

— (Part-II) —

— (Q # 3) —

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi
& Sheikh Waliullah:

Introduction:

The idea of creation of Pakistan didn't happen suddenly, it is dated way back then the era of Sir Sayed, Iqbal (R.A) & M. Ali Jinnah. Two prominent & irreplaceable personalities who put the foundation of an isolated, self governed & islamic based nationalism in the sub-continent ruled under British were S. Ahmad Sirhindi &

Shah Wali-ullah.

Context of revival of muslim identity:

Due to the downfall of Mughal Empire & rise of British raj in the subcontinent, Muslims lost their place. Later on the Hindu-majority threatens & muslims identity even more. At that time A.S. Sirhindi emerge as a guardian of islamic ideology & later on followed by S. Waliullah. Both played an immense role in the revival of muslims identity in the subcontinent.

Sirhindi: Defender of muslim identity:

Sirhindi

(3)

did immense work in preserving muslims identity in a time where they completely lost their true self.

Revival of ideology:

Sirhindi opposed the practices of the Akbar's Deen-e-Ilahi where Islam was diluted with hinduism. Sirhindi strictly emphasized the Tawheed (Only one Allah, no one is his comparable to him), the Islamic rules & the teaching of Quran & sunnah.

Revival of political domain:

Sirhindi revive the political system that the rulers must obey Islamic principles & dealing with

(16)

public should be purely on Islamic base. Sirhindi thus move step later on put the foundations for muslims political movements.

Social revival:

Sirhindi also work on social reforms, bringing disciplines, responsibility of a community ~~which was totally~~ people oriented community.

S. Waliullah as defender of muslim identity:

S. Waliullah

also played a big role in defending muslim identity at the time of chaos.

Bridge Islam with modern world:

Shah Waliullah

greatest work was bridging Islam with the contemporary world. He in this regard translated Quran into Persian. It was Shah who made Islam accessible to masses.

Unity of Muslim:

Shah Waliullah stressed on the unity of Muslims & did great reforms by harmonising dif schools of thoughts to reduce the internal differences of muslims. He put importance of muslim Ummah and criticised sectarianism, ethnicity to great extent.

Resistance to dominance:

Shah invited Ahmad Shah Abdali to

6

counter the dominance of
Sikhs & Marathas in that
time. They worked hard for
the unity of ~~po~~ muslims for
their political survival.

Root of Two-Nation Theory.

It was Shiekh
Ahmed Sirhindi & Shah
Waliullah who for the 1st
time in that era talked
about muslims separate ~~electro~~
~~elect~~ electorate. These two
personalities sow the seeds
of the nationalism which
later on appear as a
strong tree of Two-Nation
theory.

Conclusion:

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi & Sheikh Waliullah were not only religious scholars, they were the early founder of the Two-Nation theory. Their ~~real~~ revivalists movement, wakeup muslims from their deep sleep of ignorance & pave way to a smooth muslim based society based on Islamic principles.

~~Q#4~~

27th Amendment: A
scar on the division of
Authority:

In Pakistan

on 13th of November an amendment was passed which changes the division of authority. As a parliamentary system Pakistan works on trichotomy of power, where power is balanced between the 3 sectors i.e. the executive, judicial & legislative. But the 27th amendment draws an unequal unequal equation b/w these 3 tilted tilting power more towards executive & affecting judiciary.

Background:

This amendment was proposed in 2016 due to the excessive power used by judiciary in sensitive cases like the Panama papers, but was not backed by leaders

(3)

of that time the 18th amendment passed balanced the power of authority in the nation, ~~but~~ this amendment act was as a combat to the 18th amendment.

Key features:

This amendment will focus on transparency, democratic accountability while reducing the judicial dominance & increasing that of Parliament.

Impact on triad:

The amendment focus on increasing the power of the legislature. Created a system where the elected representative will enjoy more power than the ~~judicial~~ judicial.

appointees. Executive being part of the parliament also got an upper hand on judiciary. This move will automatically shift the power towards the ruling govt of the day. Along this it curtailed the judicial independence shifting power from High court to the federal court & also affect the appointment of judges.

Conclusion:

The proposed amendment affected the division of power maintained after the 19th amendment. It tilted the equation towards executive & legislative & affected judiciary. Though opposed by

judicial sector it enacted
& disturbed the equilibrium
of the trichotomy in Pakistan.

— (Q#6) —

What Pakistan needs
New provinces or effective
local govt:

Whether Pakistan
needs new provinces or effective
local govt is the most debated
point in the instable national
period. Pakistan needs effective local
govt far urgently than the
creation of new provinces. Only
new provinces cannot solve the
problem when there is domestic
instability. Though in long-term
it is a good idea but Pakistan's

(12)

own experience along with the global models clearly show that creating new provinces doesn't solve the governance problem, it needs a grass root development.

Benefit of Effective local govt:

i) Direct Service:

As local govt guarantee the direct services like water, sanitation, education, health & waste management along with many more provided is not that effective in this domain.

ii) Decentralization:

Decentralization work best only at local

level as services in such
govt are brought to doorstep.
While in the provincial system
the power will shift upward
not downward (local people).

iii) Strengthen Democracy:

An
effective local govt promise
strengthening democracy by breaking
the elite capture & promoting
a responsive & accountable govt.

iv) Grassroots development:

As
evidence from Malaysia, Germany
Turkey & South Korea their
development mainly depends on
the local govt empowerment not
on new provinces.

v) New provinces:

Although creating
new provinces will help administration

in the long term but still without effective local govt it will be more like replicating the same issues at smaller scale.

Conclusion:

New provinces ~~making~~ is a debate but still in country like Pakistan which faces domestic instability it will be a burden rather than a privilege. Power must run to the grass root level to secure the delivery of services to individual, only then ~~new~~ the proposal of new provinces will be effective.