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Q. 8.

(i) 1757 and later Battle of Mysor. 1764.

(ii) 1858 --- ending the rule of East India Company.

(iii) Khilafat conference in 1922 and end in 1924.

(iv) Badshahi sh mosque in Lahore built in 1797.

(v) August, 5 and started from the year 2020.

(vi) First RTC in 1931 and second RTC in 1932

(vii) Guddu Barrage is situated in the city Sukkur and constructed in 1968.

(viii) 10 Divisions (10th i.e Gujrat is in court case but still Stay) and (41 Districts)

(ix) — ranked as number

7th in ICC ODI tour.
(x) First annual session
in 1907 and presided
by Sir Agha Khan.

Subjective.

Q2. Role of Reformer ---

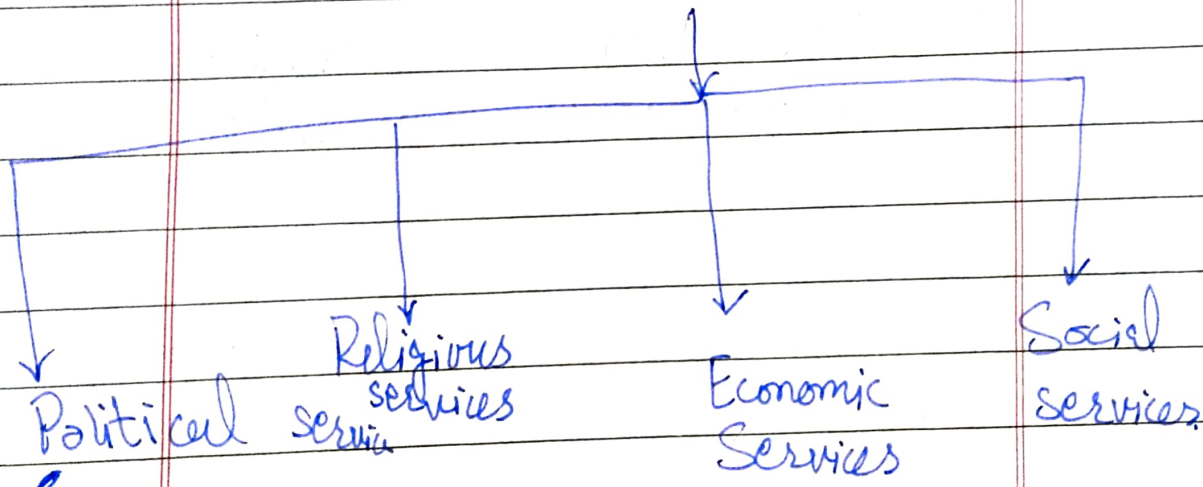
A:

① Introduction:

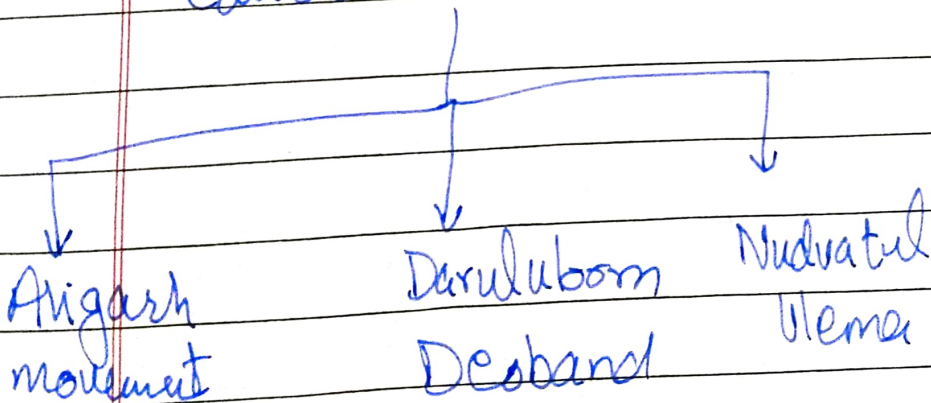
The role of Reformer Ulemas and educational movements in renaissance of Muslims (has very*) carries high importance in history of Pakistan Movement. They rendered different Political, Religious social and economic services for upliftment and renaissance of Muslims in sub-continent. The institutions like Ali Garah, Nadwatul Ulama,

and Darul-Uloom Deoband along with Reformers like Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi, Shah Wali Ullah and others finally made Muslims to get a separate homeland.

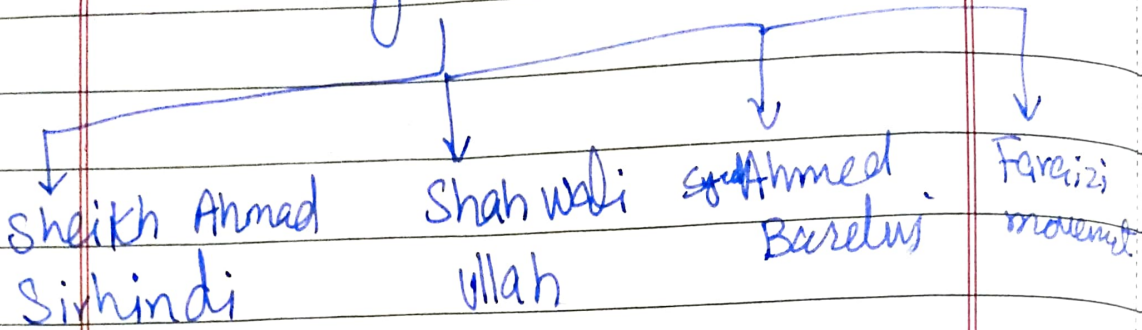
Role of Reformer and Education Movements



Educational Movements



Reformers



② Political Services rendered by Reformers and Educational Movements:

(i) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi -
The proponent of two nation theory

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi also known as Mujaddid Alf Sani was the most prominent reformer. He gave to the concept of separate identity of Muslims of subcontinent in 16th 17th century. He advised Muslims to follow fundamental teachings of Islam because

they have their own separate identity.

(ii) Ali garch movement and political development of Muslims.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan the founder of Ali garch movement advised Muslims to stay away from Indian National Congress and their political ideology, because Muslims have their own separate identity. They should strive for a separate electorate and separate representation.

(iii) Faraizi movement and political Empowerment of Muslims.

Faraizi movement was started by Haji Shariat Ullah for the upliftment of Muslims of Bengal.

After his death, his son Dardhu Mian carried on his legacy. The Muslims of Bengal were suppressed due to policies of the Britishers and Hindu landlords. The movement helped them regain their political power and live with dignity.

3- Religious Services rendered by Reformers and Educational movements.

(i) Role of Nadwatul Ulama in renaissance of Muslims.

Nadwatul Ulama was a religious institution and a movement which started in 1880s.

The objective of the movement was to integrate the fundamental teachings of Islam with ever

emerging challenges of the modern time. They helped Muslims learn the teachings of Islam and regain their lost glory.

(ii) Jihad Movement of Syed Ahmed Bareilvi and Muslim Renaissance.

Syed Ahmad Bareilvi was a great Muslim reformer of 18th century. He stressed upon the fundamental teachings of Islam and importance of Jihad. He himself led a practical Jihad movement against Sikhs in Punjab and North Western Frontier Province. He regained major territories and spread the message of

Islam.

(iii) Shah Wali Ullah and the Renaissance of Islam.

Shah Wali Ullah was a great Muslim reformer. He struggled against un-Islamic traditions and beliefs of his time. He played his role to modernize Muslims and Islamic thought. He himself was of the view that Islam should be presented to the world in a rational manner.

4. Socio-Economic Services of Reformers and Educational Movements.

(i) Aligarh movement and modern education for Muslims.

Aligarh movement facilitated and helped

Muslims to get modern education. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established various schools in Ghazipur and Moradabad. He developed a scientific society to help Muslims get modern education.

(ii) Faraizi Movement and Socio-economic upliftment of Muslims.

The Faraizi movement helped Muslims to get higher social status. Dadhu Mian established his own system of governance, which included separate courts and tax system. This helped Muslims to seek justice and their social rights.

(iii) Improving image of Muslims in Indo-Pakistan

The educational movements and reforms played their role to improve image of Muslims in Sub-continent. After 1857 war, Muslims were the target of the British atrocities. Atigrah Sir Syed wrote books like Loyal Muhammadans of India and Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind to improve Muslim image.

5- Conclusion:

In short, the reformers and educational movements gave immense services for political and socio-economic upliftment of Muslims. Finally, Muslims rose under their leadership and succeeded in getting

a separate homeland for themselves.

Q. 3. CPEC

Ans:

① Introduction

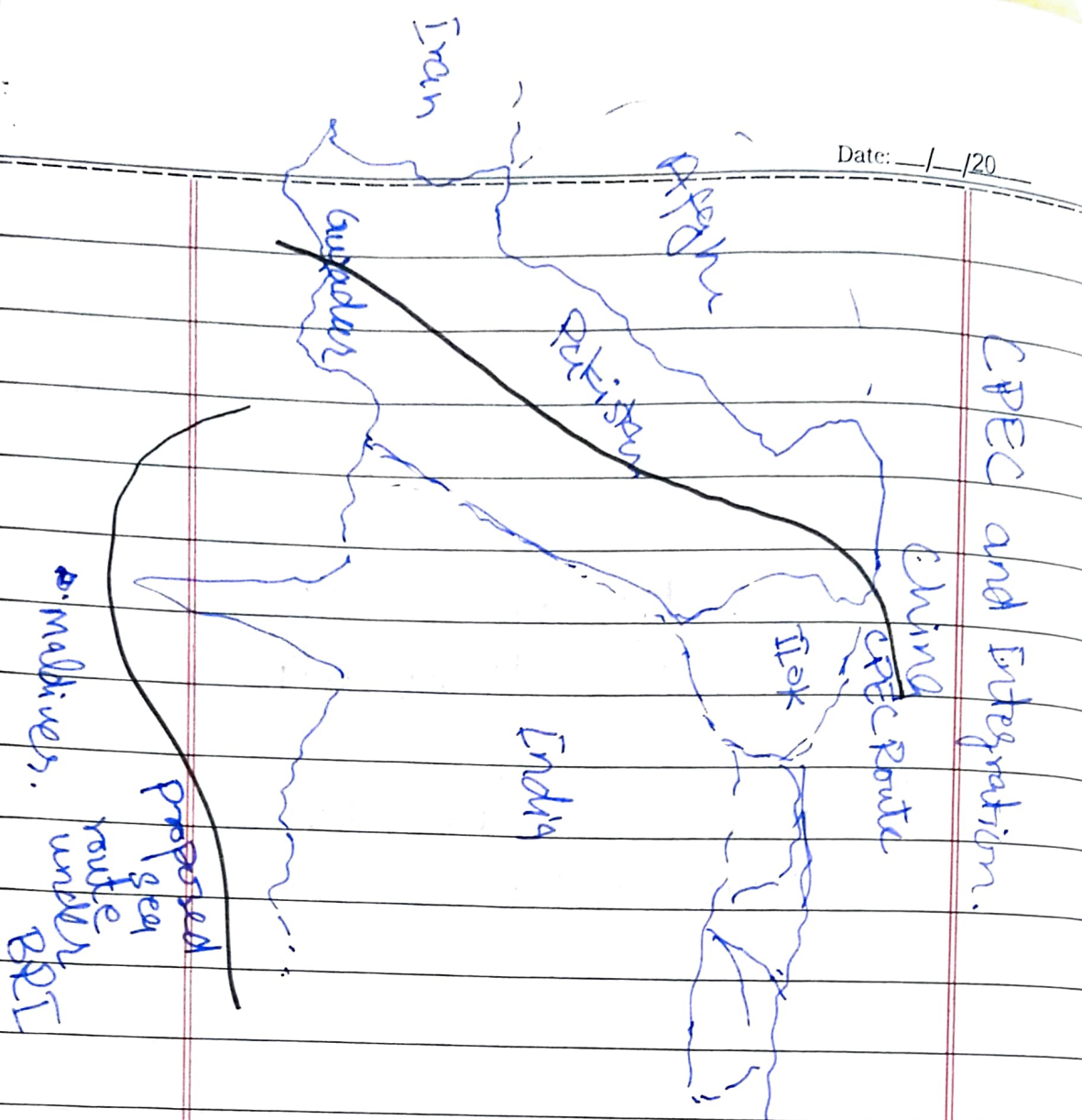
China Pakistan Economic Corridor or CPEC is flagship project of Build and Road Initiative BRI of Chinese government. Its original estimate was around 70 billion Dollar. but it is expected to increase more. The project holds high importance in South Asian region and can prove to be a game-changer for the region. Further, it can have the potential to further strengthen

the "higher than Himalayas and deeper than oceans" friendship of Pakistan and China.

CPEC: A gamechanger for South Asia (SA)

(ii) Greater Integration of South Asia:

CPEC will help to increase integration and cooperation of South Asian countries. CPEC in combination with other parts of BRI will connect Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Maldives and other countries via a network of roads and seaports. This will increase trade and other cooperation among South Asian countries.



CPEC and Integration.

(ii) Economic Growth and upliftment of SA
 CPEC will help the economic and social upliftment of SA. According to Asian Development Bank report, South Asia has a severe gap of funding. The Chinese project: CPEC and other will help overcome

this funding gap. It will particularly increase socio-economic development in Afghanistan and other underdeveloped countries.

(iii) Infrastructure development of South Asian countries.

CPEC includes (billions^x) of projects of billions of dollars for infrastructure development. This will help modernize the infrastructure of the region. The development of DE Khan motorway and dualization of Main Line II under CPEC are the examples of this.

(iv) Technological Advancements in the region.

China is a rising

economic and technological power. The country has made immense progress in the field of technology. The South Asian region will benefit from this Chinese technologies.

For example, Chinese labours in Pakistan is transferring its technology and skills on various infrastructure and energy projects.

Q. 3- How CPEC will be gamechangers for Pak-China ties?

(i) Increased Economic Cooperation between two countries.

As a result of CPEC, the economic cooperation between two countries has

already increased. China has invested billions of dollars in first phase of CPEC. It will further increase in second in second which has started and include development of various Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and multiple energy projects.

(iii) Pakistan: a transit Corridor for Chinese trade:

Pakistan is going to become the Transit Corridor for billions of dollars trade of China. The CPEC route from Xinjiang region of China to Gwadar will reduce travel time and improve

safety and security of Chinese trade. This will help further strengthen ties between two countries.

(iii) Increased cooperation in Energy.

CPEC include many energy projects. This include conventional projects like Thar coal and renewable energy projects like solar power plants and construction of dams: Kohala and Karot. This will help Pakistan fill its gap and increase cooperation between two countries.

(iv) Strengthening People to people ties.

§ People-to-People bonds between countries

is an important pillar of cooperation between states. The increased connectivity in the region will help more travel between two countries. Pakistani students and businessmen are already studying and working in China. This bond will strengthen further as a result of CPEC.

4- Conclusion.

CPEC

Game Changer for SA
Economic, Infrastructure,
Tech. Development

Strengthening Pak-Chin
Ties
Energy, Economic
and People to
People Cooperation

4. Conclusion:

In short, CPEC has the potential to change the fate of South Asian region. It will prove to be a game changer. Further, it will strengthen Economic, trade and social cooperation between Pakistan and China.

G. 6.

A:

① Introduction:

The growing disparity between the various regions and political turmoil has compromised resulted in compromise on socio-economic development of Pakistan. The growing economic and social disparity

in country has increased socio-economic worries of the country and political turmoil has shifted the focus of govt leaders towards non-issues. This needs to be resolved in order to get the country out of this quagmire.

Growing Disparity and Political Turmoil

consequences:

Poverty,
Terrorism, Economic
crisis, population
explosion

way forward
solution

Political reconciliation
Economic Concessions
Political
Autonomy
of provinces

2- How ^{Political} growing turmoil and disparities are causing socio-economic challenges?

(i) Political turmoil has increased economic worries of country.

The political turmoil and instability has increased economic issues of the country. While the leadership is wrangling over power, the economic crisis which was already existing has started to worsen. The foreign reserves of State bank dropped to lowest levels. Similarly inflation has skyrocketed. The year on year inflation has reached more

than 10%. Therefore this turmoil has worsened economic problems.

(ii) Economic disparity creates resentment and causes terrorism.

Economic disparities between various regions has increased resentment among the people of less developed areas such as rural areas of Balochistan and Sindh and South Punjab. As a result, people become easy targets for terrorist elements. Therefore, a surge of terrorism is seen in the country.

(iii) Growing disparity has pushed more people below poverty line.

The increasing disparity among various regions.

has increased poverty in the country. According to some estimates, more than 30% of people are living below poverty line in Pakistan.

(iv) Political turmoil has shifted focus away from increasing population challenges.

The population of Pakistan is increasing at very high rate of over 1%. The country is already 5th largest country by population in the world. The political turmoil has shifted the focus of leadership away from this challenge. This population explosion can further derail Pakistan from the path of progress.

3- What is way forward to address these challenges:

(i) Political reconciliation and a renewed Charter of Democracy (COD).

One of the steps to cope up with existing challenges is to end political turmoil by way of political reconciliation and renewed COD. The leadership should set a common ground and focus on depoliticizing the major socio-economic challenges so that every upcoming government follows a continuity of policy.

(ii) Charter of Economy: Consensus on Economic issues and policies:

There is a need for charter of economy, where leadership focuses on long term solution to these socio-economic challenges. It should be decided to depoliticize major economic issues and make long term economic policies. This also include agreement on ensuring continuity of economic policies.

(iii) Autonomy to provinces under 18th Amendment.

The 18th Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan grants autonomy to provinces. They are autonomous in all the matters other than the Federal Legislative List - I and II. Therefore, this needs

to be implemented in letter and spirit. It will help remove disparity and resulting socio-economic challenges.

(iv) Supremacy of Parliament and Constitution -

According to constitution of Pakistan, Parliament is supreme institution.

The political matters of the country needs to be resolved through discussion in parliament.

Further, the solutions should be sought based on provisions of constitution.

This will help overcome political turmoil in the country.

(4) Conclusion.

In short, the

growing disparity, political turmoil and resultant socio-economic disparities and challenges could be overcome by developing consensus on political and economic issues. Continuity of policy and implementation of provisions of constitution can help get country out of this chaos.

Q.2.

A:

① Introduction.

Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal gave their speeches and elucidated their ideology of state. They were of the view to set up a state for Muslims where system

~~Q.1~~ * Role of * Rep. *

is based on democracy, equality and freedom of religion. Quaid-e-Azam was a great leader and with his charismatic leadership helped Muslims to get a separate homeland for them.

② Quid-e-Azam's and Iqbal's ideology of State:

iv) A separate ^{Islamic} Democratic State for Muslims:

Both the leaders clearly indicated that they want a separate homeland for Muslims and it will be based on principles of democracy. Allama Iqbal's address at Allahabad is a

an evidence to this.

(i) Freedom of religion and worship

According to the ideology of founders, Pakistan would allow freedom of religion to all the minorities.

"You are free to go to your mosques, Temples and other worship places" (Quaid-e-Azam 11 August, 1947)

(iii) Equality of citizens:

Both the leaders were in of the view that all the citizens in Pakistan would be considered equal, there will be no discrimination based on religion, Creed, Caste and so on.

"There are no Sindhis, Baluchis, Pathans, Bengalis and Punjabis. We are all Pakistanis".

L. Quaid-e-Azam

(iv) Life according to Quran Sunnah.

Both the leaders were demanding a homeland where the Muslims are free to practice their religion. They can live their life according to teachings of Islam. Quaid-e-Azam wanted to establish a "laboratory of Islam".

③ Role of Leadership of Quaid-e-Azam in establishment of Pakistan:

(i) Quaid-e-Azam gave a new life to All India - Muslim League.

Quaid-e-Azam joined All India Muslim League (AIML) in 1906. He started working for upliftment of Muslims of India. He raised political awareness among the Muslims and they followed him for a struggle for a separate homeland.

(iii) Mobilization of Masses for election
Quaid-e-Azam mobilized masses and asked them to vote for AIML which was sole representative of Muslims in India. He went to all parts of country. As a result, AIML won a clear victory in 1945 elections.

which was foundation for formation of Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam Collaboration with other leaders and Ulema:

He approached Muslim leaders all over the country and asked them to join the struggle for Pakistan. As a result, the Muslim political leaders and Ulema under the charismatic leadership of Quaid worked for separate homeland.

Conclusion:

In short, the views of Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal were about establishment of

of a separate Democratic state based on principles of Islam. The Muslims people leadership worked hard under the charismatic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam and they succeeded in achieving their separate homeland.