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## Pakistan Affairs (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 situation by acquiring education and enlightenment. Thus, he started working on this goal and achieved success as well.



## Conditions of Muslims at that time ;

### 1- Political Circumstances ;

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 ~~weakened~~ the 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 tenacity of ideas  
to uplift the muslims. socially,  
politically, economically and religiously.

### 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 Mohammadians 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 ;

the Muslim League

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan believed that ~~muslims cannot remove~~ of these chaos without acquiring education particularly the western education. Furthermore, he believed that muslims should modernise the islamic 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

Mohammando 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 ~~are~~ in 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.

### Critical Evaluation.

Sir Syed believed that muslims can not rise again without having acquired modern education. He also believed that muslims should solidate their relations with British as well as should protect 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 significant role in reforming the muslims who were declining socially, morally, economically and politically. By understanding, what was the ~~needed~~ <sup>needed</sup> 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. Major components of Nationalism

Ans.

## Introduction.

Nations are the driving forces of any states as foretold 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 like wise, 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;

### 1. Sense of Solidarity;

Historically, nations were formed due to the fact that they were 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. 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 were all the 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 disintegrate. The separation of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971 is the live example that where political intransparency and inaccountability disintegrated a country into two pieces.

#### 5. Provision of Basic Fundamental right by state;

Provision of basic fundamental rights is the responsibility of state.



These rights include right to 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 it 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**.

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Provision of right of state to provide basic fundamental

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## 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 4 major component for nations and national integration. Absence of any one of these dysfunctions a nation.