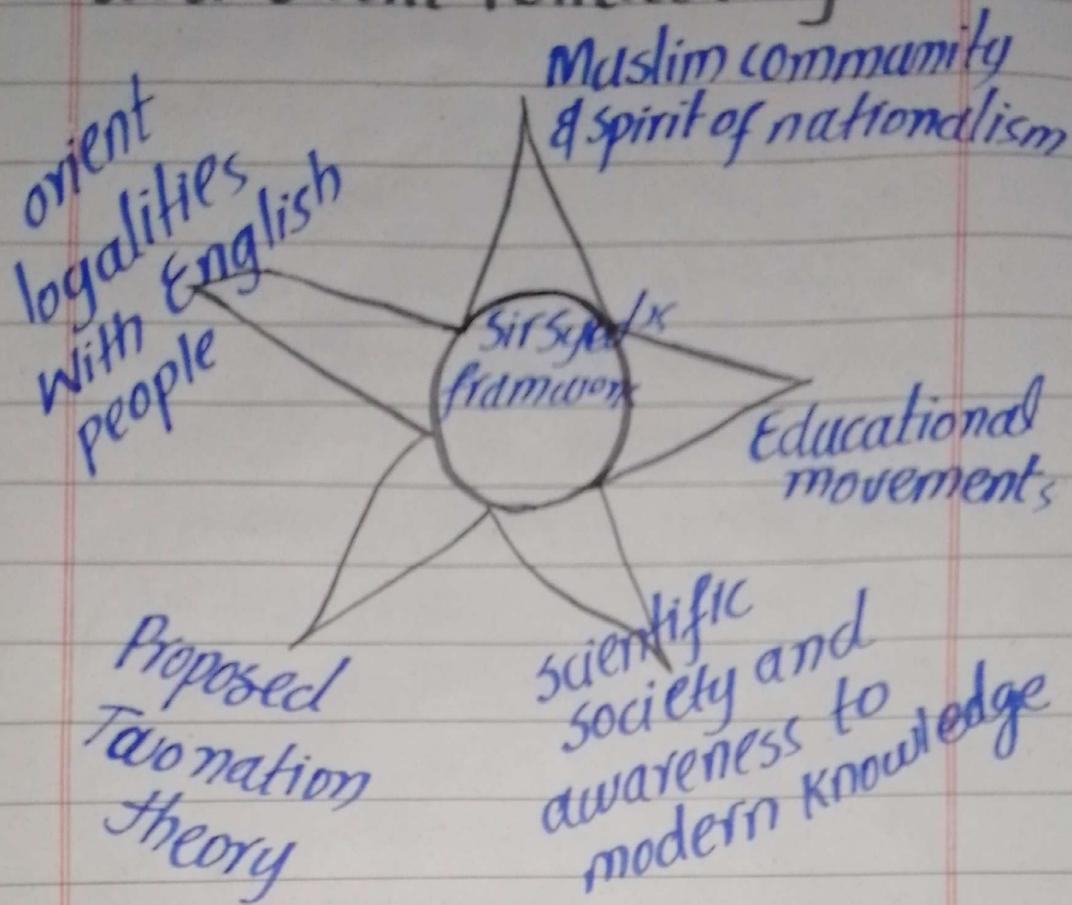


Question no-1

Introduction:

Great movements in the world like England Revolution, French revolution, Negroes Independence are always endorsed by movement of enlightenment. For Pakistan movement, it was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who enlightened and guided the Muslims of India to fight for their interest. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan initially tried to educate and pull out the Muslims from trauma of war of independence and substituted with British loyalties. Through numerous educational efforts and literary effort, he endorsed the concept of two nation theory among Muslims. He was one of the major protagonist of movement of Pakistan.

Sir Syed's Framework to pave Pakistan movement and orient Political System



1) Initial Agenda of Sir Syed Mission:

In initial Sir Syed tried muslims to

- 1) be educated
- 2) be loyal with britishers
- 3) remain far from politics.

Sir Syed asked muslims to remain far from politics so that they organize and unite.

2) Orient Muslims loyalties to Britishers to rise muslims at higher Authorities

Sir Syed endorsed muslims to show loyalties to the British government to reach higher posts. His purpose was to shift muslims from economically depressed section to visible at international with their potential.

3) Literary work and Debunking rationale of War of Independence

Sir Syed Ahmend Khan wrote many pamphlets and books like Rasala-Bagawat-e-Hindi (causes of Indian mutiny), Asar-ul-Sanadid, and Tabian-ul-Kalam to get Britishers attention that they have many things common with muslims. On one hand he wanted to elevate muslim awareness and on other hand he focused on their loyalty with ~~not~~ Britishers.

4) Educational movements to originate muslim scholars:

The aim behind educational movements was to aware muslims with modern knowledge. From Victoria Ghazipur school to Mehammadan Anglo oriental college and then university, he remained success to originate numerous rationale actors for proponent of two nation theory. Choudry Rahmat Ali Khan, Moalana Shimbli, Zaferullah Khan etc remained for atleast one time to aligarh movement.

5) Scientific society and concept of nation state System which was evolving:

Sir Syed knew the depth ~~eng~~ of western literature and in order to translate the European rationale knowledge, he gave basis to scientific society. This is the platform that provides.

muslim leaders the concept of nation state system. From Muslim got influenced with ideas of creation of independent state.

6) Platform of Mohammdan Educational Conference and Invoking nationalism among Muslim leaders

The platform of Mohammdan Educational conference was primarily initiated for the collection of educational budget. But later, when muslim leaders find it fine place to discuss the ideas of the creation of new independent state. These leaders met frequently and discuss the evolving nation-state system ~~in~~ and committed to drive movement for muslims later revealed to be the Pakistan movement.

Second-Phase:

When Sir Syed finds muslims educationally strong and experiences events like Urdu-Hindi controversy, he invoked muslim leaders to be organized.

7) Urdu-Hindi controversy and invoking sense of Politics and Two nation theory

In 1867 when Sir Syed returned from Europe and found Hindu's protest for Hindi to be national language. He realized that the hindu-muslim unity would not be sustainable for future of muslims. Therefore, he started organizing muslims and urge them to protest for their political rights.

8) Rising Hindutva concerns and Syed's Concept of Two Nation Theory

Numerous events enforced Sir Syed to realize the in United muslim future is endanger.

Hindus started provoking Muslims
Muslims they restricted Muslim
communities not give Azan's
call for prayer more than 200
and prohibits cow slaughter.

9) Uniting Muslim leader through the Platform of MCC.

Mohammadan educational
conferences became the platform
for Muslims to usher for their
political rights. The ideas of
creating separate organization
"Muslim League" that would
pave the path for Pakistan
movement. The organization provide
to exchange their updated
knowledge to align their movement.

10) Pathway to Muslim Organisation with formation of Congress:

In 1885, the Hindus
protagonist A.E. Heyum gave basis

of Indian national congress. Primarily, it started work for manifesto of both Hindu and Muslims. But their covert aim was to subjugate Muslims.

11) Frequent conferences through Mohammodan educational conferences:

The formation of Indian national congress had give Sir Syed task to unite Muslims.

In 1885 when Hindus gave basis to their organization, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan gave the concept of two nation theory.

12) Formation of Muslim League and Orientation of Pakistan Movement:

Through ideology of Sir Syed Muslims became united and the thoughts of Muslim leaders became to be aligned. They struggled to formation

of their own organization "Muslim League" through platform of MEC.

13) Sir Syed Ideology and progress Pakistan movement:

Sir Syed Ahmend Khan was ^{one of} the earlier protagonists who organized muslims, socially, educationally, culturally, spiritually and political for Pakistan movement. Through TNT, he oriented muslim leaders to struggle for separation.

Conclusion:

To encapsulate the whole discussion, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the earlier reformer who pave the path for Pakistan. He oriented the muslim leaders from platform of MEC and uligarh movement. He was first who exposed the exploitative nature of hindus and spoke for the rights of muslims.

Question-3)

Introduction:

From the independence days to modern Pakistan, the attainment of democracy in Pakistan has remained elusive. The civil-military interventions, delayed ~~constitution~~ constitution making, delayed elections and educational weaknesses have given rise to authoritarian regimes. However, 26th, 27th amendment, NFC reforms, political reforms and new provinces may yield better results for sustainably democracy.

Challenges for democracy in Pakistan:

Civil military relations, Rigged elections, sustaining concept political manifesto, populism narratives are challenges for Pakistan's democracy.

1) Civil military relations and hinderance of democracy adoption:

From the independence, At 1958, Pakistan faced changing of 4 Presidents and governor generals and 7 Prime ministers. With 15% literacy the political leaders was thinking to inclined towards authoritarian Regime. Iskandar provided enough chance for Ayub Khan to impose military coup. So far, ~~the~~ Pak has faced three major military coup in 1979, 1999 and 1958.

2) Delayed and Rigged Election System:

The Political system was remained so weak till first general election, there had been 23 years passed. With these delayed election system, how democracy could pave the path and sustainable proved.

3) Judicial over-reach and ~~Anti~~ Doctrine of necessity:

Pakistan faced three major coups that during these military interventions, Judiciary provided vacanas of doctrine necessity to legitimize the military rule. There are numerous other case like U-safie Petal case, Maulwi Tameezudin case in which judiciary was autonomous.

4) Populist narratives and creation of biased:

In the modern days, the biggest threat to democracy is through Populist narrative building. From social media, the goldth bulge is being attracted to one person who claim to bring prosperity. In this people became more inclined towards and media algorithm repeatedly tells the same narratives with consistent usage.

5) Tribal system and women constraints

The most area of Balochistan, southern Punjab and parts KP, there has been tribal system. The tribal leaders put constraints their disciples not to cast vote for their status quo. They challenged the writ of state and constrained the women not to cast votes.

6) Illiteracy and Traditional biasedness:

Pakistan is a country with 60% literacy rate and almost 26 million school aged has remained out of school. The dilemma is that without basic knowledge, how can masses evaluate to cast for suitable candidate. The illiterate people cast vote to those whom are not eligible for the authority, hence coerciveness occurs.

7) Lack of E-electronics or digital system for vote casting and Transparency concerns

Due to lack of digital system, Pakistan has been ranked in transparency of election in lowest orders. The digital system ensures not to rig elections and also shows the participation of women, minorities and transgenders as well.

8) Lack of Autonomous Election Commission:

The Election Commission of Pakistan has remained under pressure throughout the election days. The political authorities rig the elections by mounting pressure on the officers of ECP. This

provides the authoritarians to over-rule state's institutions and remained with status quo.

Opportunities for growth of democracy:

1- 26th and 27th amendments and charter of democracy:

The 26th and 27th amendments ensures to curtail to judiciary intervention in executive domain.

It provide the scope to demolish the use of doctrine of necessity and illegal way.

It may provide the smooth path for public elected government.

2- Judicial Restrain and path to "Doctrine of necessity and Rule of law"

There has been debate for Pakistan to shift from the agenda of doctrine of necessity-

The ensurance of rule law will pave the way for transparency democracy achievement.

3- SGD-9 and 16 and Educational efforts

Pakistan and other nation under United Nation's chartered has set the goal for 100% literacy rate by, 2030. If Pakistan remained narrowly close to that goal, the nation will change their mindset to awarness.

It could be revolutionary step for the development of democracy

4- Women empowerment and Transparency to Political manifesto:

Under SGD-5, 16, Pakistan has to ensure women empowerment and Political transparency in manifesto. If Pakistan succeeded the scoring women empowerment, It can revive ~~even~~ democracy.

5- Provincial Autonomy and Equitable NFC for developments and alevation:

Under NFC award, after 18th amendment, all the Province have started equitable share. If Provincial NFC would be ensured then these developments would pave the path from poverty to enlightenment. which resultantly can increase the ensurance of democracy.

6- debate for new Provinces and Political inducivity:

Every elections years, there has been a consistent demand for the creation of new Provinces. The creation of new provinces may pave the path to originate new parties. Hence these are enough chances that educationalist and expert people may turn to politics. Hence these are chances for the transparency and ensurance of democracy.

Critical Analysis and Future of democracy:

The historical developments and road map of current initiatives lead to the future of democracy is vague. Across the world, from the USA to Greece, Italy, Populism is in its peak.

Therefore, the populism has much potential to add the hindrance and achievement of democracy vague.

Conclusion:

The discussion can be sum up that the democracy in Pakistan from the colonial era to present day has remained elusive. The rise of populism and political exclusivity, there has been that deteriorate the ~~ch~~ path of democracy. Moreover, if Pakistan can attain SDG~~s~~ seventeen goals, then there is highly chances for revival of democracy.