

" GK - PAKISTAN AFFAIRS "

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QUESTION NO: 03

ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY AND FOUNDATIONS OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM

A. INTRODUCTION

In the history of pre-partition, sub-continent faced many serious crisis regarding Muslim decline and Hindus domination in all political, economic, social and religious sectors. Although, there were great Muslim scholars who revived Islamic ideology and established Muslim Nationalism in the sub-continent. The Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah had played a great role in revival of Muslim identity and they were called the Great Muslim Reformers. Islamic ideology

is based on the teachings of Quran and Sunnah. Muslims in the sub-continent were in a great deal of oppression and cruelty. These Muslim scholars started reformist movements and provided Muslims their separate identity with great efforts.

B. SHEIKH AHMED SIRHIND

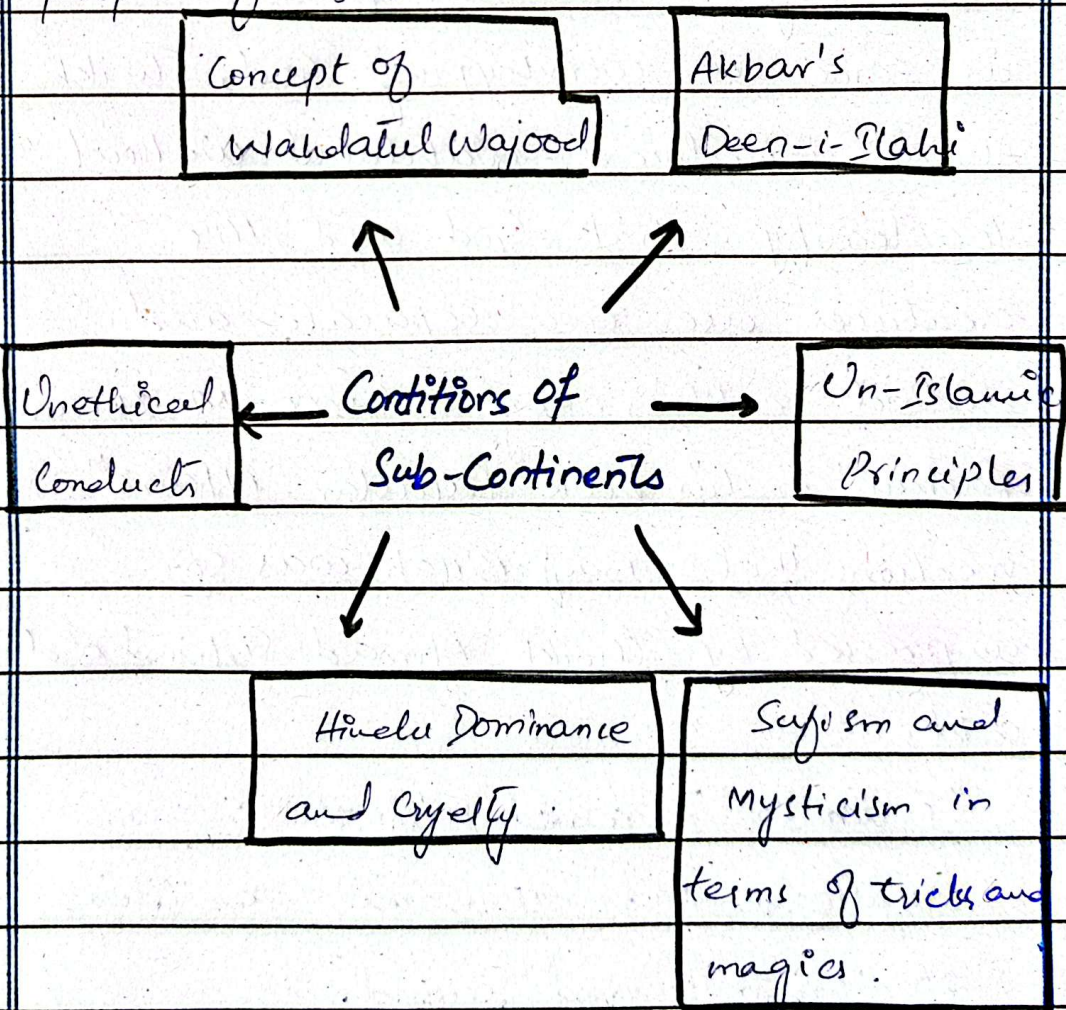
1) LIFESKETCH OF SHEIKH AHMED

He was born in Sirhind in 1564. He received early education from his father. He studied Sufism and mysticism from his father. Along with this, he also studied Quran and Ahadith with great emphasis of their application in current scenarios of sub-continent.

2. SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF INDIA

At the time of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhind, the sub-continent was under the rule of

Akbar, who gave the idea of Deen-i-Ilahi which created a great disturbance in the whole sub-continent. Hindu dominance and their cruelty diminished Muslims identity. Sufism in the name of magic and tricks was common. Un-Islamic and un-ethical principles were in the daily routine of the people of sub-continent.



3. SERVICES OF SHEIKH AHMAD SIRHIND

3.1) Intellectual Services

He wrote many books and magazines to aware Muslims and Hindus of sub-continent. To counter Wahdat-ul-Wajood which was based on the concept that worshipping the creatures of the God is same as worshipping God, Sheikh Ahmad introduced Wahdat-ul-Wahood to clarify that God and His creatures are two separate and distinct entities. For instance, M. Ikram Rabbani in his book "Pakistan Affairs" mentions that Baqir Buaah was so impressed by Sheikh Ahmad Sirhind and said:

"I am so impressed with the vicious knowledge and intellectual capabilities of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhind."

3.2) RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Sheikh Ahmad Rihind also imparted many religious services to revive Muslim ideology and nationalism. He advocated the task to spread the teachings of Islam to his students and sent them to different areas. He established the difference between right and wrong in a very complicated way and promoted Islamic rituals, morals and values among the Muslims of sub continent. Also, criticized theologian scholars who were more focused in spreading wrong concepts of Sufism and mysticism.

3.3) POLITICAL SERVICES

Sheikh Ahmad imparted many political services such as writing letters to Muslim nobles, which they considered a threat for their rule and sent

Sheikh Ahmad to jail because he refused to for prostration in front of human being.

4) EFFECTS ON SUB-CONTINENT

Jahangir abandoned the teachings of his father and joined Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

Also, Allama Iqbal mentioned him in one of his poems for not doing prostration in front of a human, instead of Allah SWT. Moreover, he ^{was} also successful in reviving Islamic ideology and Muslim nationalism in sub-continent.

→ Jahangir returned to Islam and its principles.

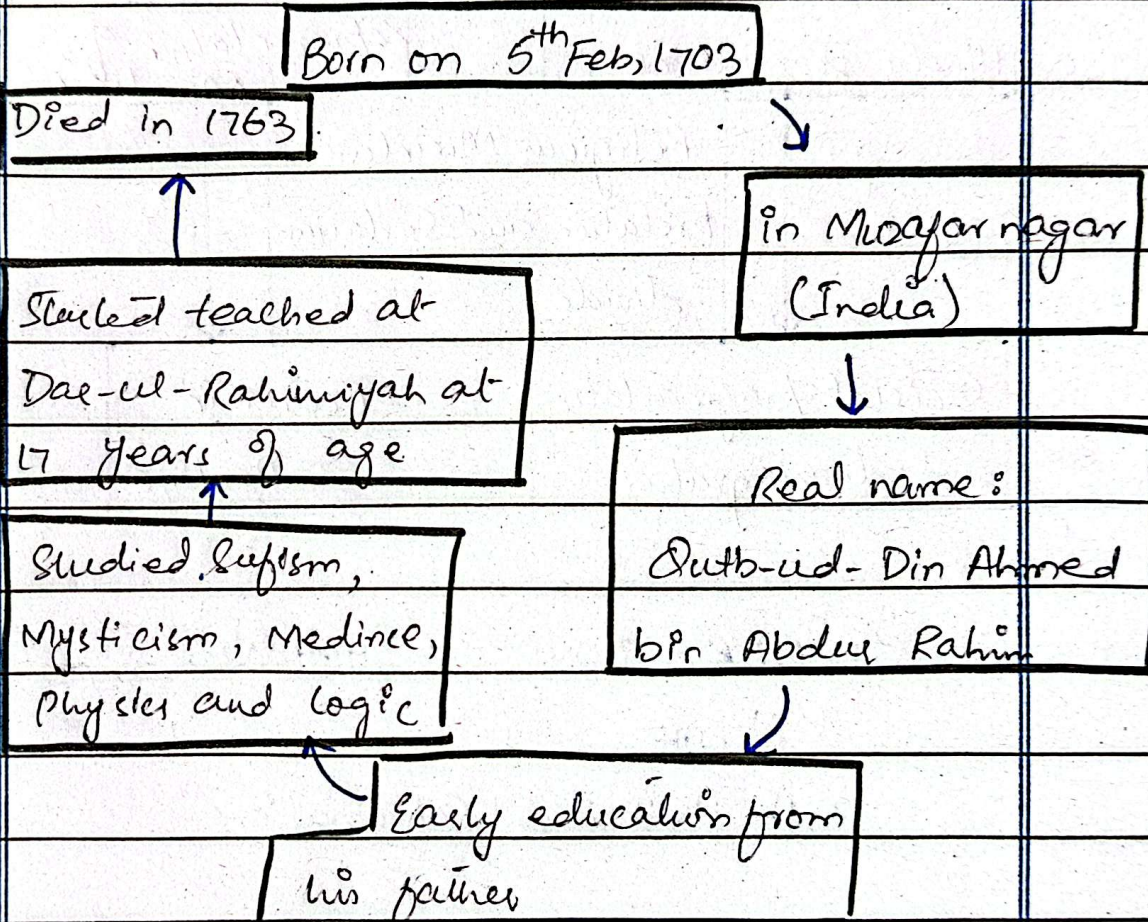
Effects of the efforts of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi

→ Allama Iqbal praised him in his poem.

→ Revival of Islamic Ideology and Muslim Nationalism

C. SHAH WALI ULLAH

1. LIFE SKETCH



2. SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF INDIA

After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal Empire came in the hands of his successors who were incapable and indulged in luxuries of life.

Social Conditions of India

Muslim Decline and
Hindu Dominance

Political under-
representation of
Muslims

Religious Misinter-
pretation and Sectarian
divide

Societal fragmentation
and disintegration

Economic
Decline

3. CONTRIBUTIONS OF SHAH WALI ULLAH

3.1) Religious Reforms

Shah Wali Ullah advocated for the teachings of Islam. He prepared a bunch of students and gave them the task to spread Islamic teachings. He wrote *Khulafa-tul-Khilafat* to remove misunderstandings between four schools known as *Shafi*,

Harbali, Malik.

3.2) Political Reformatations

Shah Wali Ullah wrote letters to Muslim leaders and assured them about the conditions of sub-continent and also sought military assistance. He requested Sheikh Ahmad Abdali to fight against Sikhs and Marathas. The 3rd Battle of Panipat was fought at the time of Shah Wali Ullah and they won.

D. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

At the time of both the Muslim scholars and reformers Shah Wali Ullah and Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Muslims were in a great deal of persecutions and enmity under Hindu dominance. Both the reformers helped Muslims to revive Islamic ideology and Muslim Nationalism.

Through their political, economic religious and social efforts. The revived Muslims from the era of darkness towards light. They also give the Muslims of sub continent a sense of separate Muslim identity and nationalism.



QUESTION NO: 04

27th CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

The 27th Constitutional amendment passed on 14th November, 2025. Traditionally, amendments are supposed to balance the power between the organs of state to perform their functions effectively. The 27th amendment in contrast distorted the distribution of power in the three organs of state while making the executive organ as executive military hegemon. It undermined the power of judiciary, legislative and gave excessive powers to executive and military.

B. FEATURES OF 27th Amendment

First and foremost, 27th amendment has taken the suo motu powers of judiciary under Article 184(3) and formed Federal

Constitutional Court above Supreme Courts for all constitutional matters. Moreover, the position of chairman Joint Chief of Staff Committee has abolished and replaced by Chief of Defence Forces. The 27th amendment also granted lifetime immunity to President and five rank officials. They would no longer be held accountable even after the end of their tenure. These are some of the main features of 27th amendment that has significantly disturbed the tricotomy of power in Pakistan.

1) JUDICIARY — THE FRACTURED AND SUB-ORDINATE ORGAN

18th Amendment gave judiciary the excessive powers on executive matters and independence in its affairs in Article 184(3). However, the formation of Federal Constitutional Court has taken all the powers of Supreme

Court and it is left only to hear civil and criminal cases. The appointment and rejections of judges is in the hand of executive organ, which has eroded the power of judges. The first judge of constitutional bench of Supreme Court has been appointed as a Chief Justice of FCC above Chief Justice of Pakistan. Consequently, two of them resigned from their posts.

2) EXECUTIVE — THE HEGEMON WITH EXCESSIVE POWERS

The excessive executive dominance in judicial and legislative matters with the hand of military has eroded the balance of power among three organs of state. The President and top military officials have given life time immunity which prevents them to be

accountable to the state. Moreover, the executive which was under judicial potent power for review before 27th amendment has ended and became free from any legal persecution.

3) LEGISLATIVE — THE SUB-ORDINATE ORGAN

Before 27th amendment, the legislative organ of the state had the powers of law making, but 27th amendment has made it just a rubber stamp for executive and military decisions. It has no control on state's law making powers as on any other matter.

4) MILITARY — EXCESSIVE DOMINANCE IN STATE AFFAIRS

Although, military is not among the

Three organs of state but now it is considered as the fourth organ due to excessive say and dominance in democratic affairs. The position of Chief of Defense Forces which constitutes Army, Navy, and National Strategic Command has excessive powers and lifetime immunity. Their removal is difficult.

C. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

ORGANS	PRE-27 th Amendment	Post-27 th Amendment
Legislative	Law making powers.	Just a Rubber Stamp to approve executive laws.
Executive	Accountable to Judicial Review on completion of tenure	Life Time immunity and excessive dominance.
Judiciary	Suo-Motu Power, Independent.	FCC over SC, Independence eroded.

QUESTION NO: 06

NEW PROVINCE VS EXECUTIVE LOCAL GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The emerging demands of new provinces is a significant challenge, Pakistan is facing these days. The agenda behind new provinces is more about independence, power and separation than ethnical demands of cultural, lingual and political identities. The demand of new provinces emerge due to Authoritarian rule which provokes separation and independence movements. To counter and successfully resolve the demand of new provinces, the bottom-up approach should be adopted. The effective local governance system is the way to resolve these arising demands successfully.

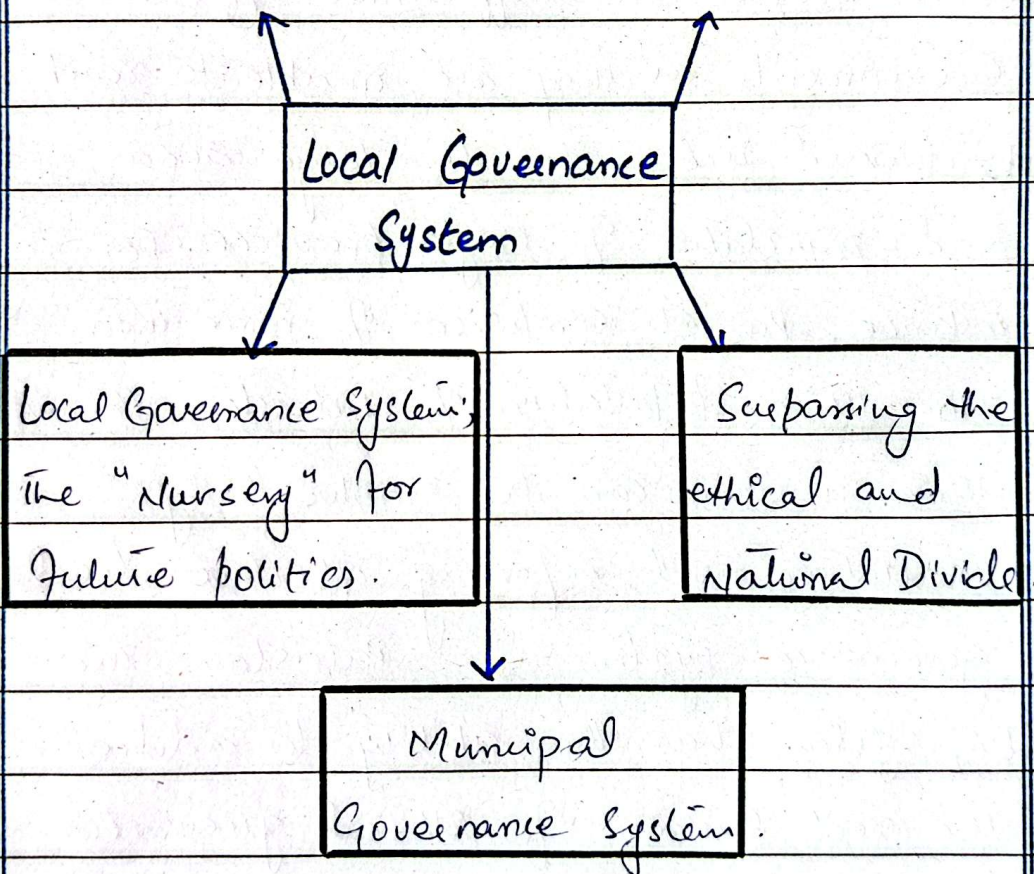
2. EFFECTIVE LOCAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

The demand of new provinces is a serious threat to the national integration of Pakistan. Proponents argue that new provinces could resolve the inefficiencies of Provincial Governments as they are unable to reach backward areas due to large areas and population of single province. For instance, Punjab comprises of more than 110 million population of Pakistan. However, these issues can be resolved by establishing and enforcing effective local governance system in Pakistan. The LG system has the ability to address the root causes of ethnic grievances and national divide. New provinces just increase the burden on already fragile economy of Pakistan, whereas, LG system is a bottom up approach which

could be done through significant efforts.

Democracy at
the Doorstep
of Citizens.

The "incomplete
devolution" of
18th Constitutional
Amendment.



2.1) The "Incomplete Devolution" of 18th Amendment

18th Amendment was a landmark step

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towards the devolution of Provincial Government. However, it stopped there because the Chief Ministers and Governors started acting as Provincial Monarchs. Article 140(A) clearly emphasizes on the devolution of Provincial powers to local governments on financial and distribution authority. The empowerment of local governments is a constitutional imperative while new provinces is a political choice.

2.2) Democracy at Doorstep

In Pakistan, the average needs of a citizen are clean water, sanitation, primary education and basic health facilities. These are municipal demands not provincial. For instance, if South Punjab is separated, the Government in Multan or Bhawalpur would not be able to address the problems of

people of Layyah village. Therefore, local councillors live in that community, closer to those people and would be able to address their problems.

2.3) Local Governance System; "Nursery" for Future Politics

In Pakistan, individuals from middle-class families cannot enter politics due to feudal and lineage system. However, local governance systems would train young individuals about politics, governance and management, which would ultimately break the lineage system in Pakistani Politics. For instance, Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey and Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran started politics from municipal governments. Hence, local governance system would not only address provincial demands but also re-establish the political system.

2.4) Diminish Ethical And National Divide

The demand of new provinces are the mere results of ethical grievances. By resolving the core issues of ethical identities, the local governance system would effectively cover and diminish the ethical and national divide.

3. COUNTER ANALYSIS - WHY NEW PROVINCES ARE NOT BENEFICIAL

Without resolving the core issues, formation of New Provinces is just like forming "Two Karachi's" and "Two-Lahores". The underlying issues would remain same and significantly increase the regional and provincial conflicts. Moreover, it increases the burden of the formation of a complete new layer of governance on the already fragile

economy of Pakistan. Hence empowerment of local governance is what Pakistan really needs despite the demand of new provinces.

4. CONCLUSION

To sum up, the demand of new provinces is valid but not practical for the Government of Pakistan. Therefore, instead of top-down approach, bottom-up approach is more beneficial to address the demands of the local people. Providing them basic necessities, equal rights and opportunities would address the problems due to which the demand of new provinces emerged. Hence, empowerment of Local Government is the dire need of Pakistan to address internal challenges.

QUESTION NO: 07

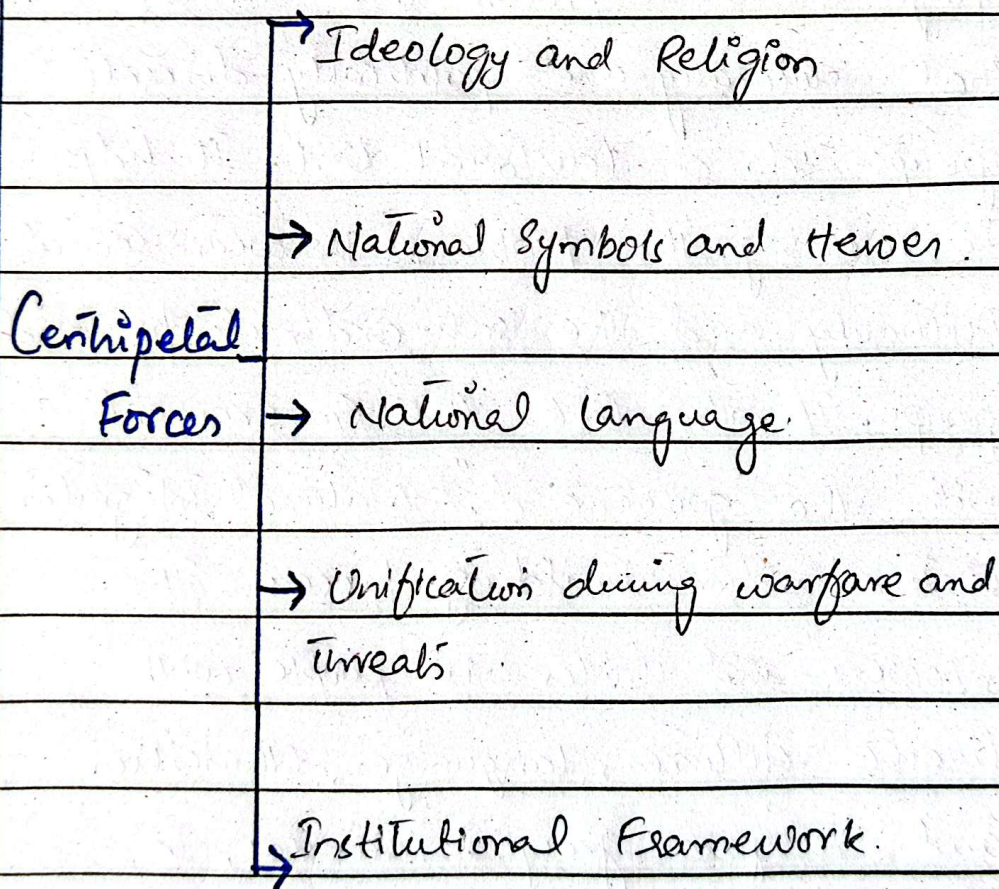
FORCES OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Weimer (1965), "National Integration is a process that unites the culturally and politically discrete groups into a territorial unit. It helps in resolving the problems between central Authority and the sub-ordinate provincial groups. It also links the Government with the governed." National Integration is the nation building process. It empowers and unites the people with diverse cultures, languages, ethnicities and religious groups. However, in Pakistan there are both the centripetal forces and centrifugal forces that play a significant role in national integration of Pakistan.

2. CENTRIPETAL FORCES FOR NI IN PAKISTAN

Centripetal forces are those that unite and bind the state together.



2.1) Ideology And Religion

Since Independence, Ideology of Pakistan has successfully binded the people of Pakistan together despite various

differences. Pakistan ka Matlab kya;
"La Ilaha Illallah" stills warms the blood
of Pakistanis and keeps them stay
united. Moreover, Islam always serves
as the binding force as an eternal
religion for Muslims.

2.2) National Language

The national language of Pakistan is
a centripetal force that unites the
people of Pakistan through communication.
"Urdu" helps all over Pakistani to
communicate to each other, overcoming
the communication barrier.

2.3) National Symbols and Heroes

The Pakistan's flag, and the respect and
love associated with it is not
expressable. Moreover, the ideological
fathers of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam and
Allama Iqbal always reminds Pakistanis

leave ethnical grievances and stay united.

2.4) Institutional Framework

The institutions of Pakistan are also the centripetal forces for National Integration. The Supreme Court, Military and democratic institutions serve for all over Pakistan. They work for the betterment of people of Pakistan.

3. CENTRIFUGAL FORCES THAT SERVES AGAINST NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Centrifugal forces are those which provokes diversification and differences among the people of Pakistan and helps in resurgence the separatist and sub-nationalist movements against the integration of Pakistan.

- Lingual Diversity
(Separation of East Pakistan)
- Ethnical Grievances
(Baloch nationalism movement)
(Sindhi-Sub-nationalism movement)
- Cultural Diversities
- Sectarianism
Sunni-Shia Rivalry
Urban-Rural Divide
(Movements for the separation
of South Punjab)
- Unequal Distribution of Resources
Perception that Punjab being the
"Core" benefits on the expense
of "Periphery" (Smaller Provinces)

Forces that Disrupt the National Integration of Pakistan

4. EFFECTS OF CENTRIPETAL AND CENTRIFUGAL FORCES ON PAKISTAN

Crisis Identity

Confusion among individuals in recognizing "whether they are Muslims first, a Pakistani first, a Punjabi / Sindhi / Balochi first?"

National Crisis

The resurgence of nationalist and sub-nationalist movements day by day.

Traditional and non-traditional security threats

These centrifugal forces arise terrorism, violence and extremism in state undermining overall stability of state.

Resilience

The centripetal forces act as glue and promotes brotherhood and unity in state.

5. CONCLUSION

To Sum up, these centripetal forces unite the state together. However, these are not achieved by suppressing centrifugal forces forcefully, but through addressing the demands of people at local level. Moreover, they cannot be addressed without significant efforts. Although, a lot more efforts are required to counter these grievances for the overall national integration of Pakistan.

