Q8: **SHEIKH AHMED SIRHINDI AND SHAH WALI ULLAH REVIVERS OF FOUNDATION OF THE ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY:-**

1. INTRODUCTION:- The revival of the Islamic ideology in South Asia was a response to the political decline and social fragmentation of the Muslims community in the 18th century. Thinkers like Shah Wali Ullah and Sheikh Ahmed Sarhindi sought to reconnect Muslims with their religious principles, promoted education and instill moral and social reforms. Their work not only strengthened Islamic faith but also laid the foundation of a collective Muslim identity which ultimately became the bedrock of a Muslims nationalism in the subcontinents. ~~The cont~~

2. REVIVAL OF THE ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY IN SOUTH ASIA:-

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah played pivotal roles in reviving Islamic thought during the 18th century. Their work focused on reconnecting Muslims to their religious principles and addressing the social and political decline under colonial and internal fragmentation.

3. SHAH WALI ULLAH'S LIFE AND CONTRIBUTION:

Shah Wali Ullah (1703 – 1762) ~~was~~ emphasized the purification of the Islamic principles or practices, bridging the gap between traditional scholarship and contemporary challenges. He stressed upon Ijtihaad (independent reasoning) and the unification of Muslims under common religious principles.

4. EMPHASIS ON IJTIHAAD AND REFORMS:-

Shah Wali Ullah advocated Ijtihaad to reinterpret Islamic laws in the light of socio political conditions. He believed blind imitations (Taqlid) hindered Muslims from responding effectively to changing circumstances.

5. SHEIKH AHMED SIRHINDI'S ROLE IN REVIVAL

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (1563 – 1624) inspired the later reforms by emphasizing spiritual revival and adherence to the Sunnah. His teachings laid the foundation for the religious-political consciousness that later influenced generations.

6. ESTABLISHING FOUNDATIONS OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM:-

Both the scholars linked religion with socio-political identity. By promoting Islamic unity and moral reforms, they indirectly contributed to the development of the collective Muslim identity, which became central to later nationalist movements.

7. SOCIAL REFORMS AND EDUCATION:-

Shah Wali Ullah established madrassa and promoted Arabic and Persian scholarship. He encouraged education as a tool for social upliftment, enabling Muslims to reclaim leadership in rapidly changing socio-political environments.

8. POLITICAL THOUGHT AND GOVERNANCE:

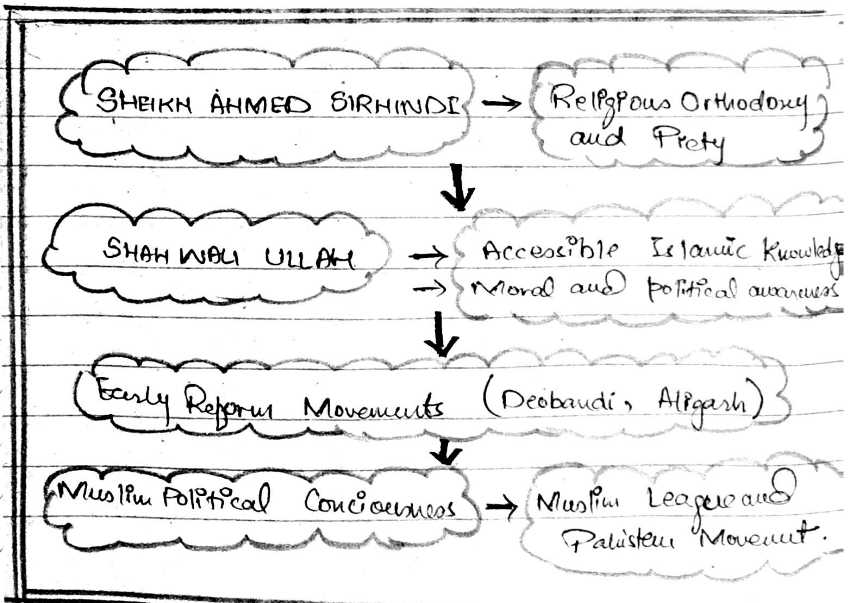
Shah Wali Ullah also addressed governance, advocating just leadership and accountability based on Islamic principles. His ideas influenced the later formation of Muslim political conciousness under colonial rule.

9. INFLUENCE ON LATER LEADERS:-

Teachings of both leaders inspired leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Iqbal and Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Their emphasis on Muslim unity and identity became instrumental in Pakistan Movement.

10. CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE:-

The revivalist ideas of Shah Wali Ullah and Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi resonate today in Pakistan's political discourse. Contemporary Islamic Movements often trace ideological roots back to their reformist principles.

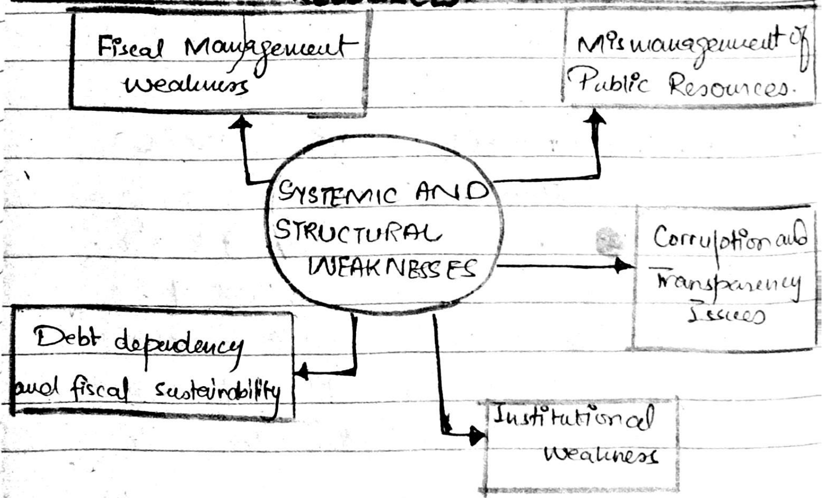


CONCLUSION:- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah wali Ullah were instrumental in reviving Islamic ideology and establishing early foundation of Muslims nationalism. Their work combined religious reform, moral revival and political awareness, enabling Muslims in the sub-continent to articulate a distinct identity. Through education, social reforms and ideological clarity, they influenced generation of leaders and movements that eventually led to the creation of Pakistan. Their contributions highlights the inseparable links between religious revivalism and political conciousness in shaping a community's destiny.

Q8: INTRODUCTION:-

Economic governance of Pakistan has historically suffered from systemic and structural weaknesses, reflecting inefficiency in public resource management and unclear state intervention. These challenges have impeded sustainable growth, increased fiscal deficits and weakened public trust in institutions. Contemporary challenges such as inflation, ~~security~~ ~~challenges~~ energy shortages, and rising external debt highlight the persistent nature of these governance gaps.

SYSTEMIC AND STRUCTURAL WEAKNESSES IN MANAGEMENT AND USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES:-



1. FISCAL MANAGEMENT WEAKNESS:-

Pakistan's fiscal framework is characterized by chronic deficits and over-reliance on borrowing. The 2025-2026 budget projects a fiscal deficit of 6.5% of GDP, highlighting the gaps between revenue and recurrent expenditures. Weak tax collection further limits development funding.

2. MISMANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Public funds are frequently misallocated or inefficiently utilized. Projects like the ML-1 railway modernization and water management initiatives face a delay and budget overruns, showing systemic inefficiency in resource use.

3. DEBT DEPENDENCY AND FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY:-

Pakistan depends heavily on domestic and foreign debts to finance recurring expenses. IMF report from 2025 show that debt servicing consumes over 30% of government revenues, limiting funds for essential developing projects.

4. CORRUPTION AND TRANSPARENCY ISSUES:-

Corruption remains a critical structural weakness. The Auditor General 2025 report highlighted billions in irregularities in public procurement and development projects, reducing efficiency and discouraging investment.

5. INSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESSES:-

Key institutions like the Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, and State Bank face political interference and capacity limitations. Weak oversight hampers policy implementation and fiscal discipline, impacting the effective management of public resources.

LACK OF CLARITY IN WHEN AND HOW THE STATE INTERVENES IN THE ECONOMY:-

1. POLICY INCONSISTENCIES AND UNCERTAINTY:-

Frequent and abrupt policy changes confuses investors and hinder economic planning. In 2024-2025 energy tariff adjustments and sudden trade policy shifts disrupted industrial operation and growth.

2. INEFFICIENT STATE INTERVENTION:-

State interventions often lack strategic direction, alternating between over-regulation and neglect. The wheat and sugar markets in 2024-25, exemplify mismanagement resulting in price instability, shortages and public dissatisfaction.

3. IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH:-

Weak governance and unclear state roles slow down economic growth. Despite a 4% GDP growth in FY 2023-24, high inflation 25% rising unemployment demonstrates the consequences of inconsistent intervention and poor resource management.

4. CONTEMPORARY REFORMS AND INITIATIVES:-

Programs like digital tax reforms and Ehsaas program aim to improve governance and clarify state roles. However delays in implementation and bureaucratic inefficiency reduce their effectiveness as seen in delayed digital tax tracking in 2025.

5. SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS:-

Weak governance affects citizens directly through rising prices, subsidy mismanagement and delayed public services. Energy prices surges and food insecurity in 2024-25 highlight the social costs of unclear and inconsistent state intervention.

CONCLUSION:- Economic governance in Pakistan suffers from systemic and structural weakness in managing public resources and from unclear state intervention policies. These challenges have led to fiscal deficits, misallocation of resources, market distortion, social economic instability. Contemporary examples such as delay in ML-1 project, commodity price surges, and inflation highlight ongoing impacts. While reforms and political instability adds up to ineffectiveness.

Q6: PAKISTAN NEEDS NEW PROVINCES OR EFFECTIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan faces persistent governance challenges since independence, marked by inefficiency in service delivery, underdevelopment in peripheral regions, and weak citizen participation. The debate over creating new provinces versus strengthening local governments centers on addressing these issues. While new provinces are often proposed as a solution for regional representation, effective and empowered local governance provides a more practical and sustainable path for development and public service delivery. The arguments below describes that Pakistan needs effective local governance more than new provinces, by examining the reasons through administrative, socio-economic and political lens, supported by contemporary examples.

WHY EFFECTIVE LOCAL GOVERNANCE IS ESSENTIAL:

1. IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY:-

Empowering local governments allows decision-making closer to citizens, resulting faster and more responsive service delivery. For instance under the Punjab Local Government Act 2022, union councils and tehsil administration were able to implement water supply, sanitation and basic health projects, more efficiently than provincial departments. Decentralization ensure that locals priorities are addressed quickly, reducing bottle necks caused by distant bureaucracies.

2. PARTICIPATORY DECISION MAKING:

Local government enable citizens to participate directly in identifying priorities, budgeting and monitoring developmental projects. Structures like union council and village committees give communities a voice in decisions that effect them. For example Karachi's local council in 2023-24 allowed neighbourhoods to prioritize urban infrastructure repairs, enhancing accountibility and reducing mis allocation of funds.

3. COST EFFECTIVENESS:-

Strengthening local governance is more financially feasible than creating new provinces, which require new capitals, bureaucracy and administrative machinery. By investing in existing local institutions, resources can be redirected towards public services rather than administrative overheads. This approach ensures tangible benefits reach citizens faster, unlike multi-year-cost-intensive process of provincial creation.

4. REDUCING REGIONAL DISPARITIES:-

Effective local governance ensures equitable distribution of resources, particularly to historically neglected or under developed areas. District level initiatives in Khyber Pakhtunkhuwa - like targeted school upgrades and rural health centers have successfully reduced disparities without redrawing provincial boundries. This approach demonstrates that governance improvements, rather than new provinces is the key to addressing regional inequality.

5. FLEXIBILITY AND INNOVATION:-

Local governments are better positioned to experiment with context-specific solutions to urban and rural challenges. For example Karachi Transformation Program (2023-25) introduced digital monitoring of muncipal services, traffic management, and waste disposal initiative at the local level. Such innovations are difficult to implement through provincial bureaucracies, highlighting the adaptive advantage of empowered local governance.

LIMITATIONS OF CREATING NEW PROVINCES:-

1. POLITICAL CONFLICTS:-

Proposals for new provinces often trigger ethnic, linguistic and political tensions. Debates over South Punjab and Hazara

~~Province often trigger ethnic, linguistic and~~ province have sparked protests, political polarization and inter-party disputes, delaying meaningful development. Such conflicts consume political attention and resources, undermining governance, objectives and stability.

2. HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS:-

Establishing new provinces involves enormous costs, including creating capital, legislative assemblies, bureaucracies, and security infrastructure. These expenses divert funds from critical services such as health, education and infrastructure, reducing immediate developmental impacts for citizens in underdeveloped regions.

3. RISK OF DUPLICATION:-

A new provinces often duplicates governance structures, creating overlapping administrative machinery. This can lead to inefficiency, confusion and slower decision making, rather than resolving fundamental problems of poor public service delivery. Historical proposals for South Punjab province illustrate the challenge of balancing new structures with existing administrative systems.

4. DELAYED BENEFITS:-

Even after creation's provinces require years to built administrative capacities, develop policies and implement services effectively. Meanwhile, citizens continue to face governance gaps, which is specially critical in health, education and infrastructure sectors. Establishing a new provincial bureaucracy in Hazara, for instance, could take decade before meaningful service delivery improvements are realized.

5- NEGLECT OF ROOT PROBLEM:-

Creating a new province doesnot address the root cause of governance issues, weak institutions, and poor local capacity. Without empowered and accountable local government public funds may still be mismanaged and service remain inefficient.

CONCLUSION:-

Pakistan's priority should be strengthening local governance rather than creating new provinces. Empowered local institutions improve service delivery, reduce regional disparities, enhance citizen participation and cost less than establishing a new province. While new provinces may offer symbolic representation they donot inherently solve administrative ~~or~~ inefficiencies or accountability deficits. ~~sustain~~

QS: POPULATION GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE ARE DEEPLY ROOTED:-

INTRODUCTION:-

Population growth and climate change are mutually reinforcing challenges, forming a vicious cycle that threatens resources, livelihood and sustainable development. Rapid population expansion intensifies demand for food, water, energy and land while climate change reduces the availability of these resources affecting socio-economic stability.

POPULATION GROWTH DRIVING CLIMATE CHANGE AND STRAINING ADAPTATION:-

1- INCREASED RESOURCE DEMAND:-

Rapid population growth raises consumption of food, water, energy and land resources. Pakistan's population exceeded 240 million in 2025, putting immense pressure on agriculture, energy systems and urban infrastructure. This heightened demand accelerate resource depletion and environmental stress

2. CONTRIBUTION TO GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS:

Many people mean higher energy use, transportation needs and industrial production hence increasing emmissions. Pakistan's energy sector emitted over 150 million tons of CO_2 in 2023, largely due to population driven demand for electricity and transport fuel.

3. URBANIZATION AND ENERGY PRESSURE:

Urban population growth intensifies energy consumption and waste generation. Cities like Karachi and Lahore experiences higher electricity demand, air pollution and traffic congestion, all contributing to climate change.

4. STRAIN ON ADAPTATION CAPACITY:

Population growth reduces the capacity of infrastructure and institutions to adapt to climate risks. Limited urban planning and water management in mega-cities like Karachi heigten vulnerability to heatwaves, flood and water shortages.

5. HEALTH AND SOCIAL IMPACTS:

Population pressure amplifies climate related health risks, including malnutrition, heat stress and waterbourne diseases. The heat-waves in Sindh 2023 affected over 200,000 people highlighting the compounded impact of population growth and vulnerability.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTING RESOURCES AND LIVELIHOOD (VICIOUS CYCLE):

1) WATER SCARCITY AND AGRICULTURAL STRESS:

Climate change reduces water availability and agricultural productivity. Erratic rainfall and melting glaciers in Indus Basin (2024-25) threatened irrigation dependant crops, impacting food security for growing population.

2) LIVELIHOOD VULNERABILITY:-

Extreme weather events floods and droughts disrupt livelihood particularly in rural communities. Sindh floods (2022-24) destroyed crops and livelihood, worsening poverty and food insecurity in densely populated areas.

3) FEEDBACK LOOP OF RESOURCES STRESS:

As climate change degrade resources population demand exacerbate environmental pressure. This cyclic interaction increases vulnerability and reduces resillance, perpetuating a vicious cycle of poverty and ecological strain.

4) URBAN AND SOCIAL PRESSURE:

Rural to urban migration driven by climate induced resource scarcity stresses urban infrastructure. Overcrowded cities experiencing housing shortages pollution and increased energy demand reinforces the climate population feedback loop.

5) MIGRATION STRATEGIES:

Integrated strategies are needed including family planning, renewable energy adoption and climate smart agriculture. Programs like Pakistan Clean Green Initiative (2023-25) promote afforestation and energy to reduce emissions and resource stress.

6) ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE MEASURES

Investing in resilient infrastructure, efficient irrigation and disaster preparedness improve capacity to cope up with climate impacts. Flood protections early warning systems and improved water shortages in Punjab and Sindh illustrate effective ~~...~~ adaptation strategies.

CONCLUSION:

Population growth and climate change form a mutually reinforcing vicious cycle in Pakistan where increasing population drives emission and strain adaptations, while climate impacts reduce resources and threaten livelihood. These feedback loop exacerbates poverty, food insecurity and environmental stress. Integrated strategies including family planning, climate smart agriculture, renewable energy, and resilient infrastructure, are essential to break this cycle. Effective mitigation and adaptation policies will help Pakistan merge both population pressure and climate change, ensuring sustainable development and socio-economic stability.