

# Sir Syed University of Engineering & Technology

## ANSWER SCRIPT

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Roll Number:	SE-20F-022
Section:	A
Name:	Abdul Moiz Chishti
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### QUES 1:

#### **THE EDUCATIONAL AND POLITICAL SERVICES OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN :**

##### **INTRODUCTION:**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was an obvious Muslim reformer, educator and leader. He was brought into the world on seventeenth October 1817 in Delhi. Conventionally acquainted with a family with strong Mughal affiliations. He came from a rich family which was critical and respected close by. Staggering thought was taken by his father to ensure that he got incomprehensible instructing and His father, Syed Muttaqi Mohammad was a manual for Ruler Akbar II, while his granddad, Syed Hadi Alamgir, stood firm on a balance of unquestionable quality in the Mughal court. He examined Persian, Arabic, Number rearranging and prescription close by the Quran. He left his standard course yet continued focusing secretly. He had interest recorded as a printed duplicate. After his father's passing, he joined the East India Relationship as a partner and intelligently got raised to change into an adjudicator of the little court. He got the standard coaching at this point was a pioneer in introducing current course for the Indian Muslim Social class. Right at whatever point the contention of chance broke out in 1857. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was working as a standard allotted position Bijnaur what's more, is said to have saved the presences of various women and children during the fight. As a tradeoff for his dependability the English offered him a home with a huge pay, at any rate he denied the offer. He was picked Director Incentive in Muradabad also, later he was moved to Ghazipore. In 1864 He was moved to Aligarh where he had an essential impact in developing new school. In 1876 he left His work in the law to zero in on running the school and to concede to improving the state of Muslims in the Sub-landmass through preparing.

##### **INSTRUCTIVE SERVICES:**

As we get that, after the debate of self-organization the condition of the Muslims of India were totally horrid as the English fell more on the Muslims than on Hindus. They pondered that Muslims were at risk for the total of the wrongs also, the contention hung by virtue of their genuine and discourteous direct. After 1857, the Muslims emerged as a backward country; they were inept and desolately

missing in moving social conditions with. They were denied of their key rights furthermore, were absolved in each circle of life. Thinking about everything, they were monetarily, purposefully, socially and to be more exact meticulously made the subject of wanton solicitation. In such conditions, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan drew closer furthermore, endeavored to help the Muslims come out from such shocking and sad conditions. He guided the Muslims towards the right way and attempted to draw out the Muslims from such feeble condition. He started an improvement to give condition to Muslims in the public eye as they had in past, this movement is known as Aligarh Headway The principal sign of association of the Aligarh movement was:

- Commitment to English Government.
- Current western course for the Muslims to fight with Hindus.
- To avoid the Muslims from regulatory issues.

The rule progress for the spread of current preparing and social change among Muslims was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. Sir Syed liked that this miserable and desolate area of Muslims was a prompt eventual outcome of the mishap of current arranging. He perceived that the fix of each issue of Muslims was the unquestionable level coaching. Fittingly, he started an informative program animate the denied and puzzled Muslims, who had lost their past significance

## **SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED BY SIR SYED AHMED KHAN:**

Sir Syed set up a school for Muslims in Muradabad where English, Persian, Islamiyat, Arabic, Urdu were necessary subjects. Than he set up another school for Muslims in Ghazipur in 1862 which was known as Madras Ghazipur. Here, besides the English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Islamiyat were imperative subjects. In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up the arrangement of a genuine society at Ghazipur. The clarification behind this general populace was to make an interpretation of the English books into Urdu language. Regardless, later on, in 1866, after his exchange to Aligarh, the fundamental office of the canny society was in addition moved to Aligarh. In 1866, the predictable society gave a diary named as Aligarh Affiliation Paper. This diary was passed on both in Urdu and English tongues. The spot of this diary was to wash away the confusion among Muslims and English government and brought them practically one another.

## **COMMITTEE STRIVING FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF MUSLIMS:**

To anxiously watch the educational blueprint of Britain, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went with his child Syed Mehmood, visited Britain in 1869 and remained there for an incredibly delayed time frame assessing English illuminating foundations like Oxford and Cambridge School. A brief timeframe later, after his re-appearance of India, he set up a social occasion known as "Load up Gaining a pass at Useful Ground of Muslims". Under the Chamber Having a go at Educational Movement of Muslims another driving group of trustees was set up named as "Asset Notice gathering for the foundation of a Muslim School. Thus, Sir Syed visited the nation over and aggregated assets for the foundation of school. The board picked first for the laying out of school as a model to individuals and later to develop the school.

## **MOHAMMEDAN ANGLO ORIENTAL SCHOOL 1875:**

In 1875, Sir Syed set up Mohammedan somewhat English Oriental School at Aligarh. In 1877, the school was move to the degree of school which was begun by Master Lytton. The fundamental quality of this school was that it offered both Western and Eastern rules. Later on, this school was raised to the degree of school, after the defeat of Sir Syed in 1920

## **POLITICAL SERVICES:**

Sir Syed educated Muslims concerning India to keep away from the political activities unexpectedly considering the way that they have had no bleeding edge and political tutoring around then, at that point. The Hindus had set up "Congress" and had sharp political data which could be helpful for them in beating the Muslims with no issue. He denied the Muslims to join Congress since he understood that Hindus will not at any point be of the very interests as that of Muslims. He put weight on getting present day and political guidance preceding getting into authoritative issues and After the Conflict of Autonomy, the relationship of Muslims and English Government was in dangerous stained. Sir Syed knew the solitary strategy for rebuilding of Muslims was to keep up the relationship with English Government and wining their trust. In such manner he formed a magazine "Rasala-e-Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Rear. In which he explained that not simply the Muslims were liable for the Conflict of Autonomy yet also Hindus and various nations included and this was upheld by not very much assessed government game plans. In 1986 he outlined English Indian Relationship at Aligarh with the objective of conveying protests of IndianMuslims before English Government. In this course he expressed "Immovable Muhammadans of India" an unmistakable article addressed the organizations which were conveyed by unwavering Muslims to English Government.

## **CONCLUSION:**

The Aligarh progression mixed the Muslims and upheld them recuperating their lost worth and social position. This progression urged the Muslims to battle for their cash related and political rights to prosper their Islamic Human headway. This headway totally helped Muslims restoring their social, cash related, political, social and demanding stimulus in the sub-landmass. Instructive changes opened new ways for Muslims to advance in cash related and political reach. Sir Syed passed on in 27th Walk 1898 and his Aligarh Improvement drove the establishment for Pakistan Advancement which accomplished discrete country for Muslims in 1947 and he anticipated a huge part in the involvement in the Muslims of South Asia. Instead of other Muslim highest points of his time, Sir Syed was of the view that Muslims ought to have family relationship with the English in the event that they need to take their due rights. To accomplish this, he did a ton to persuade the English that Muslims were not against them. Then again, he set forth a reasonable endeavor to persuade the Muslims that in the event that they didn't turn out to be more familiar with the English, they couldn't accomplish their objectives.

## QUES 2:

### BACKGROUND:

Creation of the Indian national Congress and its time as a 'representative' party for the people of the Indian sub-continent, there was felt a need to reassess its claims at unbiased representation. From the very start of its existence the Congress had shown clear its interest to safeguard the rights of Hindus, alone. Some of the Congress leaders adopted a revolutionary policy to establish Hindu Raj in the sub-continent under the guise of a national movement. The prediction of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Soon proved to be fact that, "Hindus and Muslims are two different nations who have different ideologies." The Muslims of India were greatly disappointed by the anti-Muslim stance that the Congress seemed to have adopted. The events following the partition of Bengal and Urdu-Hindu controversy strengthened the desire of the Muslims to organize themselves politically as separate community. The birth of All India Muslim League at Dacca on 30th December 1906 came as an expression of that desire.

Following are the reasons for the establishment of Muslim league.

1. Indifferent Attitude of the Congress towards Muslims: All India National Congress was a pre-dominantly Hindu body. Its interests were always at odds ends to those of the Muslims. By 1906, Muslim leaders were convinced that they must have their own party which may speak for the community on all important occasions.
2. Educational and Economic Backwardness: Muslims had lagged far behind from the Hindus in education and economic progress. Educational and economic conditions could only be up graded by establishing a separate Muslims organization that could represent the wishes of the Muslims.
3. Urdu-Hindi Controversy: The Urdu-Hindu controversy began with the demand of Hindus to replace Urdu by Hindi as official language in Deva Nagari Script. Sir Anthony Macdonal, the then Governor of UP ousted Urdu from public offices. Congress clearly sided with Hindi and supported the movement against Urdu and there was no other political party to support Urdu. Thus, the need of formation of a Muslim political party was felt severely.
4. The Evolution of Minto Marley Reforms: The turning point came in the summer of 1906 during John Morley's budget speech, in which he hinted of constitutional reforms. At that time Muslims did not have a political platform to demand their share. It was reasserted that they wanted a separate political platform.
5. The Success of Simla Deputation: Minto offered fullest sympathy to the Muslim demands. The success of Deputation compelled the Muslims to have a separate political association of their own.
6. To Save Muslim Entity: The belief uttered by sir Syed Ahmed Khan that the Muslims were somehow a separate entity. The Muslims did not believe that Hindus and Muslims formed one nation. They were different by religion, history, languages and civilization. It became essential for Muslims to establish a political party of their own.

A resolution to form the All India Muslim League was passed by Nawab Salimullah Khan and was seconded by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Moulana Zafar Ali. The resolution was passed by All India Educational Conference on 30th December 1906. A committee was formed to

prepare its draft constitution. Sir Agha Khan was appointed as President and Syed Hassan Balgrami was appointed as secretary, while Nawab Mohsim-ul-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk were made joint secretaries with six Vice- Presidents, a Central Committee with forty Members was also constituted. In this way Muslim league was established and become the sole representative of Muslims.

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:**

Knowing the circumstances which led to the formation of Muslim league was not difficult to make out what it aimed to. However, the Muslim league laid the following points as its objectives.

1. To create among Muslims the feelings of loyalty towards British Government and to remove misconception and suspicious.
2. To Safeguard the political rights of the Muslims and to bring them into the notice of the Government.
3. To prevent among the Muslims, the rise of prejudicial feelings against the other communities of India.

The first session of all India Muslim league was held at Karachi on 29th December, 1907 and was presided over by Adamji Peer Bhai.

It was being felt from the beginning that the All India Muslim League would not achieve considerable success without winning the British Public opinion to its side. Therefore, Syed Ameer Ali organized the branch of Muslim league at London. The inaugural meeting was held on 6th May 1908, at London Caxton Hall. It was participated by the Muslim and those British people who favoured their view point.

There come into being a political body which was to play a decisive role in the destiny of the Muslim peoples of the Indian sub-continent. The day the Muslim delegation won recognition of the demand of separate electorate, the course of the Muslim freedom struggle was charted. It was the beginning of the growth of Muslim national consciousness. It farmed visible institutional expression in the form of Muslim League which after a forty (40) years struggle was to achieve for the Muslims the culmination of their national aspiration, Muslim League became a mass movement of the Muslims and succeeded in achieving Pakistan in 1974. Actually the new breed of leadership like Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was instrumental in its metamorphosis.

After the acceptance of the demand of separate representation in the Minto Morely reforms, it was common sense to have political party to fight elections for Muslim representation. Whatever may have been the effects of Muslim league, but it made clear that the interests of Muslims must be regarded completely separate from those of the Hindus. Any fusion of both the communities in future was not possible. It steered the ship of Muslim destiny safely through of Political chaos and turmoil to the safer harbour of Pakistan.

## **QUES 3:**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

After the 1962 constitution, was abrogated the country was once again left without Constitution. It remained under Martial law. In 1970, the general elections were held and Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman of Awami League got majority but government was not handed over to him. These Circumstances lead to a great movement of people in East Pakistan a result of which East Pakistan got separated from West Pakistan. In the West Pakistan the government was handed over to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, He framed a complete constitution within one year and on August 1978 it was enforced in the country.

### **SALIENT FEATURES OF 1973 CONSTITUTION:**

#### **An Islamic Constitution:**

This is a complete Islamic constitution in which sovereignty of Allah has been accepted and Islam has been declared as the state of religion.

#### **Objective Resolution as Preamble:**

The foundation of the constitution is laid upon objective resolution which is an Islamic resolution.

#### **Islamic Name for the country:**

Pakistan was named as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

#### **Definition of a Muslim given:**

The constitution gives us definition of a Muslim, a person who believes in oneness of Allah and in the Prophet of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) as the last prophet of Allah has been described as a Muslim.

#### **Muslim head of state and government:**

The constitution clearly states that only Muslims shall be elected as President and Prime Minister of the state. Non - Muslims cannot hold these offices

#### **Federal Parliamentary form of government:**

Federal Parliamentary form of government was introduced The power has been divided between the Federal and provincial government.

### **Conclusion:**

In, 1973 constitution maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution. It is the present constitution. So it is the duty every Pakistani to protect it. This constitution has also been dismissed by General Zia-ul-Haq and General Pervez Musharraf

# **ISLAMIC PROVISIONS OF 1973 CONSTITUTIONS:**

## **Introduction:**

The constitution of 1973 is more Islamic in character than previous constitutions. It was emphasized that all efforts will be made to establish a real Islamic system in all aspects of social life. The new constitution was enforced, on 14 August 1973.

## **THE MAIN PROVISIONS:**

### **Sovereignty of God:**

Whereas sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone and the entire authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan, within the limits prescribed by Him, is a justice. Wherein the principles of, democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed. Wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

### **Name of State:**

Like in the format constitution name "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" was selected for the state of Pakistan

### **Islam to Be the State Religion:**

Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.

### **Islamic Way of Life:**

Steps shall be taken to enable the Muslims of Pakistan, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam and to provide facilities whereby they may be enabled to understand the meanings of life according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

### **Promotion of Social Justice:**

The state shall prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.

### **Strengthening Bonds with Muslim World:**

The state shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity.

## **Conclusion:**

This constitution remained enforced for nearly four years. It was however suspended by then, the Chief of the Pakistan Army, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq who imposed autocracy in the country

on 5th July, 1979. To this day the constitution of 1973 is still being practiced with almost 18 amendments

## **RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONSTITUTION:**

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan was the new name of the country (Rahman, 1973). The constitution has 280 Articles and 12 divisions with 06 Schedules (Imran Khan, 2017). The 1973 constitution remained operational and functioned as per the details mentioned below: i. 1973 to 1977 Operational ii. 1977 to 1985 Suspended iii. 1985 to 1999 Operational with changes iv. 1999 to 2000 Suspended v. 2000 to date Operational with changes The main features of the constitution are that it is a parliamentary constitution with a powerful Prime Minister and weak President. Prime Minister has all executive authority. He has the power S. Amir et al., Constitutional Development and Political (in) stability of Pakistan: An Analysis Since Inception of Pakistan till 2018 17 to end the National Assembly and is empowered to appoint a caretaker PM. The President must be a Muslim of 45 years old or above. Parliament and Provincial Assemblies elect the President for a period of 5 years. Islam was declared as a religion of State.

Imran Khan (2018) depicts that the democracy has grasped its roots in Pakistan as the democratic transformation has been completed successfully. This was a third time as the successful political and democratic transformation was held in 2018 consecutively in the first time of 71 years history of Pakistan. Overall, the transformation took place peacefully. Besides other factors, a mature, developed, and intact constitution plays major role in order to maintain the political stability in a state. 25 amendments have been incorporated in the Constitution of 1973, and now it has been mature enough and developed to an extent that for the last ten years smooth and democratic shift of government has happened.

## **QUES 4:**

### **Division of assets:**

The British government divided assets between Pakistan and India. According to the agreement, Pakistan got a share of 75 Crore. Only 20 crores were transferred to Pakistan initially. Other than these, military equipment and the record were also to be transferred to Pakistan. The Indian government's negative attitude toward the transfer of divided assets created lots of difficulty for Pakistan.

### **Water crisis:**

Pakistan started facing water when on the morning of 1st April 1948, India closed the headworks of the rivers of Pakistan. This caused significant damage to crops in Punjab. India started demanding money for the water that Pakistan uses. For the permanent solution to this problem, Pakistan took the help of the United Nations, and a treaty called the "Indus Waters Treaty" was signed on 19th September 1960 in Karachi.

### **Unfair boundary by Cyril Radcliffe:**

A commission was established to divide some provinces into Pakistan and India. As most of the British officers were against the partition, so they tried to harm Pakistan in all ways. Viceroy



Mountbatten was also inclined towards India. Due to this, Pakistan lost many Muslim Majority areas, including Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, parts of Kashmir, and Jalandhar.

### **Killing of hundred thousands of Muslim Refugees in India:**

When the division of Punjab was decided, Muslims living in the Indian side of Punjab started the migration to Pakistani Punjab. Hindus and Sikhs started killing Muslims. Men and children were killed. Women were raped. Countless Muslim caravans and Muslim trains travelling to Pakistan were killed entirely. This resulted in more than 5 lac deaths in time less than one month.

### **Language Problem:**

At the time of independence, more than 70 languages were spoken in Pakistan. But in the 1956 constitution, only Urdu was given the status of the national language. This sparked hatred in the hearts of Bengalis living in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), which resulted in many riots and, in the end, the formation of Bangladesh. The leaders mishandled the whole situation, and the riots resulted in deaths.

### **Death of Quaid E Azam and Liaqat Ali Khan:**

Quaid-e-Azam died almost one year after Pakistan's independence, and Nawab Zada Liaqat Ali Khan was also assassinated in Company Bagh Rawalpindi in 1951 while addressing a crowd of more than 1 lac people. Due to these two leaders' unfortunate death, Pakistan experienced a lack of leaders that were sincere to the country. The country went into chaos by the hand of bureaucracy and insincere leaders.

### **Constitution-making:**

One of the most severe problems faced by the initial Pakistani people was the lack of a constitution. Therefore, some amendments were temporarily done in the Indian act of 1935 and were enacted as an interim constitution.

### **Defense of boundaries:**

As soon as Pakistan became independent, it became concerned about defending its borders as there were problems on the eastern and western borders. In the West, Afghanistan refused to recognize Pakistan and was the only country to oppose Pakistan's membership in the United Nations. The situation with India in the East was also not good for a few reasons. There was also a lack of modern military equipment. So defending the boundaries of Pakistan became a big problem at that time.

### **Economic problems:**

When Pakistan became independent, India refused to give Pakistan a fair share of national wealth. Also, the areas coming under the Pakistan section were mostly agricultural areas with very few industries. Due to which Pakistan faced a lot of economic problems.

## **QUES 5:**

### **Foreign Policy of Pakistan:**

#### **Definition:**

“The external policy of the state which it pursues to preserve its ideological character, safeguard its territorial integrity, maintain its political sovereignty and guarantee its economic well being”.

## **Standard or Principle of Foreign Policy:**

### **Protection of Freedom and Sovereignty:**

Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of millions of Muslims. Like any other country, she also considers with deep regard the need for preservation of its independence and does not allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore, the principle of protection of independence and sovereignty is the corner stone of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

### **Cordial Relations with Muslim Countries:**

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. It has always moved its concern against Israel, India and U.S.S.R capturing Palestine, Kashmir and Afghanistan respectively. She has shouldered high responsibilities and used her influence for safeguarding the rights of the Muslims. Pakistan is also an active member of the Islamic Conference.

### **Non-Interference in Internal Affairs of Other Countries:**

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all countries especially in neighboring countries, on the basis of universally acknowledge the principle of national sovereignty, non-use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of states.

### **Implementation of U.N Charter:**

Pakistan's policy is to act upon UN charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it. Pakistan has been the member of UN since the year of its birth.

### **Promotion of World Peace:**

Pakistan's policy is to promote peace among nations. It has no aggressive designs against any country. Neither does it support any such action. Pakistan has always held that the international disputes should be settled through negotiations rather than non-battlefield.

### **Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament:**

Pakistan is deeply conscious of the fact that international peace and security cannot be achieved and sustained in the world with arms. Disarmament is the imperative condition for truly durable peace in the world. Pakistan has a vital stake in promotion of disarmament both in the nuclear and conventional fields. It is included in the principles of its foreign policy that a collective endeavor by countries at the regional level to promote disarmament and enhance security at the lowest possible level of armaments is an indispensable result to their advocacy of global disarmament.

### **Member of International Organization:**

Pakistan had become the member of the British Commonwealth with the time of its establishment. In addition, it is the member of United Nations (U.N), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), and South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and D-

Eight. Being a member of International Organizations, the objectives of Pakistan are to struggle for world peace, to unify the Muslim countries and to promote regional co-operation.

**Pak-China Relationship (CPEC):**

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a framework of regional connectivity. CPEC will not only benefit China and Pakistan but will have positive impact on Iran, Afghanistan, India, Central Asian Republic, and the region. The enhancement of geographical linkages having improved road, rail and air transportation system with frequent and free exchanges of growth and people to people contact, enhancing understanding through academic, cultural and regional knowledge and culture, activity of higher volume of flow of trade and businesses, producing and moving energy to have more optimal businesses and enhancement of co-operation by win-win model will result in well connected, integrated region of shared destiny, harmony and development.

China Pakistan Economic Corridor is journey towards economic regionalization in the globalized world. It founded peace, development, and win-win model for all of them. China Pakistan Economic Corridor is hope of better region of the future with peace, development and growth of economy.