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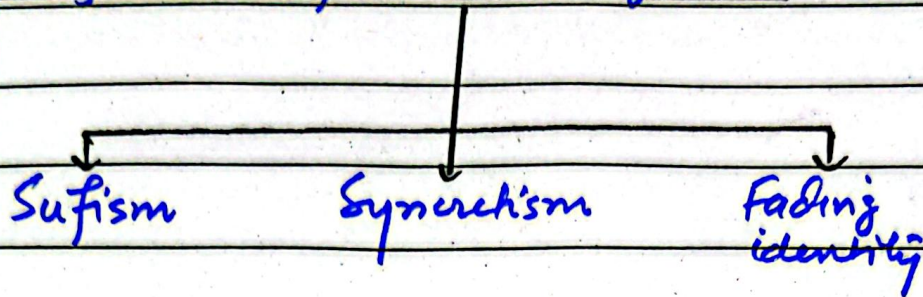
Q. NO. 3: Keeping in view the socio-political circumstances of subcontinent, discuss the role of Shaitch Ahmed Sirhindi (Mujadid Alf Sani) who revived Islamic ideology and established Muslim identity of in sub-continent.

Introduction:

Shaitch Ahmed Sirhindi (1564-1624), also known as Mujadid Alf Sani - Mujadid, reviver of the 2nd millennium. He changed the religious historical course of the subcontinent. Before his reforms, Muslims were indulged in syncretic and un-Islamic practices. However, his strategic reforms resulted in reviving the religion of Islam in its true letter and spirit - leaving a lasting legacy in the sub-continent. As Allam M. Fyhal said,

“Mujadid Alf Sani was the guardian of Muslims whom God awakened at the right time”

Socio-political Circumstances of the Subcontinent before Mujahid Alf Sani's Reforms:



A. Sufism was prevailing in
the sub-continent resulting
in Muslims getting away
from Shariah:

with no

scholar to educate the Muslims
of that time, sufism prevailed.
People were indulging in
un-Islamic activities including
Sufi-dancing and also Bida'h (innovation activities).

B. Alkbar's tendencies towards
other religions made Islamic
dominance fade due to his
syncretic policies:

He was

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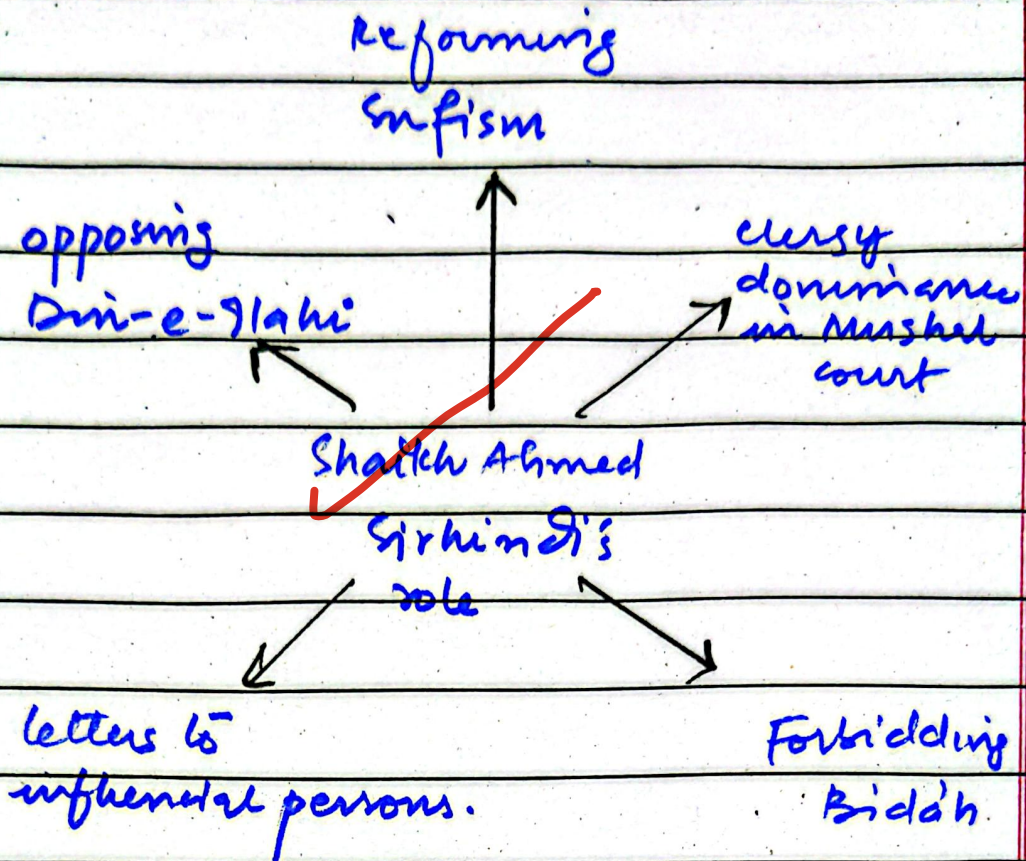
prone to other religious ideologies. Resultantly, he introduced Din-e-Ilahi. This religion mixed Islam with other religions such as Hinduism.

C. Grave or Shrine worship
became common at that
time:

People were drifting away from mosques and started to ask from those buried in shrines rather than praying and making Dua's in mosques.

Role of Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi
in reviving Muslim identity
and establishing Islamic
ideology in the sub-
continent:

He played a very pivotal role by countering anti-Islamic practices at every front.



4. He Reformed Sufism by forbidding acts that were against shariah:

In

Albars' time, Sufis became dominant. Then, Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindī played a pivotal role. He stood up to them and made them realize their wrong ways of worship.

B. Opposed Dm-e-ilahi and
countried Atchar's syncretic
policies:

He disagreed with
Atchar's religious policy and
played a pivotal role in
reviving true Islamic teachings
by opposing Atchar's Dm-e-ilahi.

C. Fought for clergy dominance
and their say in the
mughal court:

He promoted
Islamic ways within mughal court. He
refused to bow to Jehangir which
resentantly jailed him. However, he
later gained influence in Aurangzeb's.

D. Forbade Muslims to
stay away from Bid'ah
innovation and strictly
adhere to Islamic principles:

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E. wrote letters to different
kings, nobles, and clergy
people to make them aware
of their duty:

His letters
called Maktubat played a
pivotal role in making influential
persons realise their responsibility.

Legacy of Shah Ahmad
Sirhindhi:

Mujaddid Alf Sani
left a lasting impact on
the subcontinent. Scholars
like Shah Waliullah Dehlawi
followed his pursuit and
opposed Bid'ah and Sufism
For example, Shah Waliullah's
call to shift from wahdatul
wajood to wahdatul shuhud

Wahdatul Wajood



Wahdatul Shuhud

discuss the impacts part in detail as well by giving subheadings.....

CONCLUSION :

Shah Waliullah Khan played a pivotal role in reviving Muslim identity in the subcontinent in its true letter and spirit. His proactive role is the reason why Islam prevails in the subcontinent today. If it were not for him, the religious dynamics of the subcontinent would have been different today.



add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments

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Q: The democratization process in Pakistan is still weak and ambiguous. Do you consider dynastic politics and feudalism are the major hindrances on the way of establishing true democratic system in Pakistan? Explain.

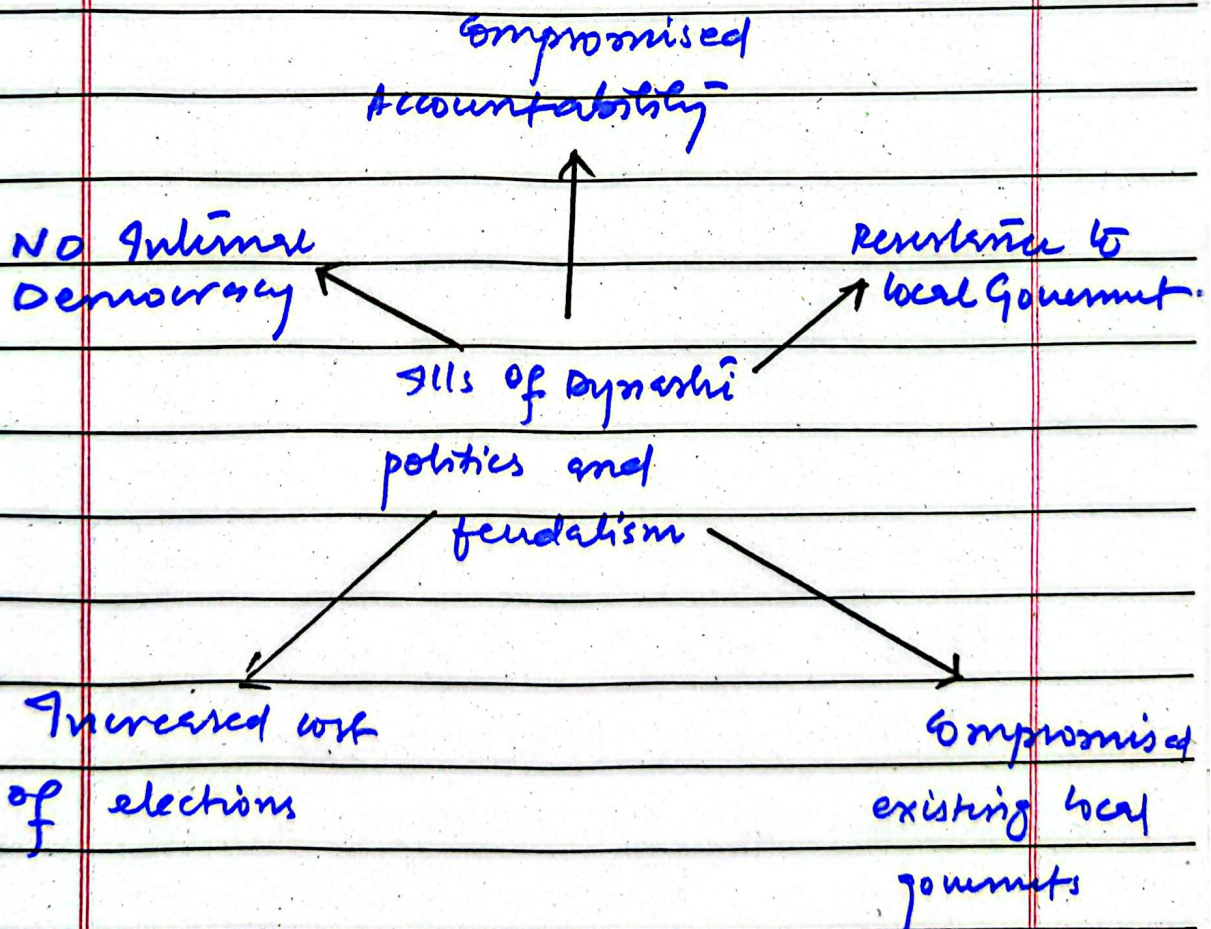
Introduction:

"Economic Intelligence units (EIU) Democratic Index Report 2021 ranked Pakistan below many African Nations and designated it from Hybrid to Authoritarian Regime".

Pakistan's democratic posture has been compromised. It is not practiced in its true letter and spirit. It is because of the prevailing dynastic politics and feudalism in Pakistan. They have become barriers to social, political, and constitutional pathways that

ensure democracy. Therefore, they are the major hindrances in the way of establishing the democratic system in Pakistan.

Dynastic Politics and Feudalism as obstacles towards the way of True Democratization process in Pakistan.



A) No internal Democracy due to prevalence of dynastic politics in parties:

Dynastic politicians are wary of intra-party elections lest they should be removed from the party's throne. Even when Article 17(2) requires them to conduct intra-party elections.

B) Dynastic politicians are resistant to autonomous local governments:

Dynastic politicians are used to have power concentrated in them. Reluctantly, they nod and resist local government elections as per Article 140(A) of 1973 Constitution. For example, Punjab Government amended and devised new Local Government Act 2015 when ECP announced date for LG elections.

c) Feudals dominate existing local governments resulting in compromised democracy:

Feudals are rich and dominant in countryside and rural areas. They have now encroached to cities also. Resultantly, they get themselves elected in local government elections.

D) Rich feudals and dynastic politicians has increased the cost of fighting and contesting elections due to their lavish campaigns:

There has been a practice in Pakistan in which massive amount of money is flowed in the elections. In result, meritorious ordinary individuals are disenfranchised in the election race.

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E) Accountability is compromised due to their influence resulting in weak Rule of law.

Accountability +

a core element of democracy - is compromised in Pakistan where dynastic politicians and feudals remain above the law due to connections.

Causes behind Dynastic Politicians' and Feudals influence:

A) Low literacy rate resulting in people not questioning the status quo.

Pakistan's overall literacy rate is less than 60%. People must be literate to question the undemocratic norms and practices taking place. However, it is contrary in the case of Pakistan.

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B) Strong Kinship systems
in Pakistan adding to
feudals' and politicians'
dominance:

dynastic politicians
and feudals are almost all belonging
to strong families having kinship
ties. It helps them in political
mobilization. As Anwar Liqvi writes
in his book Pakistan: A hard country:

"Pakistan is not held together
by state or ideology, but by
kinship."

C) Costlier election campaigns
resulting in people avoiding
democratic participation:

Many
people in Pakistan are below the
poverty line, leaving space for
rich and privileged ones to
contest the elections.

Way Forward: Towards a Functional Democracy

A) Education and Awareness:

Promotion of education will result in people understanding their democratic rights and questioning the status quo.

B) Making "Mitra Panch" elections constitutionally and statutorily necessary:

Making Article 17(2) of constitution binding and an oversight election body committee for their impartiality will result in internal democracy.

C) Setting limit to economic funding in elections with election commission oversight:

While ECP has set limits for spending on elections, it lacks oversight. Pragmatic amounts should be set with proper oversight.

Conclusion:

The democratization process has been long held hostage by dynastic politicians and feudals. Their actions has resulted in compromising all democratic fundamentals. However, taking pragmatic step and their strategic implementation will put Pakistan on a long sought path of true democracy.

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Q: In modern day democracy there must be a pragmatic civil military relationship to deal all the internal and external security threats.

Analyze with the role of Pakistan's security and stability in South Asia.

Introduction:

"Pakistani Society is so fractured, undermined by sophisticated weapons, brutalized by civil violence and overwhelmed by drugs that it is no longer possible for civilian government to operate without the help of military" - Hassan Askeri Rizvi

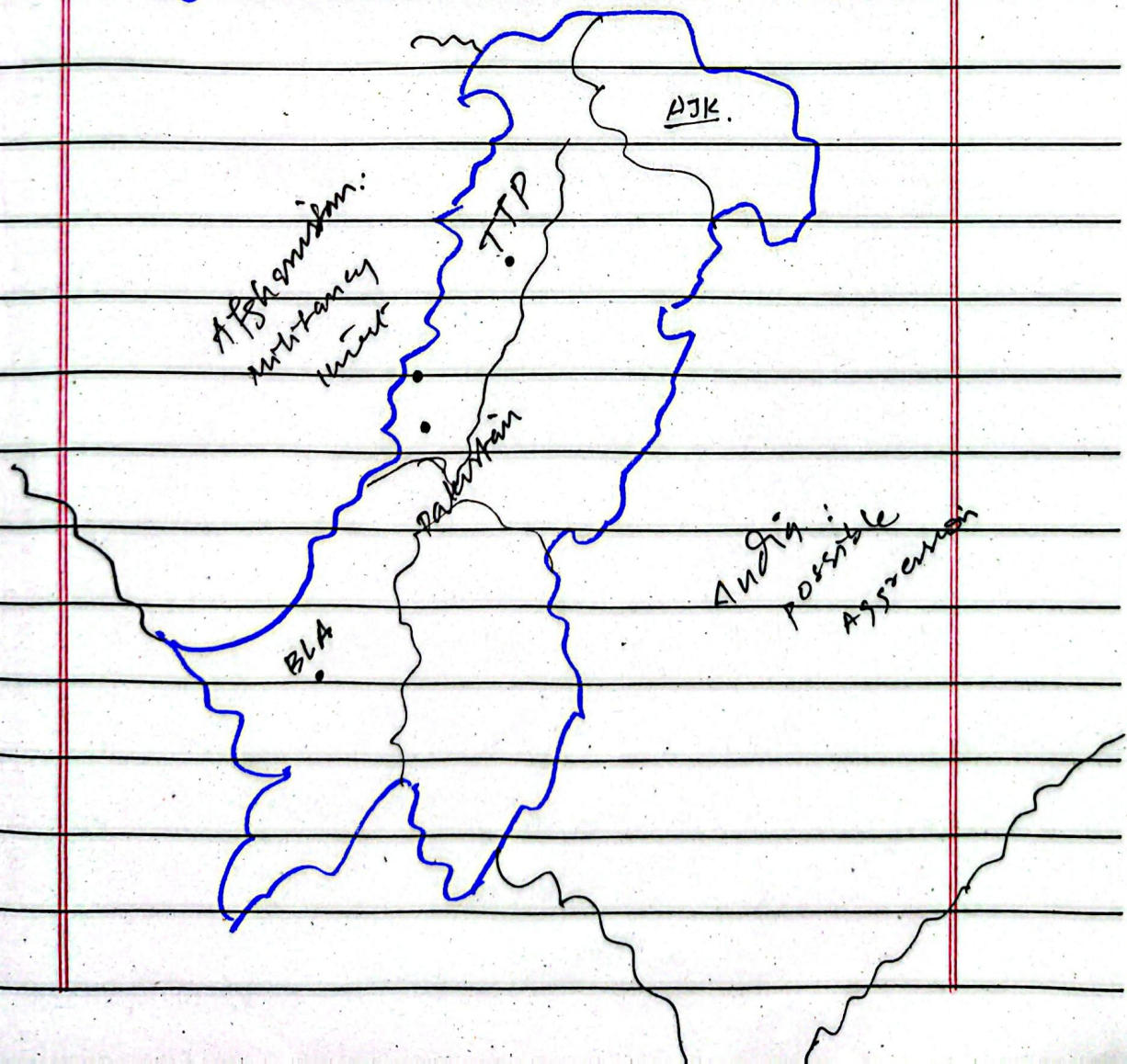
This comment by the Pakistani political scientists clearly reflects the need of a pragmatic civil military relations to address the existing issues. Especially in the case of Pakistan which has been a key player in South Asian Balance of

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power. Also it is facing many internal threats. A pragmatic civil military relations is the only way forward. Because, it will increase synergy among the two resulting in dealing internal and external threats effectively.

Currents Internal and External security threats faced by Pakistan:



A) Terrorism emanating from Afghanistan's side:

Pakistan is facing terrorist infiltrations from its eastern border.

B) Aggressive Tendencies of India:

Recent conflict between Pakistan and India (4 day war) in May 2019 has tense the situation in South Asia.

C) Baloch Separatist Movements and Insurgency:

Banned outfits such as BLA, BRA, and BLP are posing an internal threat.

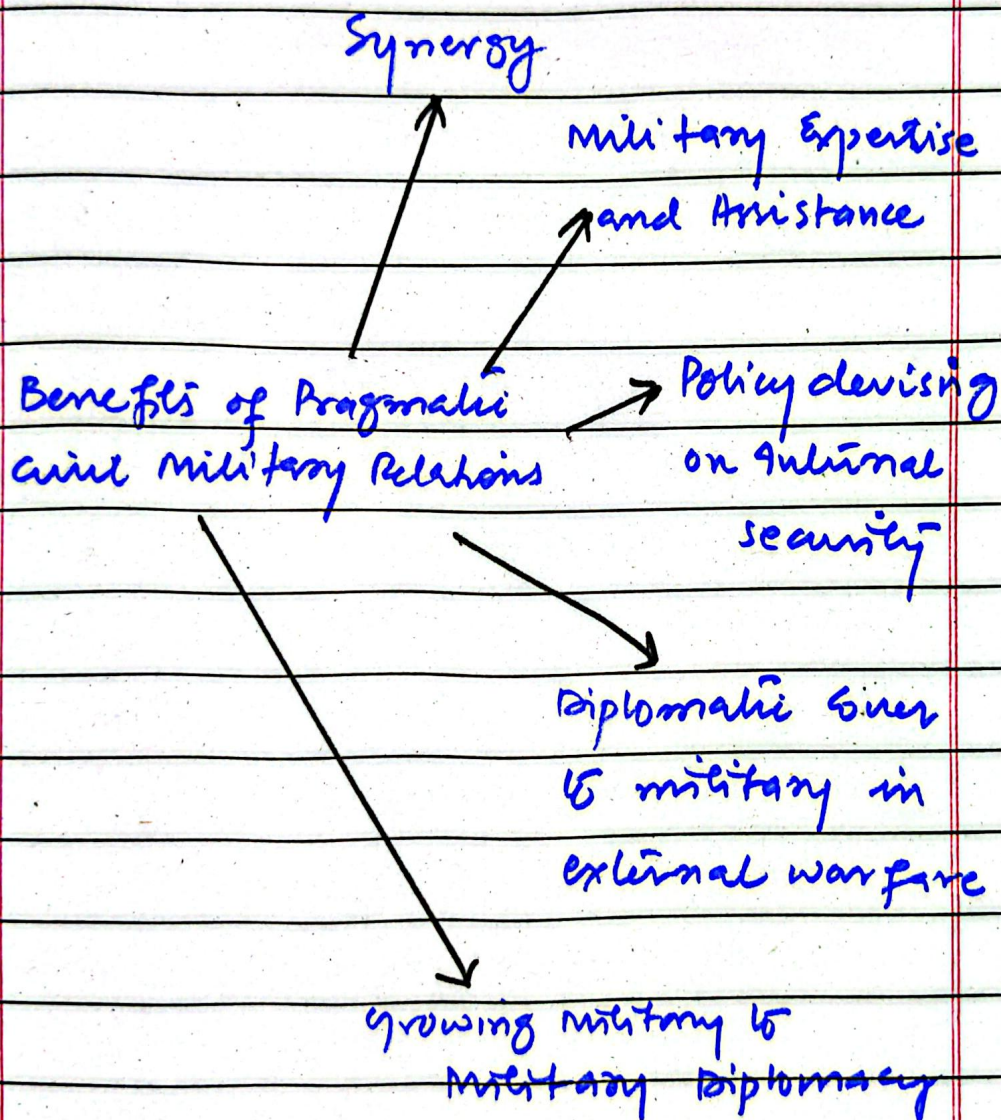
D) TTP: stronghold in areas of KPK:

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, TTP and its branches are posing a threat to Pakistan.

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How Pragmatic Civil-military relations of Pakistan will counter internal and external security threats:



A) Strong Synergy between civilian and military leadership results in highest level of policy making and deliberations.

strong synergy is necessary for policy making with experts from both civil and military side. For example, the National Security Committee.

B) Expertise of military in tackling threats assists civilian governments:

Military of Pakistan has become battle hardened due to continuous wars at every front. Shaukat Aziz - Former PM - writes in Ashraf Hussain's book, governing the ungovernable that when he visited Army promotion board, he was impressed with the level of meritocracy needed for their promotion.

C) Easier policy devising on internal security by continuous channel between provincial, federal government, and military leadership:

Good civil military relations result in proper establishment of channel among provincial, central, and military leadership. It will result in cooperation to deal with threats such as TTP and Baloch insurgency.

D) Civilian governments play an important role at defending its measures at diplomatic level:

While military fights at every fronts it is important for the civilians to advance their stance at diplomatic level. This is only possible when there is a pragmatic relationship

E) Growing military to military diplomacy in the world

In the changing global dynamics, militarization has resulted in growing military to military engagement. For example RAEC (Regional Anti Terrorism structure) of the SCO.

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How Pakistan should go about maintaining a pragmatic civil military military relations:

A) Objective control over
military by Samuel P.
Huntington:

Samuel Huntington,
a political scientist says that there
should be subjective control - with
autonomous military - for good
relations. This will result in
the politicization of the military
and it will make the military
meritless. He writes in his
book "The professional soldier".

civilian control over
Armed Forces

Objective
(✓)

Subjective
(X)

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B) Constructivism: Integrating
the military by Morris
Jamowitz:

Morris says
that military personelles should
be integrated into civilian
departments to understand their
working and to reduce the
gap between civilians and
soldiers.

Conclusion :

There is no doubt that
in modern day democracy - pragmatic
civil-military relation is key
to tackle internal and external
security threat. In case of
Pakistan, it has to move forward
with autonomous military to
deal with threats and maintain
the South Asian balance
of power.