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1 Introduction

During The 16th and 18th century, socio-political situation of the subcontinent was declining. There were conflicts between different sects, a decline in moral values, a lack of understanding of the Holy Quran, and a general ignorance about Islam. This raised a concerns that religious disintegration could accompany political collapse. Moreover, Mughal Empire was falling a part. Muslims were divided among themselves. All these situations led to the need of strong reformist movements

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to integrate the society. Various personalities played a great role in promoting Islamic values among muslim in order to revive their socio-political condition. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi and Shauwalliullah were the major personalities whose contributions and efforts played a crucial role in reviving the religious, political and social conditions of the muslims of subcontinent.

2 Role of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi

i Concept of Movement:

This was a kind of social movement that aims to restore the islamic views about life and to bring change in society. It makes gradual change, in certain aspects of society, rather than rapid or fundamental change.

"The real task is to revive the shariah and purify the religion from un-Islamic elements; this alone is the path of to salvation."

- 'sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi

Life sketch

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564. He was given the title "Mujaddid Alif Sani", the reviver of the second millennium. His era aligned with the era of Akbar. He countered Akbar's Deen-e-ilahi concept. His family belonged to caliphate descent. He was died in 1624.

Situation of the Society during his time

During his era, moral decadence of muslim rulers was at the peak, which was a threat to muslim society. Due to Akbar's Deen-e-ilahi concept, Islam has already suffered significant damage. Moreover, hindu reformist movements aimed to abolish Islamic teachings. Hindus demolished mosques and openly ridiculed Islam. Furthermore, aloofness of muslims from sharia was also the reason for their moral decadence. Social evils had been spread in the society such as Riba, gambling, alcohol consumption, and bribery. Taking into account the situation of society, Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi started his reformist movement to revive muslim society.

Efforts and steps by Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi

• Writings:

i- Maktoobat: These Maktoobat were the compilation of Ijtihad carried out by Sheikh Sirhandi. Ijtihad means independent reasoning of qualified scholars of Islam regarding any particular issue.

ii- Marf-e-dunya

A book on spirituality written by Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi

iii- Other literary contributions

- Isbat ul Nabuwat
- Risala-e Nabuwat
- Toheed e Shahudi
- Islamic Philosophy

• Services to Islam

i- True morality,

He worked for the betterment of true morality of Islam. Through his teachings and writings he tried to end the social evil which had spread in society. He also worked to revive the moral values.

ii- Voice against unfaithfulness of rulers,

He raised a forceful voice against unfaithfulness of muslim rulers of sub-continent. He did great efforts against Deen-e-ilahi concept and Bakhthi movement to counter the threat.

Role of Shah waliullah in the history of Subcontinent

Concept of movement

During his era, Islam in the Sub-continent faced various challenges. Aloofness from the religion was leading the muslims towards decline. moreover, social and political condition was also at stake. Hindu culture was dominating and there was deviance from the divine law. His reformist movements aimed the revival of religious, social, and political integration.

Life sketch:

Shah waliullah, also known as Qutb ul-Din Ahmad, was born in 1703. He belongs to caliphate descent. His era aligns with downfall of muslims. He got his education from Madarsa Rahseemiyah. He died in 1762.

Situation of Society

Situation of society during his era was similar to that of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi. His era aligns with the downfall of muslim rulers. Moreover, there was also a threat of christian missionaries in the sub-continent. Their mandate was to promote christianity and to suppress other religions. Muslims were also facing threat of Marhattas. They used to attack sub-continent and trying to capture subcontinent.

Steps and Efforts by Shah wali ullah:

Educational services:

Notable publications include

- Al Fauz al Kabir
- Hajjat ul balagha
- Shahrah al Mustafa
- Tafhemat Ilahi
- Shahrah al Musawa

He also translated Holy Quran into persian to respond to the questions raised by christian missionaries.

Letters to important figures and Factions

- To Mughal Rulers:

To give up corrupt and inefficient practices.

- To the Soldiers:

To inculcate within them the spirit of Jihad.

- To the workers:

To remind them of the fact that economic prosperity is dependent on them.

- To the masses:

To make them conscious of their duties and to not accumulate wealth.

- To Ahmed Shah Abdali:

To invite him to India.

• Propagating Economic principles:

He gave four economic principles to propagate the economy

1 - people living in specific geographic area have the right over the resources of that area.

2 - Everybody should have the right to ownership; as per their capabilities.

- 3 - Any practice that leads to the accumulation of wealth shall not be tolerated.
- 4 - Balance should be maintained in the society so that it develops uniformity.

Formation of Guardian council for Madaris

There were two purposes for the formation of Guardian council for Madaris.

- i - Reformation of syllabi for the Madaris
- ii - Resolution of disputes among School of thoughts.

Critical Analysis:

When the Sub-continent was facing challenges and there were the uprising of false practices in society. Intellectual minds stood against those practices to counter the social evils. Similarly, In the present time muslim world is facing more or less similar challenges and practices. There is strong need to counter today's social evils in order to revive social, cultural, religious, and political situation.

Conclusion:

In order to counter the socio-political situations which were going on in the subcontinent, Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi and Shah Waliullah put their major efforts to revive the condition of society. Those efforts were in the form of writings and teaching which brought a major change and gradually led towards the movements and endeavors for separate homeland for the Muslims of sub-continent.

Answer # 1

- 1- Introduction.
- 2- Indus water treaty Overview
- 3- Contours of the treaty
- 4- Ramifications for Pakistan if the treaty is held in abeyance
- 5- Ramifications for India if the treaty is held in abeyance
- 6- Critical Analysis
- 7- Conclusion.

Introduction:

Indus water treaty, brokered by the world Bank in 1960, is a legally binding agreement between both the countries, India and Pakistan. This treaty survived multiple wars since 1960s due to water sharing between two nuclear countries. These two countries are historical enemies from the creation of Pakistan and there are multiple disputes between the two countries. Indus water treaty, in context of water sharing dispute, brought stability upto major extend. If this treaty is held in abeyance, both the countries would be facing various ramifications politically, economically and socially. Moreover, abeyance of this treaty possess various geopolitical, legal and environmental implications.

Indus water treaty

Indus water treaty, is a treaty regarding sharing of water between Pakistan and India. This treaty was brokered by the world bank in 1960. According to this treaty eastern rivers belong to India and western rivers belong to Pakistan. Eastern rivers are Ravi,

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Beas, and Sutlej which are allocated to India. While western rivers, Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab, are allocated to Pakistan. Indus is a shared river. 10% of Indus is a shared river water can be consumed by India. The rest is of Pakistan.

Contours of the Indus water treaty

According to this treaty eastern rivers belong to India and western rivers belong to Pakistan. Indus is a shared river. India can use the water of the western rivers but only for hydel generation. It can build reservoirs on the western rivers for electricity generation. It is conditional.

The Conditions:

1. 1 - It can build reservoirs on the western rivers only - India can build dams only when the water need downstream in Pakistan is less
2. 2 India must share the design of the project with Pakistan before initiating it.

3. Pakistan can raise objections on the project with height and size of the dam.
4. India is bound to facilitate Pakistan observer team inspect the under construction project upstream.
5. India can not divert the flow of the river.
6. Diversion is through the canals and barrages.
7. In case of disagreement between India and Pakistan, the case may be bilaterally resolved through Indus Water Commission. If it fails, and if the issue is related to structure then it may be referred to neutral observers. Both countries appoint their neutral observers.

It may be referred to World Bank as it is the facilitator of the Indus Water Treaty. But if conflict is legal then it must be referred to ICJ international court of arbitration.

Ramifications for Pakistan if the treaty is held in abeyance

Water scarcity:

Pakistan is overwhelmingly dependent on the Indus river system for irrigation, drinking water and hydropower. Losing access or reduced flow could lead to severe water shortages, particularly in Punjab and Sindh.

Agricultural crisis

Pakistan is dependent on western rivers for agriculture in Punjab and Sindh. Disruption to the flow of water could have drastic impacts on agriculture.

Hydro power generation

Major dams of Pakistan especially Tarbela dam and Mangla dam are built on Indus and Jhelum rivers. Water disruption could affect these dams and Pakistan could face energy crisis.

Security threat:

Any suspension of Indus water treaty could lead to the escalation of conflicts between the two nations and it would be the violation of water

rights for Pakistan. Ultimately it could provoke the diplomatic tension between the two countries.

Ramifications for India if the treaty is held in abeyance

International image:

Indus water treaty is a bilateral treaty. If India suspend it unilaterally it means India is reluctant to share water resources. It could damage image of India before the world.

Legal obligations:

As this treaty was guaranteed by world bank. Unilateral suspension could lead India to face legal consequences.

Escalation of Conflict:

Suspension of Treaty and disruption of water flow could lead to the escalation of conflict between the two countries. It could lead to war as well which is win bring harsh consequences for both the countries.

Limited utility of water resources

Even if India suspend the treaty unilaterally, it is lacking such infrastructure to use most of the water by India. It would take a long time to build such infrastructure.

Critical Analysis

Indus water treaty has been a rare success in the settlement of conflicts between India and Pakistan. This treaty has survived multiple wars. Unfortunately, by false flag operation and using terror attacks as an excuse to suspend this treaty, India is violating the International law. Consequently, this would create far-reaching consequences for both the countries.

Conclusion:

Indus water treaty play a major role in maintaining regional stability. Any move to suspend the treaty would likely harm both countries, destabilize the region, and undermine global norms of cooperation over

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confrontation. This treaty, despite its flaws, remains a cornerstone of peaceful engagement. The way forward lies not in abeyance, but in reforming and reinforcing cooperative mechanisms under the treaty's framework.

I am unable to write more than 2 answers in 3 hours. please guide!!