

## NOA Test Series

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NOA Batch: OB-001-NTS 26

Subject : Pakistan Affairs

## Question # 01

## ROLE OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN.

Answer:

## Outline:

- 1) Introduction.
- 2) Assessment of Muslim Backwardness.
- 3) Reconciliation with the British Government.
- 4) Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- 5) Educational Reforms and modernization.
- 6) Literary contributions.
- 7) The Aligarh Movement.
- 8) Social Reforms and community Transformation.
- 9) Religious Interpretation and intellectual reform.
- 10) Connection to the demand for Separate homeland.
- 11) Conclusion.

## Introduction:

After the trauma of 1857 revolt, Indian Muslims were basically living through a company-wide restructuring where they had gone from senior partners to interns with zero benefits. Their political influence collapsed overnight, their economic capital tanked and their social confidence plummeted.

Understanding the community's emotional exhaustion, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan approached reform not as a revolutionary but as a strategic visionary. Through his multifaceted reforms, he triggered a socio-political awakening that matured over decades.

## Assessment of Muslim Backwardness:

Sir Syed was brutally honest about the Muslim community's decline. He saw that Muslims were clinging to outdated structures, resisting change and isolating themselves from modern opportunities. His diagnosis was not meant to criticize, it was meant

to help the community confront hard truths.

He also realized that Muslims were still emotionally anchored in pre-colonial nostalgia, reminiscing about past empires while their contemporaries were mastering new administrative systems. He knew the first step to revival was to break this loop. For Sir Syed, backwardness was not a moral failure — it was system's failure. And like any good strategist, he focused not on blame, but on redesigning the model of the entire community.

## Reconciliation with British Govt.

After 1857, British suspicion toward Muslims hit an all-time high. Sir Syed realized that unless this mistrust was dissolved, Muslim would be permanently excluded from political relevance. He stepped as a diplomatic bridge-builder, launching

deliberate efforts to rehumanize the Muslim community in the eyes of colonial administrations.

His book The causes of the Indian Revolt was a masterclass in conflict de-escalation. His corporate consultant conducting a risk audit. This reconciliation was not about loyalty it was about survival. Sir Syed secured space for Muslims to rebuild themselves, reenter educational institutions and eventually make their way into government roles.

### Role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

1859  
Farsi Madrassa  
in Muradabad

1863  
Victoria School  
in Ghazipur

1866  
Aligarh Institute. 1870 Committee for the better diffusion  
and advancement of learning

Muhammadan educational  
1886 conference.

1875  
MAO school

1888  
United Indian  
patriotic  
Association  
against congress

1893  
MAO defence  
Association.

## Educational Reforms:

— "Man himself is his own greatest teacher." —

(Sir Syed Ahmed Khan)

Sir Syed's educational initiatives were the heart of his renaissance blueprint. He launched the Scientific Society to translate western scientific and philosophical works into Urdu, ensuring Muslim students could get access to global knowledge without feeling linguistically alienated. This was an early attempt

(a) to build intellectual inclusivity, a move that uplifted Muslim educational culture after years of stagnation.

The Aligarh Movement took this to a whole new level. Sir Syed envisioned an institute that would train Muslims in western sciences and modern etiquettes — all while keeping them rooted in their cultural identity.

The establishment of MAO college in 1875 was more than an educational institute; it was a social engineering startup designed to build a brand-new muslim elite. He emphasized debate culture, student societies, English fluency and scientific reasoning. Ultimately, the Aligarh movement turned into the emotional headquarters of Muslims intellectual life. It created a generation of muslim that would later run the All-Indian Muslim league.

### Literary Contributions:

- 1) Assar-us-Sanadid
- 2) Tabiyan-ul-Kalam
- 3) Asbab-i-Baghawat-e-hind.
- 4) Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhlaq.

### Social Reforms and community Transformation:

Sir Syed launched Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhlaq to catalyze cultural refinement, essentially

a soft rebranding campaign for the Muslim community. He encouraged rational thinking, rejected superstitions and pushed for behavioral upgrades that made the community more future-ready. His movement restored confidence and self-respect, reminding Muslims that they were not background characters; they were (all) still stakeholders in India's socio-political landscape.

### Connection to the demand for Separate homeland:

“The first stone of the foundation of Pakistan was laid down by this old man”

(Maulvi Abdul Haq)

Sir Syed's reforms set off a long-term chain reaction. His modernized Muslim identity empowered the community to envision political future beyond

subordination. The intellectual foundations he laid were expanded by Iqbal's philosophical vision and operationalized by Jinnah's political acumen.

### Conclusion:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan stands as a foundational architect of Muslim socio-political awakening in India. His reforms reshaped a demoralized community into a confident and organized one. His legacy remains a high-impact transformation narrative in the history of South Asian Muslims.

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## Question : 02

### Constitutional Crises In Pakistan.

#### Outline:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Historical context of Pakistan's constitutional Quest (1947-1973)
- 3) Competing Power centers and Their impact.
- 4) Delay in constitution- Making (1947-1956)
- 5) Instability Under 1956 constitution.
- 6) Towards the 1973 constitution .
- 7) Conclusion.

#### Ans:

#### Introduction:

Pakistan's constitutional evolution from 1947 to 1973 reads like a long corporate project, political turbulence and elite power-plays. Instead of functioning as a coordinated corporate team aligned towards a single mission, the state witnesssed different

players. Ultimately, the constitutional crises of this era were not isolated incidents but symptoms of a deeper legitimacy vacuum. With no institution emerging as a universally accepted steward of the state, Pakistan's political (p) development drifted into cycles of instability until a comprehensive settlement finally emerged in 1973.

### **Historical context:**

At independence, Pakistan lacked a both fully formed state apparatus and a clear constitutional template. Unlike India, which swiftly finalized its constitution in 1950, Pakistan's leadership dealt with Partition violence, administrative chaos and the early demise of Jinnah. The state's early vulnerabilities created a power vacuum that various institutions raced to fill, setting the stage for recurring constitutional crises.

## Competing Power Centers and their impacts.

### (a) Bureaucracy as the dominant Early Actor.

The civil bureaucracy quickly emerged as a country's operational driver. With weak political parties and inexperienced politicians, bureaucrats positioned themselves as the "strategic executives" of the new state.

Their influence slowed constitution-making because they prioritized centralized control over participatory governance.

### (b) Civil-Military Alliance and the Rise of Authoritarianism.

The military initially played a supportive role but soon became a key stakeholder, especially after witnessing political instability. This alliance preferred executives-centric systems and resisted

parliamentary model, complicating consensus building on constitutional frameworks.

### (c) Judiciary's Role in institutional imbalance:

The judiciary, instead of acting as a stabilizing neutral arbiter, essentially endorsed executive dominance. In the Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan case (1955), the federal court validated the governor general's dissolution of the constituent Assembly.

## Delay in Constitution - Making (1947 - 1956)

The nine-year delay in producing the first constitution was a direct result of prolonged negotiations over the structural and ideological issues. The objectives Resolution, debates over the role of Islam and disputes around federalism created significant friction.

Institutional rivalries made things worse. Bureaucratic resistance, military skepticism, and Governor General interference meant that politicians were constantly balancing competing pressures rather than focusing on constitution-making.

### Instability Under 1956 Constitution.

The 1956 constitution introduced a parliamentary form of government, but it came into force in a politically polarized environment. The constitution lacked broad institutional ownership and many power centers.

Political instability escalated quickly. Prime ministers were replaced in rapid succession, coalition politics became unpredictable, and frequent administrative conflicts created a perception of dysfunctional governance.

This eventually paved the way for the 1958 military coup. The abrogation of

the constitution exposed the fragility of Pakistan's democratic order and demonstrated how institutional mistrust could overpower constitution processes.

### **Conclusion:**

Between 1947 and 1973, Pakistan's constitutional journey was shaped and repeatedly derailed by competing centers of power. Only after decades of crises did, political leadership finally reclaim space to craft the 1973 constitution, the first framework to command broad national legitimacy.

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## Question : 03

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF CPEC

#### Outline:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Socio-economic Implication.
- 3) Infrastructure Development and connectivity
- 4) Industrial growth and economic opportunities
- 5) Regional <sup>and</sup> social implications
- 6) Financial Implication and Dependency Risk.
- 7) Strategic and Geopolitical consideration.
- 8) Conclusion.

#### Introduction:

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a flagship project under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), aiming to connect Gwadar port in Southern Pakistan to China's Xinjiang region via highways, railways

and energy projects. It has the potential to revolutionize Pakistan's economic landscape by improving infrastructure and promoting industrialization. CPEC also raises concerns regarding debt dependency, geopolitical leverage and socio-economic imbalances.

## **Socio-economic implications**

The socio-economic implications are given below:

- 1) Infrastructure development and connectivity.
- 2) Industrial growth and economic opportunities.
- 3) Regional and social implications.

### **1) Infrastructure Development and connectivity:**

CPEC is expected to bring a major upgrade to Pakistan's transport and energy infrastructure.

Modern highways, expressways and rail networks are being constructed and connecting remote areas with major urban centers. Improved connectivity will not only facilitate domestic trade but also

increased Pakistan's role as a regional trade hub.

## (2) Industrial growth and economic opportunities.

CPEC has the potential to boost Pakistan's industrial sector through the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs). These zones can attract domestic and foreign investment, promote technology transfer and generate employment opportunities. Industrialization along the corridor could help diversify Pakistan's economy, reducing over-reliance on agriculture and low-value services.

## (3) Regional and Social Implications:

CPEC's projects are geographically spread across multiple provinces, which reduce historical regional disparities. Balochistan, in particular, could benefit from industrial zones, jobs creation and social infrastructural development.

## Dependency Risk:

While CPEC attracts substantial foreign investment, it also increases Pakistan's debt exposure. Loans from China, finance most of the projects, raising concerns about debt sustainability and potential fiscal pressure in the future.

To mitigate these risks, Pakistan must adopt transparent financial practices, prioritize high-return projects and negotiate favorable terms. Strategic planning and oversight are essential to ensure that CPEC contributes to sustainable development rather than creating long-term vulnerabilities.

## Conclusion:

CPEC represents a both a transformative opportunity and potential cycle of dependency. The outcome of CPEC will ultimately depend on Pakistan's ability to implement projects strategically. With

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careful planning and strong governance, CPEC could be a game changer; without it; it risks becoming another episode of economic dependency.

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