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Batch 53

LMS ID 33581

Pak Affairs

MOCK EXAM 4

Part - II

Q No 8

Entist the major components of national integrations. What are certain issues that may hamper it; Explain.

I. Introduction:

Around the world, all the successful countries follows the pursuit of national integration. It is one of the basic principle that combine and unify people of different language, culture, ethnicity in to one nation. Major components of national integration are cultural, economic, political, social, geographic integration, legal and constitutional framework, education and awareness and effective communication and

media. Unfortunately, there are certain issues that may hamper national integration such as ethnic and religious conflicts, economic disparities, political instability and corruption, regionalism and linguistic divides and many more as discussed in detail forward / afterwards.

II. Definition of National Integration and Significance in brief:

National integration is the process of unifying people from diverse ethnic, linguistic, cultural or regional backgrounds within a country to foster a sense of shared identity, purpose and social cohesion.

National integration is vital for stability, development and the prevention of division based on ethnic, cultural or economic differences.

III. Major Components of Integration:

Major components are;

1. Cultural Integration

2. Economic Integration

3. Social Integration

4. Geographic
Unity

5. Political
Integration

6. Legal and
Constitutional
framework

7. Education and
Awareness

8. Effective
Communication
and the Media

1. Cultural Integration

Cultural Integration is one of the important component of national integration. As it focus on fostering respect for different cultures, languages and traditions within a nation.

2. Economic Integration:

Another major component of national integration is economic integration. It reduces economic disparities among region and communities and also promoting balanced development to create equal opportunities.

3. Social Integration:

Social integration is also one of major component of national integration. It act as bridge between social divides by ensuring equal access to education, healthcare and social

services across all communities.

4. Geographic Unity: This component of national integration helps in unifying different regions, especially in geographically diverse nations, by building infrastructure and promoting inter-regional connectivity.

5. Political Integration: It ensures equal political rights and representation for all communities, leading to fair governance and inclusive policymaking.

6. Legal and Constitutional Framework: Another major component of national integration is legal and constitutional framework. A legal framework that ensures rights, prohibits discrimination and upholds justice is critical to maintaining unity in the nation.

7. Education and Awareness: Curriculum and programs promoting understanding, patriotism and awareness of national history and values and it fosters a shared identity among nation.

8. Effective Communication and Media: A unified media approach helps in maintaining shared narratives and public interest. Media and communication is also one of the important component of national integration.

IV. Issues that may hamper National Integration:

1. Ethnic and Religious conflicts
2. Economic disparities
3. Political Instability and corruption
4. Regionalism and Linguistic Divides
5. Influence of external forces
6. Ineffective Educational Policies
7. Media Polarization

1. Ethnic and Religious Conflicts: Historical conflicts among different ethnic or religious groups are the major issues that undermine unity and lead to conflicts.

2. Economic Disparities: Another major issue in national integration is economic disparities. Inequality among regions and communities can lead to feeling of marginalization in people.

3. Political Instability and Corruption: Major issue is political instability and corruption. Unstable government and corruption reduce trust in the state and among people.

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

4. **Regionalism and Linguistic Divides:** Strong allegiance to regional identities over national identity can ensure unity, especially in linguistically diverse areas.

5. **Influence of External Forces:** Interference by the external forces through propaganda, aid to separatist movements and economic pressures can threaten national cohesion.

6. **Injunctive Educational Policies:** A lack of emphasis on national history, values and cultural respect within the education hinders the formation of a collective national identity.

7. **Media Blame:** Media bias and sensationalism can aggravate divides, as misinformation spread faster than constructive dialogue.

V: Conclusion:

To pen 'offr. national' integration is the most important tool for unifying communities and regions. Although, it's facing many issues, if they are properly addressed and if components of integration are followed then it can help in fostering national cohesion and integration.

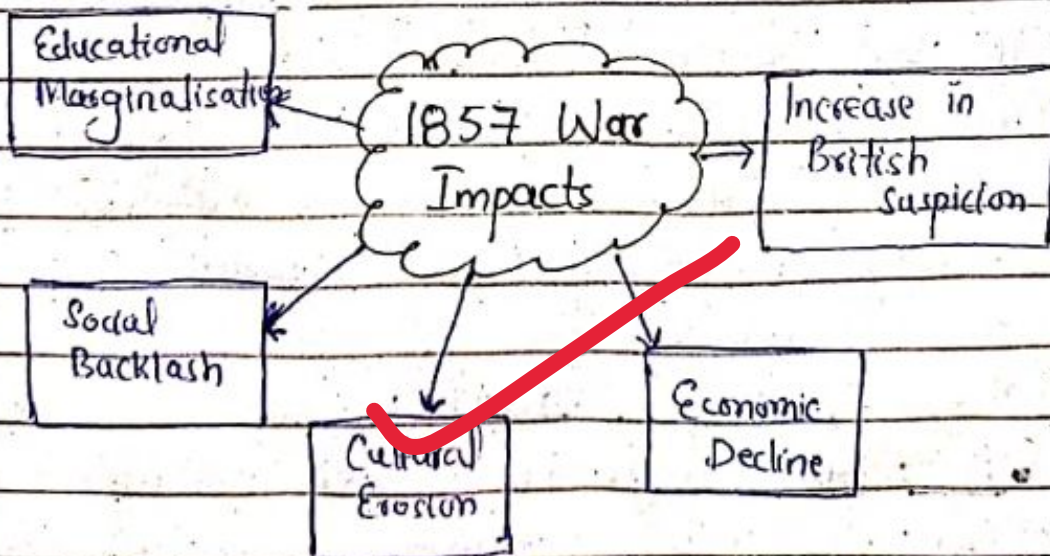
Q NO 4

Critically evaluate the Sir Syed's trinity of ideas i.e. Loyalty toward Britishers, devotion to education and aloofness from politics.

I. Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, was a prominent Muslim reformer and educator in British India. He put forward a "trinity of ideas" to uplift the Muslim community after the decline of Mughal Empire. His ideas - loyalty towards Britishness, devotion to education and aloofness from politics - were aimed at empowering the muslim community in a changing political and social landscape.

II. Historical Background



Explanation: - After 1857 Rebellion was British believed that this war were caused by the Muslims. Britisher stated

depriving muslims in every aspect. Many religious educational institutions were shut down and muslims were forced to learn only modern education. Britishers started favouring Hindus. Many furthermore, many cultural symbols, languages and practices associated with muslims were actively suppressed. Muslims faced severe economic decline. Therefore, these major reasons forced Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to present a trinity of ideas to uplift muslims in subcontinent.

1. Loyalty Towards the British:

Explanation: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, believed that muslims should remain loyal with Britishers to earn their trust and to secure favourable treatment. This loyalty was necessary in the aftermath of 1857 Indian Rebellion which stressed relation between Muslims and British. He argued that loyalty would protect muslims from further damage.

Critical Evaluation:

- Pros: This approach helped Muslims to rebuild their relationship British and gain better educational and employment opportunities.
- Cons: Critics argue that this strategy

is compromising muslims self-respect and struggle for independence.

2. Devotion to Education:

Explanation: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasis on education, particularly in science and Western knowledge. They believe that this would empower Muslims community and help them to compete with Hindus who had embraced British education. He founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (which is now Aligarh Muslim University) to modernize Muslims thoughts and encourage them to learn science, technology and English.

Critical Evaluation:

- Pros: This approach of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan help muslims to bridge the Intellectual gap between Muslims and other communities. It helped new generation / upcoming generation of Muslims to engage in economic and administration.
- Cons: Some critics argue that his focus on western education led to underemphasis on traditional Islamic education. They believe that religious education is cultural and regional identity of Indian Muslims.

3. Aloofness from Politics:

Explanation: Sir Syed Ahmed

Khan advised Muslims to remain politically aloof, particularly from the Indian National Congress, because it was believed that Indian National Congress was primarily a Hindu-dominated body. He feared that Muslims were in minority and if they involved in politics prematurely, they would lose their distinct identity and face domination.

Critical Evaluation:

- Pros: This approach protected Muslims from potential marginalization and allowed them to focus on social and economic development before engaging in the nationalist politics.
- Cons: A critic argued that this approach of political aloofness delayed Muslims participation in the independence movement and limit their political representation. They believed that this tactic kept Muslim away from political awareness for long period of time.

III. Critical Analysis:

Str. Syed Ahmed Khan's trinity of ideas - loyalty towards British, devotion to education and aloofness

Add more arguments

from politics - was the response to socio-political challenges faced by the Muslims in the aftermath of 1857 Indian Rebellion. His call for loyalty aimed to secure protection and opportunities for the Muslim community after Indian Rebellion, fostering relationship between British and Muslims for better educational advancements. His emphasis on education was pivotal as it led establishment of institutions like Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college that empowered Muslims with modern knowledge. Furthermore, his advocacy for political aloofness was contentious, it risked marginalization of Muslims in politics. However, his trinity of ideas sparked debates about the potential compromise of Muslim identity and autonomy in the face of colonial power.

IV. Conclusion:

To pen off, Sir Syed's trinity of ideas shaped Muslims' socio-political context of Post 1857 War. It served as a means to protect and uplift the Muslim community. However, his emphasis on loyalty and political aloofness was criticized for compromising Muslims' autonomy and slowing

their political awakening. On the other hand his devotion to education, had a lasting positive impact as laying foundation for Modern Muslim education in India.

Q NO 6

The diverse Muslim reformists Movements of subcontinent nurtured the sequential unity in the formulation of the two nation theory.

Delineate.

Outline:

I- Introduction

II- Historical Context of Muslim Reform Movements

III- Reformist Movements

IV - Formation of Two-Nation Theory

V - Critical Analysis

VI. Conclusion.

Reformist Movement.

1.

Aligarh Movement

2.

The Khilafat Movement

3.

The Deoband and
Barelvi Movement

4

Emergence of
Political
Consciousness

Q

NO 2

Discuss the main changes made in the Constitution of Pakistan through Twenty-Sixth Amendment. What effects it shall have on the political system of Pakistan. Elaborate.

Outline:

I - Introduction

II - Background

III: Changes made in the constitution of Pakistan through the Twenty-Sixth Amendment.

• Illustration

1. Increased in local Government Seats
2. Enhanced Devolution of Powers
3. Reserved seats for women and minorities:

4. Provision for local government elections

5. Strengthening financial Autonomy.

IV - Effects on the Political System of Pakistan.

1. Improved Local Governance
2. Enhanced Political Participation
3. Strengthened Federal Structure
4. Increased Accountability
5. Catalyst for Political Reforms

V - Critical Analysis

VI - Conclusion.