

Amara Malik

377

Pak Affairs

(Mock)

## PART-II

Q.NO.4

Critical Evaluation of Sir Syed's  
Tritinity of ideas, i.e., Loyalty  
towards Britishers, Devotions to  
Education and Aloofness from  
politics:

### Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) was an Indian Muslim scholar, educator, and politician, whose contributions laid the foundation for modern educational and socio-political reforms within the Indian Muslim community. Facing the

challenges of colonial rule after the war of independence in 1857, he proposed a strategy, often referred to as his trinity of ideas, that comprised loyalty towards Britishers, devotion to education, and aloofness from politics.

Following is the analysis of the rationale behind these ideas, their historical context, their implications on Muslim society, and their lasting impact on the political landscape of the Indian subcontinent.

## Critical Analysis of the Trinity of Ideas:

### (1) Loyalty towards the British:

→ After the 1857 revolt, Sir Syed observed a pervasive distrust and harsh retribution from the British towards Muslims, who were held responsible for leading the uprising. To counteract the deterioration of relations, he advocated loyalty

to the British as a pragmatic approach to ensure Muslim survival, socio-economic stability, and access to public services.

He believed that cooperation with the British would bridge the gaps created by War of Independence.

## (2) Devotion to Education:

→ Sir Syed's emphasis on education was rooted in his belief that an enlightened and educated Muslim community would be better equipped to handle challenges of modernity and competition under British rule. He saw Western-style education as a pathway to socio-economic advancement and advocated for Muslims to embrace subjects like science, mathematics, and modern literature, which were largely absent in traditional madrassas. His efforts culminated in the establishment of the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College in Aligarh in 1875, a pivotal institution that later became Aligarh

### (3) Aloofness from politics:

→ Sir Syed discourage political involvement for Muslims, especially students, believing that premature political agitation could provoke British hostility and jeopardize Muslims' socio-economic advancement. He encouraged Muslims to focus on intellectual growth and community cohesion before considering political representation. Sir Syed's caution was shaped by Muslims' relatively weak position, who lacked sufficient representation, influence, and unity compared to Hindu majority.

### Impacts:

→ Following were the impacts of the trinity of ideas;

(1) It fostered better relations between Muslims and the Colonial government,

(2) Establishment of Muslim Educational institutes with Western education,

(3) Economic uplift,

(4) Social development,

(5) Muslims became a useful human resource,

(6) Education gave a sense of identity,

(7) Modern ideas in religion,

(8) Safeguarded the rights of Muslims,

(9) After intellectual growth, Muslims got a strong political leadership.

→ Sir Syed's efforts not only uplifted Muslims political, socially and economically, but also provided them with a sense of identity, which was possible through intellectual growth. →

## Conclusion:

→ Therefore, it can be concluded that Sir Syed's trinity of ideas was a calculated response to a politically volatile and precarious environment, aimed at preserving the Muslim identity in British-India while promoting socio-economic progress. It helped Muslims to navigate colonial pressures. His legacy is one of strategic foresight but also of a caution that, in hindsight illustrates the complex relationship between education, political engagement, and colonial power.

## Q. NO. 8

**Major Components of National Integration and certain issues that may hamper it:**

### **Introduction:**

→ National integration is a process of creating a unified, cohesive identity among diverse ethnic, religious, linguistic, and regional groups within a nation. It is essential for social stability, economic progress, and political harmony, enabling a country to work collectively towards a common goal. There are a number of major components required for national integration, for example, social cohesion, economic equality, political inclusion, shared values, education uniformity, etc. These are often hampered by issues such as, ethnic and sectarian conflicts, economic disparities, political instability, lack of educational uniformity, etc. Following is an explanation

of the major components and the issues that hinder it;

## Major Components of National Integration:

### (1) Social Cohesion: a glue that binds society

→ Social cohesion is a glue that binds society, fostering cooperation, trust, and mutual respect. As;

“Unity is Strength.”

→ It enables individuals from different backgrounds to feel included and valued, reducing friction and promoting unity.

### (2) Economic Equality:

→ Economic integration is crucial for national unity as it addresses income disparities across different regions and groups. Equitable economic opportunities enhances peoples' sense of belonging



and reduces class conflicts, making everyone feel they have a stake in national prosperity.

### (3) Political Inclusion and Representation builds trust in political system:

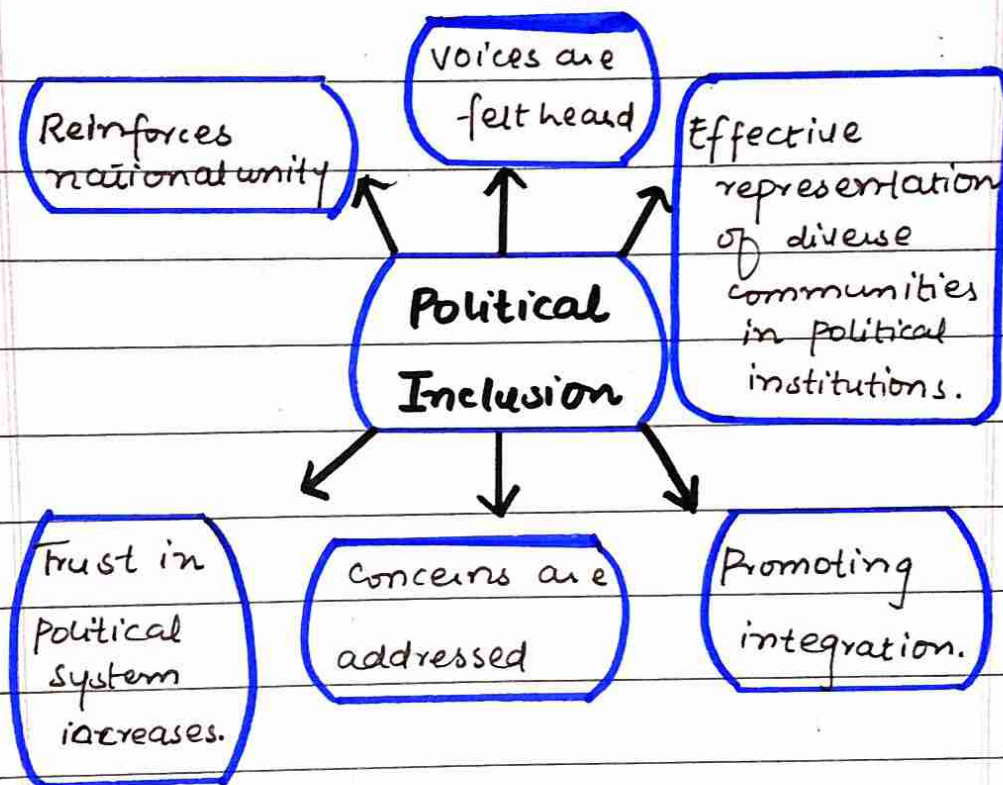


Fig: How Political inclusion promotes national integration.

#### (4) Cultural and Linguistic harmony:

→ Respect for cultural and linguistic diversity within a nation fosters inclusivity and reduces tensions arising from ethnic differences. When a state promotes tolerance and celebrates cultural diversity, it strengthens the national identity.

#### (5) National Identity and shared values encourages citizens prioritize national interest:

→ A strong national identity, based on shared values, history, and symbols, encourages citizens to prioritize national interests over individual or regional loyalties. The collective identity reinforces commitment to the nation.

## (6) Educational uniformity

inculcates a sense of shared identity:

→ A standardized education system that teaches the same national history, values, and civic responsibilities helps inculcate a sense of shared identity among students from various backgrounds, creating foundation for national unity.

## (7) Effective law and Order fosters trust and security:

→ A strong law-and-order framework assures citizens of equal treatment and discourages divisive actions that threaten unity.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## (8) Interprovincial Cooperation promotes mutual respect and shared goals:

→ When provinces collaborate on economic projects, infrastructure, and policies, they develop interdependence and a unified outlook on national development.

## Issues Hampering National Integration

### (1) Ethnic and Sectarian Conflicts:

→ In multi-ethnic countries, such as Pakistan, conflicting interests and historical grievances between groups can lead to distrust and rivalry, often exacerbated by political manipulation.

## (2) Economic Disparities leads to resentments:

→ Economic disparities give birth to resentments and alienation among economically unequal groups. In Pakistan, for example, regional economic inequalities, such as those in between urban and rural areas or provinces, fuel separatist elements and undermine national integration.

## (3) Political Instability and Corruption erode public trust:

→ When governments are perceived as self-serving or corrupt by citizens, it breeds resentment and diminishes commitment to the nation.

#### (4) Cultural and Linguistic harmony:

→ Respect for cultural and linguistic diversity within a nation fosters inclusivity and reduces tensions arising from ethnic differences. When a state promotes tolerance and celebrates cultural diversity, it strengthens the national identity.

#### (5) National Identity and shared values encourages citizens prioritize national interest:

→ A strong national identity, based on shared values, history, and symbols, encourages citizens to prioritize national interests over individual or regional loyalties. The collective identity reinforces commitment to the nation.

## (6) Weak Law Enforcement Leads to social unrest:

→ It makes citizens feel that they are not treated equally and erodes citizen's trust in justice system, leading to social unrest.

## (7) Media Bias and Misinformation incites tensions:

→ Media that is biased and focuses on regional, sectarian, or ethnic division, or promotes political polarization, incites tensions rather than promoting shared goals.

## (8) External interference:

→ Foreign interferences through funding or supporting separatist groups, exacerbates existing tensions and hampers national integration.

## Conclusion:

→ Therefore, national integration is essential for stability, prosperity, and resilience against internal and external threats. Addressing issues like economic disparity, ethnic conflict, and educational inconsistencies can reinforce unity. By promoting inclusivity, respect for diversity, and equitable development, nations can cultivate a shared identity and commitment to common goals, fostering a stable and integrated society.



## Q. NO. 2

# Main Changes in the Constitution of Pakistan through 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment and its effects on the Political System of Pakistan:

## Introduction:

→ The 26<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 2024 in Pakistan brings extensive reforms, mainly focused on judiciary. The amendment seeks to restructure judicial appointments, restrict certain powers of the Supreme Court, establishes mechanisms for performance evaluations, and introduces constitutional rights related to environmental health. Following are the main changes and their potential effects on the Pakistan's political system;



# Main Changes made in Constitution of Pakistan via 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment:

## (1) Appointment process of Chief Justice and Judges:

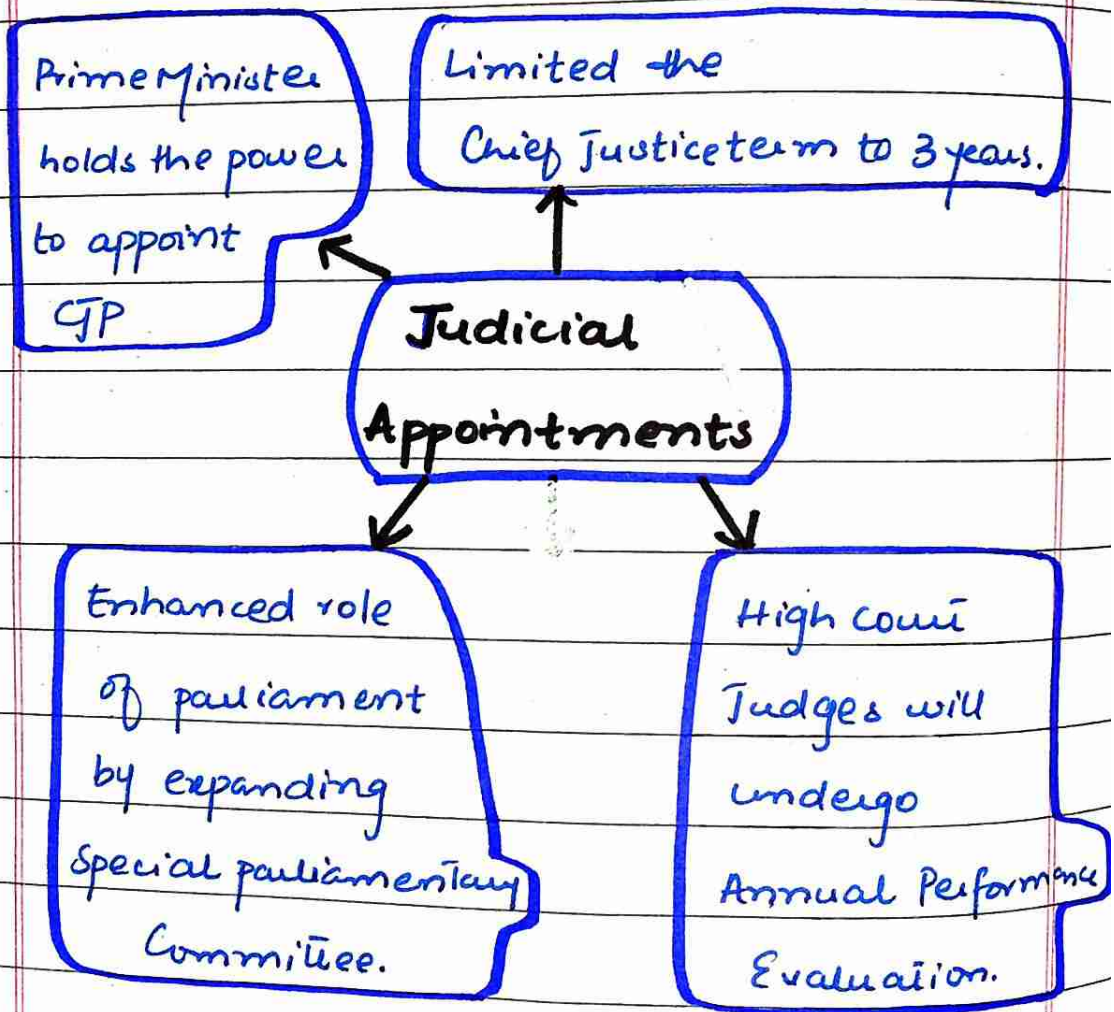


Fig: Reforms in Judicial  
Appointments.

## (2) Reduction of suo motu

Powers:

→ Supreme Court and high courts are restricted from using suo motu jurisdiction independently. It limits judiciary's ability to initiate cases on its own, reducing its influence over politically charged matters.

## (3) Constitutional and High Court Benches:

→ New provisions for constitutional benches in the Supreme Court aim to specialize these benches in matters of constitutional significance. It will reduce backlogs and focus on cases with significant political and constitutional matters.

## (4) Environmental Rights:

→ Article 9A: Guarantees every citizen's right to a clean and healthy environment making a constitutional commitment to environmental protection in response to climate change.

## (5) Additional Amendments:

### (i) Islamic Finance Regulations:

→ Sets a date of 1st Jan, 2028 for complete elimination of riba for the Pakistan's financial system.

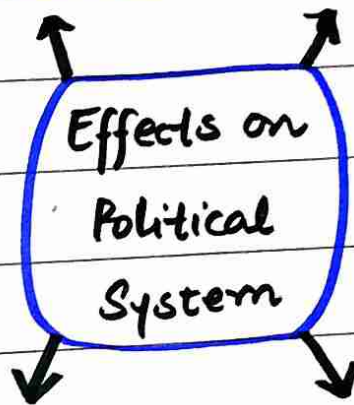
### (ii) Changes to the Election Process:

→ Extends office term of the Chief Election Commissioner until the successor takes office to stabilize electoral process.

# Effects on the Political System:

Increased Political Influence over Judiciary  $\Rightarrow$  leads to more gov-aligned Judiciary.

Checks on Judicial Power  $\Rightarrow$  Reduces Judicial activism, but can also weaken Judiciary.



Focus on Efficiency and Transparency  $\Rightarrow$  May streamline Judicial processes, however, parliaments' role raises concerns about Politicization of Judiciary.

Strengthening Environmental Governance  $\Rightarrow$  Could result in stronger environmental Policies with political will to enforce them.

$\rightarrow$  But, along with these, reforms also

raises concerns that it may curtail  
judicial independence and politicize  
it.

## Conclusion:

Therefore,

→ 26th Amendment is significant  
in judicial reorientation, but it  
largely depends upon how these  
reforms are implemented.