

Question #4  
Critically evaluate the Sir Syed's... from  
Politics

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Sir Syed was born in Oct 17, 1817 at Delhi. His father name was Syed Muhammad Mutaqi and he belonged to high nobility family. Sir Syed got traditional education and also studied mathematics and history. When the war of 1857 broke out, he helped in saving the lives of many English men, women and children. He was knighted by the British in 1889 and was died in 1898.

Aftermath of War of Independence:

The war of independence of 1857 was the final attempt by the Indians to dislodge the British from the Sub-Continent. The Muslims awoke to the realization of being relegated to an inferior position from a ruling class. Muslim had become a weak, powerless, supine minority distrusted by the British and disowned by the

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Hindus. At this critical juncture, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appeared on the horizon and took a number of steps for the revival and renaissance of the Muslim society in India.

### Sir Syed's Services:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is remembered for his immense contribution to the revitalization, advancement, and modernization of the Muslims of the Sub-Continent. He devoted his whole life for the uplifts of Muslims enabling them to come out of the depth of ignorance and backwardness. K. K. Aziz

his book "The making of Pakistan" says "Sir Syed's service to his community may be summarized in three terse phrases. Loyalty to the British, devotion to education and aloofness from politics."

Aligarh Movement is the movement which was inspired by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, his colleague and Muslims students at M.A.O College later become Aligarh Muslim University

### Educational Aspects of Aligarh Movement:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan compelled the Muslims to get themselves acquainted with modern Western education. His slogan was "devote yourself to education this is your only salvation". Sir Syed believed that "the Conquered nation must learn sciences in which the Conquering race excels". In his view, good education was the only key to political and economic progress. For this, he took the following steps:

1. In 1859, he set up a school at Muradabad, where both Persian and English were taught.
2. In 1863, another school was established at Ghazipur.
3. In 1864 Sir Syed established Scientific Society which translated modern works from English to Urdu and Persian.
4. In 1875 Sir Syed established the Mohammedan Anglo orientale School at Aligarh and later in 1877 the school was given the status of College. MAO College later after the death of Sir Syed ultimately elev to the status of University in 1920.

Sir Syed established the Mohammedan Educational Conference in 1886 in order to bring awareness among the Muslims. All India Muslim League was also formed at the 1906 annual Mohammedan Educational Conference.

Due to the educational services Sir Syed got the title of "Prophet of Education" by the times of London: Urdu-Hindi controversy:

1867, there arose a Urdu-Hindi controversy about the official language <sup>Urdu</sup> which was written in the Persian script. The Hindu wanted to replace it with Hindi language. Separate Electorate:

Sir Syed took up the cause of separate electorate. Sir Syed believed that common election could only be successful in a country which had one type of people. In India where diversity of race, ethnic, religion, sect, caste and origin could not produce any destined result.

Sir Syed literary works:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan strove for the revival of the

Muslim society through his literary works.

i) Tahzib ul Ikhlag: Tahzid ul Ikhlag

was started in 1870 for the refinement of Morals.

ii) Tabeen ul Kalam: Tabeen ul kalam

was commentary on the Bible.

iii) Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya: Written in response

to William Muir's book.

iv) Risala Akham U Tuam Ahle Kitab: about muslims and christianity to share meals.

### Political philosophy

Detachment from politics:

Politics was an unnecessary and undesirable encumbrance for Sir Syed. He opined that Muslims should devote themselves to educational uplift and refrain from participating in active politics.

### Reconciliation with British:

Sir Syed wanted to remove the state of tension and mistrust between the British

and the Muslims after the war of independence. He knew that without creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British government and Muslims shall remain a deprived community. According to K.K. Aziz preached and practiced loyalty to the British rule.

1. In this regard he wrote a pamphlet titled 'Risala Asbab e Bighavat Hind' in 1858.

2. Sir Syed wrote the 'Loyal Mohammedans of India'.

### Sir Syed and Congress:

When Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, Sir Syed advised Muslims to keep away from it. He said Congress was purely a Hindu Body. Therefore, in order to protect the political fortunes of the Muslims, Sir Syed formed the Mohammedan Defence Association (MDA) in 1893.

### Question #6

The diverse Muslim... of the two Nation theory Delimitate.

The Muslim reformist Movements of the subcontinent played a very important role for the formulation of two Nation theory. They are several Muslim reformist Movements:

- i) Sheik Ahmad Sirhindi
- ii) Shah Waliullah
- iii) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sheik Ahmad Sirhindi:

Sheik Ahmad Sirhindi is ranked amongst the greatest Muslim saints who devoted their lives for the preservation of the Islamic values in sub-continent. He contributed significantly towards the protection of Muslim society from un-Islamic values. For his services, he is hailed as Mujaddid Alif Sani. Conditions at the time of Mujaddid

Alif Sani:

The Muslim society had degenerated when Mujaddid Alif San appeared on the horizon. A number of Hindu customs and practices had become part of their creed. The commandments of Shariah

and Sunnah were being flouted. The Mughal emperor Akbar had adopted controversial policies detrimental to the very existence of the Muslim society. Mujaddid Alif Sani made strenuous and constant efforts to turn the tide.

Steps taken by Mujaddid Alif Sani  
Mujaddid ALIF Sani took the following steps:

1. Correspondence with Eminent personalities:

Mujaddid ALIF Sani began writing letters to rulers and eminent men in India and neighboring Muslim countries. Total letters written by him are 525 and are collectively known as Maktabat-e-Imam Rabbani.

2. The Doctrine of Wahadat us Shuhud or Hamza Azoost:

Mujaddid ALIF Sani's greatest contribution was undoubtedly countering unorthodox Sufism and mystic beliefs.

3. Strict Adherence to Shariah and Sunnah

4. Campaign for the imposition of Jiziyah:



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Mujaddid ALip Sani and two Nation theory:

Mujaddid ALip Sani advocated the difference between Hinduism and Islam and considered Hindus and Muslims to be two different nations. By bringing to light the divergent creeds of Hindus and Muslims he laid the foundation of "Two Nation theory" which ultimately led to the creation of Pakistan. Hafeez Malik in his book "Muslim Nationalism in India and Pakistan" writes,

"Mujaddid ALip Sani influence on posterity has been great indeed. "Call back to Muhammad (PBUH)" with far reaching consequences in both religious and political term. It opposed secularization of Muslim rule in India".

Shah Waliullah:

Shah Waliullah was the first reformer to appear during the period of Muslim decline. Shah Waliullah was born in Phulat, a town in Muza ffar-nagar. His

father sheik Abdul Rahim was a renowned scholar of time. Shah Waliullah dedicated his life for the uplift of Muslim society until his death in 1762. Efforts in india for preserving Muslim rule

- Translation of Holy Quran
- Conciliation between Muslims
- Adoption of Islamic principles
- All Embracing Nature of Islam
- Shah Waliullah and Two Nation theory.

Shah waliullah felt that the deviation from Islamic norms had led the Muslims towards decline. He works to eradicate the internal conflicts between Muslims <sup>for</sup> to prepare/ready <sup>Muslims</sup> externally strong. Shah waliullah believe that the principles of politics, economics or sociology could not be separated from Islam. He also asserted that Islam is complete code of life. So that the Muslim recognize himself different from Non-muslim tradition and norms.

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Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Two Nation theory:

Sir Syed is regarded as one of the greatest exponent of the two Nation Theory. He was one of the first leaders who spoke of the Hindu and Muslims as two different people and called the Muslims "my nation." It was in essence the Hindu-Hindi Controversy in 1867 that compelled Sir Syed to speak of Hindu and Muslims as two different nation who would not join whole heartedly in anything.

Question #2

Discuss the main changes ... Elaborate  
Pakistan's Constitution has undergone 26 amendments since its adoption in 1973. The first amendment was passed in 1974, while the most recent one, the 26th Amendment Act, was passed recently in October 2024 to mainstream the judicial system. The Constitution can be amended by an Act of parliament with a two-third

majority vote in Both the National Assembly and the Senate. In this amendment, 23 articles are amended in which mostly of Pakistan the Judicial Commission and power of Superiority are less and judiciary of judges election parliamentary is delegated to government and a head of 18th Amendment who is Prime Minister. gives full freedom while 26th in Amendment judiciary comes under the parliament.

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