

Part-II

Question NO-6

Muslim reformist movement of the Subcontinent

I. Introduction:

Advent of Islam in the subcontinent with the arrival of Arab muslims. After them Islamic age is seemed dawn. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah and Syed Ahmad Shahid Brakvi are the great Islamic reformer. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi known as the Majadid Alf Sami was the first Islamic reformer in the subcontinent. He called this era the age of Islamic poverty. His father name was Shah Ahmad and got his

early education in Quran, Hadith and Tafseer. At the age of 36 he joined the Naqshbandiya Silsilah in Delhi under the guidance of Khawja Baghibullah. Khawja Baghi considered that Sheikh Ahmad would become the omire light in the world.

D. Situation At that time

The age of Islamic poverty was started. Hindus demolished the mosques. At the time of Akbar the eating during ramzan was allowed. Drinking alcohol was allowed. Some scholars predicted that there is "no" answer-question in the grave. There was competition between muslims and non-muslims. They considered Hajj was no longer pillar of Islam it tear them.

I. Sheikh's reform

At that time Akbar introduced the concept of Deen-e-Elahi, and Wahdat-ul-Shahood. Sheikh said that there is no believe of Sultan on Allah. Akbar passed and Jahangir became new ruler. Jahangir calmed that Sheikh bowed down in Port of Gwalior. Sheikh answered him bowed down of anyone is against the Islamic teachings. Jahangir-cesed and two-year imprisonment for him.

II. Preaching during imprisonment

Sheikh Preaching during imprisonment continued. Thousands of people accepted the Islam. when the Jahangir saw this

this, he released him from jail and with huge gifts and 100000 rupees. He gifted him the title "Khalat-e-Fakira". After magrib he was allowed to preaching of Islam. He considered that his son Shah Jahan is the spiritual disciple of Sheikh.

v. Counter Deen-e-Elahi

At that Marthas, Hindus and Sikhs demolish the mosque. So, in order to this Sheikh counter the Deen-e-Elahi.

vi. Wahdat-ul-Shahood against Pantheism

Akbar introduced the concept Wahadat-ul-Shahad which means unity of being. In other words the all the creations are same

as the creator. In contrast Sheikh introduced the concept *wahdat-ul shakood* which means witness being.

VII. Disciples

Sheikh Ahmad wrote too much letter to all sub-continent awareness about the Islam. He wrote in the letter that "To consider Ram and Rehman as one is the stupidity because the creator can not be one with its creation".

VIII. Concept of State

Hazrat Majid insist on the concept of state and argued that "The importance of state is like as the heart, if the heart can not work in good manner, how body can work".

ix - Concept of Nation

He fight against the teaching of Islam as Sufism and mystical belief. He also wrote books such as Isbat-e-Nabuwat, Philosophy of Islam, The importance of Islam and many more to counter the mystical belief in Islam.

x - Conclusion

In the history after the Sahaba-Akram, Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was the first Islamic reformer and Jihad Fee-Sabi-illah. He introduced the concept of Wadaat-ul-Shahood, counter the Bidat and urge the Jihad. He considered Muslims and non-Muslims are two nation.

Question No. 4

Sir Syed ideas

I. Introduction

The war of Independence started in 1857 due to many issues such as political cause, economic cause, religious cause, injustice, accession of the states and many more. The war of Independence from both the parties Hindus and Muslims against British. After the war both parties defeated and Hindus claimed that all the war responsible all Muslim and we were not involved. At that time a "Mesih" Sir Syed Ahmad Khan save the Muslims and wrote many books as picture of war.

II. Loyalty towards British

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was very educated and law maker. He started his career with Munshi in court. At the time of war of Independence he saved almost 20 families of British. After the war they gave the authority "Sadar-us-Sadoor" and then Chief Judge. British considered that Muslims are the wild and brutal. But Sir Syed Ahmad Khan said Muslim. They told that we are "Ehl-e-Kitab" and also good relations us.

III. Sir Syed Services

I. Educational Sir Syed Ahmad Khan many service performed for the Muslim. They insist the Muslim to get education and do

take part in the politics.

Many educational institutions opened for Muslims to get education English and also Mathematics. To seek English Muslims can get good jobs opportunities.

- (i) Aligarh School and College
- (ii) M.A.O High School
- (iii) Victoria School in Ghazi-Pur.
- (iv) Islamic Scientific Society and many others.

iv Political Services.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan also performed the many political services. He thought that Hindus are most educated and on high ranked. They also have group like party and want to take part in politics. But Muslims were not educated and want

to take part in the politics. Sir Syed insist them to first getting education and then to take part in politics. He also argued that muslim are a nation and having separate political thought.

v- Religious Services: Sir Syed performed the religious service. He also written books "Khutbat-e-Ahmdia, Tafseer-ul-Quran, Tabeen-ul-Kalam" and many. He also wrote on "Life of Muhammad" to answer the question of English Massacre. He also open Islamic Scientific Society to research on religious thought. He performed too much on religious services.

vi- Two nation Theory

Sir Syed was too - much

loyal towards muslims.

Hindus were always considered high ranked nation and

muslims were considered as minorities or not at all.

Sometimes Hindus and Muslims

considered as one nation

and do not difference

between them. Sir Syed said

Here are two nation in

the subcontinent. One of them

is Muslims and other is Hindus.

From decades or centuries

together can not be amalg-

ated. because their culture,

habits, and religion is

totally different from

each. According to me here

independent nations one is

Hindus and others Muslims.

vi-Conclusion

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan proved Masika in the subcontinent, for the muslims. He wrote too much to prove that muslims were the innocent and not only responsible of war, Hindus were also include. Sir Syed perform the religious and political services.

Question No-8

National Integration

I- Introduction

National Integration is a strategy that provide the security and law to protect the people's life, liberty and property. These aspects are politically, economically and globally. Through a national integration everyone's life, liberty and property protected.

- i- Economic
- ii- Political
- iii- Socially
- iv- Globally.

From the inception in 1947 to today in Pakistan facing certain to implement the national integration.

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II - Language Conflict

At the time of partition there were 75 million muslim. In them 40 million are Bengali and 35 million were west Pakistani. The conflict was about could it Urdu or Bengali. The conflict rise from Dhaka University students. This also from west Pakistan Sindh, Punjabi, Saraiki and Pashtoon.

III - Bureaucracy

Secretary percent Bureaucrate was Urdu speaker. Who could run the country civil bureaucrate or military. That conflict was very challenged in Pakistan.

IV - Separatist movement

The Separatist movement firstly

started from Bengal and then from Balochistan. In Balochistan two belts are available. One of them is Baloch belt whose are ethnic and involved in separatist movement. In Balochistan there is lack of transparency and bureaucracy and also not good governance because of Sardari system. BLA is the major problem.

IV. Issues that Hamper national Integration

There are certain issues that hamper national integration in Pakistan.

Soft issues

Soft issues that facing Pakistan are the followings.

a. Lack of Transparency: There

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is Lack of transparency in Pakistan.

b- Unemployment:- The major soft threat to national integration is an unemployment.

c- Youth buldge:-

There is an increasing youth buldge.

d- 2-generation

e- Violence:- Too much violence is increased by the ethnic groups in Pakistan.

f- Mistrust:- Suspicion and mistrust is becoming routine.

Hard threats

- Terrorism
- Separatist movements
- political polarization.

vi- Conclusion

It is concluded that National Integration in Pakistan has seen dark past because of various reasons such as ethnic groups, terrorism, unemployment. National integration provide the protection of people's life liberty and property.

Question No.7

Pakistan Economic Elite

I- Introduction:

Pakistan's economy is mostly depend upon debt. But agriculture is the most contributor in Pakistan economy. Pakistan to GDP ratio is also depend upon business and foreign ledgers. Pakistan economy increased by collecting tax. For this the institution of FBR is doing work speedly and shifted on IT system. mostly companies as well as industries are registered. By collecting tax and minimum the crisis of energy and water we can solve this problem.

ii-Tax culture

There is no true tax culture in Pakistan. In Pakistan tax institution collecting tax but many industries make false statement in court and do not pay the tax. Many home worked as small industries but do not pay the tax. Shop-keeper always not pay the tax. In Pakistan Kachi parkhi very famous and not printed FBR code. Hundi transaction is very famous. In order to tackle these problems there must be strict rules, laws and regulation. Authorities do work honestly. Staff must be increased and based on IT system.

III - Foreign Debt

Foreign Debt is a chronic that hampered the progress. Foreign debt is burden on the country. Foreign Debt means taking from foreign and to run the country with this money and after it to pay on installment. There are two ways of debt. Formal debt which means taken from foreign bank or country. And Informal debt means taking debt from within the country such as in Pakistan from Parca, WAPDA etc.

IV - Self-economic reliance

Self-economic reliance is only possible when

tax culture is established and
tax collect in a fair manner.

V- Conclusion

It is concluded that tax
culture can be applicable by increasing
staff and shifted towards IT
system. Foreign Debt Overcome by
growing business.