

Pakistan Affairs

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Past Paper

Question No 1

How the reform movement of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi influenced the history of Muslim India?

1. Introduction:

History itself as an evidence, when Islam was in danger, it was saved by some personalities whoes work hard for muslims.

Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi was also such personality who started reformist movement for the betterment of the muslim.

He helped the muslim in difficult time and whoes were busy in un-islamic practices.

He work hard against Akbar's regems. He always targeted the administrative policies of Jahangire.

2. Early life:

He was knowers as Mujadid Alif Sani. He was

born in 1564. He was the descendent of second Caliph Hazrat Umer and disciple of Khawaja Baqi Billah. Memorized Quran, Tafseer, Hadith and philosophy (Ma'qul). He was died in Jahangir era on 10th Dec. 1624.

3. Situation at that time;

At the time of Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Muslims of Sub-continent was busy in non-islamic practices. New Din called, Din-i-Allahi was announced by Akbar the Great. At that time peoples believed on the miracles of saints, and not follow the preaching of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H).

4. Objectives Of Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi :

Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi's broad movement had many objectives for the Muslims

of sub-continent,

a. He wanted to correct the false practices of muslims.

b. He wanted to improve the political system. According to him;

"Islam is a natural political system in every time and in every space"

c. He also wanted to protect the identity of the muslim.

5. Reformation of Muslim Society:

Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi's main objective was to purify muslims from non-islamic practices.

For this purpose he started work for the betterment of muslims and took very serious steps.

a) Sending numbers of disciples:

Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi

send large number of disciple at the different

places of India. Main purpose is to spread Islam and true preaching of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H). Greater emphasis on itihāt-e-Ilahi

b) Opposition to Atheism and polythesim:

Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi was against the Atheism and polythesim, he wrote numbers of letters, one of his letters to Hurvey Ram; he wrote, "Ram is your God and Ram's wife is sita. If Ram could not protect his wife, how he protect you?" These all are little creatures of God but not God. Get rid from these types of idolships and turn towards preaching of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H).

c) Opposition to Din-i-Elahi

Din-i-Elahi was introduced by Mughal Emperor, Akbar the Great. Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi was strictly against him. Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi wrote many letters for the prohibitions of the Din-i-Elahi or Zil-e-Elahi.

d) Beclification in Mysticism

According to Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Mysticism without Shari'ah was a misleading concept. Saikh Ahmad emphasis on Shari'ah not on Wali'ah. He give the detailed difference between Wali'ah and prophethood.

e) Against the Concept of Wahdat-ul-Wajood

According to Wahdat-ul-Wajood, God worship of God is the worship of man.

No main difference between
Wahdat-ul-man and God.

Entire universe is the
symbol of God.

Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi was
against the concept of
"Wahdat-ul-Alajood." He introduced
the concept of "Wahdat-
ul-Shahood".

f) Wahdat-ul-Shahood

Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi introduced
the concept of Wahdat-
ul-Shahood. According to
this concept, man and
God both are different
entities. Both never be same.

man is the creature of
God and men have responsibility
to fulfil all the
actions which are ordered
by God.

g) Pioneer of Two nation theory

Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi was the

first person who coined this term for muslims, because he wanted to protect the identity of the muslims.

h) Propagation of Simple habits:

Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi wanted to cultivate the habits of Namaz, Quran and Sunnah.

Through disciple he emphasised, to follow the way of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H.).

i) Importance of Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi's letters:

Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi wrote many letters to different people.

He wrote many letters to Mulana Fareed Khan.

He also wrote many letters to Akbar and Jahangir.

a)

He targeted the Jahangire's administrative policies, and proposed political structure.

- Central authority should live and rule according to the way of islam.
- Constitution should be based on the way of Islam.
- Criticised his treasury, should be used for the betterment of the muslim.

6 Influence of Saikh

Ahmad Sirhindi's

Efforts:-

The Efforts of Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi was real and had a great impact on the muslim community of the sub continent.

a) Propagation of Islam:

Due to hard & Efforts of Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi Islam propagate in Sub - Continent. Large number of people accept islam and also follow islam in correct direction. Many historians said, Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi was a champion of Islamic revival. Because Islamic revival was possible only due to Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

b) Impact of Saikh on Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi Mughal Emperor:

c) Power-ful writing against Akbar:
Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi write numbers of letters against Mughal Emperors and targeted his administrative policies.

d) Imprisonment of Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi:-

Due to the criticism, Jahangire ordered to arrest the Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi, he arrested for 2 years. Because Jahangire ordered Saikh Ahmad to bow before him, but Ahmad denied and said i bow before only Allah so he arrested for two years.

e) Arrival of Mohbit Khan and attack on Jahangire:

Mohbit Khan with the King of Khurasan and Turan attacked on Jahangire and arrested and release the Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi and offered to become a emperor but he denied and ordered him to release the Jahangire. When Jahangire released from Jail, he ^{start} following Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

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Conclusion:

Saikh Ahmad Sirhindi was a courageous agitator and religious reformer.

He wrote many epistles of anti-muslim activities carried on during the regime of Akber. According to Iqbal, the call-back of prophet hood, became Saikh's movements was purely based on the preaching of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW). He also the pioneer of religious movement.

1)

Question No 2

China-Pakistan-Russia Cooperation will find suitable support mechanism in Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Elaborate.

1. Introduction:

China, Pakistan, and Russia have strategic aligned themselves through the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Established in 2001, the SCO serves as a pivotal platform for these three countries to foster economic, political and security cooperation within the Eurasian region. This trilateral partnership has not only ~~deepened~~ deepened their regional influence but has also set the stage for addressing common challenges and pursuing shared interests, thereby

Shaping the dynamics of the global political landscape. Understanding the multifaceted nature of this collaboration and its implications is crucial in comprehending the evolving geopolitical and economic developments in this significant region.

2. China-Pakistan-Russia Cooperation through SCO:

a. Security and Counterterrorism:

SCO emphasizes on security and counterterrorism activities in the region. China-Pakistan-Russia all have shared concerns about terrorism and extremism in the region. With the help of SCO, these countries can coordinate intelligence sharing, counterterrorism exercises and develop strategies to combat common security threats.

b. Diplomatic Coordination:

Shanghai Cooperation organization provides a diplomatic platform for member states to engage in dialogue and cooperation. China-Pakistan-Russia ~~Russia~~ ^{Participate} in SCO meetings to discuss regional issues and explore opportunities for cooperation. Diplomatic engagements can help align their interests and priorities in areas such as trade, energy infrastructure development.

c. Economic Integration:

China's mega projects "Belt Road Initiatives" and "China Pakistan Economic Corridor" align with SCO's goals of regional economic integration. Russia's interest in expanding economic ties in the region can also benefit from this framework, as it can engage with China and Pakistan in various

economic projects.

d. Connectivity and Infrastructure:

Connectivity is the key component of SCO's agenda. BRI, CPEC, aims to enhance regional connectivity, Russian's interests in improving transport infrastructure, especially in Central Asia, can align with the goals of connectivity promoted by the SCO.

e. Energy Collaboration:

China and Russia are significant energy players but Pakistan seeks to address its energy needs.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization provide platform for discussions on energy projects, including pipelines, that benefit all 3 countries (China-Pakistan-Russia)

f. Multilateral Engagements:

Shanghai Cooperation Organization allow ~~these~~ China-Pakistan-Russia to engage with other regional players. Such as Central Asian states and India. This engagement can lead to partnership and investments that support the bilateral initiatives.

g. Conflict Resolution and Stability:

Shanghai Cooperation Organization has mechanisms for conflict resolution and promoting stability in the region. If issues arise that affect the interests of China-Pakistan-Russia, the Shanghai Cooperation can provide forum for dialogue and resolution.

3. Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the trilateral cooperation between China-Pakistan-Russia facilitated through the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, holds significant promise for fostering regional stability, economic developments and enhanced diplomatic ties.

Leveraging the SCO's established framework, the collaboration can harness the collective strengths of the three countries in various domains, including economic synergies, security coordination, infrastructural developments, cultural exchanges and policy alignment.

Question No3:

What is the meant by the term "Proxy War"? Are there any extrinsic factors at play in the internal Security Situation of Pakistan?

1. Introduction:

A Proxy war refers to a conflict in which two or more opposing powers use third parties to carry out military and political activities on their behalf.

Proxy war is not an full war its have a purpose to hindered economically, socially and politically the opposing country.

Moreover numbers of extrinsic factors are present that can shape the internal security of Pakistan like international pressure on Pakistan to join "war on Terror".

Cross-border influence and regional dynamics also contribute in internal security of Pakistan.

2. Proxy War:

Proxy war is a term used to describe a violent conflict in which two powers utilize other states or non-state actors to direct conflict each other rather than taking direct participation in their own power struggle.

3. Distinguishing Factors:

→ In Proxy war no direct participation of opponents always used third party.

→ ~~After~~ Proxy war is always false flag operations.

→ Opponents provide funds weapons, or training to third party.

4. Aim to Proxy Wars:

Proxy war is not necessarily to defeat one side through complete annihilation, but rather drain the other party economically. This is done that one party has an advantage in the zero-sum game and that's why proxy wars tends to last longer than conventional wars.

5. Some of Proxy wars:

Vietnam war: Vietcong as proxy of USSR.

East Ukraine - Russia.

Libyan Civil War.

Syrian Civil war.

6. Extrinsic factors at Play in the Security Situation of Pakistan:

Some of the extrinsic factors are present at play in the Security Situation of Pakistan.

a. International Pressure and Cooperation:

Pakistan's internal security situation has been influenced by international factors including cooperation with United States in "War on Terror" against Taliban and Al-Qaida.

b. Regional Dynamics:

Some of regional dynamics also play important role in the Pakistan's internal security situation. Such as India and Pakistan rivalry and tensions have had impact on Pakistan's internal security.

c. Cross-Border Influence:

Some of militant groups and extremist use Pakistan's border regions as haven to launch attacks. These

types of acts have a great challenge to Pakistan and contributed to its internal security situation.

d. Refugee Crisis:

After afghan war millions of refugees turn to Pakistan. Managing this refugee population has been an extrinsic factors affecting Pakistan's internal security.

e. Support for Militant Groups:

Pakistan provide assistance to afghan Mujahideen, and provides to further its strategic interests in neighboring afghanistan and India but after all these Mujahideen turned Taliban and started bombing in Pakistan. It also affect internal security of Pakistan.

7. Conclusion;

Proxy wars are often used to states as a means to pursue their strategic interests while avoiding direct confrontation and the potential escalation of a full-scale conflict.

Moreover, the internal security system of Pakistan is affected by some of external factors like refugee crisis, cross-border movement etc.

These types of factors are great challenge for Pakistan.

Question No4:
What are the provisions of Simla Agreement (1972) between Pakistan and India? How it was helpful for establishment of durable peace in the region.

1. Introduction:

On 7 July 1972, former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signed Shimla agreement with Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The principle of this agreement was to should govern their future relations in good manner. Further principle was to normalization of bilateral relations. Both countries wanted to giving up conflicts and focusing on foundation of long-lasting friendship, peace and cooperation between them. Main motive of this agreement was to build respect culture between countries, and sovereignty and territorial integrity.

2. Major Provision of Simla

Agreement : (1972)

Simla agreement (1972) have many important provisions that was signed between both countries (Pakistan and India).

(A) Provisions of Simla Agreement (1972) follow UN Charter of Peace:

(i) Bilateral Relations and Conflict Resolution:

Two countries are resolved to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations, and not resorting to armed conflict.

(ii): Respect for Territorial Integrity:

Both parties agreed that they would respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Both parties agreed on peaceful coexistence, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs based on equality and mutual benefit.

(iii) Mutual Commitment to Peace:

The Simla Agreement emphasized the importance of maintaining peace and stability in the region. Both countries pledged to promote mutual understanding and friendly relations, thereby creating a conducive environment for the development of their respective nations. Accordance with UN Charter, they will refrain from the threat or use of force against each other.

(iv) Respect for Line of Control (LOC) in Jammu and Kashmir:

The agreement called for the respect of the line of control in the state of Jammu

and Kashmir. It urged both countries to avoid any unilateral action that could change the status quo and further escalate tensions in the region.

(v) Normalize the Relation between India and Pakistan Step by Step:

Both countries are trying to normalize the relation in several steps. In first step both countries try to resume communications, postal, telegraphic sea, land including border posts and air links, flights etc. They try to promote travel facilities for nationals of other countries. They both agreed on to exchange science and agricultural technologies between them.

(vi) Renunciation of Aggression

Both countries committed to renouncing

the use of force in their dealings with each other.

This provision aimed to prevent any military confrontation and maintain a peaceful coexistence between India and Pakistan.

(vii) To initiate Process of Establishment of Durable peace between both:

Both governments agreed that: forces shall be withdrawn to their side of International border. Withdrawals shall commence upon entry into force of this agreement shall be completed within a period of 30 days, thereafter.

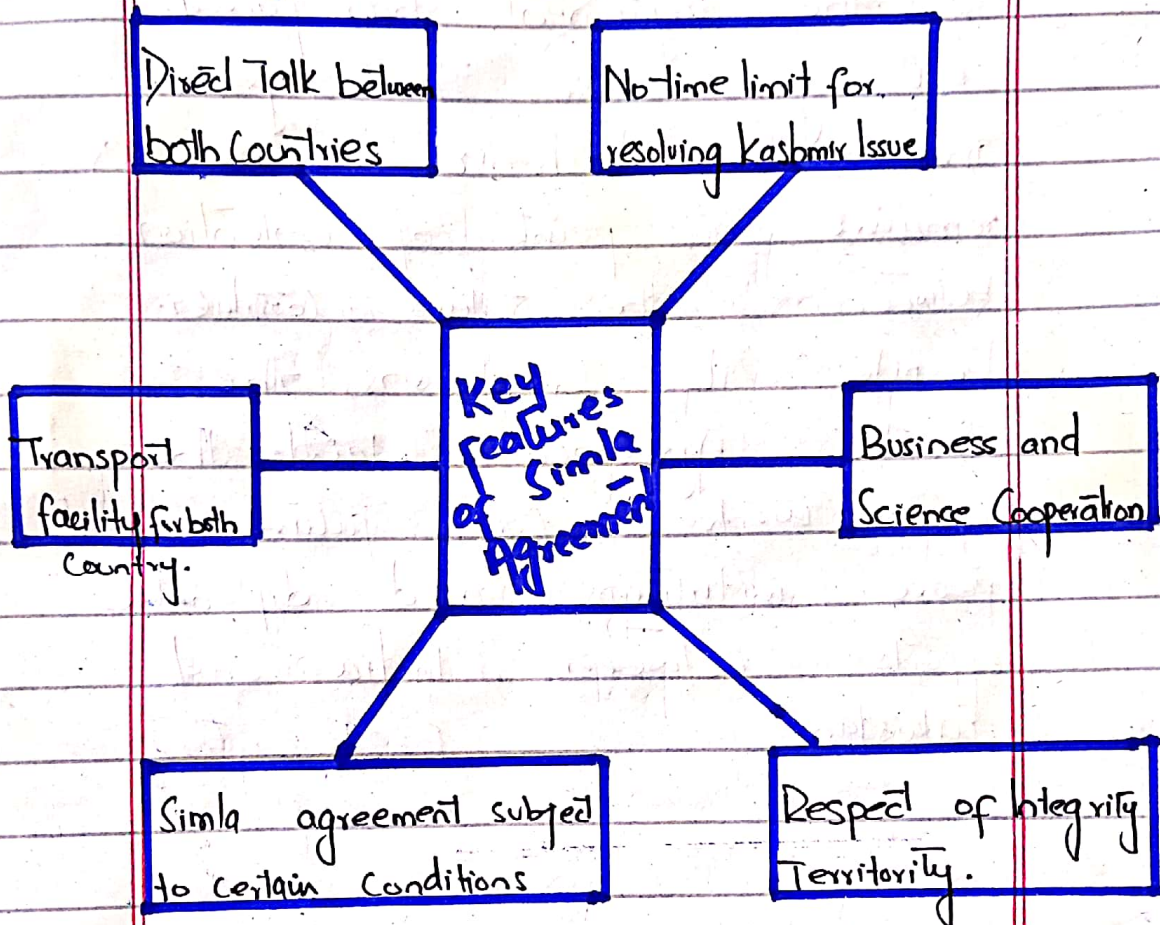
(viii) Negotiation on Kashmir Disputes

The agreement underscored the need for a peaceful and mutually acceptable solution to the Kashmir dispute. It aimed to encourage both nations to engage in bilateral discussions to find a lasting

resolution to the long-standing issue.

2. Key Features of Simla

Agreement:



3. Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the Simla Agreement of 1972 was a significant step towards promoting stability and peace in the

South Asian region. It provided a framework for the two nations to address their differences through dialogue and diplomacy, thereby reducing the chances of armed conflict. However the implementation of the agreement has faced challenges over the years, and the Kashmir issue remains a point of contention between the two countries.

Despite its limitations, the Simla Agreement laid the ground work for future peace initiatives and diplomatic efforts between India and Pakistan.