

Q 2: start with the introduction of the qs.

• Shah Waliullah:

Shah Waliullah was born in scholarly family in Delhi, India on 1703. He comes from a line of prominent Islamic scholars and jurists. His upbringing, education, and exposure in an intellectually rich environment rooted in Islamic teachings played a vital role in shaping his ideologies and visionary outlook. He was an Islamic scholar, theologian, reformer, and philosopher from the Indian sub-continent. His contributions and reforms had a profound and far-reaching impact on the political landscape of the region. Shah Waliullah was fluent in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, and his expertise in these languages enabled him to access a vast repertoire of Islamic text and teachings. He was first who translate Quran into Persian language. He was died in the year 1762.

• Reform Movement of Shah Waliullah:

• Scholarship and Knowledge Revival:

Shah Waliullah's reform

movement aimed at revitalizing Islamic scholarship and promoting the study of Arabic and Islamic sciences. He established educational institutions and madrasas to disseminate knowledge and foster an intellectual awakening in the Muslim community. By emphasizing the importance of education, Shah Wali Ullah aimed to strengthen the intellectual foundations of the Muslim society.

• Political Awakening:

One of the major impacts of Shah Wali Ullah's reform movement was the political awakening it generated among the Muslims of the sub-continent. He advocated for a unified Muslim ~~party~~ polity and worked towards empowering the Muslim community politically. Shah Wali Ullah realized the political significance of Muslim unity and played an instrumental role in forging alliances with regional Muslim rulers and leaders.

◦ Reconciliation of Sectarian Differences:

Recognizing the detrimental effects of sectarian divisions, Shah Waliullah attempted to bridge the gaps between different Islamic sects. He emphasized the principles of unity and harmony, hoping to mitigate inter-sect conflicts that had plagued the Muslim community. His efforts to foster a sense of unity among Muslims were crucial in establishing a more cohesive and politically stronger Muslim society.

◦ Resistance against Colonialism:

Shah Waliullah's reform movement became even more significant in face of growing colonial influence in the sub-continent. He understood the need to confront and counter the colonial powers that sought to subjugate the Muslims. His resistance against colonialism was aimed at protecting their political, social, and economic interests.

• **Advocacy of just Governance:**
 Shah Waliullah was a strong proponent of just Governance based on Islamic principles. He emphasized the importance of rulers being accountable to their subjects and adhering to righteous governance. His teachings on just governance and responsible leadership resonated with his followers and influenced the political mindset of the Muslim community.

• **Impact On Political Landscape:**
 Shah Waliullah's reform had a transformative impact on the political landscape of subcontinent.

• **Muslim Unity:**
 His efforts to forge alliance among Muslims fostered a sense of unity and solidarity. This unity played a vital role in shaping political strategies and enabled the Muslim community to voice their concerns effectively.

• **Counter-acting Colonial Influence:**
 Shah Waliullah's ~~reform~~ resistance against colonial powers helped instill a sense

of resilience among the Muslims of the sub-continent. His teachings and mobilization against colonialism eventually had a ~~the~~ lasting impact on the political consciousness of the Muslims, encouraging them to challenge and resist colonial rule.

• Intellectual Awakening:

By promoting education and scholarship, Shah Wali Ullah's reform movement empowered individuals with knowledge and intellectual capacity. This intellectual awakening had a ripple effect on the political landscape, as educated individuals became active participants in shaping policy, governance, and decision-making process.

• Muslim Political Identity:

Shah Wali Ullah's political awakening efforts helped shape a distinct Muslim political identity. The recognition of the Muslim community

DATE: ___/___/___

as a politically influential group and a unified force. ~~It~~ paved the way for a future political movements and aspirations in the sub-continent.

• Conclusion:

more arguments can be added in the question.

In conclusion, Shah Waliullah's reform movement had a profound impact on the political landscape of sub-continent. His emphasis on education, political awakenings, unity, and resistance against colonial powers left an indelible mark on the Muslim society's political trajectory. The legacy of his teachings and initiatives in the region and serves as a source of inspiration for future generation.

structure is good..

improve the paper presentation and references part.

Q5:

Pakistan's Energy Crises: The Manifestation of Weak Political Will And Misgovernance:

• Introduction:

Pakistan has long been grappling with a severe energy crisis, characterized by chronic power shortages, load shedding, and a reliance on costly imported fuels. This crisis has had a significant impact on the country's economy, industry, and daily lives of its citizens. While numerous factors contribute to this crisis, it is widely argued that weak political will and misgovernance have played a critical role in exacerbating the situation.

• Background:

The energy crisis in Pakistan has roots in decades of inadequate planning, limited investment in energy sectors, and poor governance. The country's

energy demand has consistently outpaced supply due to a rapidly growing population, urbanization, and industrialization. Furthermore, the over-reliance on non-renewable energy sources, such as oil, gas, and the absence of diversified energy mix have made Pakistan more vulnerable to energy shortages.

relate your headings to the statement of the qs.

Causes of Energy Crisis:

Mismanagement And Corruption:

One of main reason for Pakistan's energy crisis is rampant mismanagement and corruption in energy sector. Inefficient practices, lack of transparency, and nepotism have hindered the development of energy infrastructure and impeded necessary reforms. The mismanagement of government utilities such as PEPCO, has led to substantial losses and contributed to the financial instability of the sector.

• Inadequate Planning and Implementation:

A lack of long-term planning and delayed execution of energy projects have further exacerbated the crisis.

Frequent changes in policies, inconsistent regulatory frameworks, and bureaucratic hurdles have impeded investment in the energy sector, deterring potential stakeholders.

This has resulted in a significant gap between energy demand and supply, contributing to prolonged power outages.

• Insufficient Diversification And Over-Reliance on Imported Fuels:

Pakistan heavily relies on imported fuels, including oil and gas, to meet its energy requirements. The volatile nature of global oil prices, geopolitical tensions, and transportation costs have made imported fuels more expensive. The lack of emphasis on developing alternative and renewable energy sources such as hydro, solar, and

DATE: ___/___/___

wind, has further limited the capacity to address the energy crisis effectively.

• Consequences Of Energy Crises:

• Economic Impact:

The energy crisis had severe implications for Pakistan's economy. Frequent power shortages and load shedding has disrupted industrial activity and hampered productivity. Moreover, the reliance on expensive imported fuels has strained country's foreign exchange reserves, impacting macroeconomic stability.

• Environmental Consequences:

Energy crisis in Pakistan is a complex issue. The over-reliance on traditional energy sources has resulted in increased carbon emissions and environmental degradation. This further contributed to climate change and its associated impacts, including raising temperature, changing

rainfall patterns, and natural disasters. The lack of investment in renewable energy infrastructures exacerbates these environmental changes.

• Conclusion:

Pakistan's energy crisis is a complex issue with far reaching consequences. The weak political will and mis-governance prevalent in the country have perpetuated the crisis, leading to economic stagnation, societal disruption, and environmental degradation. Addressing the crisis necessitates a strong commitment to reforms, improved governance practices, diversified energy sources, and long-term planning. It is imperative for policy-makers to prioritize these measures to overcome the energy crisis and ensure a sustainable and prosperous future for Pakistan.

short and incomplete answer. a 20 marks qs should have around 15 subheadings/arguments.

work on the structure and the relevancy of the answer.

Q8:

Non-Traditional Security Threats And Conflicts in Pakistan:

The increasing internationalization of non-traditional security threats and conflicts in Pakistan, with the involvement of regional and global powers, has a significant ~~important~~ implication for the country's stability and security.

• Introduction:

Non-traditional security threats encompass a wide range of challenges that go beyond traditional military threats such as terrorism, extremism, cyber-crime, climate change, natural disasters, and transnational organized crime. In case of Pakistan, these threats have become increasingly complex and inter-connected requiring a comprehensive approach to address them effectively.

• Nature of non-traditional security threats and conflicts in Pakistan:

Pakistan faces multiple non-traditional security threats that have direct or indirect implications for its stability. Terrorism and extremism have been persistent challenges with various domestic and international terrorist organizations operating within the country's borders. Additionally, cyber-crime has become a growing concern with cyber attacks targeting critical infrastructure, financial institutions, and government systems.

add more detail and arguments under this part.

• Reason Behind Internationalization:

The internationalization of non-traditional security conflicts and threats in Pakistan can be attributed to several factors,

Firstly, Pakistan's strategic location, situated between middle east, South Asia, and Central Asia, makes it a focal point

discuss this part in detail as well by giving subheadings.

DATE: ___/___/___

for regional and global powers aiming to exert influence and protect their interests.

Secondly, the porous borders and weak governance in certain regions in Pakistan have facilitated cross-border movement of extremist groups, terrorists, and illegal networks.

Lastly, the interconnected nature of non-traditional security threats necessitates international co-operation and collaboration to effectively mitigate their impact.

• Implications And Challenges:

The internationalization of non-traditional security threats in Pakistan poses several challenges.

Firstly, it strains the country's resources and capability to effectively address these multifaceted challenges.

Secondly, it undermines domestic stability and hampers socio-economic

development.

lastly, it exacerbates regional tensions and hinders efforts to build peaceful relations with neighboring countries.

• Strengthening Domestic Institutions:

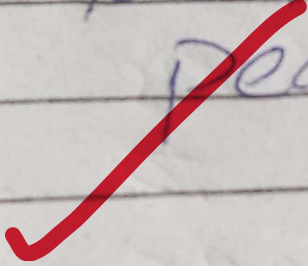
Moreover, Pakistan must focus on strengthening domestic institutions, improving border security, and enhancing cyber-security measures, and also promoting inclusive governance to combat non-traditional security threats effectively.

• Conclusion:

The internationalization of non-traditional security threats and conflicts in Pakistan, with the involvement of regional and global powers significantly impact the country's stability and security. By adopting a comprehensive approach that emphasizes co-operation, dialogue, and domestic institutional strengthening, Pakistan can effectively

DATE: ___/___/___

mitigate these challenges
and work toward achieving
long-term peace and
stability.



Q2:

CPEC HAS BEEN UNDERWAY FOR A DECADE:

• **Background:**

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a project initiated by China as part of its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Signed in 2015, CPEC aimed to connect the deep-water port of Gwadar in Southwestern Pakistan to China's northwestern region of Xinjiang, through a network of highways, railways, and pipelines. The project has faced both praise and criticism, and it is important to critically evaluate its ~~aim~~ ambitions and realities.

• **Ambitions of CPEC:**

• **Infrastructure Development**
CPEC envisions significant infrastructure development in Pakistan, including the construction of roads, railways, airports, and energy projects. These developments aim to

to improve connectivity, facilitate trade, and enhance economic growth in the region.

• Economic Growth.

By improving connectivity and infrastructure, CPEC aims to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) into various sectors of Pakistan's economy. This investment is expected to boost industrialization, create job opportunities, and enhance economic productivity.

• Energy Security.

Pakistan faces an acute energy crisis, and CPEC includes several energy projects such as coal-fired power plants and renewable energy initiatives. The projects aim to address Pakistan's energy needs, reduce power shortages, and improve energy security.

add more arguments.

• REALITIES OF CPEC:

• Geo-Political Challenges:

CPEC passes through the disputed territory of Gilgit-Baltistan, which is claimed

DATE: ___/___/___

by India. This aspect of project has strained India-Pakistan relations and has geo-political implications for the region.

• Security Concerns:

The security situation in Pakistan has raised concerns about the safety and successful implementation of regions along the project route pose a threat to its smooth progress.

• Debt Sustainability:

Critics argue that the terms of Chinese loans and investment in CPEC projects may lead to a debt burden for Pakistan. This raises concerns about Pakistan's ability to repay these loans and its long-term economic sustainability.

• Socio-economic unequal Distribution:

These are the concerns that benefits of CPEC may not be evenly distributed across different regions and communities in Pakistan. Some argue that certain provinces,

particularly under developed ones, may not receive equal opportunities in terms of infrastructure development and economic growth.

• Environmental Impact:

The construction and operation of CPEC projects may ~~be~~ have negative environmental consequences, especially sensitive areas such as Gwadar and the Karakoram Highway. Environmental concerns need to be acknowledge and address to ensure sustainability.

• Conclusion:

While CPEC holds great potential to transform Pakistan's economy and regional connectivity, critical ~~is~~ evaluation reveals challenges and complexities. It is essential for the Pakistani Government to address security concerns, ensure sustainability, and promote inclusive development to make CPEC beneficial for all regions and communities.