

Qno 4 Critically evaluate the Sir Syed's fidelity of words i.e. loyalty towards Britishers, devotion to education and aloofness from politics.

Introduction:-

Sir Syed was neither the politician nor the political leader, but he was the reformer of the education. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the ray of hope, in the midst of crises. When Britishers turn their back from muslim as they believe the revolt of 1857 was the plan of all the muslim to ouster the Britishers. At that moment Sir Syed came with his unwavering and undisturbed efforts to prove the Britishers that it was not the muslim who have done that, by proving their loyalty from history and in present cases. Along with it, he was the strong advocate of promoting education as due to introducing of English as the language and medium of instruction. It left the void in the muslims of Sub-continent that this education does not contradict with our beliefs. He was the pioneer and his efforts in uplifting the miseries of the muslim will always be remembered.

(2) Sir Syed the beacon of hope in amidst of crises:-

Sir Syed was a civil servant and belong to an affluent family. However, when he come across that muslims are denied of their right to education, jobs and business. He thought of voicing the concern of all Indian muslims that they are not the culprit to blame for the war of Independence (1857). To prove this he wrote essays and pamphlets and proved the britishers, muslims have always been the supporter of them. Also, he took the responsibility of educating the muslims of sub-continent. His efforts in the history are significant in paving the way for the muslims of the sub-continent.

(3) Sir Syed's effort in rebuilding muslim image by promoting loyalty to the britishers:-

Sir Syed has done many efforts to bring out the muslims from the quagmire of crises. Some of the efforts in proving loyalty of muslims to britishers are discussed below.

(3.1) Loyal Muhammedians a pamphlet to discuss muslim loyalty:- Sir Syed

Strongly condemned the 1857 revolt, describing it as a misguided attempt to harm both the British and Muslims. In this pamphlet he discussed how Muslims have been loyal to the British crown. He highlighted the contributions of Muslims in Indian society, including trade, business, role in administration, and culture to reinforce their value as loyal subjects. Sir Syed also emphasises how the perception of Muslims have taken wrong and he further clarify that the British do not contradict with religious belief. The pamphlet was the essential to change the perception of British towards Muslims.

3.2

Essay on the Causes of Revolt of 1857-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan also wrote an essay on the causes of the Revolt of 1857. He highlighted how the annexation of Indian States through policies like Doctrine of Lapse led to resentment. Along with it, he further highlighted how heavy taxes, exploitative policies and loss of livelihood due to British practices has created a widespread discontent. Also, Introduction of new laws and practices that disregard or harm the Indian beliefs and practices have caused a mischief. Lastly, the introduction of Enfield rifles, rumored

be greased with cow and pig fat. offered to both the Hindus and Muslim soldiers, leading to break down of trust and annihilation.

(33)

Asar-us-Sandig:-

Asar-us-Sandig the book published and written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan also highlights the loyalty of Muslims to the British. This book highlighted the contributions of Muslims to Indian civilization, reinforcing their role in society and how loyal have Muslims been to the Crown.

(4)

Deprivation of the Muslims of the Sub-continent urged him to Strive hard in educating Muslims:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan will always be remembered the pioneer of education, as he came as a ray of hope for the Muslims of the Sub-continent. He put his efforts in bringing the Muslims in forefront in every sphere of life, and the only to it is education. As Graham Scud's motto was only to educate, educate and educate. He has taken many steps in educating the Muslims of the sub-continent. Some of them are discussed hereunder:

4.1

Muradabad High School:-

Muradabad High School was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1857, it played a significant role in promoting education in the region. This was the first school where English was taught and a very first step towards the legacy of education. This school aimed to uplift the Muslim community through education and foster a sense of loyalty to the British.

4.2

Scientific Society:-

According to Abdul Hamid Scientific Society was almost the first learned institution in North India. The Scientific aimed at translating books from history, culture, science, astronomy and other subjects into Urdu or Farsi. So, the Muslims of the sub-continent will stay upto date about the events of past and present. In Scientific Society books from Indian writers and others gets published to enlighten Muslims. The society emphasized the importance of modern education especially science and technology. It also foster the cultural exchange between the Muslims and west to unite them that both could exist peacefully.

(4.3)

Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhas:-

Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhas was the magazine that gets published by the printing press of Scientific Society. The aim to print magazine is to provide justice the knowledge of their short comings and problems and how it can be addressed by acquiring the modern education. It also highlight that modern education does not contradict with muslim ideas and beliefs.

(4.4)

Muhammadian Education Foundation:-

Muhammadian Education Foundation was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Syed Amir Ali. The primary purpose of this association was to promote education among muslim in India. They aimed to encourage modern scientific knowledge to uplift the socio-economic status of the muslim community. This foundation served as platform to discuss educational reforms and advocate for the establishment of school and colleges that would provide modern education. It was significant towards awakening the muslim of the sub-continent.

(4.5)

Aligarh School and College:-

Aligarh

School was the dream of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and it came true when Sir Syed Ahmed Khan inaugurated Aligarh School. It aimed at educating Muslims with modern education. Later on in 1877 it was changed into Aligarh College by Lord Lytton. Sir Syed's efforts did not go in vain. It brought the recognition to him as titled as 'Sir' by the Crown and his efforts were instrumental.

14) **Beseech Muslims not to join Indian National Congress:-**

Sir Syed asked the Muslims of the sub-continent to not join the Indian National Congress. He believed Congress as a primarily a Hindu organization. He also believed the party's ideology was shaped in the interest of Hindus only, which could marginalize the Muslim concerns.

15) **Conclusion:-**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the beacon of hope in the time of crisis. The Muslims of the sub-continent were distant from the state affairs and its policies. Due to war of independence Muslims were treated as an alien and all the blame went on

muslims. The britishers harsh policies of changing dialect of education and censoring *farsi* from the instruction of medium of the muslims sentiment, and made them appear as a culprit. At that time Sir Syed published pamphlet and wrote an essay, that how muslims have been loyal to the British crown. It is misconception and harsh policies of the british that has created a void. Along with it, he aimed at promoting education at every means and educate the muslims by reawakening them through education.

Q3

Discuss the possibilities of establishing a functioning, robust democracy requires a healthy, educated participatory followership, and an educated morally grounded leadership.

Introduction:-

Democracy gets flourish when it works in the favour of the people's interest. Because it is the form of government that is for the people and by the people. Nevertheless, the democracy in Pakistan is in a quagmire of crisis. The political polarisation in the country

is worst among all, and the pillars of the state are busy in snatching powers from each other that overshadow the real essence of the democracy. Together with rights of the people are denied, and they feel they do not belong here. The essence of nationalism has shaten. However, every problem can be address by firm commitment and follow the policies and reforms that are in best interest of its people. First and foremost would be the transparent and safe elections, ensuring the rights of people and all institutions should work with each other and not in against of each other, with that national interest should be a priority for the rulers and ruled. Equal and active participation of both can lead the country towards prosperity.

② Present Condition of the democracy of Pakistan!

Pakistan is a parliamentary form of government, where government gets elected by the people. But in the case of Pakistan the last election termed as the infringement of the rights of the people. This has also fueled the trust deficit between the state and its people. Secondly, the institutions of the country: Executive,

legislative and judiciary work against each other. The institute and persons unjust align with each other. The prime example of intervention is the recent amendment of constitution that has breach the rights of judiciary. Also, the country is facing internal as well as external crisis. For instance, terrorism, missing persons, inflation, energy hikes, disinformation and propaganda. The country is in a deep water of tsunami, where forecasting does not tell how a hard the next wave will be.

③ Possibilities of establishing Robust and Strong democracy.

Problems are a part of this world, but it depend how committed one is to resolve it. There are number of possibilities in establishing robust, effective and strong democracy. Some of the possible ways are discussed below.

③.1 Transparency in electoral processes:-

Electoral processes are the right of every citizen and democracy can only be flourish on the transparent electoral result. The institute of legislative development and transparency (PILDAT) published concern for the Pakistan's 2024 election.

It even termed as controversial. The transparent electoral processes by e-voting and strong cyber security will generate greater outcomes. Pakistan can use electronic voting machine and the voter verification system combined with voter-verified paper audit trails (VVPAT) that minimize the chances of fraud and infringement.

3.2

Pillars of the democracy should work in favour of each other:-

The pillars of democracy includes legislature, judiciary, and executive must strive to work in the best interest of each other. There should be a strong separation of power where every branch should work and independently and keeping the checking on the other. For instance, legislature makes laws, executive implement them and judiciary interpret them. Strong ethical, transparency and accountability should be a top priority as build public trust. Reporting and audits will help ensure the working towards stability.

3.3

Political consensus with constructive criticism is the urgent necessity:-
Policies of a

Country need to be strong and resilient, which will avoid interpenetration of other institutions in the realm of politics. The opposition and the government must work for the betterment of the country. The criticism against each other is the essence of democracy, but the criticism also be in the interest of nation not to blaming each. For example: there is a dire need of open constitution and addressing grievances of people. Politicians need to unite under the Umbrella of democracy to make it intervention proof.

(3.4)

Impartial and Strong Media-

Impartial media plays a crucial role in healthy democracy. The unbiased and strong media in front the citizen with accurate information to make a decision to, especially during election. Aside from that, it also play a role and serve as watchdog by investigating and exposing corruption, misconduct and abuse of power. It also keep in building public trust in state institutions and they also plays an effective role in countering misinformation and propaganda.

3.5

Revival of Student Unions -

Student Union play a pivotal role in fostering democracy. The Student help in engaging civil society through events and debates. It also instill them the Quality of leadership and public speaking. Student Unions advocated for student interest, concern and ensure that their voices are heard in decision-making processes that help in promoting inclusivity and diversity. In the United States of America, Student governance actively participate in lobbying for students rights. Also in India Jawahar Lal Nehru (JLN) is the forefront of student union.

3.6

Building trust in public by addressing their concerns:-

Public trust is necessary for active government participation and building the sense of nationalism. People in Pakistan feel unheard and alien as their lives and property are not protected. They are deprived of basic necessities because of rigid policies of the government. There is a dire need of re-building the trust by addressing their concern and resolve it. For instance: The grievances of missing people and military operation in Kyber Pakhtunkhwa, and taxing the already tax paying segment needs to be looked

(3.7)

Investing in human capital:-

Investing in human capital is a need for a sustainable democratic practices. Government should implement article 25(A) impartially and with that it can invest in programmes like providing lunch like India or Japan that can increase the participation in education. Also skills development sector need to be taken seriously by practically. Together with investing in information technology and academia linking will foster entrepreneurship and opportunities for youth.

(4)

Conclusion:-

The democracy can function if all of its pillars participate equally and transparently. In the case of Pakistan, the democracy is in a amidst of crises due to polarization and vested interest of its institutions. Alternatively, it can be addressed with proper will, reforms and policies to adhere to. From building a consensus among the political parties to all the institutions must work in favour of each other with that democracy's essence can be flourish by transparent and safe electoral processes, student union and unbiased and efficient media. The road to stability is not far off if everyone decide to work together.

Q6 The Muslim reformist Movement of the Sub-continent nurtured the sequential unity in the formulation of the two-nation theory. Elaborate.

(1) Introduction:-

History is full of the number of Muslim reformist, which generate the idea of two-nation theory. After the demise of Jahangir the Mughal era started diminishing and the need was felt for someone to revive the nationalism and Islamic belief. Shah Waliullah tried his best to bring Muslims on the right path. The movements from Khilafat movement to Round Table Conference entered Muslims that the separate state is the solution for the Muslims of the Sub-continent. Along with it, Sir Syed's educational movement to Quaid's rejecting Nehru report were all the events of nurturing and proceeding towards independent state. Lastly, Allama Iqbal's address to Quaid's presidential address of 1940 have paved the way for two-nation theory.

(2) Muslim reformist movement that nurtured the idea of two-nation theory:-

There are a number of reformist and

Their movement have generated the idea of two-State theory. Some of the reformers and their movements are discussed below.

(2.1)

Syed Ahmad Shahid's reformist Jihadist movement:

Syed Ahmad Shahid was the strong advocate of Jihadist movement. As he believed Muslims are the oppressed in the land of Hindu and British. He fought many battles for the revival of Islam. They got the Secular in allowing widow marriages as in Hindu culture, widows are considered as perishing, along with it he denounces extravagant marriages and dowry. From there he created the line that Muslim social customs and Hindu's are not aligned.

(2.2)

Shah Waliullah's movement in simplifying the Deen:

Shah Waliullah witnessed the anomaly in Muslim Ummah. As Hindus were dominated in all the positions. Together with, Muslims were unaware of their religion and its practices, so they blindly follow Hindu Pratha (traditions). Shah Waliullah translated the Quran in Persian to make it understandable for all the Muslims and bring back to the right Path.

2.3

Khilafat Movement:-

This pan Islamic movement bring all the muslim of India to unite on the cause of saving Ottoman empire and Caliphate. Although, Indian hindus helped muslim in it, but after the end of Khilafat movement they put all the blame of fighting against the britisher because of muslim. This led the muslim realize that muslim British non hindus are of the subject of trust, so the seed of two-nation theory generate. "Al-Beruni in 11th century wrote that the hindus consider muslim as malyaka (impure) and they forbid any intermarriage or relations with them, they avoid eating, drinking with them & they feel polluted."

2.4

Aligarh movement:-

After the revolt of the year of 1857, muslims were removed from the key positions and even their dialect of medium was changed to english. Although, Indian hindus were not denied muslim from their education rights to employment. This led Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to enlighten the muslims of the sub-continent through various education programmes to make them the part of the world. Also, Sir Syed asked

the Muslims of the sub-continent got to join the Congress as it is got in their best interest

(2.5)

Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband:-

Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband also plays a vital role in nurturing the nation's identity. Muslim feel void because of their deprivation from economic and social sphere. Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband aimed at providing traditional Islamic scholarship and education. To reform the society by returning to the basis of Islam and avoiding British influence. As there was a time when Muslims were forcefully converted into Christianity. Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband educate and empower the Muslims of the sub-continent.

(2.6)

Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address

Allama Iqbal's Allahabad address in Lahore in 1930 paved the way for the Muslims of the sub-continent to strive for separate state. The tyranny and cleavages of the Hindus was always affecting the Muslims of the sub-continent. Whether it be partition of Bengal to demand for separate Muslim electorate. Allama Iqbal said in his address: I see Punjab, Balochistan, Sindh and NWFP amalgamated in to

One separate state.

2.7

Quaid's Rejection to Nehru report:-

Quaid-e-Azam was of a view that Muslims should have a separate electorate that could be voted by 1/2 majority of Muslims. However, Nehru report does not include Muslim concerns and representation and it was the attack on the identity of all Muslims of the Subcontinent. In the answer of that, Quaid published his fourteen points which he voice for separate electorate and increasing the participation of Muslims in Legislative Council.

3.

Conclusion:-

Muslim reformers have played a crucial part in putting the idea of two-nations state theory. The theory vouched for separation of identities, culture, dialect, ethnicity and culture. Both Muslims and Hindus can not live together. From Kalyan committee to Nehru report, Muslims have always opposed every idea of the Muslims. Whether it be partition of Bengal to separate electorate. They were not of the view that the Muslims should have equal rights. This idea generated the idea of two nation theory.

Ques-3 Explain the major components of national integration. What are certain issues that may hamper it? Explain.

(1) Introduction:-

National integration is crucial for any nation as it fosters the sense of belongingness and unifying diverse groups of people by promoting the sense of nationalism. Nonetheless, national integration can be threatened by many aspects and it scatters the people by creating trust deficit and leads the country towards crises. Some of the issues that hamper national integration process include political polarisation, economic disparities, harsh policies and extremist religious ideologies. Along with it, depriving masses from their due right of education, employment and health turn them away from state. In the era of technology and information spread quickly and readily. However, by taking practical measures this can be cushioned to a minimum.

(2) Understanding the term National Integration:-

National integration is a

Centripetal force that develops a sense of oneness among different individuals and groups of a society. It blends various national strands into a singular social fabric and builds a unified national front against internal and external challenges.

(3) Issues that hinder National integration processes:-

Today, there are number of issues and challenges prevailing that can hinder the national integration processes of any country. Some of the issues that strongly affect the national integration are discussed below.

(3.1) Political polarization:-

Politics plays an important role in unifying nations. On one aspect, however, today political polarization has become the new order by overshadowing the national interest of the country. The vested interest of the politicians have polarized the healthy process of democracy by changing the electoral results to corruption hindered national integration. "According to Economic forum 15 countries are experiencing excessive political polarization!"

(3.2)

Ethnic and Religious extremism:-

Secularism

and multi-ethnicism can lead to divisions and conflict. Pakistan is a multi-lingual and multi-ethnic country. Being a muslim country it has various sects that are always oppose each other and this led to violence and divide in the society. The recent incident of Parachinar where extremist killed the Shia clerics and videos circulating widely has created a sense of violence and revenge.

(3.3)

Economic disparities:-

Economic

inequality turn people against their countries. The regional inequality by unequal development across the regions can foster feelings of resentment and marginalization among disadvantaged one. In the case of Pakistan the people of Balochistan accuse Sindh, while the people of Sindh accuse Punjab for water shortages and quota system. This economic disparities lead toward poverty and inflation.

(3.4)

Social Inequality:-

Social inequality

by depriving the people from their rights

because of gender, ethnicity or discrimination them on the basis of religion. Credit social inequality, violence against Christian and Hindus or forced conversion led them to migrate from their own state. Along with it, denying women the executive positions, or not allow them to marry. Their choices have further exacerbated the situation of the country. Pakistan has ranked worst in the gender disparity index at 145 out of 146 countries.

3.5) Lack of Education and Awareness :-

Approx 26 million children are out of school in Pakistan.

Education is the right of every child, but denying them would lead the country in the quagmire of crisis and chaos. The education's curriculum and ghost school only lead the country toward instability. Poor and no education will lead to create intolerance and hatred among each other. It also creates a social gap and inequality among the children.

3.6) Flawed Taxation System :-

The taxation system of the country is flawed as it imposed

article taxes, indirect taxes that only affect the adversely paying segment of the society. The flawed taxation system encourage people to not to file taxation. For instance, agriculture sector of the country generate 21% revenue and same as the industry. But the farmer pays only 0.03% tax while industries are benefitted with 7% taxes."

(37)

Misinformation and biased Media-

Absence of awareness and national integration generate the threat of misinformation. Along with it, impartial media work only in interest of sensationalization and money. Both of these increase propagandas and misinformation. The recent incident of Punjab Group of colleges is one of the prime example of misinformation and biased media. Misinformation has seen a rise in spreading of it because of lack of awareness and knowledge. It also same the same to propagandas that benefit the non-state actors and banned outfits.

Q) Lack of National Identity:-

National integration creates a void of national identity. Social inequalities, discrimination, marginalization and other factors take out the essence of national identity. National identity lacking increases when there is no shared values, operation on set of value that unites them. Also, cultural imperialism creates a sense of alienation in minority groups and hinders the integration process.

Q) Way forward:-

National integration is necessary for every nation as it is a social fabric that unites the whole country under one sense of nationalism. It can be enhanced by political unity of the government and opposition on the matters that are profitable to the state and its people. Also, engaging people in community centres to build a culture of tolerance through discussions and debate. Education is the necessity of all the people and generations to come, revisiting the policies and curriculum to enhance and increase enrollment would change

dynamics of the country. Considering the rights of majority and minority are safeguarded through equal basis. Besides this, structural reforms to uplift the economic disparities and increasing the tax to GDP ratio would be the step in the right direction. Lastly, the sense of nationalism will foster by timely and impartial justice system. National integration is the key for prosperous and stable future.

(5)

Conclusion!

National integration is a crucial step for every nation to follow. However, there are many challenges that hindered the growth of the country in national integration. Political polarisation, economic disparities, impartial media and ethnic and religious extremism are some of the major causes that have hindered the national integration processes. Nevertheless, every problem has a solution and national integration is no exception. It can be flourish by building political consensus to structural reforms and building community centres to increase tolerance and social equality to foster the feeling of nationalism.