
PART-II

- Q.2** How has the ideological foundation of Pakistan, rooted in the Two-Nation Theory, influenced its national identity and state policies since independence? **(20)**
- Q.3** What role did the Aligarh Movement, initiated by Sir Syed, play in shaping the intellectual and cultural identity of Muslims in the subcontinent? **(20)**
- Q.4** What role has Pakistan's nuclear deterrence capability played in its national security doctrine, especially in the context of conventional military asymmetries? **(20)**
- Q.5** Critically analyze the role of judiciary in reshaping the political and constitutional structure of Pakistan since independence. **(20)**
- Q.6** In what ways have issues like terrorism and extremism redefined the concept of security in Pakistan, beyond conventional military threats? **(20)**

PART-II

Q#3

1- Introduction: Role of Aligarh Movement In Intellectual Revival of the Muslims of Subcontinent.

In the landmark history of the muslims reawakening after the war of 1857, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played cardinal role. He started Aligarh movement that led the upliftment of Muslims of the sub-continent in every arena, encompassing political, economic, social, education and religious. It greatly shaped the intellectual and cultural identity of Muslims.

2- Pivotal Role of the Aligarh Movement In Moulding The Intellectual And Cultural Identity of Muslims:

The Aligarh movement was initiated by Sir Syed to drive

Muslims - towards modern education.

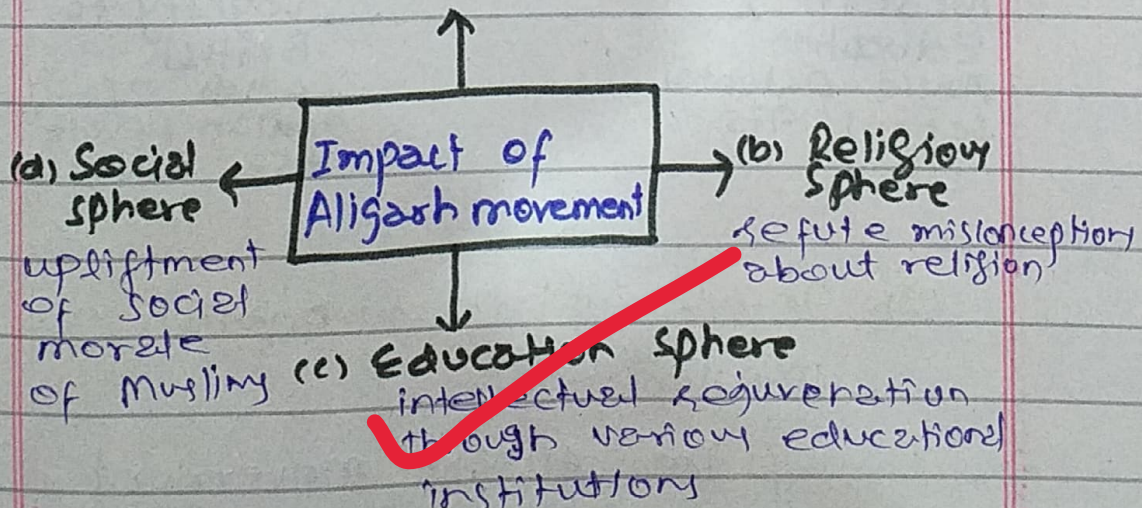
“This remarkable man has left his unmistakable impact on Muslims in four spheres, social life, religion, politics and education... Sir Syed's contribution in the Muslim

Renaissance in India can be summed up in one phrase, inculcation of self-confidence in Muslims.”

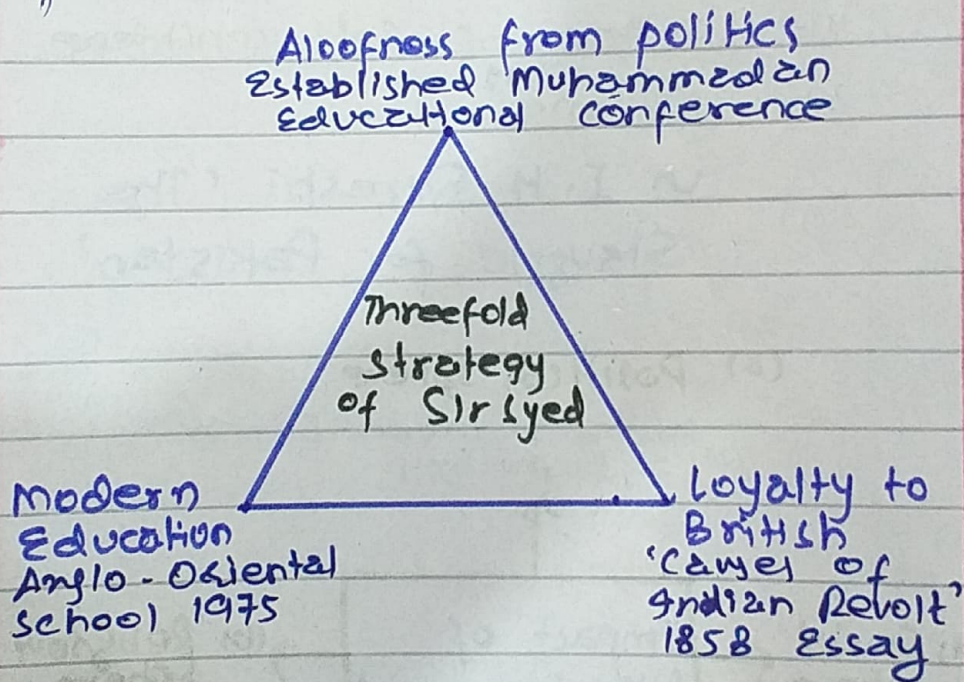
in I. H. Qureshi 'The Struggle for Pakistan'

(2) Political sphere

Bridge between British and Muslims



(2a) Three fold philosophy of Sir Syed : K.K Aziz perspective:
 In his book 'The making of Pakistan: A Study of Nationalism' K.K Aziz explains the threefold strategy of Sir Syed to bring Muslim toward education that played significant role in the intellectual and cultural revival of Muslims.



(2b) Intellectual rejuvenation of Muslims:

The Aligarh movement has crucial role in intellectual revival of Muslims in the subcontinent.

Several educational institutions were established such as Aligarh School in Muradabad and Ghazipur, Anglo-Oriental School, which later became university and Aligarh Gazette Institute. These educational institutions have played significant role in compelling Muslims to attain modern education.

(2c) Upliftment of religious education to refute misconceptions about religion:

He wrote several books such as *Tabeen-al-Katam*, *Khutbat-e-Ahmdia* and *Essay on the life of Muhammad (PBUH)* to change the negative sentiments of British towards Islam. It helped Muslims to uplift their cultural values.

2d) Fostered social morals of Muslims:

while Muslims were

marginalized under British rule, it highly degraded their moral values. However, Syed Ahmad Khan took several steps to uplift Muslim social morals such as he wrote Risala Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhlaq in which he insisted Muslims to revive their moral values.

2e) Foundation for Political

Awakening among Muslims:

Aligarh movement was the basis of political revival of Muslims as many Muslim leaders emerged from this movement, including Liaquat Ali Khan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, Molana Muhammad Ali Johar, Nawab Wajizul Mulk and Mohsin-ul-Mulk. They also played important role in Pakistan movement.

2f) Establishment of social

organization:

Several social organizations

were founded such as Anjuman-i-Himayat-Islam that moulded history of Muslims. This organization established several schools for girls. Therefore, it also played role in the empowerment of girls.

2g) Bridge between British and Muslims:

Sir Syed's role in reducing gap between Muslims and Britishers was crucial. He wrote essay 'The causes of Indian Revolt 1858' in which he cleared the misconception of Britishers regarding Muslims.

2h) Inculcation of idea of Two-Nation theory through Aligarh Movement:

Through this landmark movement, Muslims were highly convinced that they cannot mix with Hindus and Britishers. For instance, Muhammadan Educational Conference later

found Muslim League, which was solely Muslim party. It led Muslims towards struggle of Pakistan movement.

2i) Cultural Renaissance and social change:

Through Aligarh movement, various scholars got inspired. For instance, the poetry of Allama Iqbal was greatly inspired by Sir Syed. He read his first poetry Shikwa in the session of Anguman-Himayat-i-Islam. It also played crucial role in cultural revival of Muslims. One of the poetries of Allama Iqbal, which reawakened Muslims was,

Add translation as well

سے حق تو آبا، وہ تمہارے ہی، گلر تم کیا ہو
یا حق پر یا نفع دہرے منتظر فردا ہو

2j) Protection of Urdu language :

Syed Ahmad Khan also

Supported Urdu language during Urdu-Hindi controversy in 1867. Therefore, he played a critical role in cultural revival of Muslims.

“Urdu-Hindi controversy is the starting of the space of separation between Hindu and Muslim. It will gradually increase. A time will come when both Hindu and Muslim will divide after separation”

in Sir Syed to Shakespeare

Add more arguments

3- Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan initiated Aligarh movement for the social, political, educational, and religious revival of the Muslims of the Subcontinent. It paved way to the struggle of Muslims to Pakistan movement and changed the trajectory of history.

Good attempt!

Q#5

1- Introduction: Role of Judiciary In Changing The Political And Constitutional Structure of Pakistan:

Judiciary is an important pillar of Pakistan. After the inception of Pakistan, the role of judiciary was a double-edged sword. It has changed the political and constitutional trajectory of Pakistan in both positive and negative ways. In the initial phase of Pakistan, post-independence, judiciary undermined democratic principles through legalizing intermittent military rules. However, it also plays role in upholding democracy in several ways.

2- Judiciary's Cardinal Role In Altering Political And Constitutional Structure: A Critical Analysis:

Pakistan has faced political and economic turmoil after

11

independence. Throughout the journey of constitutional development, judiciary played crucial role in shaping politics in Pakistan.

2a) Upheld unconstitutional decision of dissolution of Constituent Assembly in 1954: A blow to democratic principles:

In 1954, Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved Constituent Assembly under Indian Act 1935. It was unconstitutional step as Governor General could not dissolve it. However, the rulings of judiciary legalized this act & declining democracy.

→ Case Study of Maulvi Tamizuddin Case 1955:

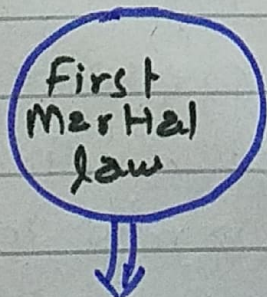
He was the president of Constituent Assembly. Sindh High Court gave their verdict in his favour. However, Federal Court under Chief Justice Muhammad

Munir ruled in favour of Ghulam Muhammad. It highlights that judiciary played role in changing the constitutional history of Pakistan.

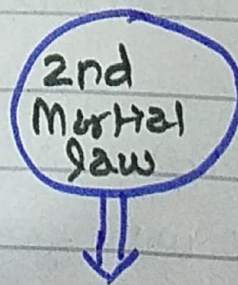
2b) Legalized Intermittent military rules by legitimizing martial laws:

Hamid Khan's perspective:

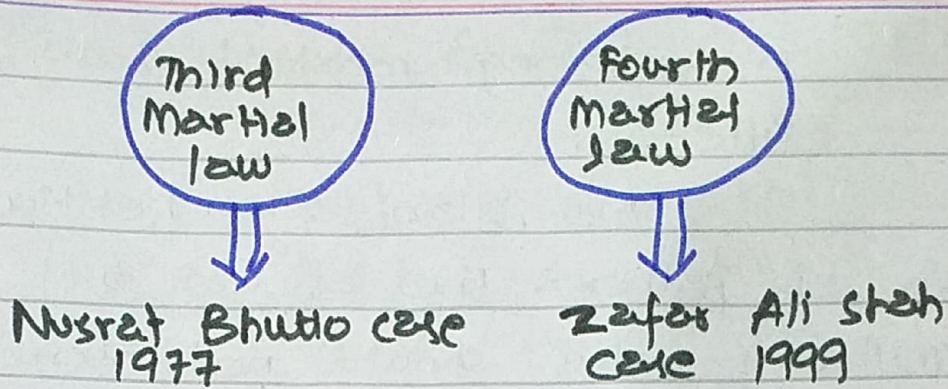
In his book, 'Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan' Hamid Khan gave deep analysis how judicial role played vital role in changing political and constitutional history of Pakistan. After each martial law, judiciary favoured military coups, except third martial law.



Dosso case 1958



Asma Jilani Case
1972



(i) Dosso case 1958 : Role of judiciary in undermining democracy:

In this case, Dosso was charged under Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901 in Article 5, 6 in 1956 constitution. Lahore high court again gave verdict in his favour. However, Supreme Court again gave rulings against it by saying that 1956 constitution was abrogated. It gave a new legal order, which legalized martial law. It set a precedent for long military rules in Pakistan, continued to plague Pakistan.

(ii) Asma Jilani case 1972 :

Positive role of judiciary

in declaring martial law illegal:

Asma Jilani filed petition for his father. She argued that military rules should not override constitution. Therefore, Supreme Court, under Chief Justice Hamood-ur-Rehman ruled that Yahya Khan was a usurper and martial law was illegal. It played role in upholding civilian rule over authoritarian rule.

(iii) Nusrat Butto Case 1977:

Judiciary eroded democratic government under doctrine of necessity:

Again by giving verdict against civilian rule and approval of Zia-ul-Haq's martial law, Supreme Court undermined democracy. It said that due to political crisis and constitutional breakdown, necessitating Zia-ul-Haq to impose martial law.

(iv) Zafar Ali Shah case 1999:

Decade of rule of military demoralized politics of Pakistan:

In fourth martial law, Supreme court again used doctrine of necessity, legitimizing martial law. It greatly deprived people from their democratic rights. Hence, it continued plagued Pakistan with political turmoil, and constitutional breakdown.

2c) Crucial role of judiciary

in 18th Amendment:

Ensuring provincial autonomy and democratic norms in Pakistan:

A landmark 18th amendment has changed the political history of Pakistan.

Article 175(A) of this amendment focuses on judicial appointments.

It also extended judicial role

stabilizing political system in Pakistan. Similarly, Article 6(A) mandates high treason charge, which judiciary cannot validate. Therefore, it also shaped political and constitutional structure of Pakistan.

2d) Judicial activism and custodian of fundamental rights of citizens:

Through judicial activism, judiciary took several decisions to uphold civil liberties. For instance, Salman Taseer Assassination in 2016, judiciary intervened and upheld constitutional law of protection of minorities. under Article 20.

2e) Strategic application of suo moto power by judiciary in safeguarding democracy:

Similarly, judiciary

played role in matters of public issues. For example, accountability of law enforcement agencies in Sahiwal incidence. In this case, police have killed several people. Therefore, judiciary used suo moto for the accountability of police and protecting civilian's rights.

2f) Accountability of executive:

Panama leaks case:

In this case, Supreme court disqualified Nawaz Sharif by holding public office on the charge of money laundering and corruption. It also emphasizes the critical role of judiciary in accountability and check and balance of executive power.

2g) Constitutional development and interpretation of laws by judiciary:

As the constitution of Pakistan evolved with time,

Judiciary played role in interpreting amendments and new laws to uphold constitutional law. Therefore, role of judiciary cannot be overlooked in changing constitutional structure of Pakistan.

3- Conclusion:

Throughout the history of Pakistan, Judiciary remained dominant in taking crucial decisions regarding constitutional making and breaking. However, judicial role in long decades of military rules have posed significant threat to the democratic government of Pakistan. With time, evolution in constitution has made accountability of executive, judiciary and legislature more pronounced.

Q#2

1- Introduction: Two Nation Theory And Its Impact On National Identity And State Policies In Pakistan:

The ideology of Pakistan laid its foundation on the basis of Islam. It has greatly shaped the socio-political and cultural identity of Pakistan after independence. It is deeply entrenched in the minds of people, which reflects throughout the society. Similarly, two nation theory and the separation of Pakistan from India led to the security-centric policies of Pakistan with its regional countries and others.

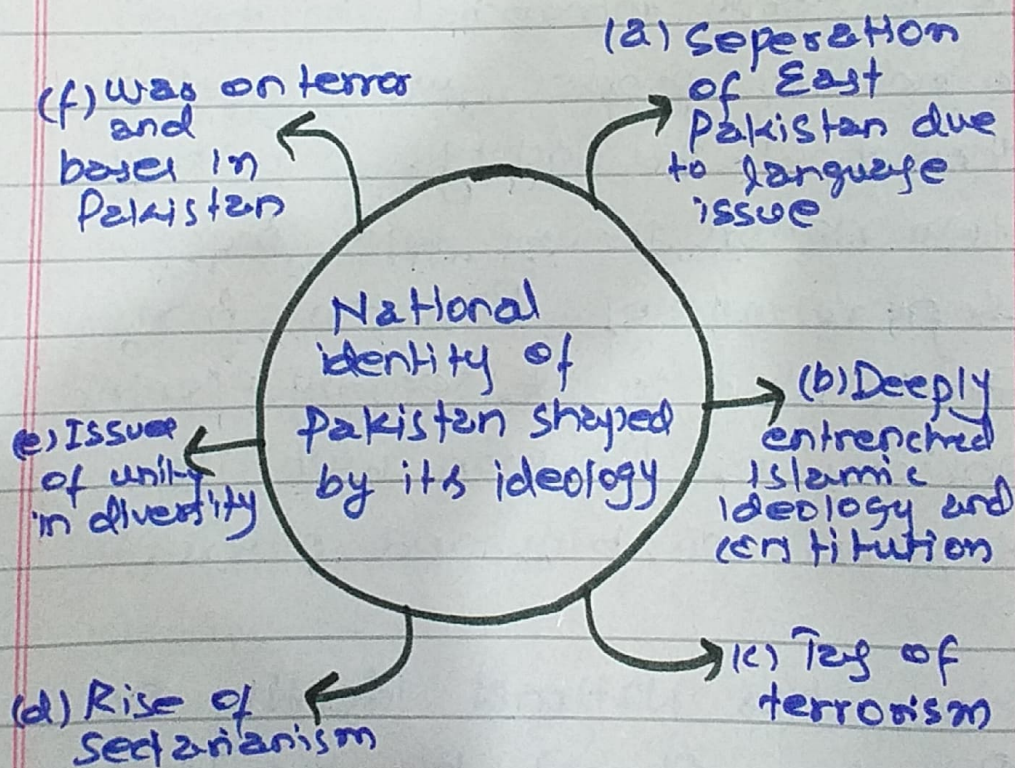
2- How has National Identity Of Pakistan Shaped by the Ideology of Pakistan?

Two nation theory, given by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammed

Ali Jinnah, inculcated the separate identity of Muslims from Hindus.

“Hindus and Muslims are two different civilizations with different castes, languages and religions. They neither intermarry, nor interline”

↳ Quaid-e-Azam



2a) Role of language in national identity of Pakistan: Separation of east Pakistan:

Since its independence, Pakistan faced issue of language between east and west Pakistan.

As Urdu language preservation was the foundation of two-nation theory, it was deeply infused in the minds of people of Pakistan. Ultimately, it led to the separation of east Pakistan.

2b) Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Objective Resolution:

Despite the advocacy of freedom of religion by Quaid-e-Azam, the Islamic ideology of Pakistan has influenced its constitutional development. In 1950, Liaqat Ali Khan gave Objective Resolution, which clearly mentioned that Pakistan will be established on the basis of Islamic values.

2c) Islamic concept of jihad was linked with terrorism by west: Transformed the national identity of Pakistan as extremist country:

With the invasion of Soviet in Afghanistan, Pakistan helped us to train Afghan mujahideen to fight against Soviet Union. It caused the influx of extremist narrative in Pakistan. Therefore, terrorism rised in Pakistan during that era, which posed greater threat to national identity of Pakistan.

2d) Iranian Revolution and rise of sectarianism in Pakistan due to deeply entrenched Islamic ideology in Pakistan:

In 1989, Iranian Revolution also changed the national identity of Pakistan. As people of Pakistan have

deep impact of ideology, intolerance against other sects has risen. For instance, Hazara - Sunni - Shia conflicts in Pakistan.

2e) Unity in diversity as the foundation of Pakistan's Ideology:

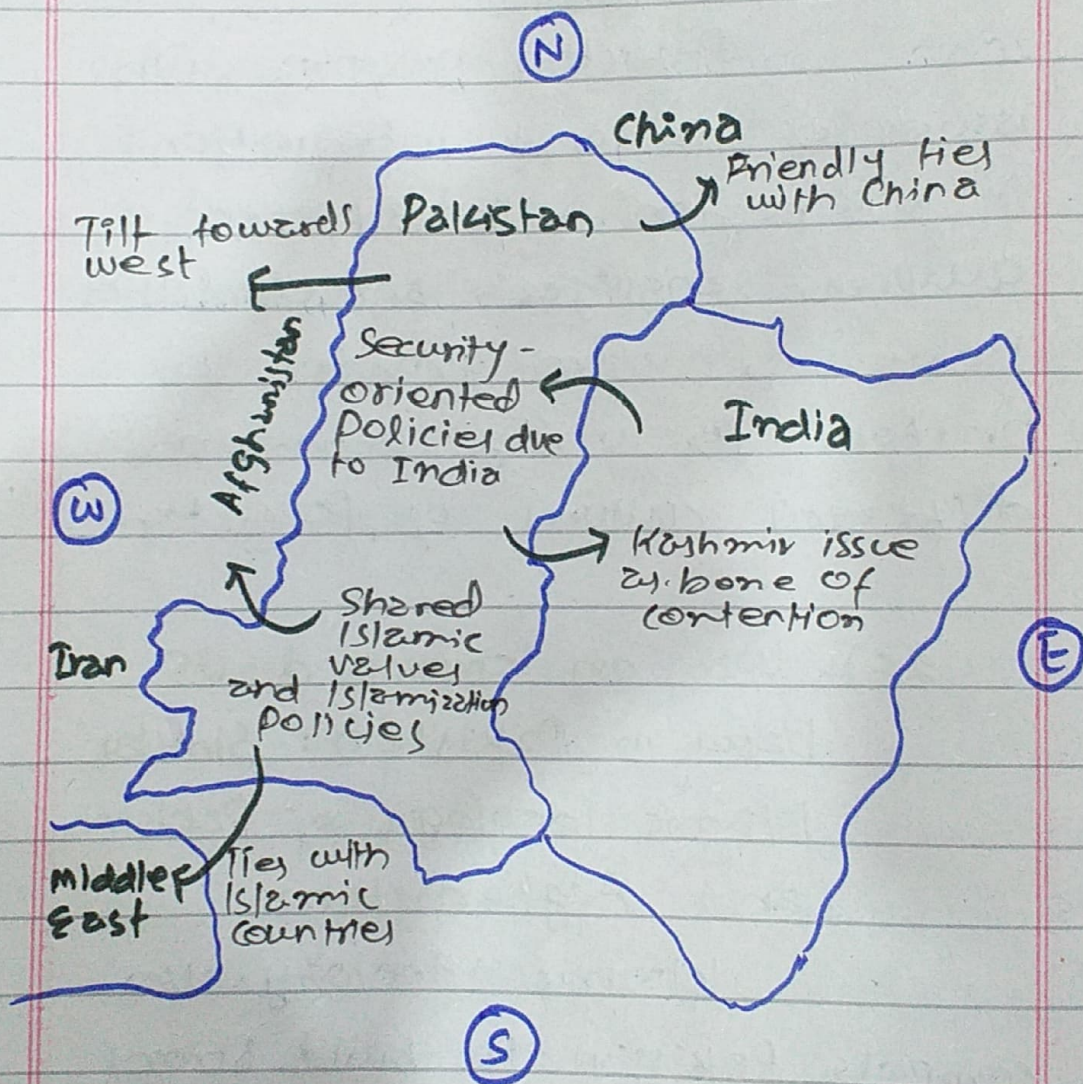
Pakistan grapples with issue of national integration. It is a region with different cultures, languages, and ethnicities. However, Islam provides a platform for unity between different cultures of Pakistan.

2f) War on terror and US bases in Pakistan: Similar Islamic ideology of Pakistan and Afghanistan:

Islamic ideology also compels Pakistan to build strong ties with Afghanistan as they also share same ideology. However, after 9/11 attack in 2001

Pakistan get trapped in war on terror and has to provide bases to US, which influenced national identity of Pakistan.

3- Impact Of Ideological Foundation of Pakistan On Its Policies:



Map showing Pakistan's policies with other countries based on its ideology

3a) Security oriented foreign policy of Pakistan due to fear of encirclement by India:

“Pakistan's foreign policy was shaped by its fear of encirclement of India”

↳ Christophe Jefferlot
'Pakistan at the Crossroads'

The separation of Pakistan from India has influenced its policies. Its stark example is the tilt of Pakistan towards USA instead of Russia due to its security oriented policy.

3b) US and Pakistan's patron-client relationship based on its west-oriented policies:

Due to economic and strategic dependence on

USA, the USA has greatly influenced the policies of Pakistan. For example, helped USA in Afghan war.

3c) Friendly ties with Islamic countries:

Due to its Islamic ideological foundation, Pakistan's policies have always been tilted towards Islamic countries. Pakistan is a strategic ally of Saudi-Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries. The Article 40 of 1973 Constitution also reflects friendly foreign policy of Pakistan.

3d) Pakistan and China Strategic alliance rooted in its history:

Pakistan also build strong ties with China due to its security-centric policy. It has greatly changed the trajectory of foreign policy of Pakistan.

3e) Zia-ul-Haq's Islamization policies : Reinforcement of Islamic Ideology:

In Zia-ul-Haq era, the ideological foundation of Pakistan was reiterated in policies of Pakistan. He introduced Hudood Ordinance to impose Shariah law in Pakistan.

4- Conclusion:

Pakistan came into being on the basis of ideology of Pakistan. It deeply impacted the narrative building of people in Pakistan. The cascade of events, such as disintegration of east Pakistan, sectarianism and war on terror shaped national identity of Pakistan. The impact of two-nation theory on the policies of Pakistan is reflected by its security oriented policies since its independence.

Q#6

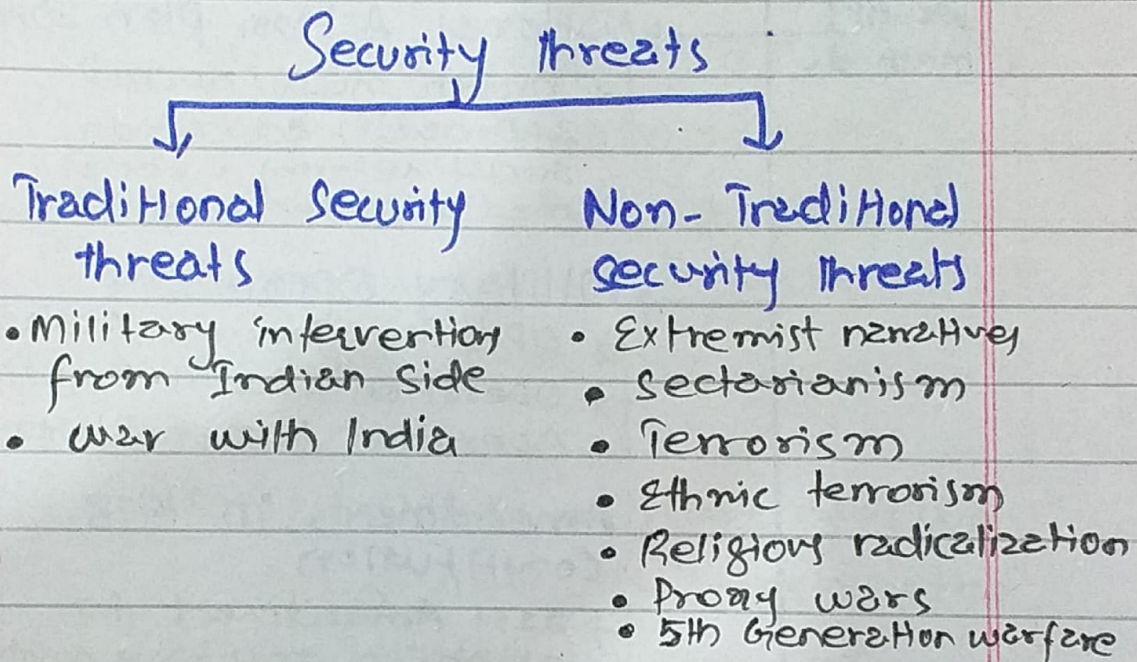
1- Introduction: Rise of Terrorism And Extremism In Pakistan Changed Concept Of Security In Pakistan:

The rise of terrorism and extremism in Pakistan has inculcated the concept of non-traditional security threats in Pakistan. It caused the transformation of security methods from traditional to non-traditional security, including enacting terrorism related, policies, national action plan, military operation against terrorism and awareness campaigns.

2- How has Surge Of Terrorism And Extremism Altered The Concept Of Security In Pakistan?

2a) Shift from traditional to non-traditional security threats:
After independence,

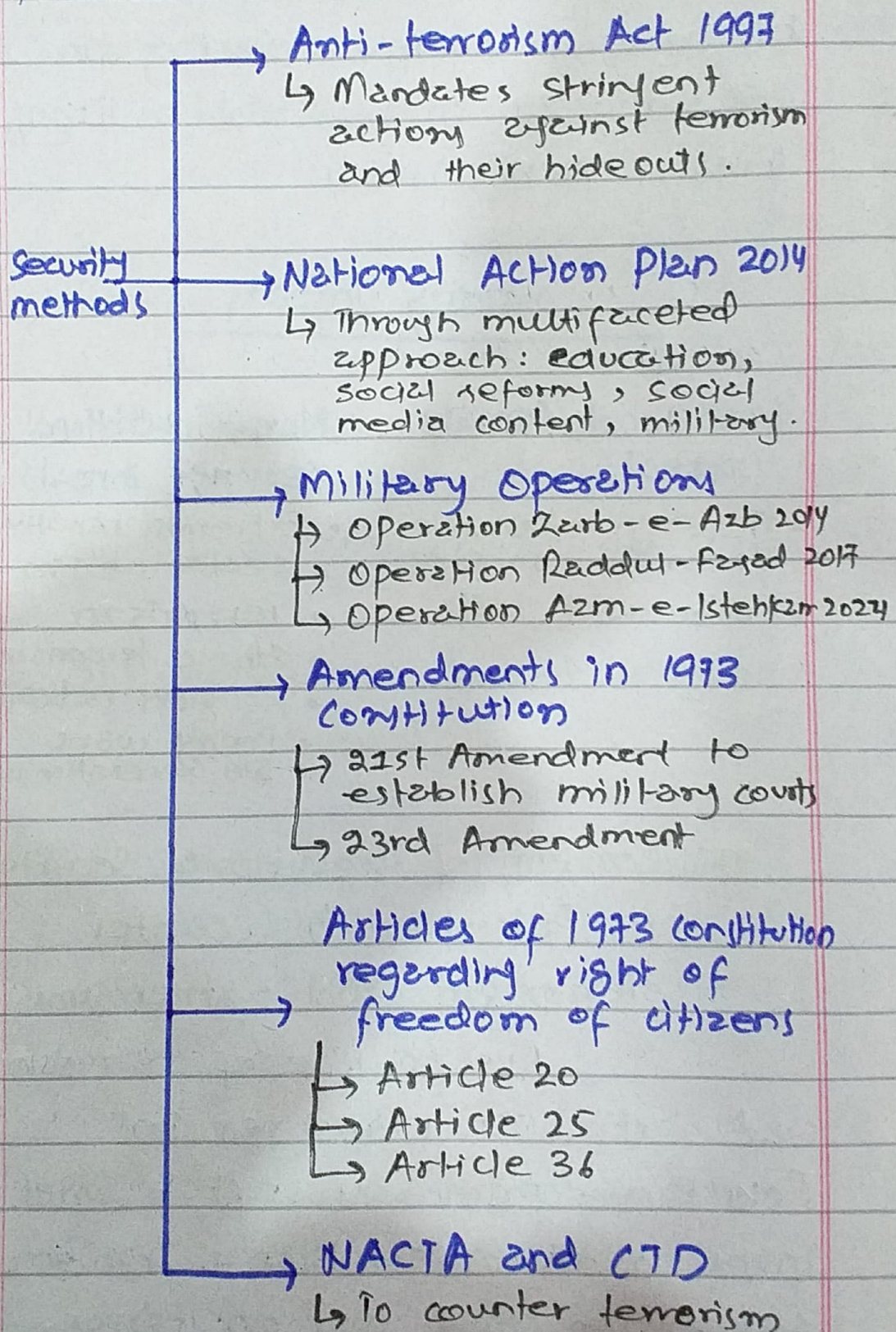
the issue of Kashmir tilted the security methods of Pakistan towards conventional military tactics. For instance, Pakistan became a nuclear country in 1998 due to conventional military threat from India.



2b) Concept of traditional security in Pakistan to counter terrorism and extremism:

Due to rise of terrorism and extremist narratives in Pakistan, primarily after Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, Iranian revolution and war on terror,

Pakistan has taken significant steps to counter it. It greatly changed the security methods of Pakistan.



2c) Enactment of laws to combat extremist narratives after Iranian Revolution in 1989:

The surge of extremist narratives has reconstructed the security concept in Pakistan as it diverted the shift of Pakistan from traditional security threats. The enactment of Anti-terrorism Act to protect the sovereignty of Pakistan is its striking example.

2d) Launching military operations to ensure the destruction of safe havens of terrorists in Pakistan:

After Aps Peshawar attack in 2014, Pakistan has launched military operations such as Operation Zarb-e-Azb and Raid-ul-Fasad. Moreover, it established National Action Plan to take comprehensive steps

to counter terrorism. It highlights that terrorism has shifted the focus of security in Pakistan.

2e) Fostering deep overhaul of education curriculum to curb extremism in Pakistan:

Pakistan ensured the accountability of extremist-curriculum in national educational system. To do that, Pakistan aligned madressa system with educational system of Pakistan.

2f) Strengthening of institutions to take actions against extremist social media content:

While social media also plays significant role in changing public narrative. Therefore, cyber security is the new form of security in this era of social media. Federal Investigation

Agency plays crucial role in security of digital form of extremism in Pakistan.

2g) Speedy trial of terrorists to ensure State's security:

The resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan has greatly threatened its sovereignty. Pakistan has established military courts for speedy trial of terrorists, so that it creates fear among other militant groups.

2h) Bolstering Counter terrorism department:

Similarly, Pakistan has strengthened NACTA and CTD to take actions both at national and provincial levels against terrorism.

2i) Enactment of laws to protect minorities:

In the constitution of

Pakistan, the rights of minorities have greatly preserved. Several articles such as Article 36 clearly mentions the protection of minorities. Therefore, extremism has tilted the focus of Pakistan from traditional security methods.

3- Conclusion:

The shift of security methods in Pakistan from conventional methods to non-conventional methods have brought multifarious security methods to ensure the sovereignty of Pakistan against terrorism and extremism.
