

Name: Aqsa Ali, Batch: 47

Q:3)

1) Introduction:

Shah Waliullah was one of the greatest reformer in the history of Subcontinent. According to S.M Ikram, "He was one of the original thinkers of India". He started his reformist movement after his return from Arabia. Muslim condition in India worried him. He saw the loss of Muslims political power. When he looked around, the troubling conditions of Muslims worried him. In order to protect Muslim rule and Islam, he initiated his reformist movement to unite Muslims and bring them back to the fold of Islam.

2) Muslim's Condition in India during his time:

Condition of India at that time was bad. There was no political unity. Muslims were divided among various sects. Rulers were indulged in immoral activities. Moreover, weakness of law of succession and weak Aurangzeb Successor had aggravated

the issues. In order to unite and bring social and political reforms, he started a new reform movement.

3) Purpose of Reform Movement:

His reform movement was 'Rationality of Islam'. According to Shah Waliullah Muslim has abandoned Islam that's why they are witnessing their decline. So, in order to regain power they had to follow Islamic teachings.

4) Important achievements:

He reconcile Muslims in various ways.

a) Spread Teachings of Quran:

In order to reconcile Muslims he spread teachings of Quran among Muslims.

Sunnis and Shias

b) Reconciliation between

He tried to bring harmony between both sects. For this he also wrote 'Removing the Mystery about Caliphate'.

c) Reconciliation between Tradition and Reason

He gave rational interpretation of traditional Islamic beliefs. He wrote Hujjatul-abtillah for this purpose. This work suits to all Muslims.

d) Reform of Sufism from within

He tried to reform Sufism by cleansing it of un-Islamic traditions.

e) Letters to ^{Influential} People

He wrote letters to Mughal emperors, army commanders etc. He also wrote letter **Ahmed Shah Abdali** to attack India and save Muslim community from economic and political turmoil. This shows, his commitment to safeguard Muslim community.

f) Importance of Ijtihad

He emphasize on Ijtihad. Ijtihad open the doors of rationality and intellect. Various Muslims of his time didnot paid attention towards education. He emphasize Ijtihad over Taqlid. Giving importance to Ijtihad also paved way for future educationist movement also.

7) Importance of Jihad

According to Shah Waliullah, for character building of Muslim's Jihad is necessary. He strongly recommends the spirit of Jihad for all times. Later we see Jihad movement also initiated to took active part in political struggle. It was started against Sikh rule in Punjab and NWFP.

8) on Unity of Muslim Nobility

Due to his emphasis on the need of unity later we see unity among nobility. Muslim United for their political and economic rights in India.

9) Deoband Movement Inspired by Shah Wali Ullah

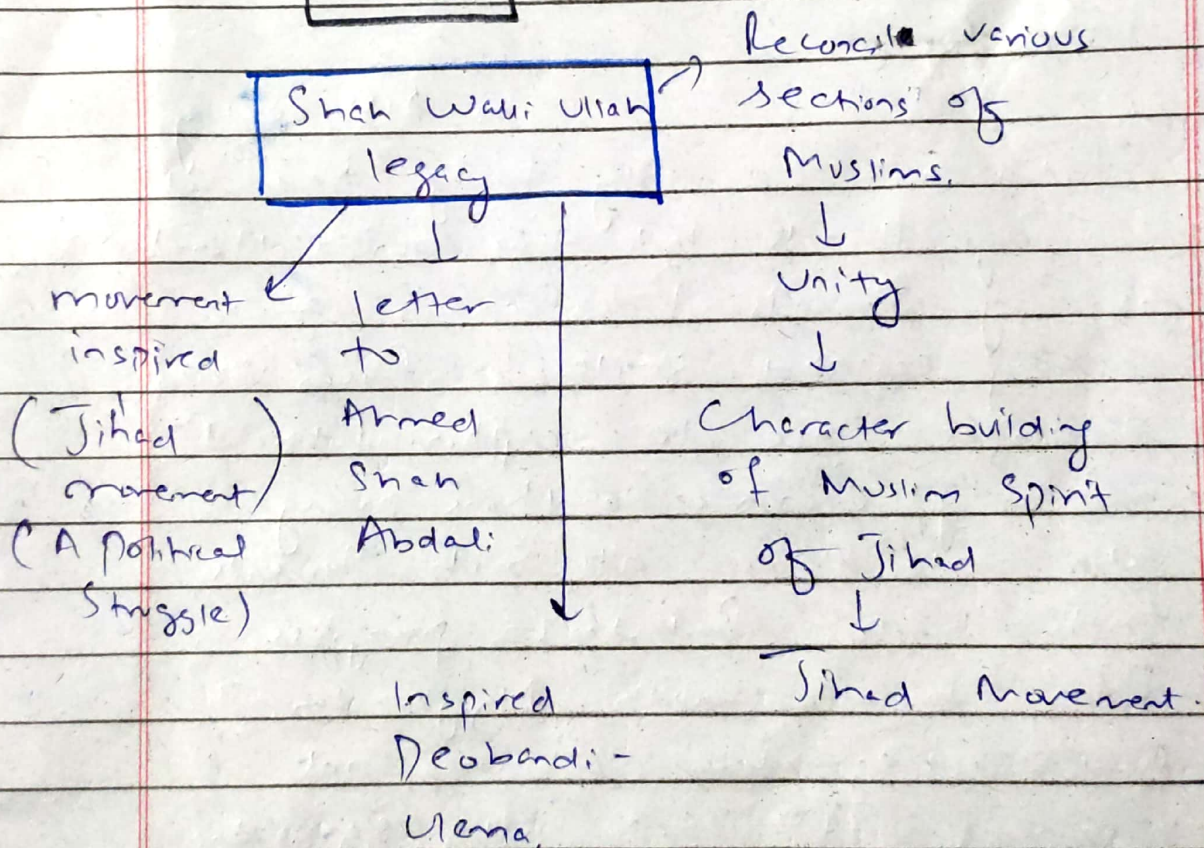
Shah Wali Ullah son's carried out his legacy. In accordance with the tradition that he laid, all Deoband scholars took active interest in reforming the lives of Muslims. This movement was initiated to overthrow the British rule in Muslim Subcontinent. and restore Islamic rule. The patience, passion, vigour

Created in this movement later became the example of Pakistan movement.

10) Nadwatul-Ulema offshot of Shah Wali Ullah Legacy:

A movement to bridge gap between new and old ideas, Nadwatul-Ulema also linked with the movement of Shah Wali Ullah.

Cruz:-



All political Impact

DATE: _____
Conclusion:

Shah Wali Ullah was a great reformist. His legacy had inspired many in Sub-continent. It was his movement that awakes Muslims initially and later it helped Muslims in their struggle for separate independent state.

Q.3)

1) Introduction:

In the 21st century states are not only facing traditional security threats but also non-traditional security threats. Pakistan is a security-centered state. It faces various challenges since its inception. Political instability, ^{poor} economic conditions, proxy war etc, are all such threats that hinders Pakistan's progress. Porous border with Afghanistan, Indian hegemonic ambitions, and rise of ^{TIP} are all aggravating the already existing issues. Pakistan always face issues in whenever their is global-power ~~cont~~ struggle.

2) Internationalized nature of non-traditional security threats

Globalization no doubt has improved the communications, links & transportation while on the other hand, it enhance non-traditional security threats for the countries such as Pakistan. Pakistan is facing multi-facet challenges. Non-traditional security threats are internationalized by global or regional powers ^{for} their interests.

a) Taliban takeover and rise of TTP in Pakistan

After USA ~~forcefully~~ withdrawal and Taliban takeover of Kabul, Pakistan is witnessing rise of militancy. In TTP is targeting security forces in Pakistan. These attacks are not only resulting in human loss but also portraying Pakistan image negatively to the world. Pakistan military and civilian leadership have repeatedly alleged that Indian Intelligence Agency (RAW) has been funding and TTP members, using as network of India. India's involvement in such heinous act

in destabilizing Pakistan.

b) Shia and Sunni violence

Since its inception, Pakistan has faced Shia and Sunni rift. Sectarian divide already exists in Pakistani Society is exploited by Middle Eastern powers. Iran and USA rivalry has caused damage to Pakistan's peace and stability. Both countries exploit their respective sects in Pakistan. This has brought Saudi-Iran proxy war to Pakistan.

c) Ethnic Issues

Pakistan is the country with various ethnicities, cultures and historical background. Such diversity is exploited by regional powers to destabilize Pakistan.

Example:

Be Pashtuns in the country is exploited by India and Afghanistan. Pashtun are demanding separate homeland. Not only, Pashtuns, but Baloch separatists and Sindh separatists are being manipulated by adversaries to rebel against Pakistan through online and print

Print media.

e) **Energy crisis and Ukraine war impact:**
Pakistan is also facing energy crisis due to great power conflicts. Pakistan relies on hydrocarbons to meet its demand. Russia invasion on Ukraine has limited options for Pakistan. Middle East alone cannot meet demands of whole world. Fragile economic conditions makes Pakistan dependent on others and put limits its on its foreign policy. High rates of hydrocarbon has trip trickling effect on every commodity. Buying it from Russia, would affects its relations with western countries. Energy issues of Pakistan is being internationalized due to major power rivalry.

f) **Mob culture and Minority Rights**
Minority rights often violated by Public. Although Pakistan Constitution and its forefathers emphasize on to protect minority rights. Recent Juarnwala incident is being criticized by various influential figures in Pakistan. However, incident is highlight

ed by Indian ^{media} more than it raise voice against Indian government violence in Kashmir.

g) Cyber attacks

with the increasing influence of technology, cyber attacks have become major concern. There have been instances where cyber attacks originating from other countries have targeted Pakistani institutions and infrastructure.

Example: 2015, a cyber attack on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) highlighted the international dimension of cyber attacks. This incident underscored the cross-border ^{nature} of cyber attacks.

h) ~~Cyber~~ A CPEC project; politicized by western powers.

CPEC project was launch to improve economic conditions. Purpose of this project was to bring ~~economic~~ employment opportunities, progress and development in the country.

Geo-politics has negatively project CPEC. Especially Western powers has spread narrative that it will be debt trap for the country like Pakistan. Thus,

attack on Chinese embassy has impacted the security of Pakistan.

1) Political instability in Pakistan

Pakistan has faced issue of political instability in Pakistan. Adversary highlight this issue on various international platforms. Such moves were used by states to increase its influence on international political or diplomatic platform. **Indian chronicles** report by EU, shows that a network of 500 fake media outlets had been used by India to portray negative image of Pakistan.

2) Lobbying in FATF:

To seize Pakistani asset and economy, India has used tactics and its advantageous position against Pakistan. Cross Terrorism, Corruption etc is ^{negatively} highlighted by Indian media.

3) Conclusion

Pakistan is facing hybrid challenges. Such challenges are aggravating its security dynamics. Progress and development hinders by such threats.

(Q:4)

1) Introduction:-

Pakistan is a developing country. Pakistan in this world, is facing multi-dimensional issues. These challenges might include cross-border terrorism, economic instability, political instability, climate change, water scarcity, Sectarianism. On every front, it is facing challenges. Such threats are seriously damaging its peace, progress and development. It depends on international institutions to meet the demands of its population. In short, Pakistan is facing multifacet threats in every sector.

2) Political instability

Unfortunately since its inception, Pakistan has been facing instability. In 1947 after the demise of Quaid and Liaqat Ali Khan, there was no leader, who, could have integrated Pakistan and strengthen democracy. Governor generals had immense power that they could dissolve assembly at any time. Political parties wanted to have positions in government for their interests. All India Muslim

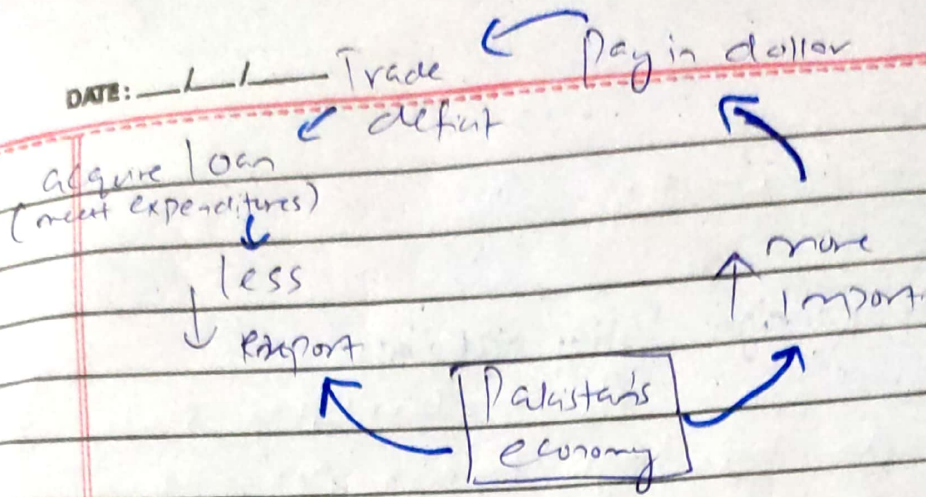
League failed to present it as a strong party. Feudal lords possess position in parties. Lack of democratic culture is also one of the factors of weak democracy. There was strong dynastic orientation and even today it is common. Unfortunately, not apart from Pakistan Peoples Party government under Zardari, no political party has ever completed its term in the government. This story starts from 1947, when after a short while, Ghulam Ishaq dissolved assembly. When this case was put on trial, Supreme Court also favored Governor Generals, that it was done to protect Pakistan. ~~Sometimes~~ ^{few} times Pakistan ^{has} witnessed military coup several times that also resulted in political instability in Pakistan. ^{Dismissal} Claims of opposition parties when one party ^{is} won in elections also resulted in political unrest in Pakistan. 2013, 2018 elections faced the claims of rigging. Recently, toppling of Imran Khan (ex-prime Minister) regime also resulted in political unrest in Pakistan. His government was dissolved due to vote of confidence. As a result, PDM form the government in Pakistan.

PTI protests across the country in return and alleging involvement of USA has worsen the situation. Elections were delayed by PDM government. Pakistani parties should recognize that elections are the only option that could bring stability in Pakistan. Now, interim government has come for proper elections. But again, Political unrest is now one of the major challenge, Pakistan is facing. This instability has trickle down effect in every sector eg raise terrorism, corruption, fragile economy, limit foreign policy choices etc.

3) Economic Crisis

Pakistan is has agrarian economy. Its economy is fragile. we import more, export less. Even if we export things that usually include raw materials, textile products, food etc. However climate change has affected our export sectors. Eg floods of 2022 has impacted our wheat, cotton, barley production. We are importing wheat even more.

DATE: / /



Pakistan is facing issue of trade deficit. In the year 2021-2022 we had Pakistan imports were 36bn\$ and exports were 30bn\$. Deficit was 44bn\$ in year 2022 according to state bank of Pakistan. We import machinery and export agriculture products. We import hydrocarbons to meet our demands. In order to meet our demands, we acquire loan from international institutions and friendly States. Recently, we even face issue in securing deal with IMF. Later in month of June, IMF release its 4th tranche. our dollars reserves are declining. Rupee today stand 304 against USD in interbank. Economic condition are "Worse than anticipated" according to Shehshad Akhtar. Political instability ^{also} resulted into depreciation of PKR. Pakistan, in short

is in a debt trap.

4) Tough Foreign Policy choices:

As a developing state Pakistan has tough foreign policy choices due to issue such as;

a) Pakistan dependent on Western Military

for its military weapons, Pakistan depend on Western states. USA has provided Pakistan with modernized weapons ^{so Pakistan could} to secure itself.

b) Aid (financial)

for its economy, Pakistan needs to have good relations with Western states. Western states has strong influence in Western liberal institutions such as IMF.

c) Kashmir issue

In order to, protect its interest. Pakistan cannot take side of China and Russia independently. For the issue of Kashmir, Pakistan needs diplomatic support of USA.

Being a developing country, Pakistan cannot pursue independent foreign policy. It cannot engage itself with

only one major power. It needs regional power, China, to balance against India. Although it gets less hydrocarbon from Russia in less price but it cannot as it will then affect relations with USA. Effective diplomacy could help Pakistan to have independent stance on few issues. It could ensure major powers that having cordial relations with other states is in Pakistan's interest.

5) Conclusion

Pakistan, as a periphery country, facing multifacet challenges whether it is on the ground of politics, economy or pursuing independent foreign policy.

CP:7)

Introduction

According to digital census, Pakistan has the population of 241.49 million with an annual growth of GDP rate of 2.55% (2023). Pakistan's population is growing exponentially. For a developing country

Population is burden. As it put pressure on every resources. Pakistan is already in debt trap, facing trade deficit etc. A huge bulk of its population is unemployed. Sanitary facilities are not adequately provided. Water scarcity and increase in population is also one of major issues.

2) Depletion of resources and Impact of Population

Resources are constantly depleting due to population growth.

The following are few examples of ~~the~~ restraint resources and impact of population

a) less food available

b) No shelter

c) poor health facilities

d) lack of water availability

e) Increase energy demand

f) Increases urbanization.

g) Increases air pollution

h) Deforestation

Population growth leads to demand for water, food for drinking, Sanitation, and agriculture etc. More people require space for housing, infrastructure leading to deforestation, loss of arable land. More requirement for food put pressure on agriculture systems. If not managed sustainably this could impact food security, unemployment occur. Not only this, large population requires more energy for various activities. Population growth coupled with increased consumption patterns contribute to high carbon emission. To keep up with demands of growing population, government may suffer in providing social services such as education, health care and social welfare.

3) ~~Conclusion~~ Recommendations:

Addressing the pressure of population growth requires a multi-faceted approach. One child policy of China could help Pakistan to face or handle this issue. Moreover, there is need of religious ulma in spreading awareness among people. Media could also play important role on how

large bulk of population put restraints on resources. They should get quality education that helps them to understand this menace. Government could bring reforms to control population.

4) Conclusion

Population is putting pressure on ^{resources of} Pakistan. It is high time to address this issue so that the country could progress.

