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## QUESTION #2

Explain the Services of Shah wali Ullah and Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi. How these reformers impacted the history of sub-continent? Discuss.

### INTRODUCTION:-

Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi popularly known as Mujaddid Alif ~~th~~ Sani was born on 1564 in Sirhandi. He was a spiritual man and at the age of forty, he was the reviver of second millennium of Islamic era. He endeavored to restore pure doctrine to Islamic Thought and to compel Muslims to follow Shar'iat and Sunnah in letter and spirit. He was the social reformer. He initiated the process of social change inspired by Islamic ideals in an age which was becoming scholastic. On the other hand, Shah Wali Ullah was an illustrious reformer of India and a great Muslim Thinker of 18<sup>th</sup> century. His time was one of the emotional chapters of Islamic revivalist movement in the Indian sub-continent. He strived for the restoration of Muslim rule in



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in which Ulama would play an important role. Shah Waliullah directed his teachings towards reorienting the muslim society with the concepts of basic social justice, removing social inequalities and balancing the iniquitous distribution of ~~with~~ wealth.

### SERVICES OF MUJADID ALIF SANI IN THE SUB-CONTINENT:-

Under the reign of Akbar, several religious, social and political evils were prevalent in muslim society in India. Akbar introduced a new religion, Deen-i-illahi-~~to~~ which impacted muslim's separate identity and Islamic beliefs. According to him, an innovation of Deen is Ibadat. The concept of wahdat ulwajood, exemption of jizya and prohibition of cow slaughtering were part and parcel of the then muslim society.

#### Social Services:-

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi saved muslim society from social evils. His efforts, to protect muslim society against un-Islamic influences, bore the fruit of sharia and sunnah in true letter and spirit. Therefore,



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Muslims started to live their life according to the teaching of Quran and Sunnah. Hence, he influenced Muslim society by securing Muslim's separate identities, preserving in the true teachings of Islam and implementing Shariah.

### Political Services:

He played an important role in neutralizing Akbar Deen-i-Ilahi. His teachings greatly influenced the rulers. Moreover, he drew a distinct line between Hindus and Muslims by negating Jains and Jainism. After the emergence of the Two Nation Theory, it became the basis of the Pakistan movement.

- He guided Muslims in practice true Islam by giving teachings of Prayer and Fasting and other practices.
- He opposed Deen-i-Ilahi.
- He wrote letters to Jahangir, where he targeted his policies because of his wrong policies, Muslims cannot spend life based on Islam.
- He also criticised the liberal scholars from whom he used to seek guidance and suggested to him to send them away.
- Suggested him to practice Islam and



good attributes so, the people can follow Islam.

### Services of Shah wali ullah:

Shah wali ullah gave many services in subcontinent. He bridged the gap between ulema and Sufi's he tried to reconcile the controversy between ulema and Sufi's about wahdat-ul-wajud and shahood. He analyzed the evil and wrong concept of Sufism and suggested ulema to guide them in matters where guidance needed. He also gave message that spirituality is a part of religion if taken in its true form.

Shah wali ullah also gave Religious services translation of Holy Quran in Persian so that people of the land can understand and live like according to Islam. He advised the importance of Ijtehad rather than blindly following preaching. He went to Makkah and Madira. There he saw Prophet (PBUH) in his dream who advised him to go back to sub-continent and continue his reforms.

He wanted solid Muslim identity. and replace the incompetent ruler with competent and practical



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Muslim rulers. He emphasized on all basic rights such as brotherhood, equality and justice. He was also against the dowery.

## IMPACTS OF THE REFORMERS IN THE HISTORY OF SUB-CONTINENTS

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah play an important role in the history of sub-continent. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi saved the Muslim society from the dogmatism and secular beliefs of unorthodox mystic. Through his social reforms that are purely based on Sunnah. The basic objectives was the implementation of Islamic laws and shariat. Un-Islamic values and customs in the sub-continent.

And Shah Wali Ullah was one of the most important religious reformers of sub-continent. There are other reformers as well however, Shah Wali Ullah is most prominent among them. He not only tried to bring Muslims closer to the religion but he had a complete chalked out plan for the restoration of Muslim power in India.



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QNO-6

The constitution of Pakistan came into force on August 14, 1973. Explain the lesson learned regarding national integration, national identity and development of democratic values on completion of 50 years of the constitution of Pakistan?

### INTRODUCTION:-

The 1973 constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government where the executive authority of the state vests with the Prime Minister. The President, according to the constitution, is at the apex, representing the unity of the Republic. - From 1947 to 1973, the country had a unicameral system of legislature. and the lesson learned from the national integration, national identity, and development of democratic values of 50 years completion of constitution of Pakistan in 2023. There was a need to deliberate the next 50 years with a futuristic vision and focus on better governance, inclusive policies and synergized frameworks.

LESSON LEARNED ON COMPLETION OF 50 YEARS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN:



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The constitution of Pakistan, 1973 embodies national consensus by documenting and defining the national identity and character. The national confidence in the apex law has given it the resilience to survive several adventures. Defining the national character and characteristics, it responds to the requirements and aspirations of the ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious, and provincial and cross-section of society. As a federal and parliamentary constitution, it strives to maintain a balance between all constituent units and segments of society through political representation and fiscal management. These mechanisms are elaborate enough to be practical but flexible enough to allow necessary improvisation.

Unfortunately, the deliberate flexibility as well as the explicit instructions have been sacrificed for short term critical gains by successive governments. The balance of power has remained dwindling between different stake holders. This has hampered progress and disturbed national cohesion on many levels. On the completion, there is a



need to celebrate the need for next 50 years with a futuristic vision and focus on better governance, inclusive policies and synergized teamwork. As we commemorate its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2023, we must look forward to the next 50 years with a forward-thinking vision emphasizing enhanced governance, inclusive policies and harmonized teamwork.

National Integration helps in keeping the stability of the country and help in the development. It nourishes communal harmony and fights casteisms, regionalism and linguistic differences. It enhances the feeling of loyalty towards the nation and aims unifying people.

Pakistan celebrates the golden jubilee of the constitution of 1973, a landmark event in the country's history, that celebrates the ideals and principles defining Pakistan's democratic and progressive identity.