

#### Question #4

Critically evaluate the Sir Syed's... from politics.

**Start with the summary of the answer as the introduction**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Sir Syed was born in Oct 17, 1817 at Delhi. His father name was Syed Muhammad Mutagi and he belonged to high mobility family. Sir Syed got traditional education and also studied mathematics and history. When the war of 1857 broke out, he helped in saving the lives of many English men, women and children. He was knighted by the British in 1889 and was died in 1898.

Aftermath of War of Independence:

The war of independence of 1857 was the final attempt by the Indians to dislodge the British from the Sub-Continent. The Muslims awoke to the realization of how relegated to an inferior position from a ruling class. Muslim had become a weak, powerless, supine minority distrusted by the British and disowned by the

Hindus. At this critical juncture, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appeared on the horizon and took a number of steps for the revival and renaissance of the Muslim society in India.

### Sir Syed's Services:

Syed Ahmed Khan is remembered for his immense contribution to the revitalization, advancement, and modernization of the Muslims of the Sub-Continent. He devoted his whole life for the uplifts of Muslims enabling them to come out of the depth of ignorance and backwardness. K.K. Aziz in his book "The making of Pakistan" says "Sir Syed's service to his community may be summarized in three terse phrases. Loyalty to the British, devotion to education and aloofness from politics."

Aligarh Movement is the movement which was inspired by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, his colleague and Muslim students at M.A.O College

later became Aligarh Muslim University

### Educational Aspects of Aligarh Movement:

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Sir Syed Ahmed Khan compelled the Muslims to get themselves acquainted with modern Western education. His slogan was "devote yourself to education, this is your only salvation". Sir Syed believed that "the Conquered nation must learn sciences in which the Conquering race excels". In his view, good education was the only key to political and economic progress. For this, he took the following steps:

1. In 1859, he set up a school at Muradabad, where both Persian and English were taught.
2. In 1863, another school was established at Ghazipur.
3. In 1864 Sir Syed established Scientific Society which translated modern works from English to Urdu and Persian.
4. In 1875 Sir Syed established the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School at Aligarh and later in 1877 the school was given the status of College MAO College later after the death of Sir Syed ultimately elevated to the status of University in 1920.

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Sir Syed established the Mohammedan Educational Conference in 1886 in order to bring awareness among the Muslims. All radical Muslim League was also formed at the 1906 annual Mohammedan Educational Conference.

Due to the educational services Sir Syed get the title of "Prophet of Education" by the times of London: Urdu-Hindi Controversy:

1867 there arose a Urdu-Hindi Controversy about the official language which was written in the Persian script. The Hindu wanted to replace it with Hindi language.

Separate Electorate:

Sir Syed took up the cause of Separate electorate. Sir Syed believed that common election could only be successful in a country which had one type of people. In India where diversity of race, ethnic, religion, sect, caste and origin could not produce any destined result.

Sir Syed literary works:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan strove for the revival of the

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Muslim society through his literary works.

Tahzib ul Ikhlaq:

Tehzid ul Ikhlaq, was started in 1870 for the refinement of Morals.

Tabeen ul kalam:

Tabeen ul kalam, was commentary on the Bible.

Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya:

Written in response to William Muir's book:

Risala Akham U Tuam Ahle Kitab: about muslims

and Christianity to share meals.

Political philosophy

Detachment from Politics:

Politics was an unnecessary and undesirable encumbrance for Sir Syed. He opined that Muslims should devote themselves to educational uplift and refrain from participating in active politics.

Reconciliation with British:

Sir Syed wanted to remove the state of tension and mistrust between the British

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and the Muslims after the war of independence. He knew that without creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British government and Muslims, Muslims shall remain a deprived community. According to K. K. Aziz Princed and practiced loyalty to the British rule.

1. In this regard he wrote a pamphlet Risala Asbab e Baghawat Hind in 1858.
2. Sir Syed wrote the Loyal Mohammedans of India.

### Q3 and Congress:

When Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, Sir Syed advised Muslims to keep away from it. He said Congress was purely a Hindu Body. Therefore, in order to protect the political fortunes of the Muslims, Sir Syed formed the Mohammedan Defense Association (MDA) in 1893.

### Question #6

The diverse Muslim... - of the two Nation theory Delinete.

You have not understood the qs and hence most of the answer is irrelevant

The Muslim reformist Movements of the subcontinent played a very important role for the formulation of two Nation theory. They are several Muslim reformist Movements:

- i) Sheik Ahmad Sirhindhi
- ii) Shah Waliullah
- iii) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- iv) Sheik Ahmad Sirhindhi

Use Specific and self explanatory headings

Sheik Ahmad Sirhindhi is ranked amongst the greatest Muslim saints who devoted their lives for the preservation of the Islamic values in Sub-continent. He contributed significantly towards the protection of Muslim Society from Un-Islamic values. For his services, he is hailed as Mujaddid Alif Sani.

Conditions at the time of Mujaddid Alif Sani:

The Muslim Society had degenerated when Mujaddid Alif Sani appeared on the horizon. A number of Hindu customs and practices had become part of their creed. The commandments of Shariah

Relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement

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and Sunnah were being flouted. The Mughal emperor Akbar had adopted controversial policies detrimental to the very existence of the Muslim society. Mujaddid Alif Sani made strenuous and constant efforts to turn the tide.

Steps taken by Mujaddid Alif Sani

Mujaddid Alif Sani took the following steps:

1. Correspondence with Eminent personalities:

Mujaddid Alif Sani began writing letters to rulers and eminent men in India and neighboring Muslim countries. Total letters written by him are 525 and are collectively known as Maktubat-e-Imam Rabbani.

2. The Doctrine of Wahadat us Shuhud or Hamza Azoost:

Mujaddid Alif Sani's greatest contribution was undoubtedly countering unorthodox Sufism and mystic beliefs.

3. Strict Adherence to Shariah and Sunnah

4. Campaign for the imposition of Jiziyah.

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Mujaddid Alif Sani and two nation theory:

Mujaddid Alif Sani advocated the difference between Hinduism and Islam and considered Hindus and Muslims to be two different nations. By bringing to light the divergent creeds of Hindus and Muslims, he laid the foundation of "Two Nation theory" which ultimately led to the creation of Pakistan. Hafeez Malik in his book "Muslim Nationalism in India and Pakistan" writes,

Mujaddid Alif Sani influence on posterity has been great indeed. Call back to Muhammad (PBUH) with far reaching consequences in both religious and political term. It opposed secularization of Muslim rule in India.

Shah Waliullah:

Shah Waliullah was the first reformer to appear during the period of Muslim decline. Shah Waliullah was born in Phulati, a town in Muzaffarnagar. His

(10) father Sheik Abdul Rahim was a renowned scholar of time. Shah Naliullah dedicated his life for the uplift of Muslim society until his death in 1762. Efforts for preserving Muslim rule in India. Translation on page 111.

## Conciliation between Christianity and Islam

## Adoption of Islam in Asia

All Embracing Native Americans

## Shah Waliullah and Nature of Islam

theory: One Nation and Two Nation

Q Shah Waliullah felt that the deviation from Islamic norms had led the Muslims towards decline.

He works to eradicate the internal conflicts between Muslims to prepare/ready them for externally strong. Shah Walliullah believe that the principles of politics, economics or Sociology could not be separated from Islam. He also asserted that Islam is Complete Code of life. So that the Muslim recognize himself different from Non-muslim tradition and norms.

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Sir syed Ahmed khan and Two Nation theory:

Sir syed is regarded as one of the greatest exponent of the two Nation Theory. He was one of the first leaders who spoke of the Hindu and Muslims as two different people and called the Muslims "my nation." It was in essence the 'Hindi-Hindi Controversy' in 1867 that compelled Sir Syed to speak of Hindu and Muslims as two different nation who would not join whole heartedly in anything.

Question #2

Discuss the main changes ... ~~Elbow~~  
Pakistan's Constitution has undergone 26 amendments since its adoption in 1973. The first amendment was passed in 1974, while the most recent one, the 26th Amendment Act, was passed recently in October 2024 to mainstream the judicial system. The Constitution can be amended by an Act of Parliament with a two-third

majority vote in both the National Assembly and the Senate.

In this amendment, 23 articles are amended in which mostly portion are the Judicial Commission of Pakistan Superiority are less and power of judges election and judiciary delegated to parliament and the head of government (Who is Prime Minister). 18th Amendment Judiciary gives full freedom while 26th Amendment judiciary comes under the parliament.