

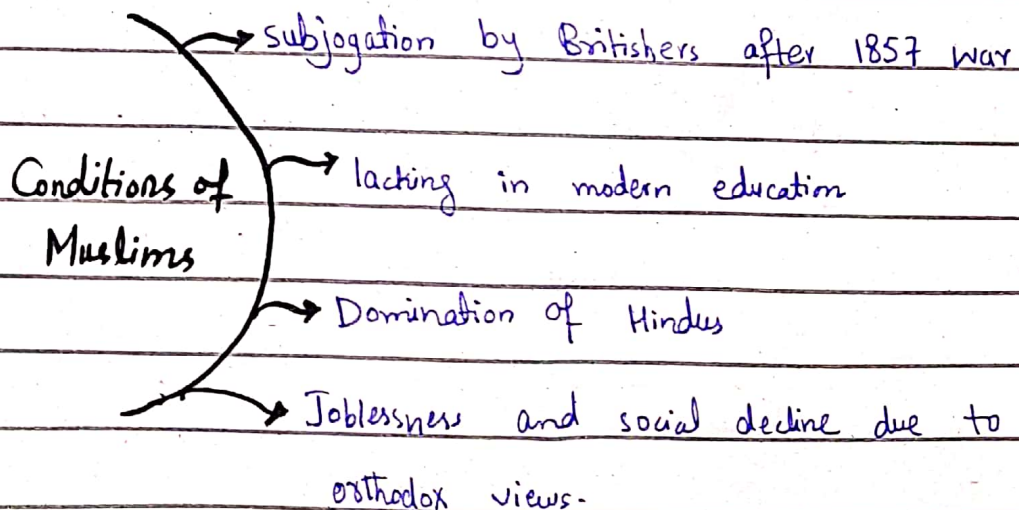
Question #1

Evaluate the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan homeland?

1- Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, a renowned Muslim reformer, played a significant role in awakening of Indian Muslims. Ikram Rabbani write, "Sir Syed was beacon of light for Muslims of The Subcontinent at the darkest of times." Sir Syed tirelessly worked for social awakening of Muslims by promoting modern education, preserving Muslim language, and reforming Muslim society as per modern requirements. In political landscape, Sir Syed awakened Indian Muslims by bridging gap between the British and Muslims and advocating for separate political platform for Muslims. All this ultimately influenced the demand of separate Muslim homeland by providing political leadership, laying foundation of two Nation Theory, and making Muslims as separate identity.

2- Overview of then socio-political conditions of Muslims



3. Evaluating the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in social awakening of Indian Muslims

3.1) Promotion of modern education

To begin with, Sir Syed played a paramount role in social awakening of the Indian Muslims by introducing them to modern education that is western education. Due to promotion of modern education, they gained confidence, jobs, and became conscious.

For example, MAO college and Aligarh Scientific Society founded by Sir Syed played defining role in promoting modern education among Muslims.

3.2) Preservation of Muslim culture and language

Next, Sir Syed Ahmed also played profound role in the preservation of Muslim culture and language, which automatically became reason for social awakening of the Indian Muslims.

For instance, Sir Syed launched Anjuman-i-Tariki-e-Urdu for protection of Urdu language when the Hindi-Urdu controversy started, and Britishers declared Hindi as official language.

3.3) Ethical upliftment and change in social attitude of Muslims

To add further, Sir Syed undeniably worked tirelessly for social awakening of the Indian Muslims by playing significant role in their ethical upliftment, which brought change in the social attitude of Muslims.

For this purpose, Sir Syed wrote "Tahzib ul Akhlag", which served as blueprint for changing the social attitude of Indian Muslims.

3.4) Reformation of Muslim society in conformity with modern requirement

Lastly, the greatest role of Sir Syed in social awakening of the Indian Muslim was that he reformed Muslim society as per the needs of the modern day requirement.

Sir Syed promoted rational thought among Muslims which completely changed the mindset of Indian Muslims.

4) Discussing the role of Sir Syed in political awakening of Indian Muslims

4.1) Advocacy of separate Muslim representation

Sir Syed has played key role in

the political awakening of Muslims by strongly advocating for separate political platform for the Indian Muslims.

The dream of Sir Syed was materialized when All India Muslim was formed in Annual Conference of Mohammadan Educational Conference in 1906.

4.2) Bridged gap between British and Muslims

Moreover, the role of Sir Syed in political awakening of Muslims by bridging gaps between the Indian Muslims and the Britishers is worth mentioning.

For example, Sir Syed wrote "The Causes of the Indian Revolt" which ultimately disclosed that Muslims were not the only culprits behind 1857 war.

4.3) Inculcated the idea of aloofness from Congress

Additionally, Sir Syed also advised Muslims to adopt the aloofness policy towards the Congress because they are not loyal with Muslims and are the sole representatives of the Hindus. This consequently awakened the Indian Muslims politically.

4.4) Declared Muslims as a separate nation demanding for separate electorate

Finally, Sir Syed declared Muslims as a separate nation and demanded for separate electorate. This sense of separate identity has politically awakened Muslims that they need separate electorate to save themselves from atrocities of the Hindus.

As a result, in 1909 Minto Morely Reforms, Muslims got the right of separate electorate

5) Discussing the influence of these reforms on later demand for a separate homeland

5.1) Laid the foundation of Two Nation Theory

To start, the reforms of Sir Syed has laid the foundation of Two Nation Theory, which became the basis of Muslims demand of separate electorate.

As Sir Syed famously said, "Muslims and Hindus living together are sharing nothing except the soil of India."

5.2) Leadership development for demand of separate homeland movement

To add more, the reforms of Sir Syed developed leaders among Indian Muslims who later on demanded for a separate homeland. And they participated actively in the Pakistan movement.

Stanely Wolpert opines, "Aligarh cricket fields and common rooms served as breeding ground of Muslim leaders."

5.3) Exposed Congress as sole Hindu representative

Next, Sir Syed criticism and aloofness from Congress has helped Muslims to recognize the true faces of the Congress leaders, who were the sole representatives of the Hindus.

For example, the 1935 Congress Ministries and their atrocities have compelled Muslims to demand for the separate homeland.

5.4) Muslims emerged as separate identity

Last but not least, with reforms of Sir Syed, Muslims as emerged as politically aware nation and recognized their separate

identity.

Such as, the role of Muslim League is defining in demanding separate homeland, which was ultimately a product of Sir Syed's reform.

6) Conclusion

To conclude, the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the uplifting of Indian Muslims can not be overshadowed. For social awakening, Sir Syed promoted modern Western education and completely reformed the Muslim society. For political upliftment, Sir Syed advocated for separate political platform for Muslims and inculcated the aloofness concept from Congress. As a result, all these reforms greatly influence the later demand of separate homeland for Muslims by giving leaders to the separate homeland movement and laying the foundation of Two Nation Theory.



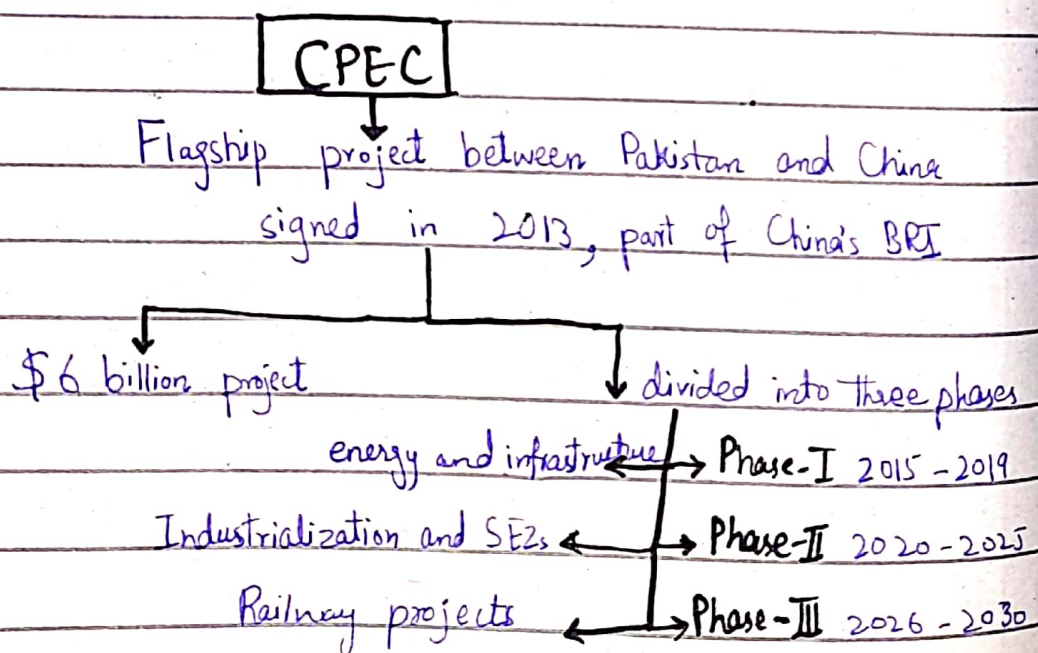
Question # 4

Evaluate socio-economic implications of CPEC

1- Introduction

CPEC, China Pakistan Economic Corridor, is one of the significant projects in Pakistan's history. It has various socio-economic implications for Pakistan. In social aspect, CPEC will ensure skills development, make healthcare system effective, and improve quality of life. As far as economic implications are concerned, this flagship project will help in enhancing Pakistan's economic growth, boost trade and attract FDI. The CPEC project is indeed a transformative opportunity for Pakistan because it will alleviate energy crisis, modernize infrastructure, and make Pakistan connectivity hub.

2- Overview of CPEC



3- Social implications of CPEC for Pakistan

3.1) Ensuring skills development

First, The significant social implication of CPEC for Pakistan is that it will help the country in skills development of its youth through various initiative.

For example, Pak-China Vocational Institute is playing a defining role to train the youth in the 21st century skills.

3.2) Making healthcare system effective

Besides, CPEC also helps Pakistan to make its healthcare system effective and robust. This will ultimately decrease the country's health related issues and tackle them effectively.

Pak-China Friendship Hospital under CPEC

is already playing role in making the healthcare effective.

3.3) Improving quality of life

Likewise, CPEC is also assisting the country to uplift its social sector by performing role in improving the quality of life.

For this purpose, Gawadar Livelihood project

under CPEC has been launched to improve the quality of life of the locals.

3.4, Upgrading the infrastructure

Lastly, another profound implication of CPEC for Pakistan is that it is helping the country to upgrade its infrastructure usually linked to social service delivery.

Such as, Gaudar International Airport and Upgradation of Gaudar Stadium both completed under the CPEC.

4, Economic implications of CPEC for Pakistan

4.1, Boosting trade and connectivity

The economic implications of CPEC for Pakistan are unlimited. To begin with, the project will significantly ^{boost} the country's trade and connectivity to other nations by utilizing CPEC trade routes.

Akbar S. Zaidi says, "Through CPEC project, the trade and connectivity in Pakistan will flourish to the levels the country has never imagined."

4.2) Attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Moreover, the project has also potential to attract foreign direct investment to the country, which will ultimately bolster the country's foreign reserves. Under CPEC phase 2, multiple Special Economic Zones have been launched, which are significant for attracting the FDI in the country.

4.3, Contributing to the economic growth (GDP)

Furthermore, CPEC is of paramount importance for the country's economic growth.

As per the Economic analysis, "It is estimated that CPEC will transform Pakistan's Economy to 1 trillion dollar by 2035 and 3 trillion dollar by 2047."

4.4, Acting as trade-transit hub

Another significant economic implication of CPEC for Pakistan is that it acts as a transit hub for the country. Through CPEC routes, the country can materialize many agreements of providing transit routes for

trade purposes in the region.

5) Discussing CPEC as transformative opportunity.

5.1) Increasing employment and human capital

CPEC is indeed a transformative opportunity for Pakistan. The first reason is that this project has potential to create employment in the country and increase human capital.

As per Pakistan Bureau of Statistics,
"CPEC will create 6 million jobs
in Pakistan by 2030."

5.2) Enhancing industrial competitiveness

In addition, CPEC is transformative opportunity for Pakistan because it will increase the country's industrial competitiveness by introducing latest technologies in it.

For example, SEZs under CPEC like Rashakai and Boston zone will attract FDI which will ultimately enhance the industrial competitiveness.

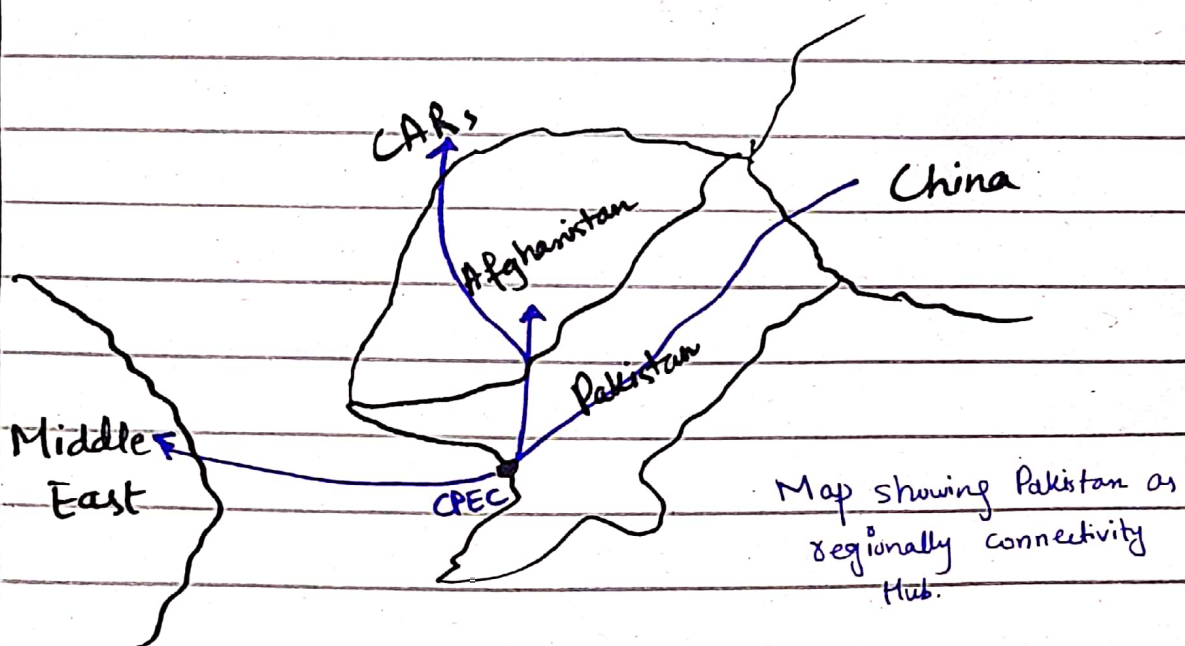
5.3, Modernizing infrastructure

Moreover, CPEC is transformative opportunity for Pakistan due to its immense potential of modernizing the country's infrastructure that automatically enhances mobility and reduces logistics costs.

For example, Multan-Shukkar Motorway, Karachi-Hyderabad Motorway, and Organe Line Train all are glaring examples of modernized infrastructure in Pakistan due to CPEC.

5.4, Making Pakistan as connectivity hub

To add more, CPEC is also a transformative opportunity because it will make Pakistan as a regional connectivity hub, linking it directly with Middle east, Central Asian Republic and South Asia



5.5, Alleviating the energy crisis

Finally, CPEC acts as a transformative opportunity for Pakistan due to its high potential of alleviating the long-standing energy crisis of Pakistan through various energy generating project.

Some significant examples of energy projects under CPEC include Jhimpir Wind Power Project, Thar Coal Power Project, and Sukki Kinari Power Project.

6, Conclusion

In conclusion, the flagship project of the CPEC hold significant importance for Pakistan as it has vast socio-economic implications for the country. These implications include effectiveness of the healthcare system, enhancement in skills development, increase in FDI, and boost in trade. Although critics called it a debt trap, it is a transformative opportunity for the country because of its potential for alleviating the energy crisis, enhancing industrial competitiveness, and creating employment.

Question #2

Analyze the constitutional crisis

1- Introduction

Pakistan faced prolonged constitutional crisis between 1947 to 1973. There are various reasons that led to this crisis. These causes include ^{Presence of} weak political leadership, disruption of constituent assembly, frequent military involvement in politics, and lack of consensus between East and West Pakistan. And competing power centres also play prominent role in delaying the establishment of stable constitutional order by bureaucratic domination, judiciary role in legitimizing the illegality, power tussel between political elites, and role of religious groups.

2- Analyzing the causes behind constitutional crisis in Pakistan between 1947 to 1973

2-1) Weak political leadership

Starting the causes behind constitutional crisis, first and foremost is the presence of weak leadership which could not make any constitution.

Pakistan faced a significant leadership crisis after the demise of Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan.

2.2, Disruption of constituent assembly

Furthermore, the other prime cause behind constitutional crisis of the country was the dissolution of constituent assembly. This assembly was formed by Liaquat Ali Khan for constitution making but its disruption led to the crisis.

For example, Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad has dissolved constituent assembly.

2.3, Frequent military intervention in political affairs

Another key cause behind constitutional crisis between 1947-1973 was the regular involvement of military in the political affairs of the country.

The military take over of Yahya Khan and Ayub Khan are significant examples. After coup, they abrogated the constitution.

2.4, Lack of consensus between East and West Pakistan

Moreover, the constitutional turmoil in the country was also the outcome of the lack of consensus between the East and West Pakistan.

For instance, East Pakistan wanted to make Bengali National language but West wanted Urdu. And ~~by~~ each side also wanted great representation.

2.5, Ideological conflict between political elites

The ideological conflict between political elites was also a leading cause in the constitution crisis in Pakistan.

Such as, few favoured presidential system; while, a few favoured parliamentary. Some were in favour of federation, and some wanted unitary system.

2.6, The factor of judicial activism

Another cause of constitutional crisis was judicial activism in which judiciary supported the non-elected members rule and deviated from the constitution, leading to the constitutional crisis.

For example, Maulvi Tamizuddin case in 1955 against dissolution of Constituent Assembly was rejected by the judiciary by calling it 'Doctrine of necessity.'

2.7, The separation of East Pakistan 1971

Lastly, the Dhaka debacle in 1971 was another deadlock to the constitutional development in the country. Pakistan lost its

other half part, which ultimately lead to constitutional crisis in the country.

3) Comprehending The role of competing power centres in causing delay in establishment of a stable constitutional order.

3.1) The domination of bureaucracy

The bureaucracy emerged as leading competing power centre, and its domination has ultimately caused the delay in the establishment of stable constitutional order in Pakistan.

Governor General Ghulam Muhammad, a civil servant, exercised political authority and dismissed the PM and dissolve Constituent Assembly.

3.2) The continuous military takeovers

Another competing power in the political base of the country was military, and it has established various coups to takeover the country's political affairs and consequently delayed the establishment of stable constitutional order.

1969 military takeover of Ayub Khan and abrogation of the 1962 constitution is significant example of it.

3.3, The role of judiciary in legitimizing the illegality

Additionally, the judiciary also as a competing power played role in delaying the stable constitutional order in the country. As an important branch of state, it has always legitimized the illegal non-democratic rulers, misusing its powers.

Dosso Case, Maulvi Tamizuddine case and Doctrine of Necessity are perfect precedents that judiciary set.

3.4, The power tussel between political parties

The power tussel between political parties has also delayed the establishment of stable constitutional order in Pakistan.

For example, the power game between Bhutto and Mujibur Rehman after 1971 elections has led to the turmoil in the country.

3.5, The role of religious groups causing impediments

Finally, the religious groups as another competing power has also hindered the establishment of stable constitutional order in Pakistan. Hamid Khan in his Book, Constitutional

and Political History of Pakistan, says, "The religious group saw Pakistan's emerge on the basis of Islam. For them accepting a secular state was equal to death."

4, Conclusion

To sum up the discussion, the constitutional crisis between 1947 - 1973 in Pakistan has resulted due to weak political leadership, military interventions, and dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. Moreover, the competing powers like domination of bureaucracy, military takeovers, and judicial activism have delayed the establishment of stable constitutional order in the country.



Question # 5

Analyze the rise of religious extremism ----- ?

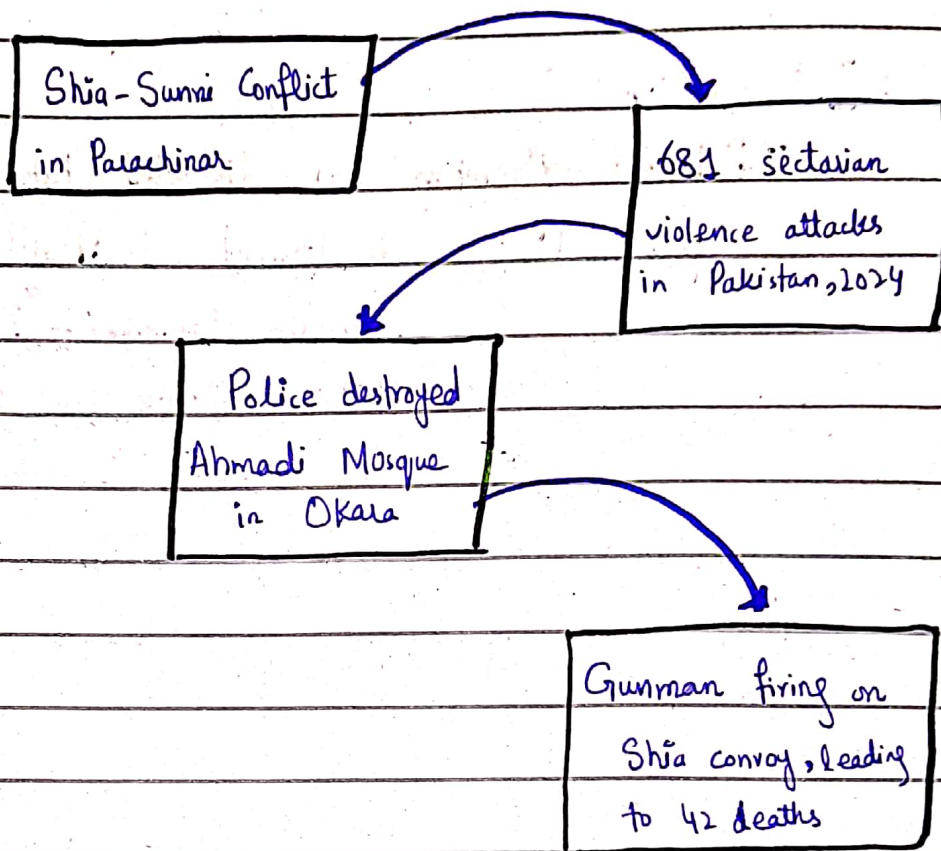
1- Introduction

"Religious extremism has distorted Pakistan's peace, history, development, and identity."

~ Hussain Haqqani - "Pakistan: Between Mosque and Militancy"

The rise of religious extremism in Pakistan has always remained a bottleneck in its way of flourishing. This rise has not emerged in a single day, but it is the outcome of decades long internal policies and external geopolitical pressures. The internal policies include the islamization of Zia, expansion of Madarassas, and lack of accountability have contributed in the rise of extremism in Pakistan. On the same side, external geopolitical factors like participation in Afghan jihad, providing space to global terrorists, and refugee influx have unfolded in the rise of extremism in Pakistan, consequently transfixing the country's image and peace.

2- Evidences showing rise in extremism in Pakistan



3- Rise of religious extremism in Pakistan as a product of internal policy choices

3.1) Islamisation policies of Zia

First and foremost, rise in ^{religious} extremism in Pakistan is the direct outcome of internal policy choices. The islamization policies of Zia have significantly catalysed the process of religious extremism.

For example, the Hudood ordinance, Shariah laws, and blasphemy laws of Zia's islamization have ~~pre~~ bred

extremist tendencies

3.2) Policy of Madrassas expansion

Next, the emphasis on Madrassas expansion policy of the state has given birth to the rise of religious extremism. These Madrassas have propagated radical ideologies which ultimately led to militant mindset of the people enrolled in these Madrassas.

For example, there were around 8-thousand Madrassas in Pakistan in 1990 in which mostly have misinterpreted the religion for their vested interests.

3.3, Policies based on favouring sects

Moreover, the state has often favoured policies that are in line with the interests of Sunni sect, which unfolded into sectarian militancy.

Such as, due to such policies group like Lashkar-e-Tahrik raised against Shias, leading to religious extremism and violence in the state.

3.4) Lack of accountability of extremist groups

Furthermore, the lack of accountability and weak law enforcement in Pakistan has given rise to religious extremism in the country.

Laskar-e-Taiba and Jaish e Mohammad like extremist groups have raised due to unchecked and weak security policy implementation.

3.5) Political manipulation of extremists networks

Lastly, political manipulation of extremist networks for gaining their purposes has breed religious extremism in Pakistan.

For instance, for political gains, the state used religious militias in areas like Kashmir and FATA.

4) Discussing role of external geopolitical pressures in the rise of religious extremism in Pakistan.

4.1) Involvement in Afghan jihad

To begin with, the role of

religious extremism in Pakistan is the result of the country's involvement in Afghan jihad movement.

"As a frontline ally of the US against Soviet, Pakistan has openly supported the Afghan jihad movement, but the its aftermaths have shackled the very base of Pakistan."

~ Pervez Hoodboy

4.2) Post 9/11 dynamics and use of Pakistan soil by global terror networks.

Additionally, post 9/11 dynamics and use of Pakistani soil by the US and Al-Qaeda have ignited the radicalized sentiments in the country. These international conflict imported extremism to the country.

4.3) Competition with India over regional security

Likewise, the country's continuous competition with India has backfired it, and its support to militant proxies in Kashmir has fised extremism in Pakistan.

For example, Jaish e Muhammad and Lashkar-e Taiba multiple times claim of Pakistani support.

4.5, Ideological export from middle east

The last external geopolitical pressure that raised religious extremism in Pakistan is the ideological export from middle East.

For instance, various Middle Eastern

funded mosques and Madrasas

propagated Sharfi interpretation, reinforcing

extremism in Pakistan.

5, Conclusion

In a nutshell, the rise of religious extremism in Pakistan is significant point of concern for the country for years. Many internal policy choices like Zia's islamization and expansion of Madrasa without oversight have ignited the menace of religious extremism in Pakistan. Other than that, external geopolitical pressures such as involvement in Afghan jihad and ideological export from ME have unfolded in the form of religious extremism in the country.

