

Mock Exam Pakistan Affairs

~ (Qno. 3) ~

Introduction:

Sheikh Ahmed

Sirhindhi played a significant role in reviving and reaffirming Islam in India during the time when syncretistic religious practices were prevalent under the rule of Emperor Akbar. Shah Waliullah started a period of religious revival and worked on political, religious and economic conditions in the 1700s.

Sheikh Ahmed

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was a mystic and theologian born in 1564 in Sirhind. He played a significant role in reviving and reaffirming Islam in India during the reign of Emperor Akbar.

2) The age of Islamic Poverty:

During the period of Deen-e-Elahi, Islam had already suffered significant damage.

- ✓ Scholars deviated from teaching of Islam
- ✓ Gambling was permissible
- ✓ Dismissed existence of angels and jinns.
- ✓ Hajj was no longer pillar of Islam
- ✓ Alcohol was permissible

Sheikh Ahmed referred to this era as "the age of Islamic poverty", emphasizing the urgent need for a reformer who could oppose the emperor and the muslim society as a whole.

2) Sheikh's Reforms:

Sheikh

Ahmed spent his life reforming the muslim society. Following

are the steps he took for that purpose:

a) Preaching Islam during Imprisonment:

Sheikh Ahmed was imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior, because he refused to bow down in front of Emperor saying that bowing down to anyone other than Allah is against Islamic teaching.

During his imprisonment, due to his efforts many non-muslims accepted Islam. After a year, Jahangir under the influence of his Islamic writings released him and offered gifts. He was given the title of "Khilat-e-Fakhira".

b) Disciples Role in Preaching Islam:

Sheikh Ahmed trained groups of followers and sent them to different Muslim

countries and cities in India. Their task was to revive the true essence of Islam. He urged people to counteract false beliefs and adhere to the principles of Islam. He discussed issues related to:

- ✓ Islam and its revival.
- ✓ Strictly follow Sunnah.
- ✓ Eliminate false teachings.
- ✓ Hoping to influence emperor and his court to adopt a more faithful approach.

c) Wahdat-ul-Shahud:

The term consists of two words: "wahdat" means "Allah" and "wajood", which means "Divine light". This believe states that God and his creation are completely separate from each other. Any perception of unity between God and His creation is subjective and exists only in

the believer's mind; it does not have any objective reality.

d) Opposing Deen-e-Elahi:

Deen-e-Elahi was an attempt to bridge the religious gaps between Islam and other religions in India. However, Sheikh strongly opposed this idea. He wrote magazine Asbat-e-Nauwwat to challenge Deen-e-Elahi, stating that:

“To consider Ram And Rehman as One is stupidity because creator cannot be one with its creation.”

Aurangzeb himself strictly followed the principles of shariyah. He collaborated with Sheikh Nizamuddin Burhanpuri and other scholars to compile an authentic book called,

"Fatwa-e-Alamgir," which contained Islamic laws.

e) Opposition to Bidaat:

Heresy

means coming up with new ideas.

In his letters, he tried really hard to tell people that heresy is bad. He quoted the Prophet, saying and elaborating how much he disliked heresy. He compared it with

dust → dirt → darkness,
leads people in wrong
direction.

f) Concept of Government:

He

believed that the emperor or king has a very important role in shaping how things are in a country. He said that: "The position of a King is the same as that of the heart in the body;

if the heart is pure the body will be pure and if the heart is not pure how the body can be pure."

g) Books:

Famous literary contributions of Sheikh Ahmeel are:

- ✓ Isbat-ul-Nabuwwat
- ✓ Risala-e-Nabuwwat
- ✓ Need and importance of Prophethood.
- ✓ Maktubat-e-Imam-e-Rabbai
- ✓ Toheed-e-Shahidi
- ✓ Islamic Philosophy

Shah Waliullah

Shah waliullah was born on February 21, 1703, near Delhi in India. Islam in the subcontinent faced many challenges. There were conflicts between different sects, a decline in moral values, and understanding of the

Holy Quran. His contributions represent an early and significant effort to reassess the entire Islamic system with scientific and objective approach.

a) Prevalent Political Conditions:

A lot of fighting and stealing everywhere

Muslims were divided among themselves

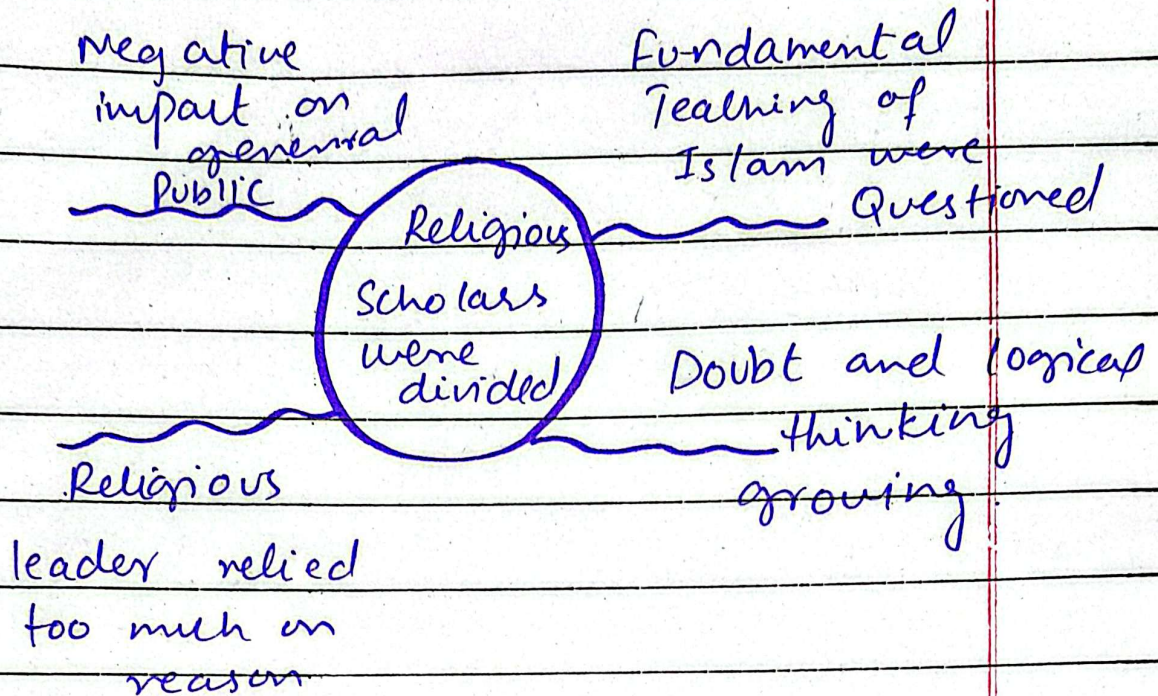
Mughal rulers were not doing a good job.

Division between Shia and Sunni were growing

Muslims were mistreated by Jats, Marathas

Nation was divided and fragmented

b) Prevalent Religious Conditions:



c) Prevalent Economic Conditions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| - Kingdom was not stable, | - resources were being used up quickly |
| - attacked from all sides | - economic condition getting worse |
| - Rich people lived well. | - high taxes were destroying the country's condition day by day. |
| - giving land as reward | |

• Educational and Religious Reforms:

- Reforms
- Translated the Holy Quran into Persian.
 - Encouraged use of Ijtihad (independent reasoning)
 - Addressed hostility between shia and sunni
 - Wrote Izalat-al-Akhifa and Khilafat-al-Khulafa to clear misunderstandings.

• Notable publications:

- ✓ Al-Fauz-al-Kabir
- ✓ Muqadima-fe-Tarjumatul-Quran
- ✓ Shahrah-al-Mustafa
- ✓ Shahrah-al-Musawa
- ✓ Insaaf-e-Biyam-fe-Ihkam-ul-Ijtihad-ul-Talqid.

• Political Services:

The Marathas became powerful and to counter them in advance, Shah Waliullah prepared Najid-ullah, chief

of Rohilla tribe, Shuja-ud-Dawlah, was a religious war. Wrote letters to king of Afghanistan asking for help. As a result, third battle of Panipat, Ahmed shah decisively defeated Marathas.

• Economic Services:

Grave

four principles of economics:

1-

Resources of specific area should belong to people living there

2-

Everyone has a right to own things according to their capabilities

3-

Any practice that concentrates wealth in the hands of a few should not be allowed.

4-

Balance should be maintained in these factors so that society can develop as a whole.

3. Conclusion :

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah contributed a lot to revive the Islamic Ideology and establishment of Muslim Nationalism.

~ (Qno-6) ~

Introduction :

Pakistan's debate over new provinces versus local governance reflects a deeper question of state responsiveness. With a population of 241.5 million and fast growing cities, Pakistan's real development bottleneck lies not in provincial boundaries but in weak grassroots institutions. Strengthening local governments by stress giving them authority

finance, and accountability is the most practical and impactful way to improve service delivery, reduce governance failures, and bring the state closer to citizens.

1. Faster and cost-effective Public Service Delivery:

Local

governments, when empowered:

- ✓ Deliver core services
- ✓ Water supply
- ✓ Sanitation
- ✓ Waste management
- ✓ primary health.

creating new provinces requires huge administrative expenditure (new assemblies, secretariats, departments), whereas strengthening municipal systems yields faster results at a lower cost. World Bank decentralization

assessments show that Pakistan's local governments perform better when they have predictable financing and authority.

2. Democratic Accountability and Citizen Participation:

- a) local governments bring decision-making closer to citizens.
- b) Elected councillors can be held directly accountable for failures in schooling, streets, and health services.
- c) UNDP governance diagnostics emphasise that transparency and citizen oversight at the local level significantly improve service outcomes.

3. Economic Efficiency and Reduction of Governance losses :

Weak governance costs Pakistan heavily. Recent IMF and world Bank governance diagnostics highlight that governance reforms could substantially increase GDP growth by reducing :

- ✓ leakages
- ✓ audits strengthening
- ✓ improving public investment
- ✓ addresses corruption.

Creating a new province, however, duplicates bureaucratic layers without fixing core inefficiencies.

4. Demographic Pressure Requires Local Solutions, Not New Provinces :

Pakistan's population distribution, Punjab alone has 127.7 million people, creates massive pressure on service delivery.

Breaking provinces

without fixing local institutions only redistributes the same governance problems.

Robust district and municipal systems allow resources to reach underserved neighbourhoods and rural areas more equitably.

5. Crisis Response Shows the Need for Strong Local Institutions:

The recent Punjab smog and public-health emergency (2024-25) revealed how insufficient local institutional capacity worsened crises.

Effective local health units, environmental monitoring and municipal enforcement, not new provincial boundaries are what allow rapid response.

6. Conclusion :

Given its population scale, fiscal constraints, and governance deficits, Pakistan's priority must be effective local governance. Empowering districts and municipalities with resources, autonomy, and accountability will deliver faster development, deeper democracy, and stronger resilience.

— (Dr. 1) —

Introduction :

National integration refers to the process of uniting diverse groups into a cohesive political and social whole. In Pakistan, various forces either strength unity (centripetal) or undermine cohesion (centrifugal). Understanding both is essential

to address national challenges

* Centripetal Forces

These are the forces that promote unity.

1. Islamic Identity

this provides common emotional and ideological foundation across ethnic and linguistic divides

2. Strong National Institutions

The military, judiciary, federal services help maintain territorial integrity.

3. National language

Not the mother tongue of most citizens, Urdu acts as a lingua franca that enables communication across cultures.

4. Shared National History

Events like Pakistan movement, wars with India, disaster responses foster collective memory and solidarity.

→ S. Constitutional Framework

1973 constitution along with 18th amendment, provides political inclusion and provincial autonomy, reduce grievances.

Centrifugal Forces

Forces that creates disunity.

1. Ethnic, Linguistic Divisions

Ethnic nationalism in Sindh, Balochistan, KPK, South Punjab often challenges federal cohesion.

2. Political Instability

Frequent changes in Governments, civil, military tensions, lack of consistent policies weaken trust in the state.

3. Regional Economic Disparities ↙

Uneven distribution of resources, development gaps, creates feelings of alienation.

↳ 4. Weak Governance and Corruption

Poor service delivery and widespread corruption reduce the legitimacy of state institutions and fuel separatist narratives

5. Extremism and Militancy ↙

Militant groups exploit local grievances, undermine state authority,

threatening national
unity.

Effects

→ Positive effects of Centripetal Forces:

- ✓ promotes a sense of belonging and shared identity.
- ✓ Strengthen loyalty to national institutions.
- ✓ Enhance stability and cooperation among provinces.
- ✓ Improve collective response to crisis.

→ Negative effects of Centrifugal Forces:

- ✓ Generate mistrust between provinces and federation
- ✓ Encourage separatist tendencies and ethnic polarization.
- ✓ Hinder national policy implementation and economic planning
- ✓ Reduce social harmony.
- ✓ Weaken political stability.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's national integration is shaped by a dynamic interaction of centripetal and centrifugal forces.

~ (Qno-4) ~

Introduction:

The trichotomy of power in Pakistan; executive, legislature, and judiciary, is rooted in the 1973 constitution. The proposed 27th Constitutional Amendment, brought forward as part of the broader FATA - merger and political reforms. Also aimed to recalibrate balance of power among state organs.

1. Strengthening the legislature:

The amendment sought to enhance parliamentary oversight and clarify constitutional ambiguities that previously enabled institutional overlap.

- Key Impacts:

- ✓ Expanded the role of Parliament in supervising constitutional bodies.
- ✓ Reduced grey areas that allowed the executive or judiciary to bypass legislative authority.
- ✓ Reinforced Parliament as the supreme law-making institution.

- Effect:

It rebalanced the trichotomy by returning certain oversight functions to elected representatives, thereby reinforcing parliamentary sovereignty.

2. Rationalising Executive Authority:

Attempted to professionalize and discipline executive agencies.

• Key Impacts:

- ✓ Increased accountability of executive decisions to parliament.
- ✓ Limited discretionary powers enjoyed by the federal executive in special administrative regions.
- ✓ Aimed to integrate peripheral areas fully under constitutional rule, reducing executive exceptionalism.

• Effect:

Shifted the executive closer to constitutional limits, reducing previously unchecked administrative autonomy.

3. Delimiting Judicial Power:

Prevent judicial overreach and bring clarity to judicial review mechanisms.

• Key Impacts:

- ✓ Provided clearer constitutional definitions to reduce broad interpretations by the courts.
- ✓ Sought to prevent parallel legal systems, thereby standardizing judiciary's role.
- ✓ Ensured judiciary remained a guardian of the constitution without encroaching on administrative or legislative prerogatives.

• Effect :

More balanced separation of powers by restricting areas where judicial activism had previously expanded.

4. Impact on Trichotomy of Power:

Overall, the amendment attempted to rebalance the state structure through:

- (a) Re-assertion of parliamentary supremacy

Parliament's oversight role was strengthened, placing the legislature at the core of governance.

(b) Contained executive discretion

The executive was made more accountable, especially in formerly exceptional administrative zones.

(c) Guided Judicial restraint

Judicial powers were aligned with constitutional interpretation rather than administrative decision-making.

Conclusion:

The 27th amendment proposes changes to Pakistan's effort to refine the trichotomy of power. By strengthening Parliament, disciplining the executive and defining judicial boundaries, the amendment aimed to bring the

state closer to constitutional
Equilibrium.

The End!