

SECTION-II

QUESTION NO: 03

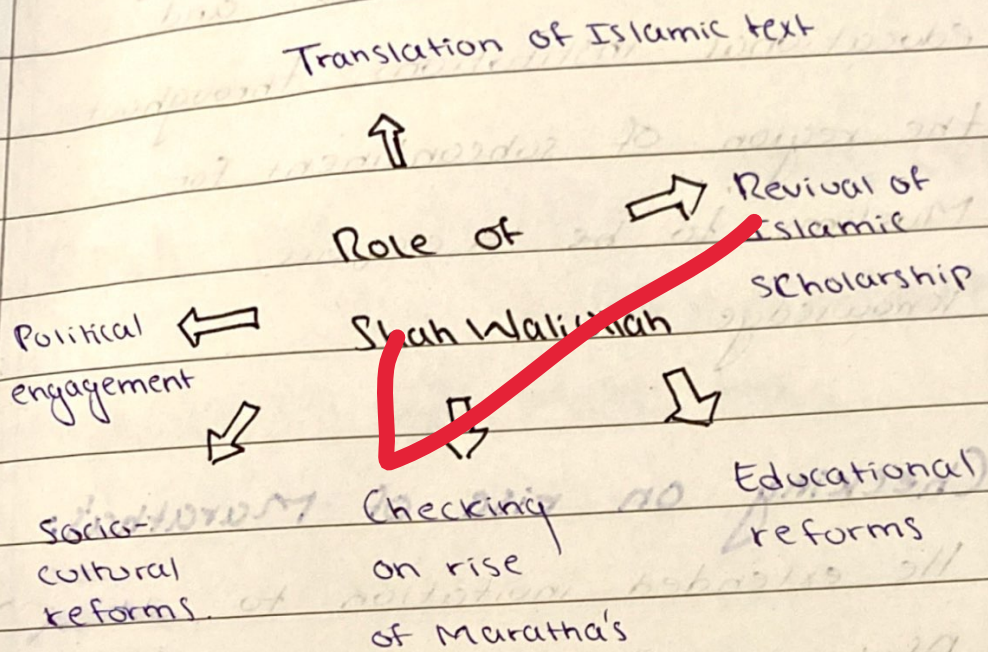
INTRODUCTION: THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS REFORMERS IN CREATING MUSLIM IDENTITY

Multiple religious reformers including Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmed Shahneed, Bareilvi, and Haji Shariatullah have contributed immensely to bring change in the Muslim identity of Sub-continent. The religious teachings of Shah Waliullah, start of Jihad movement by Bareilvi and Farizi movement by Haji Shariatullah has contributed in reviving the presence of Islam in the sub-continent. Therefore, the unparalleled movements of change conducted by the valour act of these religious reformers have contributed to the strengthening of Muslim role in sub-continent.

BACK GROUND OF THE SOCIO-POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF SUBCONTINENT

Subcontinent at that time was the time of advent of first religious reformer was saturated with a number of problems. Firstly, religious diversity was at its peak in the region. Secondly, the decline of Mughal Empire was accelerating at a high rate. Thirdly, the regional powers were emerging as the as Marathas were trying to seize the opportunity. Lastly, Muslims were lagging behind in acquiring education in colonial rule. Hence, culmination of all these factors led to the demand of religious reformists to bring change in sub-continent.

ROLE OF SHAH WALLIULLAH IN DEVELOPING MUSLIM IDENTITY IN SUBCONTINENT:



① Translation of Islamic texts

Shah Waliullah realised the deficiency
scarcity in complete comprehension
of Islamic text. For this reason he
took the initiative of translating
Quran into Persian, as it was more
widely understood.

② Revival of Islamic Scholarship:

He advocated the consultation of
Quran and sunnah, ijtihad by

Scholars and expanded the topics of theology and jurisprudence in region

③ Educational reforms in region:

He established madrasas and educational institutions throughout the region of subcontinent for Muslims to be acquire knowledge.

④ Checking on rise of Marathas:

He extended invitation to Afghan ruler, Ahmed Shah Abdali, to check, curb the rise of Marathas and fortify the position of Muslims in the region.

⑤ Socio-cultural reforms:

He disseminated ethics, piety and righteousness of individuals and society at large.

⑥ Political engagement:

For strengthening the position

of Muslims in the political engagement of subcontinent he advocated centrality of Shariah, unification of Muslim Ummah, social justice and welfare to be common in society.

ROLE OF AHMED BAREVI IN STRENGTHENING IDENTITY OF MUSLIMS:

Reformist

Agenda

"Role of

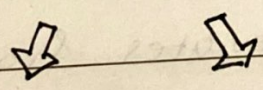
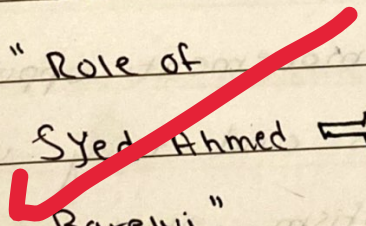
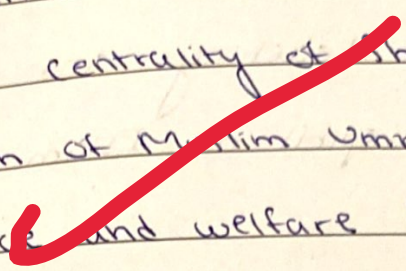
Encounter with Sikhs and Muslims

Syed Ahmed Barevi

Military and jihad

Revival of Islamic

Opposition to innovation



Revival of Islamic spirit

① Reformist Agenda:

He aimed to eradicate the unislamic teachings and revive the true spirit of Islam.

② Militancy and jihad movement:

He was a firm believer of jihad (holy war) in reviving the religious presence in region.

For this reason he frequently participated in military struggle to establish Islamic rule.

③ Opposition to Bidah:

Barelvi movement opposed innovations and they were against sufism, which according to them deviates from right Islamic path.

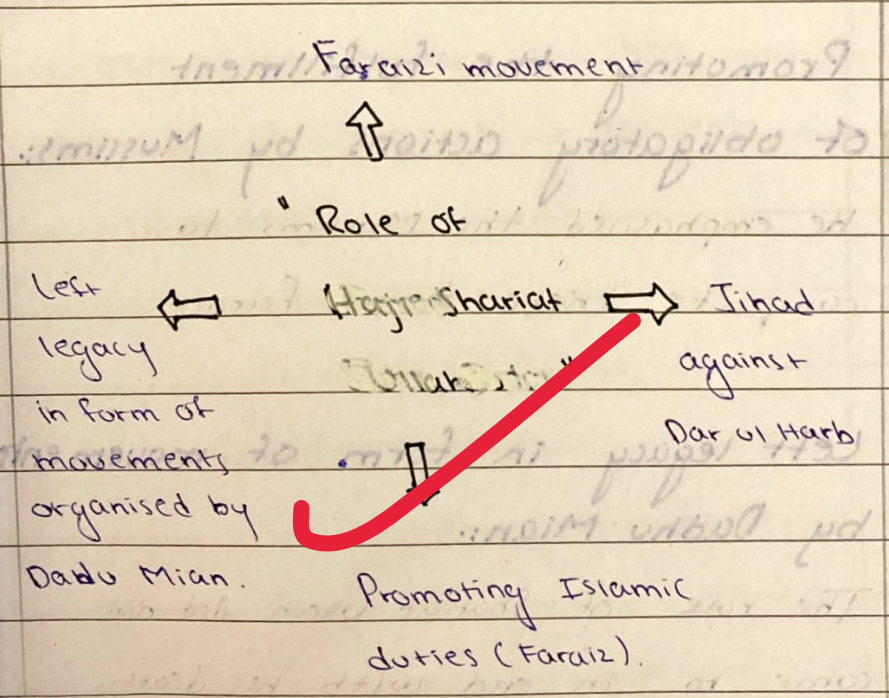
④ Revival of Islamic spirituality:

While opposing sufism, they promoted praise and recitation of poetry for Prophet (PBUH).

5) Encounter with Sikhs and Marathas:

Led a military expedition against Sikh Empire in early 19th century. He faced defeat and was killed in "Battle of Batakot"

ROLE OF HAJI SHARIAT ULLAH IN CREATING SENSE IDENTITY AMONG MUSLIMS:



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① Started Faraizi movement in subcontinent:

Haji Shariat Ullah was a proponent of Faraizi movement in subcontinent. The movement emphasised on the part of fulfilling obligatory actions by Muslims of subcontinent.

② Jihad against Dar ul Harb.

He termed a country under foreign rule as Dar ul Harb and propagated jihad against foreign incursion.

③ Promoting the fulfillment of obligatory actions by Muslims:

He emphasised the Muslims to complete their Faraiz.

④ Left legacy in form of movements by Dadhu Mian:

The role of Shariat Ullah did not come to an end with his death.

His movements had a profound

The minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines

effect which ~~were~~ ^{was} later carried on
by Dadur Mian

Other reformers of the syllabus?

CONCLUSION:

Religious reformists had immensely
contributed to the spiritual awakening
and fostered the development
of Muslims in Sub-continent.

Translation of Quran, Tinadi
movement and Farazi movement

clearly expresses the role of
religious reformists in Subcontinent.

Therefore, they have contributed
in the contribution of them
is still seen today: as the
identity of Muslims is fostered
in Subcontinent.

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QUESTION NO: 04

INTRODUCTION: FEDERAL STRUCTURE BEST SUITS TO PRESIDENTIAL OR PARLIAMENTARY STRUCTURE:

Federal Structure of Pakistan, stands on the pillar of devolution of power and has encountered both the presidential and parliamentary systems. The basic essence of Federal Structure calls for the establishment of an inclusive government which can be solely provided by parliamentary system. Through the formation of equal representative cabinet, exclusion of concentration of power in one office and prevention of grid lock, parliamentary system presents to be best in

better position in federal structure.
Therefore, the mechanism of
governance in Pakistan is best
suited to parliamentary system.

BACK GROUND : THE SWING BETWEEN PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM.

After independence Pakistan adopted
centralised federal system under
the amended 1935 Independence Act.

However, the switch between
parliamentary and presidential
system was seen through among
various constitutions. 1956

established parliamentary system,
1962 called for presidential system,
and 1973 called for parliamentary
system. Multiple advantages and
disadvantages presented by the

two systems & has positioned
parliamentary system in a
more suitable manner than the
presidential one.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE BEST SUITS PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM:

① Principle of parity followed
in cabinet formation in
Parliamentary system:

Equal representation in cabinet
along with the territorial bases
is followed in parliamentary system
as opposed to discretionary
power of president in federal
struc presidential system.

Example:

Each of the four provinces
are represented by 23 senators
of each federating unit while
ICT is represented by 4 members.

② No concentration of power in one office:

Parliamentary system inhibits concentration of power in one office as Prime Minister is accountable by legislation.

Example:

Vote of no confidence can remove PM from his office.

③ Consensus oriented approach in parliamentary system:

An inclusive and consensus oriented approach in parliamentary system is seen.

Example:

Parliamentary Committee constitutional reforms led to 18th amendment.

④ Feeling of no alienation among federating units:

As ~~each~~ representatives of
legislature select Prime Minister
so there is no feeling of
alienation among the federating
units.

Example.

If president is elected from
a certain province, the smaller
provinces (KPK and Balochistan)
will feel disgruntled.

⑤ **No tilt of power to
center:**

In parliamentary system
there is no tilt of power
towards the center

Example:

In 1962 constitution of
presidential system, the jurisdiction
of federal legislature dominated
over provincial legislature.

⑥ Legislative role of provinces is strengthened:

Legislative role of smaller provinces is strengthened in parliamentary system.

Example:

8th amendment leading to semi presidential system required 2/3rd majority approval of senate leading to legislation against federating units.

⑦ Devolution of power similar to decentralisation:

The two systems complement each other as dev. non concentration of power: in Parliamentary system is unanimous with the decentralisation of federalism.

Example:

The legislation legislative dominance of equal representation

is parallel with the devolution
of legislative subjects to federating
units in federalism.

Add more arguments. A 20 marks
answer should have around 15
subheadings

CONCLUSION ::

The federal structure of
Pakistan complements the
Parliamentary system. Through
provision of equal legislative
power among federating units,
balance of power between
center and province and consensus
oriented approach, parliamentary
system holds a strong position.

QUESTION NO:05

INTRODUCTION :: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS

The revelation of recent
budget of Pakistan has revealed

the state of economic fragility in the country. Pakistan faces an accumulating service debt, shortfall in revenue collection, and an upsurge in inflation. Culmination of this scenario owes to failure to enlarge tax base, increasing FDI, disintegrating the vertically integrated monopoly in energy sector.

CAUSES OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISES IN PAKISTAN:

① Current account deficit:

Pakistan is facing current account deficit leading to financial crises as volume of exports is low.

Example

Pakistan's current account deficit is \$ 74 million according

to State Bank of Pakistan.

② Decrease in remittances:

Fall in remittances leads to financial crises.

Example:

In Pakistan remittances decreased by 13% according to Economic Survey of Pakistan.

③ Increase in debt servicing:

Repayment of accruing debt servicing results in large amount of allocation of budget to rep debt servicing in budget.

Example:

According to budget (2024-2025) country will spend Rs. 7.302 trillion on debt servicing.

④ Failure to widen the tax base: ②

Inadequate tax base will not supplement the increase in taxation. Subsequently revenue collection will remain & decrease over a time period.

Example:.

40% increase of tax on salaried class according to budget (2024-2025) with exemption given to industrial sector.

⑤ Growing issue of circular debt in Pakistan: ②

Failure of payment by producers purchasers to producers equals with the rise of circular debt.

Example:.

According to an IMF agreement Pakistan has ~~fixed~~ circular debt of 2.31 trillion.

⑥ Vertically integrated monopoly of power sector of Pakistan.

Vertical integration of the power sector of Pakistan, removes the competition and places a single concentrated authority to control the supply chain.

Example:

The transmission domain of power sector of Pakistan remains under the control of NTDC.

⑦ Inability to shift to renewable energy:

The cost of imported fossil fuel is pushing the country into energy crisis.

Example:

Sahiwal coal imported plant opening, reflects the inability of state to shift to renewable

energy.

MEASURES TO COUNTER THIS CRISIS:

① Enhancing the export volume:

Diversity and increase in export volume is demanded for tackling current account deficit.

② Attracting FDI and Remittances:

Pakistan should lower its tariff barriers to attract FDI and remittances.

③ Tax evasion tackled:

Eradicating elite capture, and widening of tax net is required.

④ Privatization of power sector:

Privatization of power sector

Add references against these arguments

needs to be done to tackle
~~the~~ energy crisis through
disintegration of monopoly.

④ Switch to renewable
energy:
To tackle the cost
of fossil fuel leading to
energy crisis

End with conclusion.