

Q:2) Sir Syed believed in "Trinity of ideas" ...
Discuss 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."

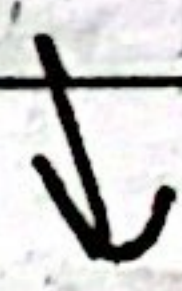
(Mahatma Gandhi)

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

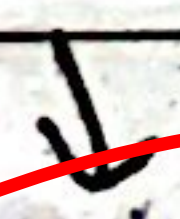
'Trinity of ideas', Sir Syed was able to change the image of Muslims in the eyes of British. All in all, Sir Syed left a legacy and many renowned personalities working for the cause of independence were affiliated to Aligarh University. Hence, Aligarh movement led to the birth of Pakistan.

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 aliphah 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 چھوڑے ہم نے
پر ظلمات میں دورا دینے گھوڑے ہم نے

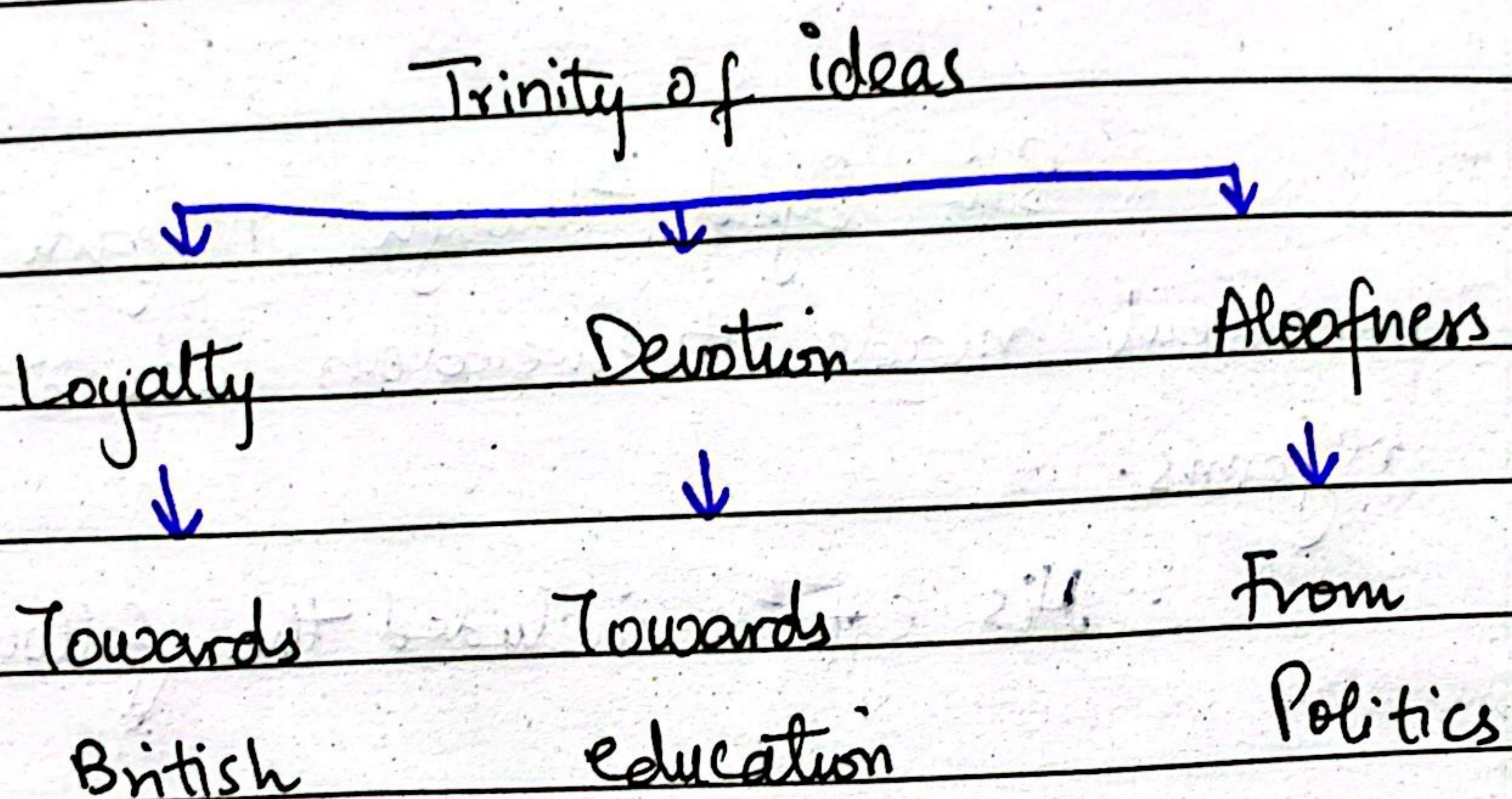
Iqbal's poetry could be utilized to explain the of sincere efforts of Sir Syed. Regardless of the hurdles in his path, he started working towards uplifting of the Muslim community.

خدی کو بلوڑا سنا نہ پر تقویر سے بلے
خدا بننے 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.

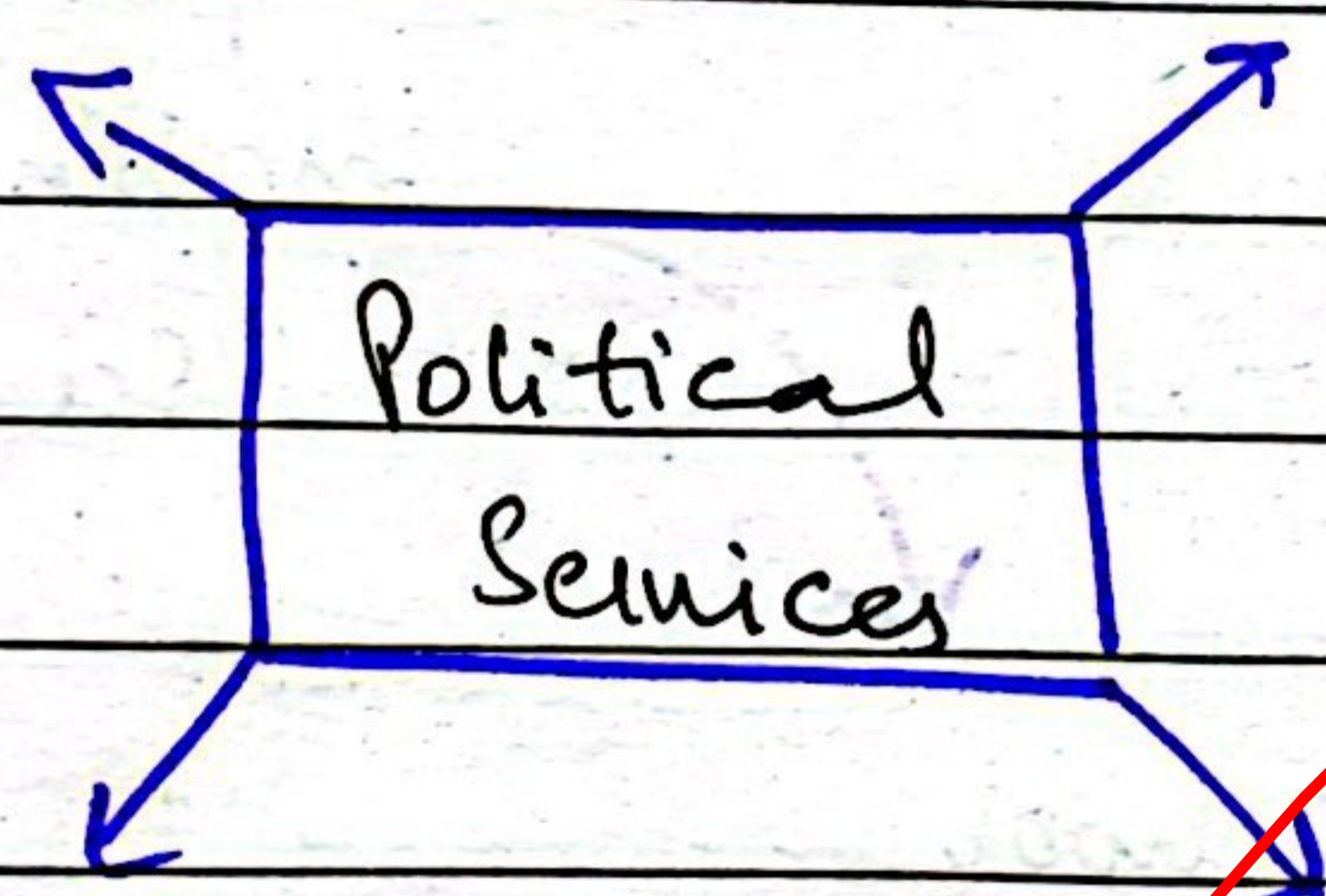
P.T.O.

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."

Elaborate the reasons and impacts of these ideas as well

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

The sincere efforts of Sir Syed based upon trinity of ideas led to gradual inception of Pakistan. Sir Syed's 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 18th 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

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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)

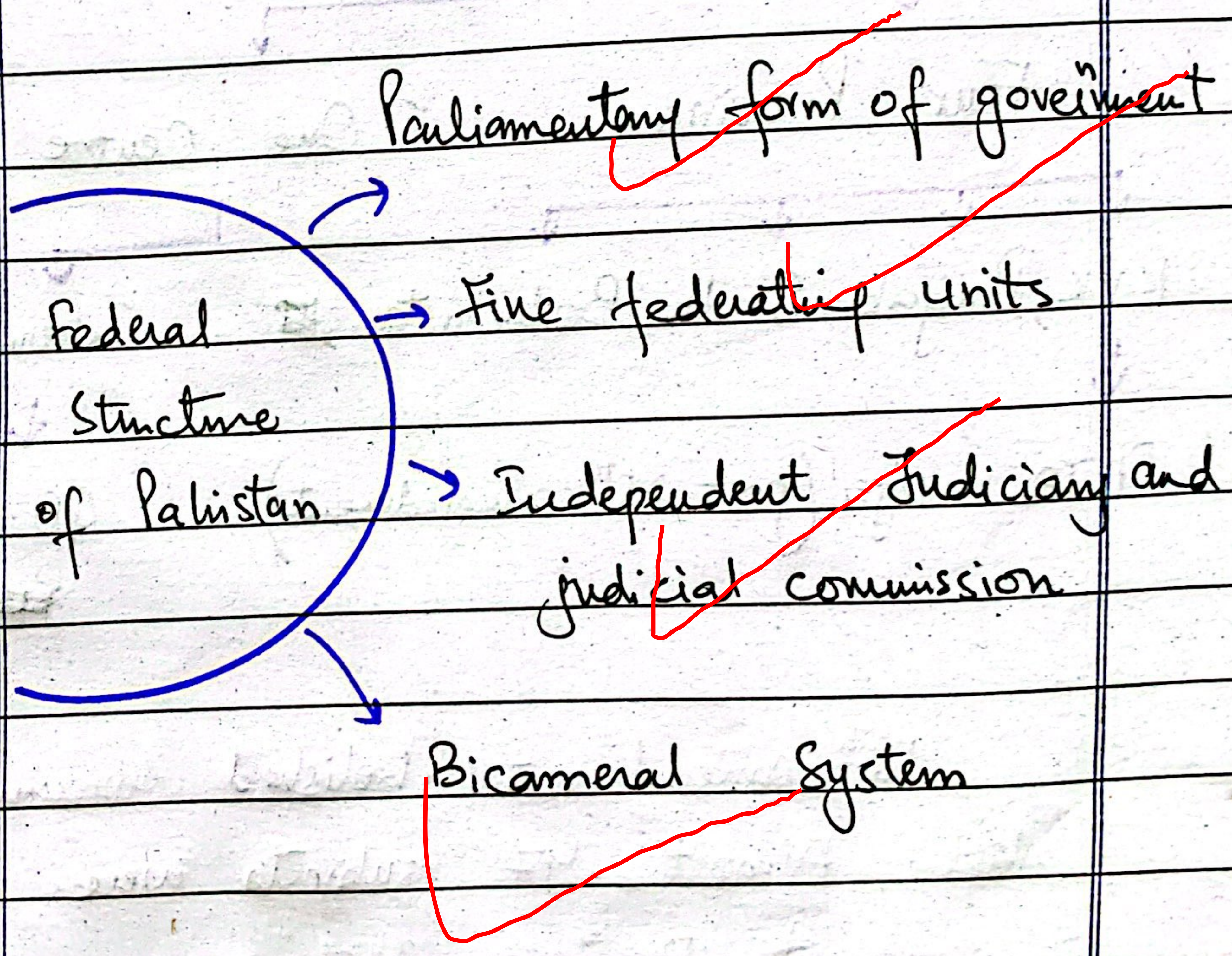
18th Amendment Abolishment of Concurrent list

18th amendment altered the constitutional history of Pakistan.

III-

FEDERAL STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN : CURRENT SCENARIO

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



a) Parliamentary form of government

In 18th 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 25th amendment)

GB under

ICT

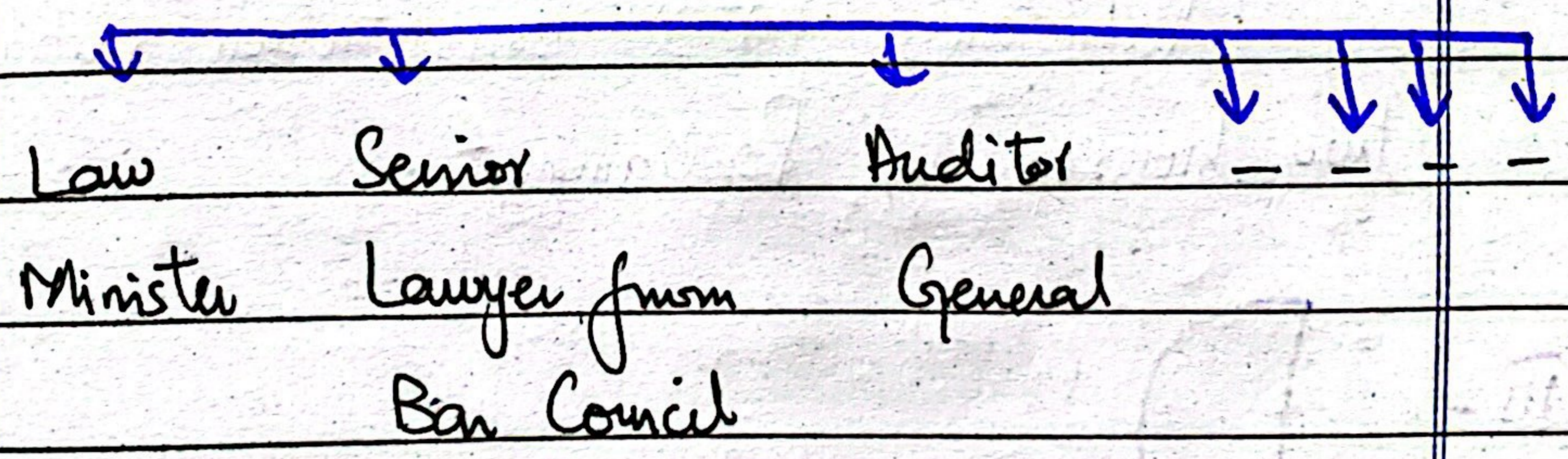
18th amendment abolished Concurrent list. Almost 47 subjects were given to provinces such as health, education, etc.

C, Independent Judiciary

A two tier judicial commission was formed under 18th amendment.

Judicial Commission
(Two tier system)

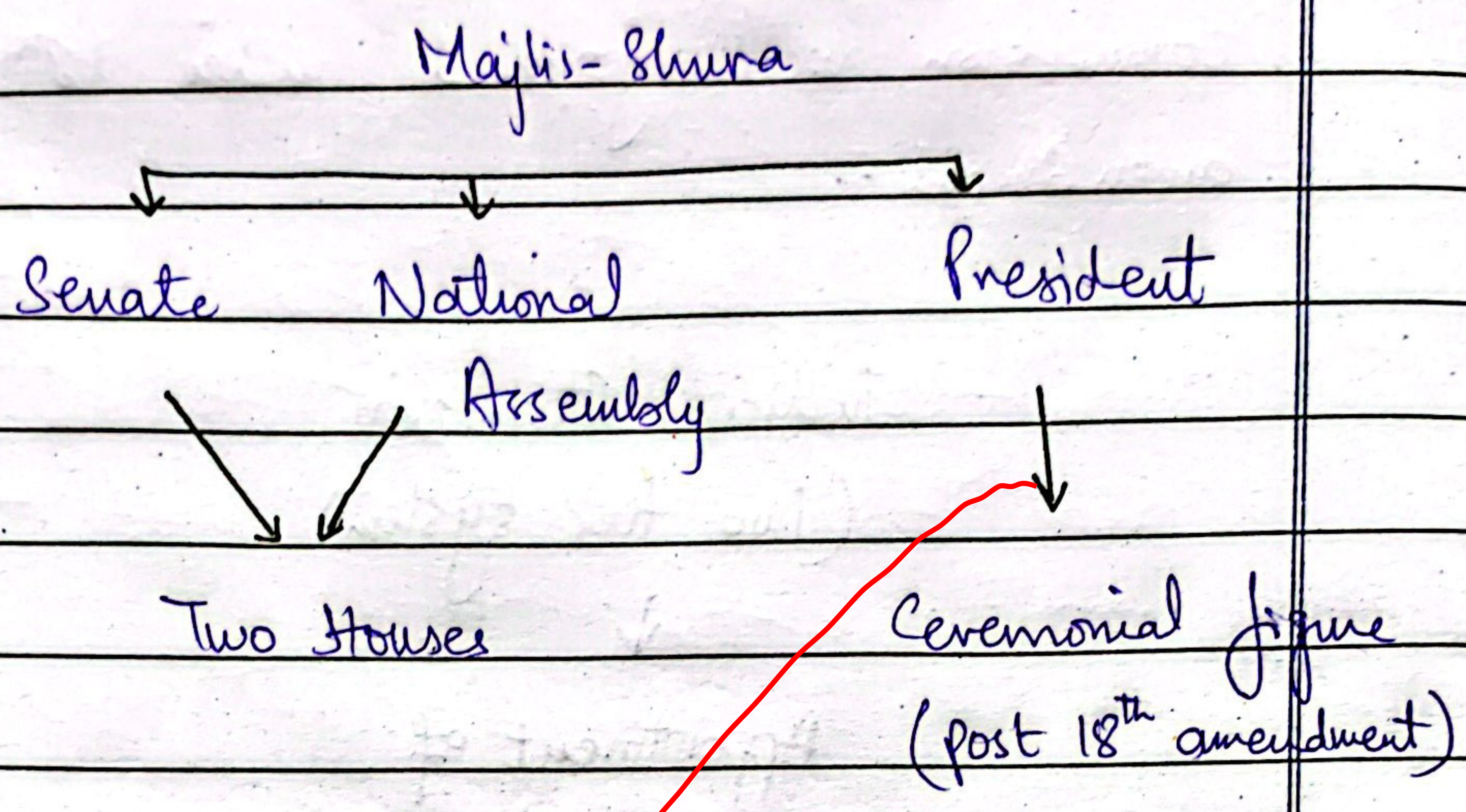
Appointment of
Judges



→ Pre rogative of Supreme Court

18th amendment didn't allow involvement of PM, however, 19th 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

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arguments entail:

a) Issue of fiscal space

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

According to article 160, ^{under} 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 respects 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 ^{ensuring} survival of federal structure.



Add 1-2 points on debate part