

(Q1)

Outline.

1) Introduction.

2) Introduction of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

3) Role of Sir Syed Ahmed in the Socio-political Awakening of Indian Muslims.

a) Political Role.

- Aligarh Movement.

b) Educational Role.

- Wrote "The cause of Indian Revolt".

- MAO college.

- MAO university (1920).

- Tehzab ul Akhlaq.

4) Founder of Two Nation Theory.

5) Conclusion.

Answer to the Question

Introduction.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) was a greater reformer in South Asia. After the War of Independence (1857) Muslims were declined socially, politically and economically. At this time, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan rose up and started reform movements to awake Muslims for their socio-economic and educational rights. Sir Syed is the founder of "Aligarh movement" and he laid the foundation of "MAO High School." His "Two Nation Theory" leads Muslims

towards the idea of
Separate homeland.

• Introduction of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan born in 1817 and died in 1898. He is one of the greatest reformers in the Subcontinent. He leads Muslims toward a Separate homeland. He awakened Muslims that they should adopt English language and their style so that they can restore their liberty in the Subcontinent. He wrote many books and established reform movements and educational institutions.

• Role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in Socio-political Awakening of Muslims.

• Political Role.

Aligarh Movement.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is the founder of Aligarh movement. He laid the foundation of Aligarh movement in 1875 in Aligarh. This is one of the greatest reform movements in the South Asia. It is socio-economic and religious movement. It guides Muslims that they should accept English style.

and their educational system so that they may regain their lost glory in the subcontinent. This reform movement played a vital role in the spiritual awakening of Muslims during colonial rule in the subcontinent.

• Educational Role.

"The cause of Indian Revolt."

"The cause of Indian Revolt" is one of Sir Syed's literary achievements. This literary work played an important role in socio-economic awakening of Muslims after the War of Independence, 1857. In this magazine, Sir Syed described

the causes of muslims revolt against British rule. He wanted to establish good relations between British government and Muslims by writing the causes of Muslims revolt in his work.

use more specific and self explanatory headings.....

• MAO College 1875. •

After 1857, Muslims fell down socially, politically and educationally. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan felt need of educational institutions from where Muslims can get education and they were aware of their rights. Sir Syed laid the foundation of MAO (Mohammadan Anglo oriental)

school which became college in 1875 and it became university in 1920. Millions of Muslims got education and became aware from their rights.

Scientific Society (1864).

Sir Syed, great reformer of the subcontinent, laid foundation of Scientific Society in 1864, so that Muslims become aware from British rules and regulations. Sir Syed established a committee which translated many works of British in to persian ^{language} so that muslims can easily understand Britisher's works.

Two Nation Theory

Great reformer, Sir Syed Ahmed gave the idea of two nations. He gave the concept of ^{separate nations} that muslim should strive to get their separate state because muslims and Hindus are two separate nations. They are separate from each other socially, economically, religiously and culturally so muslims should achieve an independent nation where they can spend their lives independently.

Conclusion

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan a great reformer of

Muslims in the sub-continent played a significant role in socio-economic awakening of Muslims during colonial rule by establishing reform movements, educational institutions and literary contributions like such as "The Cause of Indian Revolt" magazine.

(Q2)

Outline.

- 1). Introduction.
- 2). Background of constitutions in Pakistan.
- 3). Constitutional crises in Pakistan from 1947 - 1973.

- No constitution from 1947 to 1956.

a) constitution of 1956 by
Sikandar Mirza.

- Name of Pakistan.
- Not stable,

b) constitution of 1962 by
Ayub Khan.

- Presidential nature.

- Name of Pakistan.
- Not Stable.

c) constitution of 1973.

- Flexible.
- Stable, but amendments are occurring frequently.
- Disagreements among political parties on constitutional amendments such as 26 and 27th amendment.

4) Critical Analysis.

5) Conclusion.

(Answer)

Introduction.

Pakistan has been experiencing many constitutional crises since its inception 1947. In the beginning it has no constitution due

to social, political and economic instability. Pakistan was governing by preparing draft ^{based} on Indian act, 1935. Pakistan ~~has~~ no official written constitution till 1956. On 23rd March 1956, Pakistan enacted first constitution. But it had many shortcomings and it was not stable in nature. Ayub Khan ~~prepared~~ a new constitution, ~~in~~ his regime, of presidential nature. Name of Pakistan was not still confirmed. According to this constitution PM was symbolic in nature. It was also not stable. On 14th Aug 1973 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto enacted a new stable constitution of parliamentary

nature. There are many disputes, on its amendments such as 26th & 27th amendment, among major political parties.

• Background of Constitutions in Pakistan.

Pakistan has instable constitutional history. It has no constitution till 1956. It was governing by preparing draft on the basis of Indian act, 1935.

Pakistan had many initial challenges like poor economy, political instability, lack of infrastructure etc. Due to these earlier problems Pakistan had no constitution.

In the earliest years. In 1956 Pakistan prepared its first constitution. But it had many shortcomings. It describes the name of Pakistan Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It was not stable. In 1962, Ayub Khan enacted a second constitution. On 14th Aug 1973 third and stable constitution established in Pakistan.

• Constitutional Crises in Pakistan from 1947 to 1973.

• From 1947 to 1956.

Initially, Pakistan had

has social, political and economic challenges. Due to so many challenges Pakistan can't prepare its constitution in first nine years. It was governing on the basis of Indian act, 1935. On 23rd March 1956 first constitution established in Pakistan.

From 1956 to 1962.

In 1956 first constitution enacted in Pakistan. First constitution gave full name of the country, Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It was of parliamentary nature. It faced many challenges; it was not stable. It remain enacted

only two years. Due to political instability constitution experienced instability.

• From 1962 - 1973.

In 1962, Ayub Khan enacted a new constitution which was of presidential nature. It changes Pakistan's name, Republic of Pakistan. It gave rights to the president of the country. According to this constitution, Prime Minister was a symbolic character. It was also unstable. In 1968, it got decline. In 1973 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto enacted a third constitution. It describes name

of the country, Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It is stable and parliamentary in nature.

critical Analysis.

Pakistan has been experiencing many constitutional crises since its independence, 1947, due to initial challenges. Pakistan has political instability and poor infrastructure due to which Pakistan can't preserve its constitution in the beginning. 1956, 1962 and 1973 were also unstable. In 1973 a stable constitution enacted.

Conclusion:-

Many earlier problems, created hindrance in the creation of Pakistan's constitution till 1956. In 1956 first constitution enacted; in 1962 another unstable constitution established by Ayub Khan. In 1973 Bhutto enacted a third constitution which is flexible in nature. It is still enacted, but 27 amendments had occurred in it.

(Q5)

Outline.

①. Introduction.

②. Background of Religious Extremism in Pakistan.

- Religious Extremism before 2021.

- Religious Extremism in Pakistan after 2021.

③. Rise of Religious Extremism in Pakistan.

- Attacks in KPK and Balochistan by IS-K and TIP.

- Rise of Lishk-e-Jhangvi.

- Jish-e-Mohammed.

④. Internal Policy vs External Political Pressure.

- External geo-political pressure
 - By India
 - By Afghanistan
- Internal Policy.
 - Jish-e-Mohammed.
 - Is-k.
 - Sifa-e-Sahebe.
- conclusion.

(Answer)

Introduction.

Pakistan is an Islamic country. Pakistan has been facing religious extremism since its independence, 1947. Religious extremism is an un-Islamic and illegal.

Practice In Pakistan, there are many religious extremists groups such as Siphe-Sahabe, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, TTP, IS-K etc. These groups are mostly funded by Afghanistan and India. After 2021, Pakistan experiencing many terrorist attacks by religious extremist groups.

• Background of Religious Extremism in Pakistan.

As Pakistan is an Islamic country, many people are religious extremists here. Pakistan has been facing religious extremist attacks by TTP,

IS-K and Lashkar-e-
Thangji. During Taliban regime
in Afghanistan, Pakistan
experienced many attacks. After
2021, When Taliban regained
regime in Afghanistan, Pakistan
has been targeting attacks
frequently by religious
extremist groups.

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