

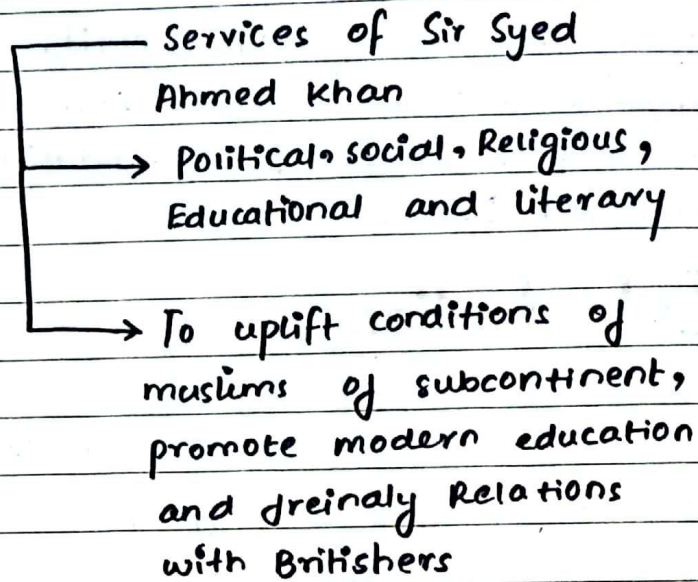
Question: 3

Aligarh Movement breathed life into the consciousness of a distinct entity among Muslims through its education. Later, its services became the foundations of Pakistan: Discuss

Introduction

The services of Aligarh Movement laid the foundations of Pakistan. Amidst the downturn of Muslims, both politically and economically and their oppressed states, came Sir Syed Ahmed Khan with its deep insights and visions to protect the identity of the Muslims of Subcontinent. He had used education as the powerful tool, to uplift the conditions of Muslims of Subcontinent. The educational along with political, religious and social services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, under Aligarh movement to reform conditions of Muslims of Subcontinent, have proved to be the cornerstone in raising consciousness among Muslims and leading foundations of very formation of Pakistan.

Aligarh Movement: Bird's Eyeview



All the services offered by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan ~~was~~ to uplift conditions of muslims of subcontinent are collectively referred to as Aligarh movement. He has presented his services at educational, social and political fronts to protect the identity of muslims and raise consciousness among them. The most evident of his services mark the educational services, aimed at giving modern education opportunities to the muslims, especially at the time when doors of opportunities were closed on muslims both by Hindus and Britishers.

Objectives of Aligarh Movement

- (i) To acquire modern education
- (ii) Establish good relations with Britishers
- (iii) To refrain from political Activities

Educational Services Under Aligarh Movement: Cornerstone of Muslim Consciousness

Aligarh movement has been played pivotal role in raising consciousness of Muslims through its educational services, which are as following;

(i) Establishment of schools

- Madrasah at Muradabad (1859)
- Ferozpur school (1864)
- Aligarh school - Mohamraden Anglo oriental college (1875)

Believing that lack of modern education was the reason to the downfall of Muslims of

of subcontinent. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established various schools to promote modern education to the Muslims. Madrasa at Muradabad (1859) and Ferozpur and along with Ghazipur school, were the first steps by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to promote education among Muslims. Along with this, Anglo Oriental school was also established to fulfill the purpose of inculcating modern education among Muslim subjects.

(ii) Aligarh College/University

Aligarh University, which served as an institution producing insightful Muslim youth and centre of intellectual activities, was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in early 1870s as ~~Madrasa~~ Anglo Oriental school to promote modern education among Muslims of India and raise intellectual, moral, social and political awareness among them.

(iii) Establishment of Scientific Society:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established

scientific society to aid the promotion of ^{western modern} education among muslims of Indian subcontinent. The scientific society presented its exceptional services in translating modern english language books to Urdu, thus enhancing the path for muslims towards acquisition of modern education.

(iv) Aligarh Institute Gazette

Sir Syed started Aligarh Institute Gazette to write on common social and educational problems of muslims of subcontinent. This gazette became the source to increased awareness of muslims of subcontinent about their problems, and eventually enhanced participation of muslims of the subcontinent in various political, public and social spheres of life.

(v) All India Mohammedan Educational Conference.

All India Mohammedan Educational Conference, marks the one of most influential services introduced by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as an effort to uplift conditions of muslims of

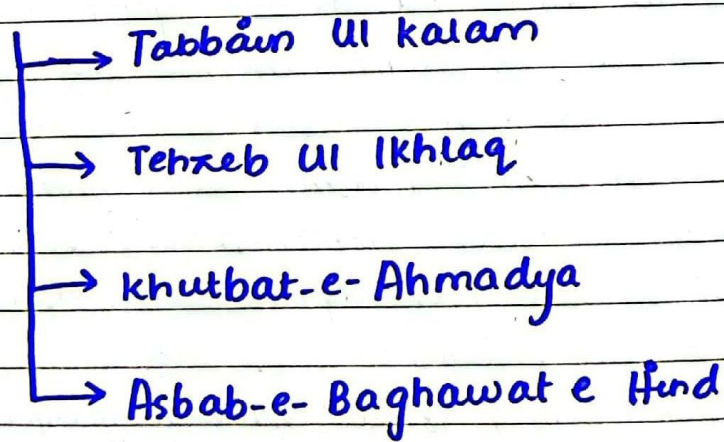
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of subcontinent. This conference provided Muslims with the official platform to discuss and share their opinions. It was the annual session of All India Mohammedan Educational Conference, which led to the formation of All India Muslim League; the leading political party representing Muslims of subcontinent and the efforts of which led to formation of Pakistan.

(VI)

Literary Services



Literary services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan also acted as the cornerstone to raise consciousness of the Muslims of subcontinent. He wrote following books to educate Muslims of their issues, to uplift their status, ^{and} to decrease tensions among Muslims and

Britishers.

(i) **Tabbain ul Kalam**

Highlighted similarities muslims and christians to improve relations with British

(ii) **Tehzeeb ul Ikhlaq**

To promote social ethics among muslims and to educate them of their social problems

(iii) **Asbab e Baghawat e Hind**

To highlight the real causes of war of independence and protect muslims from oppression of government

Other Services By Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- Demand for Separate Electorate
- Refrained muslims from joining politics without adequate modern education

- Promoted the idea of distinct nationhood of Muslims and laid foundations of two nation theory, enhancing Muslim's consciousness about their identity.

Conclusion

The ^{educational} services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan under Aligarh movement were the initial foundations towards the formation of separate homeland for Muslims of subcontinent, by increasing their consciousness. From establishing schools to writing and translating books, Sir Syed Ahmed has played a pivotal role at multiple fronts to raise awareness of Muslims of subcontinent and ensure their survival, marking Aligarh movement as ^{one of} major landmarks in the struggle for a separate homeland.

Question: 06

We just need quick money, without any analysis of our own as to why we are, where we are and what is our ^{own} plan to stabilize, restructure and reform to put a final end to

the never ending story of economic
bradegy". Discuss the Pakistan's economic
plight in term of this statement.

Introduction

Recently, Pakistan has secured
second ^{consecutive} bailout package from IMF,
amidst its debilitating economic crisis.
Pakistan is in economic crisis. The
roots to these continuous economic
crisis of Pakistan lies in dependence
on short term solutions, loans, grants
and IMF packages, without drafting
long term and sustainable policy or
reforms to enhance the economy.
These uncertain and short term
focused practices of government
in terms of handling economy, ends
up bringing ~~even~~ the country at the
verge of economic crisis every other
year.

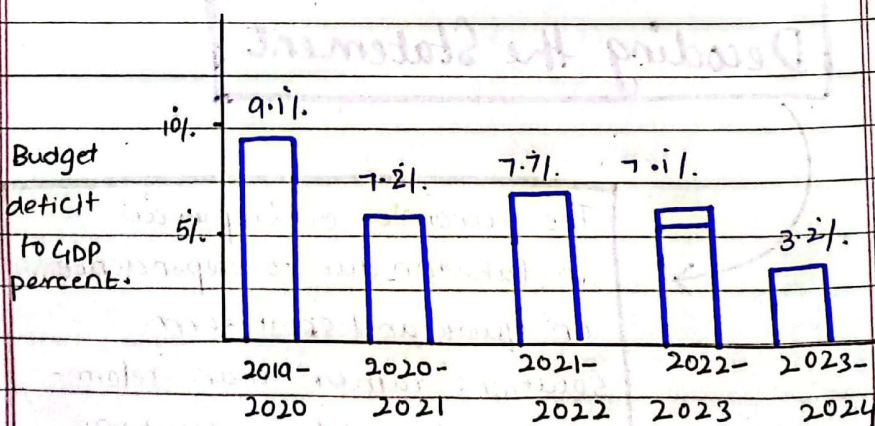
Decoding the Statement

The economic crisis prevail
in Pakistan due to dependence
on quick and short term
solutions rather than reform-
ative and long term solutions

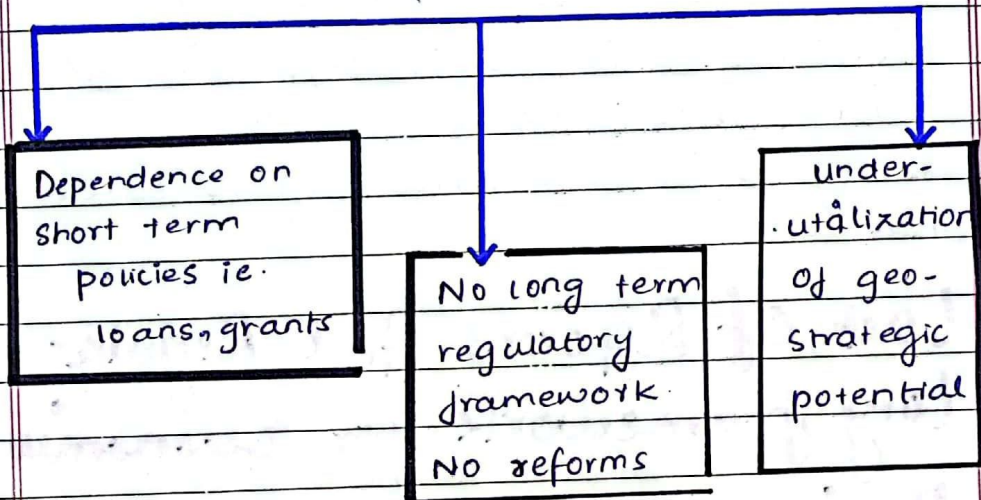
Pakistan's Economic Plight: Bird's Eyevew

- Consecutive IMF Bailouts
- Inflation
- Low Revenue Generation
- Decreasing Annual GDP since Last five years
- Budget Deficit
- Balance of payment crisis
- Trade Deficit

Pakistan's economy has seen a sharp downturn in recent years. The budget deficit, trade deficit alongwith p. balance of payment crisis leaves Pakistan at the doors lips of IMF, asking for loans and to avoid situation of economic default.



Reason's to Economic Plight of Pakistan



(i) Short Term Policy Focus

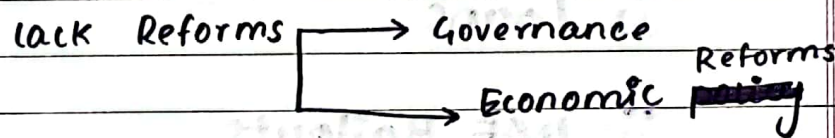
(i) Loans

(ii) IMF Bailouts

The major reason to the economic plight of the country lies in its short time focus to resolve economic problems. More effort is put into to secure loans ^{and} grants from the neighbouring nations and our focus is shifted towards stable policy drafting to guide economic recovery. IMF ^{also} ^{are adopted} ^{bailouts} ~~seems~~ a quite and suitable solution and guide to resolve economic problems.

Pakistan continuously ^{is} seeking aid from IMF in the form of bailout packages. These bailout packages also come with SOPs from IMF, which are recipes of disaster due to their objective and non-indigenous nature, further causing economic issues of renewed nature.

Lack Of Reforms And Regulatory framework for Economic Policy of the Country.



(i) Governance Loopholes

- a) Corruption
- b) Political interference
- c) Environment Unsuited for business: Bureaucratic hurdles.

(ii) Economic Reforms Required Due to:

- a) Flawed taxation system
- b) High prevalence of informal economy

Despite Proper Governance along with efficient economic system, are necessary for the economic survival

of any nationⁱⁿ. Both of these areas, Pakistan is doing badly. Governance loopholes like corruption (high corruption index), political interference, and bureaucratic hurdles make economic landscape of the country to follow a downward slope. Likewise lack of economic reforms in spite of consistent economic problems like flawed taxation system (indirect taxes are major contributor of tax revenue), and continually growing informal economy; no major economic reforms have been regarded so far. This lack of economic reforms is also leading the way in downturn path of country's economy.

Underutilized Geostrategic Potential

Reasons $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Security Issues} \\ \rightarrow \text{Political Instability} \end{cases}$

Opportunities $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{CPEC} \\ \rightarrow \text{Heart of South Asia} \\ \rightarrow \text{International} \end{cases}$

platforms like SCO be ^{can} utilized to fully realize geostrategic potential

Conclusion

The ^{persistent} economic plight of Pakistan is due to the inherent flaws in the economic vision and outlook of the country. Short term and quick solutions are preferred, over long term and sustainable solutions, without considering the side effects of these quick solutions of economic recovery. This shortsighted vision and lack of long term regulatory policy promotes a never ending vicious cycle of economic crisis resultantly.

Question: 8

For the critical balance between judicial independence and parliamentary oversight, it is essential that the 26th Amendment be critically evaluated on the constitutional principles. Discuss.

Introduction

In Oct 9 2024, 26th constitutional amendment was passed by the parliament, making it a critical

landmark in the history of Pakistan. The haste manner in which the amendment was passed and the underlying basic assumptions to pass the amendment aimed to balance ~~the~~ and maintain the separation of powers of legislature and judiciary. However, for critical balance between judicial independence and parliamentary oversight, it is essential to critically evaluate the amendment on constitutional principles.

Background

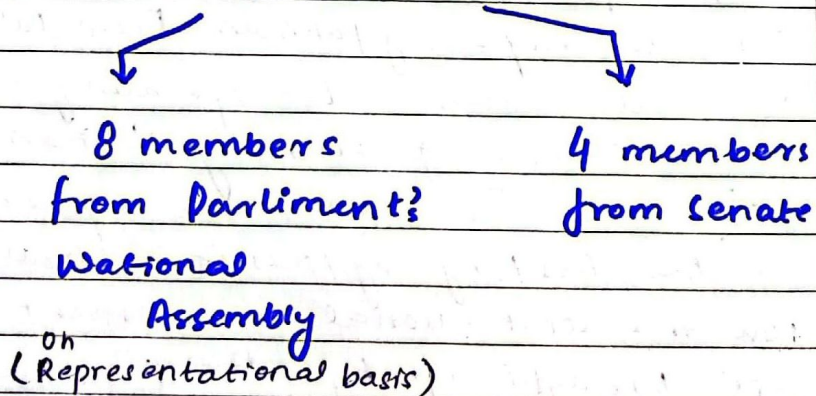
Independence of judiciary has played pivotal role in political and social landscape of Pakistan. From taking suo motu cases to operating under doctrine of necessity it has performed ^{at} various critical points in the history of Pakistan. However, now this constitutional amendment is brought up by the legislature to put a check on judicial overreach, as it serves to infringe ~~and~~ on the rights of parliament and interferes in its function; according to the stance adopted and proclaimed by the parliament.

Main features of Amendment

(i) Formation of Parliamentary Committee

- (a) 12 member parliamentary committee is established under this amendment to choose chief justice of Pakistan amending the previous procedure of automatically appointing senior most judge as chief justice.

Composition of Parliamentary Committee



Critics

The dominance of parliament ~~over~~ in selecting chief justice of Pakistan, can ultimately leads to objection on decisions, as no objective criteria of

parliamentary committee's composition eligibility has been put forward. Furthermore, this dominance of parliament completely undermines the independence of judiciary, leaving its apparatus at the will of parliamentarians.

(ii) Formation of Constitutional Benches

5 member bench, to hear constitutional cases, thus reducing burden from judiciary

Self selected judges of constitutional bench ^{by parliament} leaves constitutional courts prone to ~~of~~ ^{of} decide decisions according to the will of parliament, reducing their independence

(iii) Evaluation of High Court Judges by Judicial Commission

Annual evaluation of high court judges by judicial commission of Pakistan.



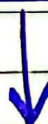
Berrister Asad critiques this feature of amendment as the attack on independence of judiciary, by making it a game of thrones, where judges go favoured evaluations struggle only, undermining the true essence of their roles.

(iii) Formation of judicial commission

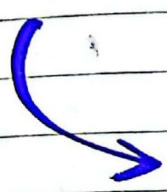
13 member judicial commission is formed to select judges of supreme court under the 20th amendment.



13 member judicial commission



Judges to parliamentarian ration in judicial commission = 5/13



The dominance of parliament even in judicial commission of Pakistan is more than just oversight. It is an attempt to undermine and restrict judicial independence.

Critical Analysis

The 26th amendment was passed with the proposition from parliamentarians ^{as attempt} to balance the judicial independence with parliamentary oversight. References of US congress and India's procedure of judge selection were given. Although the reference is rational but it has no ground to be applicable the way amendment brings the parliamentary ~~instg~~ dominance in the name of the oversight. In congress and India, both judges are selected ^{by presidents} on the proposed appointment by the judicial commissions with dominant judicial representation. However, in the name of oversight, this amendment presents domination of parliament over judiciary curbing its independence.

Question: 2

Navigate through the intricate historical narratives which constructed religion derived nationalism in India.

Introduction

With the advent of Islam in 712 AD in the subcontinent, Muslims have ruled the subcontinent for decades. However, in mid 19th century, the moral and political strength of Muslims weakened and this gave the opportunity to the long existed minorities especially Hindus of the subcontinent to surge against Muslims, hence marking the start of religion based nationalism. Hindus would try to merge and convert Muslims of subcontinent along with ridiculing the religion and Muslims, calling them illiterate Arabs. There marked the beginning of religion based nationalism ~~to~~ ^{pro} ~~to~~ by Muslims to protect their independent identity and ensure their survival.

Religion Based Nationalism In Mughal Period

(i) Efforts of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi

Reasons

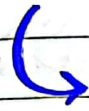
moral downturn of Muslims,
and concepts like united
nationalism with Hindus
in subcontinent, primarily
driven under the
influence of Akbar's
Deen e Dauli

Efforts

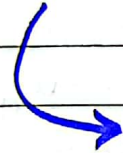
Emphasized separate
identity of Muslims,
laid foundations of
two nation theory.

(ii) Shah Wali Ullah's Effort

The political and social weakness
of Muslim leaders brought
struggle to the Muslims
in subcontinent in the form
of domination of Hindus,
Marhattas



Emphasized religious ~~pro~~ adherence, believing that their decline is due to negligence of teachings of Islam.



Emphasized separate identity and survival of Muslims

After War of Independence; During British Rule in Subcontinent

Behavior of Hindus with the Muslims of subcontinent, aimed to dominate and ridiculed Muslims further intensified religion based nationalism by the Muslims of subcontinent to preserve their separate and distinct identity.

After War of Independence

Hindus put all the blame of war on Muslims & resultantly ~~of~~ straining relations of British with the Muslims.

Formation of Indian National Congress

Hindus focused policies and programs of Indian national congress further ~~the~~ escalated the religion based divide, fueling religious nationalism.

Congress ministries

- ↳ Wardha scheme
- ↳ H. Vidya mandir scheme
- ↳ Ban on cow slaughter
- ↳ Non cooperation with muslims