

## 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 dark. Sheikh Ahmad  
Sirhindi, Chan wallullah and  
Syed Ahmad Shaheed Brarvi  
are the great Islamic reformer.

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi known  
as the Majaddid Alf Sami was  
the first Islamic reformer

in the subcontinent. He called  
this era the age of Islamic  
poverty. His father name was  
Sheikh 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 Khawaja Bazibudur Khawaja Baziqi considered that Sheikh Ahmad would become the entire light in the world.

## B. 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. Taking 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 tease them.

## II. Sheikh's reform:

At that time Akbar introduced the concept of Deen-e-islam, and wazir ul-Shahadat Sheikh said that there is ✓ belief of Sultan on Allah. Akbar passed and Jahangir became new ruler.

Jahangir calmed that Sheikh bowed down in front of anyone is against the Islamic teachings. Jahangir- cased and two-year imprisonment for him.

## IV. 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 dupes too. He gifted him the title 'Khelat-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- Shahi

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

#### VI. wahdat-ul-Shahad against Pantheism

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

as the Creator. In contrast

Sheikh introduced the concept wahdat-ul-shahad which

means witness being

## VII. Disciples

Do not use one word headings. They should be elaborate and self explanatory

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 maj-

adid 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-Nabuwwat, Philosophy of Islam, The importance of Islam and many more to correct the mystical belief in Islam.

## X- Conclusion

In the history after the Sahaba-Akraam, Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was the first Islamic reformer and Jihad-e-Sabi-lillah. He introduced the concept of Wilayaat-ul-Jahood, Counter the Bidar 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 stated 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 are muslim and we were not involved. At that time a "Messiah" sir syed Ahmad Khan saw the muslims and wrote many books as picture of war.

## II. Loyality 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 saved muslim. They told that we are "Ehl-e-Kitab" and also good relations ws.

## III. Sir Syed Services:

### 1. 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-Abd.
- (iv) Islamic Scientific Society and many others.

#### iv Political Services.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan also performed the many political services. At 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 insisted them to first get 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-Ahmadiyah, Tafseer-ul-Quran, Tabqat-ul-Kalam" and many. He also wrote on "Life of Muhammad" to answer the question of English Missionaries. 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 amalgamated because their culture, habits, and religion is

totally different from each other. According to me two independent nations one is Hindus and others muslims.

## VI-Conclusion

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan proved Masihah 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 included. Sir Syed performed the religious and political services.

You have not understood the qs and hence most of the answer is irrelevant

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## 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 fairly certain to implement the national integration.

## Question No.8

# National Integration

### I- Introduction

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

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

## 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 be Urdu or Bengali. The conflict rise from Dhaka university students. This also from west Pakistan Sindhi, Punjabi, Saraiki and Pashto.

## III- Bureaucracy

Seventy percent bureaucracy was Urdu speaker. Who could run the country civil bureaucracy 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.

#### V. Issues that Hamper national Integration

There are certain issues that hamper national integration in Pakistan.

##### Soft issues

Soft issues that facing Pakistan are the following.

a- Lack of Transparency: Then

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is lack of transparency in Pakistan.

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

c- Youth bulge:

There is an increasing youth bulge.

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.

Discuss this part in detail by giving subheadings. Also add references

## vi- Conclusion

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

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## 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 crises of energy and water we can solve this problem.

Give the main heading first and relate your arguments to the qs statement

## 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 and small industries but do not pay the tax. Shop-keeper always not pay the tax. In Pakistan Kachi parhi very famous and not printed FBR code.

Hundi transaction is very famous. In order to handle 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 hamper 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 instalment. 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 Dard, wadda 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 outcome by  
governing business.