

1. ****When was the Sindh River mentioned in ancient texts?***

- A) Yajur Ved
- B) Saam Ved
- C) Rig Ved
- D) Arath Ved

2. ****When was Pakistan reelected to the UN committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for the seventh time?***

- A) 11 Feb 2022
- B) 19 March 2022
- C) 17 April 2021
- D) 13 April 2022

3. ****Who authored the book "Kitabul Hind"?***

- A) Al-Biruni
- B) Shah Waliullah
- C) Syed Ahmed Shahed
- D) None of these

4. ****Which project is regarded as the greatest monument of Pakistan-China collaboration?***

- A) Karachi-Gawadar Highway
- B) Karakoram Highway
- C) Lahore Orange Line
- D) K2 Basecamp

5. ****Which mountain range separates Pakistan from Afghanistan?***

- A) Karakoram
- B) Pamirs
- C) The Hindu Kush
- D) Kirthar

6. ****Who was the first leader of the opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan?***

- A) Sardar Bahadur Khan
- B) Hussain Shaheed
- C) Syed Fakhur Imam
- D) Ghulam Haider Wain

7. ****What was the official language declared in the 1956 constitution of Pakistan?***

- A) Urdu
- B) Bengali
- C) Hindi
- D) Both A and B

8. ****On which date did Pakistan successfully test fire the Submarine Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM) Babur-3?***

- A) 9 January 2017
- B) 11 January 2017
- C) 13 January 2017
- D) 15 January 2017

9. ****Who was Abdul Rabb Nishtar?***

- A) Interior Minister
- B) Defense Minister
- C) Communication Minister
- D) None of these

10. ****What percentage of the UN's total deployment do Pakistani peacekeepers constitute?***

- A) 7%
- B) 9%
- C) 11%
- D) 13%

11. ****What is the estimated total cost of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)?***

- A) \$72 Billion
- B) \$62 Billion
- C) \$26 Billion
- D) \$32 Billion

12. ****Operation "Swift Resort" was launched by which country?***

- A) USA against Afghanistan
- B) Pakistan against India
- C) India against Pakistan
- D) None of these

13. ****In which country did Pakistan establish its first embassy?*****

- A) China
- B) Afghanistan
- C) Iran
- D) India

14. ****Which organization is Pakistan NOT a member of?*****

- A) D8
- B) G20
- C) SCO
- D) United Nations

15. ****What is the name of the first Pakistani aircraft?*****

- A) JF-17 Thunder
- B) JF-8 Thunder
- C) JF-9 Thunder
- D) JF-11 Thunder

16. ****In which district is the shrine of Shah Abdul Latif located?*****

- A) Hyderabad
- B) Matiari
- C) Dadu
- D) Thatta

17. ****In what year was the agreement on the demarcation of boundaries between Pakistan and China concluded?*****

- A) 1961
- B) 1962
- C) 1963
- D) 1964

18. ****Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Tashkent Agreement?*****

- A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- B) Indira Gandhi
- C) Rajiv Gandhi
- D) None of these

19. ****What is the minimum period a person must have served as a High Court judge to be appointed as a Supreme Court judge in Pakistan?*****

- A) Five years
- B) Seven years
- C) Nine years
- D) Fifteen years

20. ****Who is the first female mountaineer from Pakistan to conquer Mount Everest?*****

- A) Nazia Parveen
- B) Samina Baig
- C) Mahoor Shahzad
- D) Benazir Bhutto

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- 1. Give an account of the life and services of shah waliullah . how did he save the Indian Muslims from political annihilation and religious degeneration ?**
 - 2. Keeping in view the socio- politico circumstances of sub-continent , discuss the role of sheikh Ahmadi sirhindi who revived Islamic ideology and established Muslim identity in sub-continent.**
 - 3. Pakistan finds itself in a predicament largely of its own making — Discuss Pak-Afghan relations in context of Pakistan's efforts to stem the violence that overwhelmingly afflicts its two border regions with Afghanistan.** 
 - 4. How the reform movement of sheikh Ahmed sirhindi influence the history of Muslim India ?ch**

Pakistan Affairs

Part - 21?

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|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. d | 4. c | 5. c |
| 6. a | 7. d | 8. a | 9. d | |
| 10. b | 11. b | 12. a | 13. c | |
| 14. ab a | 15. b | 16. a | 17. a | |
| 18. a | 19. c | 20. b | | |

Q No.

1. Introduction:

Saha waliullah was one of the most tremendous reformists after Shikh Ahmad Sirhindi. He was born 1706-1756, Macdonald ascribed in his book "Saha waliullah of Dehli" that shah waliullah served muslims politically, religiously and showed clear directions to muslims. The political and religious contributions save the muslims from political and religious degeneration. Thus, Saeed Ahmad ascribed Saha waliullah the greatest reformist of the sub-continent.

2. Historical background of the sub-continent:

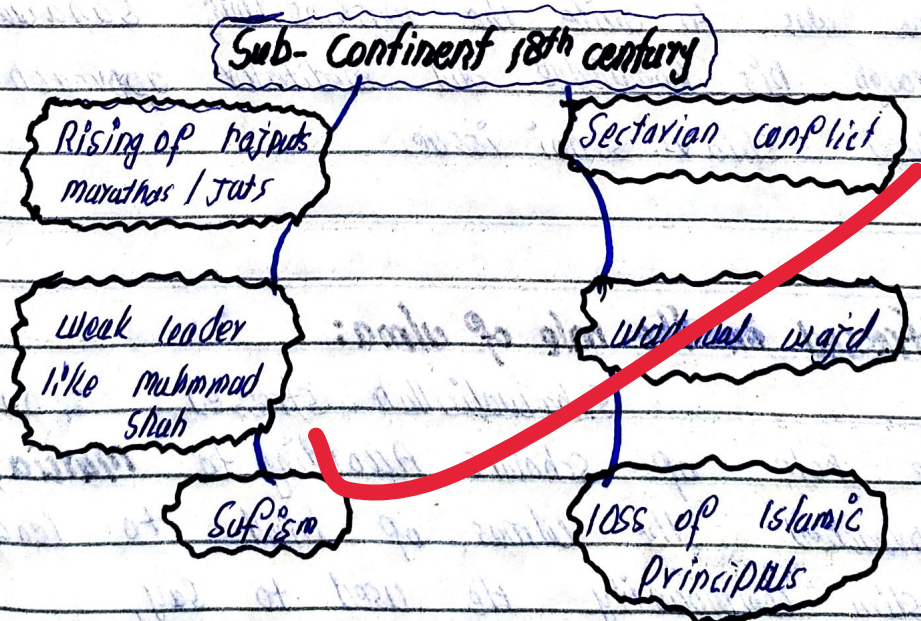


Figure 0.1 illustrates the 18th century of sub-continent

3. An account of life and services of Sahā Waliullah:

o Religious services:

1. Translation of Holy Quran:

Sahā Waliullah was the first scholar to translate the Quran. He translated the Quran from Arabic into Persian language. According to Ahmad Saeed, the translation boosted the understanding of the Quran. Thus, it united the Muslims as one soul.

2. Eliminated Civil wars:

According to Walisim James, Sahā Waliullah ended the conflicts among different sects of Islam. He wrote 50 books, his basic focus was to unite the Muslims. Thus, Sahā Waliullah through his knowledge and mediator approach solved Shia vs. Sunni issue.

3. Stressed on the role of Ulama:

Sahā Waliullah stressed on the role of scholars. According to Maxia, he approached the Ulama of India to lead Muslim community. He used to say, "Ulama are the provisions of Muslims"

• Political Services:

1. Sent letter to Ahmad Shah:

Sahawaliullah sent letter to Ahmad Shah Baba. He requested the Afghan ruler to attack India. At that time Sikhs, Jats and Marathas were oppressing Muslims. Finally, Ahmad Shah attacked India and defeated Marathas in the Battle of 3rd Panipat.

2. Conflict resolution approach:

Sahawaliullah united the Muslims politically. Muslims were resisting against one another on the name of Shia and Sunni. Sahawaliullah solved the issue. Thus, he brought all on the one page.

3. Stressed on ruling Islamically:

He stressed the Muslim ruler of Mughal Empire especially Muhammad Salim to rule, according to Islamic principles. Thus, the stressing influenced the rulers to rule politically Islamic.

4. Impacts of his services on the Indian Muslims:

- Saved Muslims from political annihilation:

1. Restored Muslim dominance:

Sahawaliullah by the help of Ahmed Sahababa restored the Muslims' domination in India. He utilised the invasion against Marathas and regional powers to leave Muslims independent politically.

2. Shaped Muslim identity:

The negotiation approach among Muslims helped him to unite Muslims. uniting Muslims through negotiation, promoting attacks against pagans gave identity to Muslims.

3. Eliminated disunity:

Sahawaliullah eliminated disunity among Muslims. The contribution through translations brought Muslims on one page. Hence, before the reformist approach of Sahawaliullah, none was willing to eliminate disunity.

Saved Muslims from religious disintegration:

1. Rejected waddul wajid:

Saha Waliullah stressed on the oneness of God. He pushed the Muslims towards the ideology of oneness of Allah. Thus, he reduced the influence of Hindus on Islamic principles.

2. Restored the concept of Sufism:

Sufis were tremendously influenced from non-Islamic features of Hindus. Sufis were practicing un-Islamic things and ideas. The ideas and practices had worst impacts on Islam. Thus, Saha Waliullah restored the Sufism and showed Islamic way of life.

3. Religious unity among Muslims boosted:

Saha Waliullah solved conflicts among the different sects of Islam. This enabled the Muslims to become integrated.

5. Critical analysis:

Saha Waliullah was not only a scholar but also a reformist leader. He led a difficult resistance against +

Individuals, rulers, scholars and evils. Thus,
~~They~~, achieved all goals.

"A person is the only power to bring
change"
(Obama)

6. Conclusion:

In short, Saba watiullah was
one of the most tremendous personalities
who changed the downfall of Muslims.
Hence, he had determination to
assist our people and religion.

Q. No. 2

Introduction:

Sheikh Ahmad Rabbani was one of the most influential figures of reform movement. Sheikh Ahmad became the first person to start the reform movement. At the time of Sheikh several evils existed. He came to save the Muslims. He stood on the way of policies of rulers, exposed Deen-e-Ithari, ~~advocated~~ advocated change, and shaped Muslims identity in the sub-continent. William James, "A Brief History of Pakistan" ascribed Sheikh Ahmad to the true and successful individual. Thus, Sheikh Ahmad played tremendous roles in the reformation movement.

2. Historical view of the Socio-political Circumstances of Sub-continent:

Hindus captured high positions in the courts of Muslim rulers, Hindu wives used to worship in the palaces of Muslims and Jajza was eliminated. Hindu temples were under construction on the Muslim lands. Deen-e-Ithari of Jalal Akbar humiliated the principals of Islam, cow slaughter was banned in so on and so forth.

3. The role of Sheikh Ahmed in the reviving of Islamic

Exposed the policies of Islamic rulers:

1. Advocated re-imposing Jiza:

Sheikh Ahmed advocated the re-imposing of Jiza. He stressed the value of Islamic principals, according to William James, Sheikh Ahmad approached the muslim nobles to re-impose Jiza so as to eliminate the influence of Hindus and uphold the teachings of Islam higher.

2. Exposed Deen-E Elhi:

Sheikh Ahmed exposed Deen-E Elhi of Akbar. According to Sheikh Ahmed, the new Deen-E Elhi was directly countering the ideology of Islam.

3. Rejection of Wadatal wajood:

Wadatal wajood, according to Al-Burni Wadatal wajood means God exists in every aspects. Sheikh Ahmed reject the ideology of Hindus.

He advocated the Islamic ideology **Wahdaniyat** **Shahadah**, which means everything is ^{is} with a subscribing that Allah is one.

4. Stressed the rulers to isolate from Hindus:

He stressed the Muslim rulers to isolate themselves from Hindus. Sheikh Ahmad stressed the rulers to dismiss the Hindus who were holding high positions.

5. Stressed rulers to leave ban on Cow Slaughter:

Cow slaughtering was banned. Sheikh Ahmed stressed the rulers to allow cow slaughter. Accordingly, he pushed the ideology of Islam to be influenced.

4. Sheikh's hard work paved to establish Muslim identity in the sub-continent:

1. Presented the Two Nation theory:

Sheikh Ahmed projected Two Nation theory. According to Sheikh Ahmed Muslims and Hindus are two different nations who do not exist collectively. Sheikh Ahmed through the concept of two nation theory shaped Muslim identity.

2. Influenced the future rulers:

Sheikh's reforms achieved and implemented limitedly. According to historians, Sheikh Ahmad's policies and reforms influenced Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb re-imposed Jazya, constructed mosques and allowed the slaughter of cows. Thus, ~~re-imposing~~ Jazya, construction of mosques shaped the muslim identity.

3. Restored the institution of Sufism:

Sufism was pushing certain unislamic practices. Sheikh Ahmed restored the Sufism. He introduced the ideology of oneness of God. Thus, the true guidelines of Sheikh Ahmed enabled the Sufism to shape muslim identity.

4. Creation of muslim unity:

Sheikh Ahmad proposed the ideology of muslim unity against the pagans. This ideology promoted the unity among muslims.

5. Presented real image of Islam:

Sheikh Ahmed presented the real image of Islam. He rejected the Deen-e-Elhi which eliminated

the Islamic principals. Thus, he shaped the muslim identity through the presentation of Islam.

Add more arguments in this part

5. Critical analysis:

Shiekh Ahmed proved that a person can achieve anything even in the chaotic scenarios. Shiekh Ahmed became the only person to fight against the policies of elite class. This was not easy job for many reformers. Finally, Shiekh Ahmed a great gifted reformist represented the most gorgeous reforms to muslims. such reforms eliminated the evils from the muslim society for brief period of time until Saha walillah reached to the society.

6. Conclusion:

In short, Shiekh Ahmed Surhindi was not only vanished the wrong doings of rulers but also advocates for the better features of Islamic society.

Short conclusion