



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2020
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

- NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART-II

Q. No. 2. How the reform movement of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi influenced the history of Muslim India? **(20)**

Q. NO 2

1. Introduction:

"Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi was one of the best reformers in the history of India before Saha Waliullah" (Ahmad Saeed) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi who was born in 1556-1624 was the true reformer. He influenced the Muslims of India numerously. He brought tremendous reforms in the Mughal powers such as two nations theory, Ulul-ul-wajid concept criticised and described Ulul-ul-Shud, impose Jizya, exposed the Deen-e-Elahi of Akber so on and so forth. Therefore, Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi is considered one of the best reformers in the history of India.

2. Background of the India before Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi:

The Muslim Empire was influenced by the Hindus and Mayasies. In the royal courts Hindus were enjoying high positions, emperor married to Hindu princesses. In the palaces Hindus wives were worshipping, ban on cow slaughter, masjids were demolished, temples were under construction. Also, Jazia were avoided, no tax was collected from Hindus and Muslims were confused. In scholars and Sufis. Moreover, Deen-e-Elahi of Akber already spoiled the superiority of Islam.

3. Reform movement of the Shaikh Ahmad and its influence:

1. Emphasis on oneness of God:

Shaikh Ahmad pushed the Muslims to believe in

the oness of God. According to James Wynchbrandt in his one of prominent books "A Breif History of Pakistan" the Hindus influenced the muslims tremendously in the rule of Akber. muslim used to believe in wadul wajud means God is present in every aspect. Shaiikh emphasised on wadul-ul-shud means God does not exist in everything.

2. Re-impose Jazyia:

Jazyia tax or known as defence tax was avoided against non-muslims in the Islamic state. Jahangir later imposed the Jazyia on Hindus after struggles Shaiikh Ahmad.

Use elaborate, self explanatory and relevant headings

3. Two nation theory:

Shaiikh Ahmad proposed two ~~new~~ nation theory. According

to Ahmad Saeed an author of "Trek to Pakistan." muslim rulers married Hindu Queens, allowed Hindus to enjoy high positions in the empire. Shikh Ahmad proposed two nation theory that ascribed that muslims and Hindus were two different nations and civilizations. Thus, the muslim rulers should distance themselves from Hindus in every walk of life.

4. Addressed ban on Cows:

Shikh Ahmad protected the ban on cows. He proposed that the ban on the slaughter of cows was oppression against the muslims. This ban on cows was left in the rule of Jangir. Thus, it was the struggle of Shikh Ahmad to achieve.

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5. Exposed Akber's Deen-E-Elahi:

Shikh Ahmad exposed the Deen-E-Elahi of Akber. Shikh was scolded for his actions although he succeeded to address through sermons, books and meetings the man made Deen-E-Elahi of Akber.

6. Construction of masjids:

Before the reforms of Shikh Ahmad, the rulers used to allow pagans to demolish masjids and built temples. The true struggles of shikh reduced that ideology. later, in the rule of Jahangir numerous masjids were built.

7. Description of Sufism and Islam:

According to Ahmad Saeed that the Deen-e-Elhi and Hindus influenced the muslims religiously. The muslims believed and mixed Sufism and Islam. Thus, ~~Shah~~ Ahmad ascribed difference between Islam and Sufism.

8. Dismissed Hindus from higher positions:

This dream was not achieved in the lifetime of Shah though this was met was by Jahangir. Jahangir dismissed the ~~Hindus~~ from higher positions such as court and finance so on and so forth.

9. Re-impose tax on pagans who visited religious sights:

Before the reforms of Shikh, Hindus were free to visit religious sites. Soon after the reform movement the tax was imposed on the visits.

Add more arguments

4. Critical analysis:

Shikh Ahmad was needed to change the society of muslims of India. At that time muslims were in the state of chaos and confusion. The Islamic state was entirely influenced by the pagans. Especially, the Akber's Deen - E - Ehdai pushed Islam in the down fall. Shikh changed the scenarios of chaos, oppression against muslims and saved the upcoming rules of the mughal empire.

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5.

Conclusion:

In short, Ahmad Saeed truly ascribed in his book that "Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi was the true reformer, scholar, caretaker and guide of the Muslims of India." Therefore, Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi influenced the history of Muslim India.

