

Shah Wali Ullah

Introduction:-

• Early age:-

Shah wali ullah was born in UP, India on 21 Feb, 1703. His real name was Qutab ud din and Imad al Hind was the title given to him. His father Shah Abdul Rahim was also a scholar and he founded the renowned maddrassa Rahimiyya in Delhi. Shah wali ullah received his early education from that madrassa later he taught for 12 year in the madrassa. Then he went to Saudi-Arabia for pilgrimage and he also studied there. Later when he returned Delhi it was the period of mughal decline. He was the first reformer dedicating his life to uplift muslim society.

• Contribution of Shah wali Ullah :-

Shah waliullah contributed in social, economic, political, religious sector.

Impacts on Political landscape

Shah waliullah was well aware about the rising threat of sikhs and marathas. he provided leadership, he infused the spirit of jihad in muslims he awaken the muslim powers by crashing marathas in third battle of Panipat due to which the muslim rule was saved from collapse.

He realize the necessity of muslim solidarity so, he took major steps to reconcile muslim by his works. He was infavor of the equal distribution of wealth among muslims. He adapted Islamic Practices and moral reforms for the muslim community.

He wrote open letters to mughal emperors to stop their corrupt practices, to soldiers, and to workers.

Shah wali ullah gave the concept of ummah the muslim community. He ran political movements to unite muslim as a single entity.

He said that one of the major cause behind the muslims decline in subcontinent is the disintegration and lack of unity among them. He further said that the division between muslims will weaken them. He also tried to bring muslims together or close to their religion and restored muslim power in india.

He was the one who realized the weaknesses of muslim of subcontinent of his time and tried his best to resolve them. He wrote different books on religion. His purpose was to teach Islam to the muslim community. He translated Holy Quran into Persian.

Question # 2

CPEC

Introduction :-

CPEC - China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a flagship project of BRI (Belt and Road initiative).

CPEC is initially started in April 2015 with (\$46 Billion) investment.

CPEC is a framework of regional connectivity.

Through CPEC - China is going to invest in 3 major sectors.

- Energy project
- Modern Transportation networks
- Special Economic zone.

Unfortunately, Pakistan has not taken advantage fully from CPEC.

The initiative was taken to improve Pakistan's economy by enhancing its infrastructure including many projects.

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Aim / Opportunities for Pakistan:

1. Investment in Energy sector -
Total investment of \$33 B
in which 18000 MW electricity
is produced. It also include
coal, civil nuclear reactor
(K2K3), hydroelectrical
power, wind, solar projects
2. Investment in Transportation:
Around \$20 B plus investment
to be made in the transportation
sector of Pakistan
It include the motorway
and highways, construction
of Gawadar sea port
3. Economic Prosperity
FDI gap will be filled and
it will intum increase the
GDP growth.
4. Industrial development/Economic
zones will make Pakistan's
industries more competitive
and will increase Exports
and GDP. Nine Special
Economic zones are planned
to install in different provinces
of Pakistan it will increase
the employment opportunities.

Date: _____

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CPEC will increase Pakistan's GDP and overcome other problems like electricity crises, will create job creation and bring prosperity to Pakistan.

CPEC has complete 10 years on this project aiming all the above mentioned goals but there are several security threats to CPEC.

Internal Security Threats :-

First and the foremost threat is the political instability. Pakistan faces various issues like military intervention and conflict between various political parties. It remains a challenge for CPEC project unless not done.

Second, the rise in terrorism, the suicide bombing in Karachi, Peshawar, Dasu, Quetta, Bajour and especially the targets are Chinese. It poses a threat to Chinese workers and China wants the security of its workers. It is needed to be done too.

Date: _____

third, Institutional imbalance due to several security challenges it is necessary to provide a secure environment for the CPEC Development military should not interfere in political matters so that government make policies for it. Forth, the interprovincial grievances, there are 3 routes passing from all provinces of Pakistan. There is a rift between federal and provincial government. China wants them to resolve the issues over CPEC.

Fifth, The unrest in Balochistan due to the ongoing insurgency in the province.

International Challenges:-

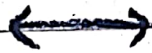
There are several external challenges faced by CPEC. First is the involvement of Global powers, America. Consider rising China a threat to its global dominance. America is creating hurdles by supporting India for NSG.

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India is also unhappy with the development of CPEC and trying to sabotage it by involvement in Balochistan

Conclusion:

CPEC is a framework of regional connectivity and it will reshape many economic policies in future. Even though the project face challenges but its prospects are also massive



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(Q # 3)
(Outline)

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- Energy crisis
- Factors responsible for energy crunch in Pakistan.

- a) Bad governance and mismanagement
- b) Political instability
- c) Transmission losses
- d) Power Theft
- e) Dependency on fossil fuel
- f) Underutilization of natural resources
- g) Over population and over usage
- h) Inefficient revenues collection.

→ Consequences of Energy Crisis

- a) Damaged the industrial sector and Agricultural sector
- b) High cost of electricity
- c) Rise in Unemployment and Poverty.

→ Ways to counter

- a) Good Governance
- b) Political stability
- c) Reliance on renewable energy resources and planning
- d) Controlling Transmission line.
- e) Proper utilization of resources

→ Conclusion