

Pakistan Affairs

CSS 2016

Past Paper Attemptation

1)

Question No 1:
Give an account of the life and services of Shah Waliullah. How did he save the Indian Muslim from political annihilation and religious degeneration?

1. Introduction:

Shah Waliullah was flourished in third school of thought's era. He work hard for muslims. He tried to abolish the different school of thoughts (sectarism) and build the bridge between the ulemas and Sufis and between the Suni and Shia. He wrote 50+ book for this purpose. Through his writing muslim learned a lot and Islam flourished in sub-continents.

2. Early life:

His complete name was Qutab-ud-din Ahmad

and people called Shah Waliullah due to pius nature. He was born in Delhi in 1703. His father's name was Abdur-Rehman, he was well known man in understanding of Islamic knowledge and also he was the founder of Madrasa-e-Rehemia. At the age of 17, 18 years Shah Waliullah's father fell ill and Shah Waliullah hold the charge of the Madrasa. He established many Madarasas in different cities. He died in 1762 at the age of 59.

3. Political Services:

Shah Waliullah was the man who diagnosed the evils in political system.

a) Identification of causes of muslim decline:

Shah Waliullah identified

main causes of muslim decline.

- 1) Lust for power
- 2) incompetent rulers
- 3) Burden of taxation
- 4) Feudalism
- 5) Bankruptcy.

Shah Waliullah wrote many books on muslim decline and their solution. In his famous book Hujjatullah il Bilagah, discuss the heavy taxations of peasant's, merchants and workers. He suggested that ^{should} implementation of taxation be on the bases of equity, and not the prosperity of state, it is necessary to implement right taxation system, and reasonable appointment in army and in other departments. Someone asked how -to political system will be effective, Shah Waliullah replied by discarding Socio-

Political order.

b) Step against rising power of non Muslims;

Shah Waliullah had seen honors of Delhi successively by Jats, Sikhs and Persians under Nadir Shah. So he called Ahmad Shah Abdali for war against non-muslim powers.

c) Calling Ahmad Shah Abdali

victory of 3rd battle of Panipat, turned the power of Marhatta's and opened ways for the revival of Islam.

d) Political Consciousness through writings;

Shah Waliullah wrote lot books, he trained many groups of ulemas and also established many

established many schools in Delhi. His writings covers all aspects of life including code of life, poetics etc.

4. Religious Services;

Shah Waliullah had work hard for muslims. Some of his efforts were very remarkable.

a) Translation of Quran in Persian;

The local language of Shah Waliullah was Persian. That's why decided to translate the Quran in Persian language. Due to local language people can easily understand Quran. Naheed - uz - Zaman wrote about him, he was only man who had done this and earned permanent gratitude among Indian muslims. Shah Waliullah also stressed to

the muslim for the
stability of Quran through
his book Fuz-ul-Harmain

b) Efforts against Sectarianism

In Shah Waliullah era,
different conflicts on different
sect was on peak. He
tried to reconcile the
conflict and controversy between
Shia and Sunni, and tried
to get both parties on
one page, he done all
with the help of different
books named as, Izalat-ul-Khifa
and Ichilafat-ul-Khulfa. c)

Shah Waliullah also tried
to reduce the controversies
between Sufi and Ulama
abol Wahadai-ul-Wajood
and Wahadai-ul-Shahid.

In his famous book
Qurat-ul-ain, he propagated
3 common grounds like, God,
Quran and Hazrat Muhammad

(P.B.U.H).

Due to the ^{Quranic} translation in Persian language, extensive study of Holy Quran was begun in sub-continent.

c) Efforts for Moderation:

Shah waliullah ~~opposed~~ discarded the path of extremism. He always advised to use balanced approach between different school of thoughts. According to waheed-uz-zaman, His approach was so liberal that it was difficult to know as to which school of Fiq he himself belongs.

d) Purging of Sufisms:

According to Shah waliullah Islamic practices should be harmonized with shariat. He reconcile the controversy between wahadat-ul-waqoof

and wahadat-ul-Shahad.

e) Stress on Jihad:

Shah Waliullah always stressed on jihad, according to Shah Waliullah revival of their glorious past is possible through jihad. So Islamic glory could be achieved through jihad.

f) Foundation of Institutional Basis:

Shah Waliullah established many educational platform for muslim. He established madrasas, school etc. for Islamic learning.

5. Impacts of Shah Waliullah

a) Propagator of the Muslim Regeneration:

Due to Shah Waliullah efforts muslim chose new track.

3

and also muslim feel many changes in thinking. He is entitle as Imam-ul-Hind.

b) Steps against Sectarian Conflicts:

Shah waliullah abolish all sects and maintained unity among muslims.

c) Understanding of Quran:

In Sub-continent, muslim easily Allah's message and to chose correct path, this all happened due to Quranic translation in Persian that was done by Shah-Waliullah.

d) Training of galaxy of Scholars:

Shah Waliullah build many educational centers, where numbers of scholars formed.

Shah Waliullah had 4 Sons
and all were Scholars.

e) Founder of Separate State:

According to Waheed uz Zaman Shah Waliullah was a greatest father of Pakistan, because of his concept of unity of Muslims and propoits of establishing an Islamic order. According to Hafeez Malik, Shah Waliullah was the founder of religio-political philosophy which is still alive in Pakistan.

f) Political Uplift of Muslims:

Shah Waliullah made many efforts for the uplift of political system. He also worked for the awakening of community.

6. Conclusion:

Shah Waliullah

~~was~~ lived in 18th century
but his outlook and
approach to the problem
of his age belongs to
20th century. He worked
hard for the betterment
of the Muslim and help
the Muslim in every
sphere of life through
books, through educational
institutes through madras
etc.

Question NO 2:
Critically analyze the elections of 1937 and the sufferings and grievances of the Muslims under the Congress rule in the provinces (1937-1939). How did it help in popularizing the idea of a separate Muslim State in India?

1. Introduction:

Establishment of Congress ministry was a unique episode in the history of sub-continent. But Congress ministries were not free from controversies. Clear Congress discrimination against Muslims. These discriminations were the clear indicators that these two nations Hindus and Muslims not be tied together, and also cleared that Hindus were not sincere with Muslims. Atrocities of Congress ministries help in regenerating the sense in Muslim for the demand of separate home land.

2. Atrocities of Congress

Ministries:

Congress rule had following atrocities in India.

a. Congress conspiracies against All India Muslim League:

When Congress ministries came in power, started efforts to destroy All India Muslim League through differe policies.

b. Refusal to form government Coalition with league:

Congress refused to form coalition government with All India Muslim League in sub-continent.

c. Humiliating Conditions for All India Muslim League in UP:

UP as a province had great importance due -b some

main reasons like:

1. Citadel of Mughal glory
2. development of Hindu culture in UP
3. Home province of Nehru.

The strength of elected members in UP legislative assembly were very less, only 66 members.

Mukana Abul Kalam Azad president of All India National Congress write a letter to Ch. Kalyanuz-Zaman about formation of coalition government but with some conditions.

1) UP Muslim League Parliamentary party ceased to exist.

2) Existing members of All India Muslim League shall become members of All India National Congress.

3) Must follow all the rules which were designed by Congress ministries.

4) Muslim League Parliamentary board should dissolved and members not to take part

in future election.

These all conditions were rejected by All India Muslim League.

d. Nehru mass contact Campaign:

Nehru and congress leaders were in direct contact with Muslims and tried to remove narrow mindedness and prejudice against Hindus. Congress ministries also hired Maulvis to create split among muslims.

3. Hindu Steps for Erosion of Muslim Identity:

a. Educational Policies:

Congress ministries made some harsh educational policies just teasing Muslims student.

(i) National Anthem:

Congress ministries declared Band-e-Matram as national Anthem, that only presented

Hindus not Muslims.

(ii) National Flag:

Congress ministries declared Taranga (Three color flag) as a national flag, this flag only present the Hindus not the Muslim.

(iii) Wardha Educational Scheme:

Congress ministries was prepared new educational scheme called wardha Educational Scheme, according to this scheme co-education were started in the campuses.

Music as compulsory subject Five new books were prepared, according to Congress ministries, all religions were genious, no need to follow any one religion for salvation.

(iv) Vidhya Mandar Scheme:

In Behar and Cotral provinces, new scheme called as vidhya Mandar Scheme was launch. The purpose of

this scheme was supposed to study Hindi and Marathi language.

(v) Muslim's response against these educational scheme:

Muslim rejected these all policies and started agitation at Nagpur in Jan 1939.

(vi) Congress's vision behind these policies:

Congress's purpose to prepare muslim generation devoid of knowledge to their past cultural glory, civilization and religion.

b. Economic Exploitation:

Congress ministries formed discriminatory policies towards muslims in sub-continent.

Congress ministries close all doors of employment for Muslim in sub-continent.

These policies badly exploitate the economic conditions of the Muslims.

c. Religious Interference:

Congress ministries introduced new criminal laws for Muslims. Congress ministries banned the "cow slaughtering" and ordered if any one violate this Order, then it offense ~~is~~ crime.

d. Eruption of Communal violence:

Due to these harsh policies, communal violence started and it begin till August of 1939, 57 communal violence occured and 1100 casualties recorded.

4. Muslim Reaction:

Muslim tried to cope up

Situation through constitutional
ways and tried to
find rapprochement with
Hindus.

In 1938, All India Muslim
League passed resolution,
asked Congress to address
all major grievances of
Muslims. But Congress paid
no heed to it.

To settle problems Quaid-e
Azam presented Pirpur
Reports, Shareef report etc.

5. Resignation Of Congress

Ministries:

Hindus resigned on pretext
that Britain inducted
army in Second World
war without approved
consent of Congress. All
India Muslim League observed
22nd December, 1939 as Day

of Deliverance.

6. Impacts of Congress

Ministries:

Congress Ministries had many impacts on Muslims.

a. Deep sense of insecurity among Muslims:

According to Mr. Abdul Hameed aroused deep Muslim suspicion that Hindu can never friend of Muslims. They can never sincere with Muslims.

b. Muslim Abrogness from Hindu:

Congress ministries shattered all dreams of united India and Muslim unity. Muslims decided to alienated from India and became disillusioned from all the policies of

the Congress.

All India Muslim League
raised popularity of league
during by polls.

c. Exposition of Hindu Mentality:

All those policies that
were formed by Congress
cleared that, Hindus are
never friends of Muslims.
Congress rule was trailer,
once they occupied powers
what they would do to
Muslims.

d. Great Impetus to Muslim Nationalism:

This behavior of Muslim Congress
impetus to Muslim nationalism
and all Muslim demanded
for separate home land.

This impetus leads to a
result of two nation
theory.

e. Transformation in outlook of Jinnah:

Policies of Congress Ministers brought a paradigm shift in the strategy of Jinnah. In beginning Jinnah was ready to form coalition government with Congress but now Jinnah prepared whole league for separate land.

f. Popularity of Pakistan Demand:

During Congress ministries, Sind assembly passed a resolution for Pakistan. In 1938, Jinnah instructed to all leaders of All India Muslim League to look into various proposals and reports were prepared. Reports were prepared in Feb 1940 and presented to Jinnah. The proposal was laid open discussion

during 27 annual session of All India Muslim League which was held between 24/24 March, 1940 which is known as Lahore Resolution.

g. Changing Mentality of Muslim Provincial leaders:

Molvi Fazal Haq, Sir Saadullah Sir Sikandar Hayat felt fear of Congress dominance and joined the cadres of Muslim League under the leadership of Jinnah.

h. Importance of Indian for Muslims for British:

Sudden resignation of Congress ministries created a vacuum which was filled by Muslim. Now British realized the importance of Muslim as it need Muslim support for their war efforts. and British realized, there

were not not two parties
but three (Hindus, Muslim
and British).

This change in British outlook
is also evident from British
policies in 1940s as well
their deals for Hindu
Muslim question gave substantial
weightage to Muslim demands.

August offer, Cripps missions,
Cabinet mission, 3rd June plan
were examples of it.

7. Conclusion:

In a nutshell, Congress ministries
play important role in
awakening the Muslims for
separate homeland. And also
it cleared that Hindu
can never be friend
of Muslim. Congress ministries
had defining role in
alienation of Muslim India
from Yoke of Hindu India.

Question NO 3:

Ali Garh movement was a pure educational venture but it had deep impacts on Indian politics. Discuss.

1. Introduction:

Ali Garh movement was purely a educational movement. Founder of Ali Garh movement was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. The view behind this movement was to purify Islam and return it to its past glory. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to create an administrative elite class that would govern in cooperation with British rather than focus on Ulemas.

2. Background:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan felt that Muslims were under the influence of orthodox religious leaders.

These were very conservatives. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had to wrest power from Ulama and to persuade Muslims to learn English to move forward, because Sir Syed Ahmad Khan felt that Muslims were less educated as Brit compared to British and that time it was it was important to strong Muslim community in front of British and Hindus. It was possible only through education.

3. Ali Garh Movements and

Some important Initiatives:

Ali Garh movement was pure educational movement for the betterment of Muslim community of sub-continent

This movement was spearheaded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in the 19th century. Because Sir Syed Ahmad Khan believed that if Muslims did not get modern education, they would lose social prestige and advancement. Education is only the vehicle for the development of the Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan took many steps some are following.

a. Foundation of Educational Institutes

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan opened number of institutions for Muslims. e.g; a- Madrasah Musadadah (1859)

b- MAO Aligarh School (1875)

c- MAO College (1877)

d- Muhammadan Educational Conference (1886)

b. Foundation of Muhammadan Educational Conference (1886)

Foundation Muhammadan Education Conference (1886) to extend the scope of Ali gosh activities. Sir Syed believed that only education is not sufficient. This conference was made with huge perspective. This conference provided National platform for Muslims, where all issues are handled in every good way. This conference acted as a forerunner of Muslim League.

c. Establishment of Scientific Society:

Scientific Society was a tool for education for Muslims. More than 800 books were translated into Urdu from this platform.

4. Political Impacts of Ali Garh Movement:

a. Bridge gulf between British and Muslims:

Ali Garh movement provided rapprochement between British and Muslims. Many Historian like Kalid Bin Saeed argued that, through the efforts of Ali Garh movement British Behavior change towards Muslims in 1870s and 1880s.

b. Promotion of Muslims' Rights:

This movement provided the muslim to rightful position in the Indian environment.

Sir Syed opposed the Jobs on merit and demanded quota system for muslims.

Sir Syed also demanded separate electorates and also defended Muslim's point of view before Hunter Commission.

c. Ali Garh as Nursery of Leaders:

Ali Garh movement produced a generation of Muslim leaders who rendered invaluable contributions for the regeneration of Muslim society and work for uplift of the Muslim in domains of political, social and economic life. Abdul-Rab-Nishtar, Liaquat Ali Khan, Zafar Khan etc emerged from the platform of Ali Garh movement.

d. Ali Garh platform proved as Foundation of Muslim League:

Stanley Wolpert highlighted the role of Ali Garh and opines in an article on Sir Syed that Ali Garh Cricket fields and Common rooms served

as a breeding ground for
foundation of Muslim League.

e. Basis of Muslims Organization:

Muslim Education Conference provided as a platform from where the issues of National importance were deliberated and debated. Muslim League took its birth from the Session of Muslim Education Conference.

f. Saved Urdu language:

During Urdu-Hindi Controversy Sir Syed, who was able to convince the British not to replace Urdu with Hindi in UP in official courts and offices.

5. Conclusion:

Ali Gosh movement was very good initiative for the

development of Muslim
community. This movement
made the Muslim community
strong in front of the
British and Hindus and
Muslims. This movement
provided the opportunities
to work in equal to
British and Hindu, and
also demanded many
political, social and
cultural issues.

Question No4:

Write a note on Afghan war since 1979 and its impact on Pakistan. How far the emergence of the 'Non-State Actors' and Non-Traditional Security threats in Pakistan can be attributed to the decades long warfare in Afghanistan?

1. Introduction:

Afghan war since 1979 has been a complex and protracted conflict with significant impacts on Pakistan. During Afghan war Pakistan supported Afghanistan against Soviet Union for strategic interest through by providing assistance through funds, weapons and training but after 9/11 Pakistan involved in "War on

Terror' against Afghanistani Mujahideen. These Mujahideen turned Taliban and act as non state actors and start damaging Pakistan through suicide attacking etc.

2. Background:

Afghan war divided into several phases, each phase with unique dynamic and consequences. Afghan war has its roots in the Soviet union's invasion of Afghanistan, but it evolved into a broader conflict involving various Afghan factions, regional players and super powers.

3. Phases of the Afghan War:

a. Soviet Invasion (1979-1989)

War began when Soviet

Union invaded Afghanistan in support of Communist government. Afghan showed resistance with the help of Mujahideen, and Mujahideen received support from United State, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Pakistan provided security training, and weapons to Mujahideen.

b. Civil War: (1989-1996)

After the Soviet withdrawal in 1989, Afghanistan plunged into a brutal civil war.

Mujahideen factions used for power leading to widespread instability. Pakistan continued to support some of these groups.

c. Taliban Rise (1996-2001)

Taliban are radical Islamist group and emerged victorious in mid 1996 and hold

Control over most of the area of Afghanistan. At that time Pakistan supported Taliban but later this support had long-lasting implications for Pakistan.

d. Post 9/11 (2001-Present)

Al-Qaeda attacked on US. Pakistan under international pressure, shifted its stance and supported the US led war on Terror. This decision led to internal unrest in Pakistan as militant groups turn against Pakistan.

4. Impacts of Afghan War

on Pakistan:

a. Refugee Crisis:

Pakistan hosted millions of Afghan refugees since late 1970s. Due to large

refugee population led to economic, social & security burdens on the country.

b. Militancy and Terrorism:

After Afghan war Pakistan became hub of militant groups. After war on Terror these group against the Pakistan and leading to a surge in domestic terrorism.

c. Border Insecurity:

Afghanistan - Pakistan region border region called Durand line became lawless area where militant groups found sanctuary. Later these groups ^{responsible} ~~involved~~ of smuggling and suicide attack in Pakistan.

d. Diplomatic Challenges:

Pakistan first supported Afghanistan in Soviet invasion then supported United State after 9/11.

There have been allegations of Pakistan's double-dealings supporting both the Afghan government and the Taliban simultaneously.

e. Economic Costs

Pakistan's economic condition after war on Terror became unstable. Due to unrest, foreign investment became reduced and these all conditions hindered Pakistan's growth.

5. Emergence of non-State actors and non-traditional security threats in Pakistan can be closely attributed to the decades-long warfare in Afghanistan;

a. Refuge Crisis:

After Afghan war millions of refugees come to Pakistan. This led to economic instability.

these conditions provided fertile ground for the emergence of informal network including non-state actors.

a. Militancy and Extremisms

Pakistan involved in empowering many militants groups. Later turned their focus towards internal Pakistan issues, leading the rise of extremist ideologies and acts of terrorism with in Pakistan's border.

b. Arms and drugs trade:

After war, weapons smuggled into Pakistan, contributing to the proliferation of the of arms. Trafficking drugs especially opium, heroin from Afghanistan. These actions led to serious consequences for Pakistan's security and stability.

d. Radicalization and Religious Schools:

Afghan war encourage the spread of radical ideology in Pakistan. Many Madrasas in Pakistan received funding recruits and get radical inspiration from Afghan militants, contributing to the growth of extremist groups.

6. Conclusion:

The prolonged conflicts in Afghanistan has had a profound impact on Pakistan, fostering the emergence of non-state actors and non-traditional security threats within its borders. Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach, including regional cooperation, counterterrorism efforts, and efforts to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.