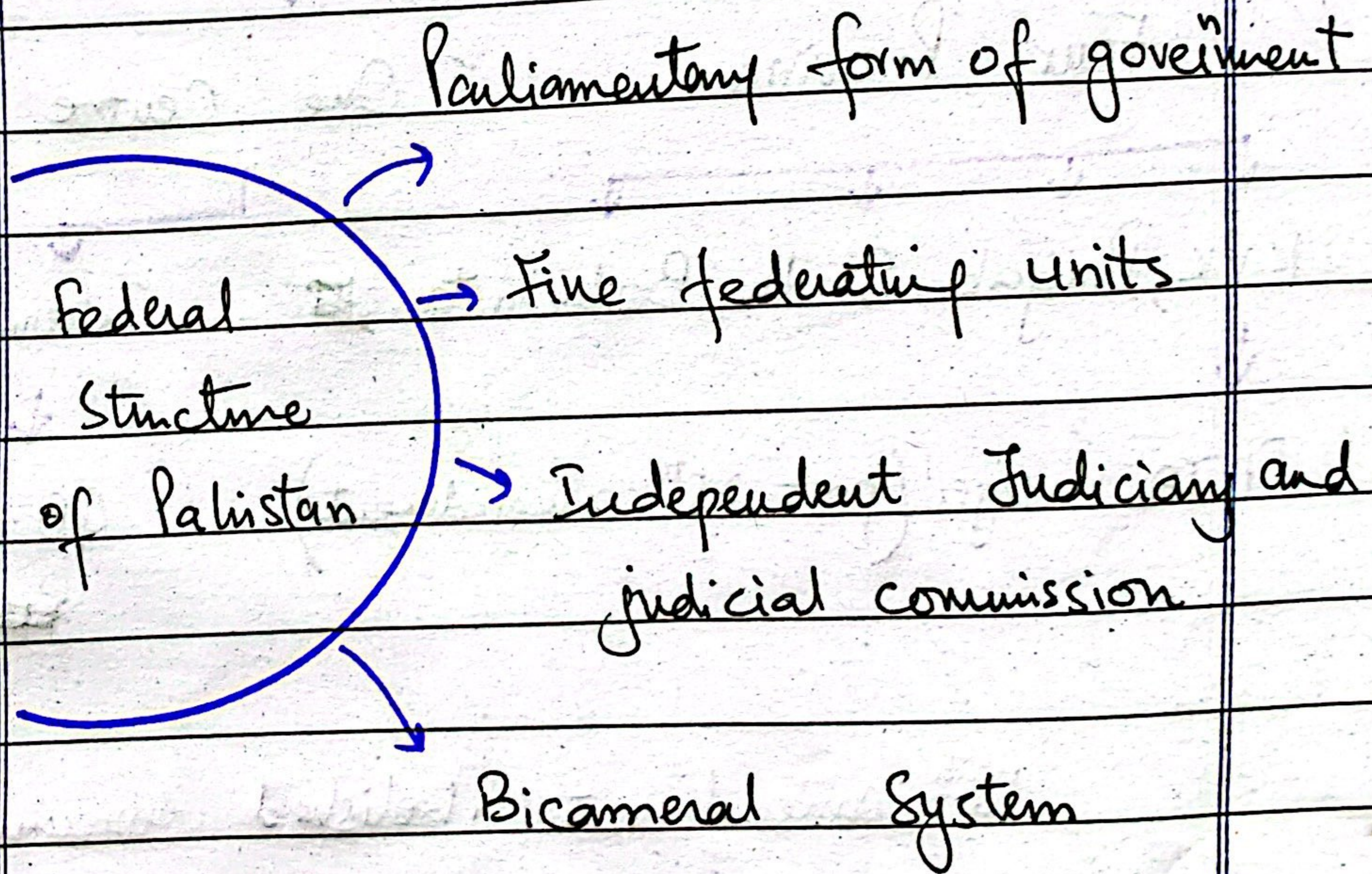
Abolishment of  
Concurrent list

18<sup>th</sup> amendment altered the constitutional history of Pakistan.

III-

# FEDERAL STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN : CURRENT SCENARIO

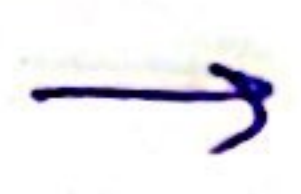
Pakistan's federal structure has following features under 18<sup>th</sup> and following amendments made to 1973 Constitution.



a) Parliamentary form of government

In 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, A: 58-2(B)

was reversed and executive powers



transferred from President to Prime Minister.

### b) Federating units

Pakistan has five federating units.

### Federating Units

Four Provinces      One Centre

KPK, Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan

Islamabad

FATA merger (post 25<sup>th</sup> amendment)

GB under ICT

18<sup>th</sup> amendment abolished Concurrent list. Almost 47 subjects were given to provinces such as health, education, etc.

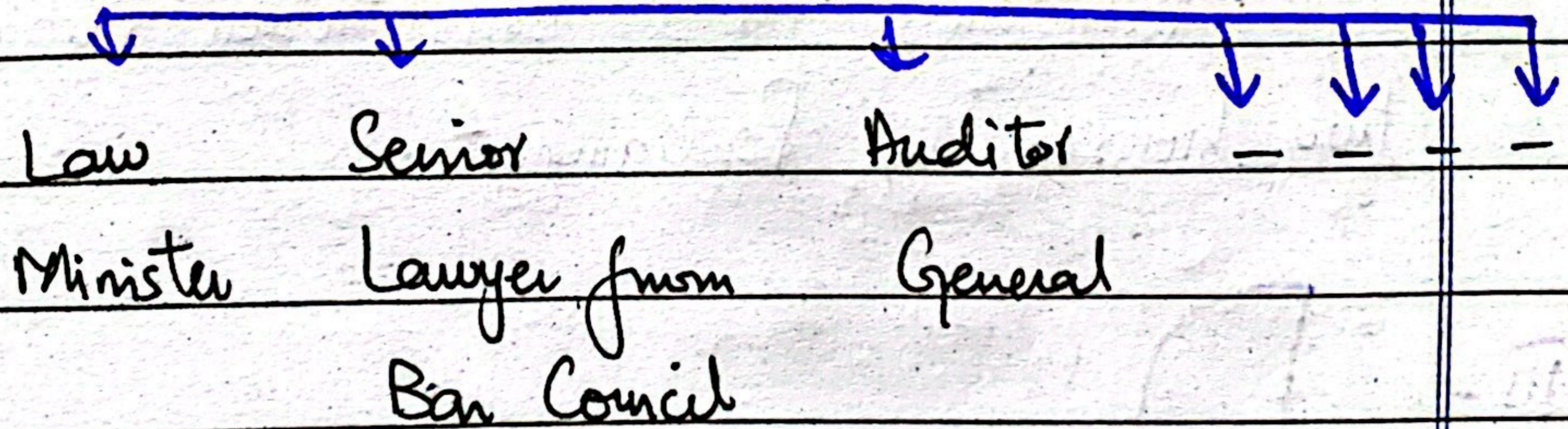
# C, Independent Judiciary

A two tier judicial commission was formed under 18<sup>th</sup> amendment.

Judicial Commission  
(Two tier system)



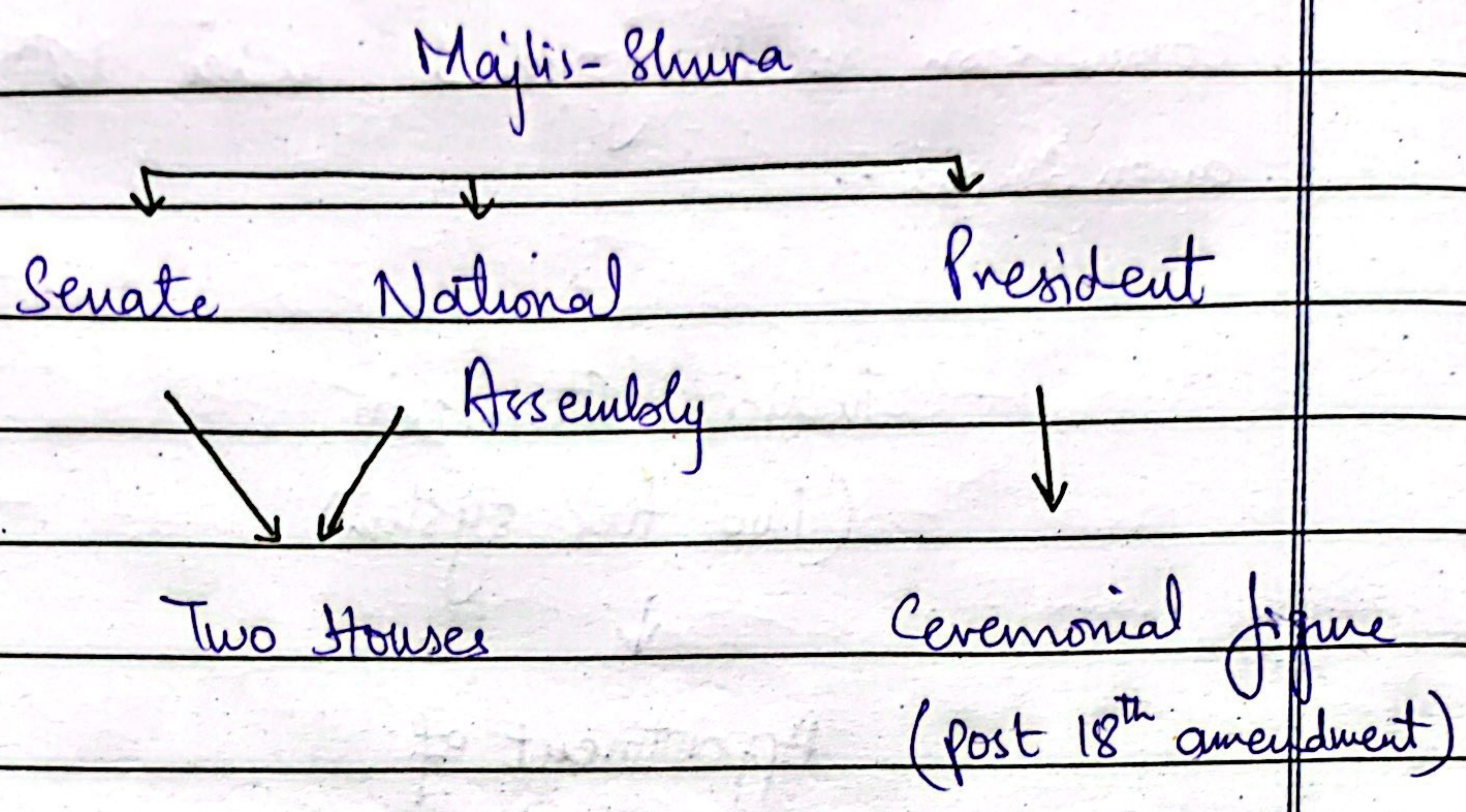
Appointment of  
Judges



☐ → Prerogative of Supreme Court

18<sup>th</sup> amendment didn't allow involvement of PM, however, 19<sup>th</sup> amendment inculcated Prime Minister's advise in judicial Commission.

### d. Bicameral System



Pakistan's 1973 constitution initiated two houses in Parliament.

### III - DEBATE OF WEAK AND STRONG CENTRE

The debate revolves around whether incumbent federal structure could survive under a weak centre or not. Couple of arguments from political scientists could be analysed to draw an inference. Those



arguments entail:

### a) Issue of fiscal space

This issue is gaining attention and is a major critique on post-18<sup>th</sup> amendment federal structure.

According to article 160, <sup>under</sup> NFC federal's fiscal space is squeezing. Annually centre is giving up its share in tax pool.

Due to growing weak centre, central government is unable to convince provincial governments for mitigation measures. Resultant centre has to yield towards international and national loans.

### b) Issues with health department

The DRAP act resulted in a controversial hazard. Sindh's government negligence could have led to a bigger problem. Therefore,

health department best survives under centre.

There are other subjects which would also do well under Centre.

### c) Issues in Educational System

After meetings with educational stakeholders and initiating Single National Curriculum, Centre was unable to convince provinces to give SNE a fair trial. This has also to do with political disharmony and polarization.

### d) Case Study of USA

Superficially, it appears that USA has a weak centre. In many aspects it is true but all in all USA has a strong executive. There is no written concurrent list but many subjects based on concurrent list lies with Centre. For example, President can devise his

own educational policy.

## IV CONCLUSION

Pakistan has a parliamentary form of government with bicameral legislature. The centre is weak and continues to grow weak. However, political scientists opine that prevailing political polarization and economic downfall calls for a strong centre. Only with a strong centre, federal structure political stability would be achieved and ultimately <sup>ensuring</sup> survival of federal structure.

