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Baten ul

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Q3 = Shah wali ullah reforms:

Shah wali ullah was born in 1703. He belonged to a family of religious preachers. He was raised up in an environment where people use to have discourses on Quran, Shariah, Muslim morality and social values. His father Shah Abdul Rehman was a great scholar of his period and was founder of Madrasah Rahimiyah of Delhi. Shah Abdul Rehman was among those scholars who had compiled Fatawa-i-Alamgir for Aurangzeb. Shah wali ullah recitation of Quran at the age of seven and obtained the sanad in Tafseer, Hadith and Fiqh at the age of fifteen years only. On the lines of his father he adopted the Naqshbandi order of the Islamic mysticism. He went to Mecca and Madina and acquired religious knowledge from renowned scholars like Sheikh Abu Tahir Bin Ibrahim of Madina. After his father's death, in 1720 he took charge of Madrasah Rahimiyah at the age of 17 only.

Weaknesses of Muslims (realized by Shah wali ullah)

- Muslim not following Islam according to its true teaching not understand properly.

- Muslims divided themselves into different sects.
- Muslims losing status in their rule in subcontinents because they lack political power.

His efforts:

Messages: The first message Shah Waliullah spread amongst the Muslims was regarding unity. He said that one of the major causes behind the decline of Muslims in Subcontinent is the disintegration and disunity amongst them. He further stated that "Shias" are not "Kajirs" and are Muslims. He said division between them was weakened Muslims. That is why other nations like Marathas and Sikhs are becoming stronger and overtaking Muslims.

Translation of Holy Quran:

He translated the Holy Quran in Persian which enabled the Muslims to understand the Quranic teachings. Later on, his sons Shah Rafiuddin and Shah Abdul Qadir converted the Holy Book into Urdu language.

Books:

He wrote treatises entitled:

"Al Inshaf Fi Bayan Sahab al Ikhtlaf"

In order to strike a balance between the Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi Schools of thought. "Rissalah Azaletul Khife" to remove mistrust between Shia and Sunni Muslims.

Political efforts:

He was a religious scholar but he did not stop there. He wanted to remove Marathas from the throne of Delhi. To overcome the Marathas power he requested Ahmad Shah Abdali of Persia to invade India, defeat Marathas and restore Muslim rule in India. Ahmed came in 1761 and defeated Marathas in the famous battle field of 'Panipat' near Delhi. This battle is third battle of Panipat. Ahmed removed Marathas but not stay in India so once again India the weak administration of Mughal.

Conclusion:

Shah wali ulah one of the most important reformers of subcontinent. There are other reformers as well however Shah wali ulah is the most prominent amongst them. He not only tried to Muslims closer to their religion but also complete plan the Muslim restoration rule in India. For example unity of

Muslims and proper understanding of Islam by them.

5 Pakistan's Energy Crisis

An energy crisis is any great shortfall in the supply of energy to an economy. It usually refers to the shortage of oil, electricity of the other natural resources.

According to the Ministry of Finance, the energy crisis is the largest single drain on Pakistan's economy up to 2 percentage points from the annual gross domestic product growth in the country in 2007. On January 23, 2023, the nation of Pakistan, home to almost 220 million people, fell prey to yet another consequence of its ongoing energy crisis. The recent energy crisis in Pakistan left almost of the population in a complete blackout for more than 20 hours. This is a second major blackout within the last few months and it is another indicator of the poor

management of energy crisis in Pakistan. The ministers of Iqbal Khan, Dastgir Khan, reported that the major breakdown was due to a voltage fluctuation that occurred in the Sindh province, between the cities of Jamshoro and Dadu. Al Jazeera reported. Minister still maintained that 'it was not a major crisis'. The restoration took almost 24 hours for 1,112 grid stations, but by then the brunt of the damage had impacted hospitals, schools, offices nationwide. According to Al Jazeera 2021 the energy crisis in Pakistan occurred to this extent. Pakistan is still heavily reliant on oil and natural gas, both of which are its primary source of energy. Pakistan's energy problems stem from poor governance, mismanagement, and a lack of political will among the leadership.

Reasons:

The electricity expensive more than 60% of electricity of Pakistan is generated from hydrocarbon, which is more than 6000 megawatt is from coal, 500 megawatt expensive oil. Most

is oil, gas, coal. Majority of the hydrocarbon is imported and that is expensive. PKR devalued against dollar. Prices of oil in result our electricity is the most expensive in Asia.

• The IPP agreements are expensive. IPP has an installed capacity (100 MW) and if the govt does not buy the electricity the minimum of 35% is paid to the IPPs. In summer the demand is more (2022 summer 28000 MW) was the demand and in winter it was less (12000 MW) capacity payment also called circular debt. In Feb 2023 it was 22.3 billion and expected to have added 100 billion and will be 3 billion plus.

• Electricity (kunda system) which can be observed in Interior Sindh, Balochistan, meter reading is stopped, inclusion wafed employee. Mostly done by landlords, industries, and common consumers.

: Weak Political Misgovernance:

Poor governance, mismanagement, and a lack of political will among the leadership. Government have failed to take effective measures to resolve the country's energy crisis to avoid risking their popularity and other potential gains. Insufficient revenues and little tax collection have hampered energy creation and obstructed the development of crucial infrastructure. The government can easily address these issues by taking concrete measures such as introducing an efficient management system, implementing policy action regardless of losing political popularity, broadening the existing tax base, and utilizing available options for energy generation.

Conclusion :

Recommends government of Pakistan to take strong steps to overcome its existing infrastructure and transform it to utilize renewable energy for future. Government should also take steps utilize the coal reserves though it will give us energy for next 25 years. Government should have strict check on energy indicators on regular basis. Strengthen the political situation in Pakistan and implement of good governance.

Q8: Non traditional security threats in Pakistan regional and global:

Pakistan for quite some time has also been facing a host of non traditional security challenges that have seriously impacted its developments, growth, economic progress as well as political instability.

In the post Cold war era, the term 'National Security' has acquired broader connotation. In the 21st Century, national security extend beyond relying simply on hard power means. It includes non-traditional security challenges in order to ensure comprehensive national security.

Introduction:

Rate in global politics how to check importance and relevance how see it.

- ① geostrategic location
- ② military strength
- ③ global relevance security.

In Pakistan here a more natural resources

Pakistan's dependency on IMF and world bank made our policy. Pakistan security threat financial dependence as effect.

Security: The absence of threat. Security definitions vary on prospect. Security element increased in military social, international political concept. Concept alter in term of security. Security contested concept and used in a political deal and depth we see in these things of multidimension. Explain in two types.

① Realism

② Liberalism.

Realism approach - percent to the external focus military mid. perceived of power which is ingrained of human nature which is built in security. Mitigation of threat, that how you achieved security.

Cold war period
Realism approach to increased the security approach.

Liberalism School of thought.

In 18 century started liberalism
International politics moved
in state relation. Inter
dependence started in liberalism
not more in isolated
dynamic.

WWI - League of nation

WWII - United nation.

now concept in state dependence.

Pakistan Major threats:

Two types.

① Traditional → Conventional.
military but border conflict.

② Non traditional threat Non
military but
economic problem
climate problem
social problem
these effect our security.

→ Traditional threats

Pakistan India equatoria

3 Major wars war

→ Run of catch

→ Bergill

→ Security

Pakistan India region stability important
also important Pakistan security
Cold start:

Avoiding attack policy
not nuclear war PJB government
work on this doctrine and
event to start Pakistan which
called state bleeding. eg Pathan
code incident Balakot accident.

Tridional Equation:

Pakistan Afghan equation,
first equation Durine line.

1979-80 - Russia invade

worse time Pak afghn relation
India invest 10 million dollar.

US withdraw and Taliban takeover

now its engine change.

Security of Pakistan now in
effect start.

Inefficiency of Afghan army

without fight give all

breacher Afghan deep strategic

importance

to effect

foreign ex invangence

Pakistan.

Non Traditional Threats:

① Internal security.

effect in Pakistan
Afghan India
India hostile 79 years
soil of Afgh part of invasion.

These invasion effect Pakistan
security, drug attacks
instability (terrorism)

② Food insecurity

is 60 years Pakistan
population increase also urban
population increase. Pakistan
agricultural country but Pakistan
marginal import of wheat.
Pakistan production 2.7% 2020
2021 1.8% increase on
this basis food security
hazard.

③ Environmental challenges

water shortage 47 Pakistan
states every Pakistan citizen
have 5000 cu m availability
Drovered now decrease to
less than 1000 and
prevention measure to be taken
coming time

also emergence problem course,
environmental changes related to
to there possible. (earth quake, natural
disasters)

④ institutional problem — net storage

⑤ Cyber warfare (big challenges in
⑥ non state actors ICT use

Conclusion:

Time over
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