

tant + Pakistan Affairs (contd.) (Part - II)

Q. 4.

Ans

Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the former of (Aligarh Movement) was well known with the problems and hurdles which the muslims were facing. Britishers blamed muslims alone for the War of Independence 1857. Following this war the relationships between Britishers and muslims began to worsen. Britishers' atrocities with muslims were increasing day by day. During this period, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realized that muslims can only come out of these chaotic situations by acquiring education and enlightenment. Thus, he started working on this goal and achieved success as well.

Conditions of Muslims at that time ; (II - 1857)

This part is not required. So no need to discuss it in detail

1- Political Circumstances ;

H.D

Politically, ~~muslims~~ had become much weaker at that time than they were before (1206- 1770).

The weaker kingship of the later mughals as well as the continuous wars of succession had ruined the ~~form~~ Muslim rule. The British arrival had added fuel to the flame. The cruel policies of Britishers lead muslims and other people of subcontinent towards War of independence 1857. After this war the cruelties of British towards muslim increased drastically to an extent that many muslim rulers were killed by Britishers, and muslims were exiled from the jobs.

2. Social and Economic Circumstances

Muslims were facing acute economic crisis during later mughals' period due to their luxurious expenses, and not giving focus on social welfare. These economic crisis never ended and continued to rise.

Besides, the muslims were also downfalling morally, and religiously. For example, their morals declined at an extent that the later mughals fought and killed one another for the crown. The muslims were backward at the modern education as well. They thought that this education is against their religion. However, they were also lacking in following the true teachings of their religion.

Sir Syed's sympathy of ideas to uplift the muslims. socially, politically, economically and religiously.

3

1- Loyalty towards Britishers

Sir Syed was well aware of the fact that without being loyal to the Britishers, the muslims could not achieve political, social, economic and religious progress. He tried to establish strong relationship between British and muslims. He wrote two books named as Ashab-e-Baghawat-e-hind and Royal Mohammadans which entailed the past and future loyalty of muslims towards Britishers.

Moreover, he also convinced muslims to establish good relations with

British for they could not make significant progress without the will of britishers who were ruling the sub-continent at that time.

2- Devotions to education ;

• ~~syed ahmed khans~~

Sir Syed Ahmed Khans believed that ~~muslims cannot remove~~ - 8 of these chaos without acquiring education particularly the western education. Furthermore, he believed that muslims should modernise the islamizc teachings and should also focus on modern sciences and technologies. For that reason, he established many schools, colleges, universities and societies. One of these establishments was **Mohammed Education Conference**

which focused on eradicating the problems which muslims were facing in their education. It also encouraged muslims to acquire modern education and later it provided the political platform for the muslims, the Muslim League.

3- Aloofness from Politics;

Sir Syed entailed muslims that they should keep distance from the politics at that time for he believed that muslims are not in a condition to participate in the state's politics. Furthermore, he also told muslims that they should first focus on education and reform them economically, socially and religiously. He thought

that muslims ~~remained~~ vulnerable situation of economic, social and political crisis and if they participated in the politics at that time, they ~~would~~ never become able to sustain themselves again.

Attempt by giving subheadings

Critical Evaluation.

Sir Syed believed that muslims can not rise again without having acquired modern education. He also believed that muslims should consolidate their relations with British as well as should aloof themselves from the politics which was the need of hour. Thus, this not only uplifted muslims economically but also uplifted them politically and socially.

Conclusion

To conclude, Sir Syed played a significant role in reforming the muslims who were declining socially, morally, economically and politically. By understanding what was ~~the~~ the ~~lone~~ lonely ~~dark~~ dark ~~time~~ time he tried to encourage muslims to come out of the darkness.

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 7-9 pages

Q. 8. ~~What are the causes of national integration?~~

Ans.

Introduction:

Nations are ~~the~~ driving forces of any states as pointed by the Allama Iqbal. Likewise, national integration is of equal importance while one talks about the maintenance of a state. As promotion of common cause is the major factor responsible for national integration likewise, there are certain things such as indiscrimination, injustice, ignorance of rule of law and ignorance of social welfare which leads to national disintegration.

Major components of National Integration; coordination

1. Sense of Solidarity;

Historically, nations were formed due to the fact that ~~that~~ they ~~are~~ ^{are} promoting common cause and interest.

The social contract, for example, in which ~~people~~ had surrendered their certain rights to the state and the state in return had to protect their common interest included protection of life, liberty and property. Thus, a strong bond ~~of~~ brotherhood is necessary for national integration.

2- Equality of all :

Another component which is necessary for national integration is the equality of all. ~~With the foundation of~~ the state of medina, the holy prophet Muhammad (saw) was also the promoter of equality in each and every aspect of life including political, social, economic and religious. The pact of medina, the first ever written constitution of the world, given by him entailed that

~~"There should be equal political and religious rights for muslims and non-muslims."~~

This was the reason the state of medina was the most successful and

prosperous nation ~~boycott all things~~
communities were living with
equality and peace.

3- Economic stability:

Economic stability leads to national integration. Economic stability not only leads to economic prosperity but also contributes to political and social uplift. The economic stable countries successfully eradicate poverty and unemployment. On the other hand, economic instability causes national disintegration and dysfunctioning. For instance, there was political and social prosperity in the subcontinent before the arrival of British because of economic stability.

4- Transparency and accountability;

National integration also requires transparency and accountability of governmental institutions and elected representatives. Where intransparency prevails, nations disintegrates. The separation of

~~Bangladesh~~ from Pakistan in 1971

is the live example that where political intransparency and inaccountability disintegrated a country into two pieces.

~~constitutional document~~

5. Provision of Basic Fundamental right by state;

Provision of basic fundamental rights is the responsibility of state.

These rights include ~~fundamental~~ - P
life, liberty, equality as well
as provision of good education,
health services and other public
welfare works. If the state
does not provide these rights to
her citizens as promised by
her, the people will go against
her and will start revolt. For
example, when the french people
were not provided with these
~~fundamental rights~~ by the king,
they revolt against the state
and lead to French Revolution.

Instrument used to maintain
a state and its govt

6. Freedom :

Freedom such as freedom of expression, religion, movement, and assembly is requisite of national integration. In the absence of freedom, the nations do not work. Freedom of individuals makes state accountable to her.

citizens and consequently resulting into a check and balance on state.

Conclusion

To summarise, a strong bond of solidarity, equality, justice, freedom are the major component for nations and national integration. Absence of any one of these dysfunctions a nation.