

Day: _____

Pms 2023

Pakistan Studies Date: _____

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Ques 01 Explain the role of reformer and Educational movements in the Muslim Renaissance in the sub-continent.

Introduction

The Muslims ruled over smaller or larger part of India for more than a thousand years which saw its zenith in Mughal era. After such a long and glorious era, which left the lasting impressions on the sub-continent in almost every aspect of life, the Muslim rule gradually came to an end. The great Muslim civilization which evolved over time, was now facing various existential threats. On the one hand, it had to cope with various inter issues and on the other hand various uprisings across the sub-continent were a constant threat. However, the

The government was hardly able to contain and resolve these issues. Sensing the gravity of situation, various personalities took this delicate responsibility of muslim renaissance and contributed to the religious and national cause with remarkable zeal. Out of many reformist and educational movements, some are briefly discussed below.

Shah Waliullah

Out of all the leaders of muslims of the sub-continent, the role of Shah Waliullah is most remarkable and lasting. He was such a visionary and learned person that various historians give credit of making of Pakistan to Shah Waliullah. Shah Waliullah, born in 1703, took the responsibility of muslim reformation and adopted a multi-faceted approach to

to resolve the challenges. Muslims at that time were under ^{the} threat of invasion of Marathas. Upon the request of Shah Waliullah, Nadir Shah came to India and he crushed Marathas.

Besides the external threats, Shah Waliullah particularly focused the internal challenges. He placed Jihad against 'Wafis' about the fractional Jihad. He stated that the real problem was not to implement Islam on our own lives. Inspired by his visit to Mecca, he preached to crush all 'Bidat' ~~in~~ which came due to continuous ^{the} dealing with Hindu people. He denounced earning through illegal means and condemned the rise of beggary.

Besides addressing the social issues of Muslims, he played an exemplary role in mitigating inter-sect disharmony. For that purpose,

he redefined the terms *Shariat* and *Tariqat*, abridging the gulf between two schools of thoughts. Similarly, he also redressed the issue pertaining to "*wahdatul wajood*" and "*wahdatul shahood*". Likewise, he put special efforts to mend terms between two major sects of Islam. Though he was against *Shite* school of thought, he categorised the '*Shia*' Muslims as Muslims.

At a time when Muslims of the subcontinent were facing dire challenges, *Shah Waliullah* indeed proved to be a great blessing who played a vital role for the interests of the Muslims of the region.

The Jihad Movement

The Jihad movement led by *Sayed Ahmad Shaheed* and

and Shah Ismaeel Shaheed is a crucial chapter of Muslim renaissance in the history of the sub-continent. The expanding Sikh rule was a great threat for the Muslims. To counter that threat, Sayyed Ahmad Shaheed and Shah Ismaeel Shaheed put an armed resistance. ~~After~~ In a series of battles against Sikhs, they inflicted a significant damage to the Sikh army. Starting from Akora, various battles were fought like Sardo, Hund, Mayar and Phuleria. However, despite their strength and valour, they were not supported by various groups of Muslims who considered them fanatics due to their hardcore religious interpretations. Consequently, both the Sayyed Ahmad Shaheed and Shah Ismaeel Shaheed martyred in Balakot in 1731. Though their struggle ended in destruction but it was not a failure as they sow the seeds of

armed resistance which is continued today.

Titu Mir

Another personality in the history of muslim renaissance is of Titu Mir who untiringly struggled for the betterment of the muslim fellows. ~~like~~ ^{like} other reformists, he was, too, against the culture of 'bidat' and preached the pure teachings of Islam. However, the main issue that he faced was the ill ~~and~~ treatment of muslims by the Hindu landlords and English people when Lord Cornwallis imposed 'Permanent Settlement' in 1793, owing to limited ^{financial} capacity, muslims ~~have~~ lost their lands. When Hindus captured these ~~lands~~ ^{lands} ~~lands~~ using interest-based loans, becoming owners of their previous owners. When these Hindu owners imposed religious taxes on muslim peasants and forced

them to grow the lucrative indigo crops in place of wheat and rice, that seriously damaged the financial condition of the peasants. Such was the gravity of situation that the Muslims were even taxed for their beard.

Titu Mir (Mir Nisar Ali)

stopped giving cess from Sarfarpur and indulged in an armed resistance against the persecutors. This not only made the English men take notice of it but also made the Hindu landlords stop that inhuman taxing. However, Titu Mir was martyred for his resistance.

Faraiddi Movement

Faraiddi Movement, lead by Haji Shariatullah was primarily aimed at making Muslims of the Bengal adhere to pure teachings of Islam. In fact, it was focused more on five basic pillars of Islam, Kalima, Salat, Roza, Zakat and Hajj

They called "Faraidi movement" as these are the basic 'Faraid' or tenets of Islam.

Although Faraidi movement was not a formally armed resistance, it ^{did} pose a significant resistance to 'Permanent Settlement' of 1793. Therefore, Haji Shariatullah ~~was~~ remained in police custody every now and then. At times, in the wake of crimes against Muslim peasants, it did effectively responded for the safeguard of Muslim peasants. For instance, when Jai Narain, a Hindu landlord, who degraded the peasants was punished by the group. So, it can be stated that it was a successful campaign to safeguard the rights of Muslims of West Bengal and to bring them the true teachings of Islam.

Ques 4

Explain the impact of Russia-Ukraine war on Pakistan.

Introduction

Russia Ukraine conflict refers to the ongoing tensions between the two countries that began with Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014. The current escalation, which refers to the invasion of Russia on 24th of February 2023, has had lasting impacts on global arena. Besides affecting the western world, it also inflicted significant damage to the developing countries of Asia, including Pakistan. Some of the major impacts of the war on Pakistan are mentioned below.

Significant Threat to Food Security

Pakistan, ~~despite being an agricultural country~~ despite being an agricultural country, is fighting with the wheat shortages for the past several years. To meet its domestic requirement,

it has to import wheat. The primary source of wheat import are Ukraine and Russia. For instance, it imported 1.2 megatonne and 0.91 megatonne wheat from Ukraine and Russia, respectively, in 2020. Current situation has seriously hampered the food supply chains. On top of that, exponential hike in food prices in international markets deteriorated the situation even further. On top of that, current devaluation of the currency complicated the whole situation a step further which implores a serious threat to the food security.

Price hike in LNG

Pakistan, the fifth largest country of the world, population-wise, faces energy crisis. Russia-Ukraine war, on the other hand, disrupted the ^{LNG} market. ~~As most of the LNG~~ As most of the LNG

~~buyers~~ were diverted to more lucrative European markets, countries like Pakistan had to sign expensive contracts. Coupled with the unprecedented inflation rates, the whole situation proved lethal for industries at home. Besides the industries, domestic users are also bearing the burnt of the consequences.

Increased fuel prices

Cumulative impact of post COVID financial crunch, high inflation rate, IMF fiasco, political destabilization and then Ukraine-Russia war has devastated Pakistan's economy. The next impact in line is on fuel prices. As Russia is the largest-oil-reserves country, immediate sanctions significantly affected fuel market. Consequently, the price of petrol has already jumped from around Rs 150 to 2.80 in post war era. This resulted

In unprecedented wave of price hikes of everything, including basic commodities of life. At a time when people were already struggling to meet the both ends, this new menace left the common person crippled.

Impact on Political arena

Letter gate scandal has caused significant damage to the political arena of Pakistan. On the one hand it worsened the already deteriorated terms with USA, and on the other hand, intense polarization has damaged the social fabric as well. Now, Pakistan is not only facing serious political polarization but also finding it hard to mend its foreign policy with neighbouring and friendly countries, as well as with USA and major players of the international politics.

National Security Challenges

Russia-Ukraine war has serious implications for global security. Russia, being a nuclear state poses a serious threat to global peace. Any miscalculation can leave the whole world into troublesome situation. As Pakistan is perceived as an ally of USA and India is generally considered to be a pro-Russian state, proxy war can pose threats to the national security of Pakistan. Even a new arm race is much anticipated.

Set back to development goals

Although the war between Russia and Ukraine does not directly impact the South Asian countries, the indirect effects can be far reaching in the long run. For instance, the current

economic stress has already slowed down the pace of developmental projects. It is feared that the impending threat of gas and fuel shortages will only exacerbate the the situation

Impact of war on International Aid

Pakistan is recipient of ^{various} aid packages from a host of countries. Given that Pakistan has already availed voting against Russia in United Nations, it is less likely that western countries will do any favor to ameliorate financial crunch of Pakistan. However, Pakistan was equally unable to vote against Russia just because of rapidly changing geopolitical arena where America is tilted toward India more than ever.

What role Pakistan can play?

Although Pakistan has had limited bilateral relations both with Russia and Ukraine, ~~but~~ it can certainly pursue peace making by various means. Just like it did in the past, to facilitate negotiation and back door communication between the USA and China, it can use the same tactic to bring Putin on talk table. As Russia too remained unable to hold meaningful gains so far, it is equally important for both the Ukraine and Russia to resolve their bilateral issues peacefully. Likewise, being a solid partner of China, it can always use that channel to convince the stakeholders to stop the aggression.

Conclusion

We have seen that even there are no ^{significant} direct and short-term implications of Ukraine-Russia war, there are certain.

It is also a matter of fact that being a developing country of 5th largest population, even the smaller shocks are hurting Pakistan - Thanks to myriad of ^{was} problems it already facing.

The need of the hour is to make our country economically strong as we can successfully counter the threats only after we have a solid economy.

Otherwise, every major incident on global arena has impacts on other countries due to globalization.

Ques 06 Introduction

The recent economic crisis coupled with ^{the} sheer political polarization has paralyzed the governance system further deteriorating the socio-economic turmoil of the Pakistani society. Such is the state distrust and hopelessness that 8 lac people have left the country in ^{the} past year. Lives of millions of less privileged are endangered due to credible threat of food insecurity. Therefore, it is need of the hour to take appropriate steps on war footing to prevent complete collapse of the country.

How to Reduce socio-economic disparity?

Reducing or mitigating socio-economic disparity is a complex and somewhat demanding and arduous task. It involves multiple factors

which should be simultaneously worked on. Below are some important steps that must be taken to effectively reduce inflation from the country

- 1- Progressive Taxation
- 2- Social Safety net programs
- 3- Education and Skill Building
- 4- Minimum wage Increase
- 5- Job creation
- 6- Universal Basic Income.
- 7- Access to Capital
- 8- Affordable Housing
- 9- Healthcare Access
- 10- Fair Trade Policies

Let's briefly discuss ~~the~~ some essential steps to mitigate socio-economic disparity from society. ~~market~~

Progressive Taxation

First and the foremost step is the

introduction of progressive taxation in the country. For that purpose, a detailed evaluation is required to see what different classes of the people are already paying in lieu of taxes. Then, taxes on lower middle and the lower class should be reduced or eliminated. Likewise, gradual increase of taxes on the elite should be ensured so that it may not hurt the economy.

Another thing besides enforcing changes in tax structure is to mitigate corruption in tax collection as a huge amount is wasted in corruption. Spreading mass-awareness of the people will certainly help build compliance of people on government institutions fetching more taxes and revenue. As per a research conducted by IBA, there would be ten times the collection of taxes in

corruption-free environment.

Social Safety Net Programs

Social safety net programs are another way out to resolve the menace of socio-economic disparity from the country.

Although we are already running various social safety net programs, the problem is that there is no proper mechanism to uplift the disadvantaged class through these aids. As a matter of fact, such aids are unconditionally given to the recipients who ultimately spend the money without bringing any change in them. Moreover, there is huge corruption in such programs. So, there is a dire need to restructure the programs like BISP, Baitulmaal, Zakat and WWF (worker welfare foundation).

Education and Skill Building

Nothing is more relevant to reducing socio-economic disparity than investing in education of the masses, particularly in vocational training, higher education and apprenticeships. Countries across the globe have successfully transformed their societies investing in education including Switzerland, Germany, Canada, Singapore etc.

Switzerland has a long history of focusing practical learning and apprenticeships. FutureSkills is an initiative to explore and invest in skills of future Germany, has a special levy on employers which is used on apprenticeships. Similarly, Canada Job Grant project ensures ~~and~~ ~~pro~~ 100% employment after education and pays employers as a level of apprenticeship to accommodate the newly passed graduates. A similar strategy

is even more necessary in our country as our education system is quite in the opposite direction as most of the graduates of various disciplines are never trained for practical requirements of the market.

Job Creation

Job creation is another prerequisite for reduction of disparity among masses. However, unfortunately we have been miserably failed in this domain as well due to various factors. India, on the other hand, is a good example where they are also facing the separatist movements, ethnic issues, interfaith disturbing etc but they are way ahead of us in job creation. We should learn from various initiatives of India to combat disparity issues. For instance, India

has undergone remarkable progress after initiatives like Make in India, Digital India and infrastructure projects like Bharatmala which has improved transportation across the country. Consequently, it has been able to accommodate millions of people into newly created demands.

How to resolve the issue of Political turmoil?

Political turmoil of the country has significantly damaged the socio-economic stability status of the country by furthering the disparity. Investors, both national and international are reluctant to invest in the country for the very reason of ongoing political chaos. Therefore, this poor state of affairs must be addressed on priority basis to avoid further damage.

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Questions Governance Issues in Pakistan and their Impact on sustainable development goals.

Introduction

The sustainable development goals were adopted by all UN member states in 2015 as part of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

These goals are set primarily to end poverty and hunger, protect the planet and to ensure peace, harmony and prosperity. There are 17 SDGs in total. Pakistan being a member state is also working to achieve these targets. Despite making some progress in some goals, its performance is far less than required. There are multiple factors behind poor performance of the country. Bad governance is certainly the major obstacle in achieving these goals. Let's have a brief

look on how bad governance is an obstacle ~~in~~ in the way of development goals.

Absence of Rule of Law

Rule of law is ^{the} first and foremost prerequisite to achieve SDGs. As every SDG is linked with some kind of law, in absence of rule of law, that goal cannot be achieved. For instance, various laws have been formulated to ensure gender equality. However, in case someone denies to equally treat women, they cannot be brought to book in absence of rule of law. As Pakistan is already miserable ranked in those countries where rule of law does ^{not} exist, no one bothers abiding by the law.

Accountability

Every organisation, institution, executive and the whole government machinery should be accountable before people and law for smooth functioning of the government.

In absence of accountability, completion of development goals is merely a dream. Unfortunately, Pakistan got the worst ranking in the region. Therefore, huge sum of amount is wasted and SDGs are severely affected.

For instance, despite the fact that compulsory education of children upto 16 years of age is enshrined in law, nobody is held accountable for 25 million out of school children. Consequently goal of Quality Education is still a distant dream.

Participation

Another trait of good governance that is essential for development

is participation of the people of the country in decision making. However, it is entirely ignored in the country. Even politicians across the country are not taken on board, let alone the people of the country. That's why, when decisions made by certain people are imposed, it is more likely that it will serve the interest of ~~the~~ a particular group. This in turn ^{particularly} hinders the way out to ensure "Reduced Inequalities" goal of the SDGs.

Efficiency

Another prerequisite to achieve the target of SDGs is the efficiency of the institutions, that includes efficient in use of time, money, person etc. However, when a culture of carelessness is nurtured, that severely impacts

development goals. Nothing can be more damaged by the inefficiency than 'climate change' which ultimately is relevant to climate action demanding efficient use of available resources to ensure minimum negative impact on climate. For example, if water used efficiently in a house equals an average 20 liters and 150 liters if not efficiently used, that translates into 130,000 liters wastage of water in just one lakh houses.

Ethics

Ethics is another required good governance trait which significantly affects SDGs. For example it is directly linked with 'Life on land', 'Responsible Consumption and production' and 'Gender Equality'. That is why ethics are mandatory for SDGs.

Inclusiveness

Inclusiveness is an integral part of good governance and a decisive factor to attain SDGs. In Pakistan, however, there is a lot to do in this regard. In fact, it is the very reason that Bangladesh was ceded from Pakistan that we were unable to work on inclusiveness and Bengalis felt marginalized. Consequently, the quest and formed a separate homeland. Reduced inequalities, another SDG, demands inclusiveness. Besides that goal, it is further demands linked with other goals as well. Therefore, it is a basic requirement to ensure SDGs.

Conclusion

Based on above mentioned facts and figures, it can be safely

assumed that to achieve SDGs, good governance is a must. The countries where SDGs are met in a timely manner are those countries where good governance is already ensured. Plus it is an integral part of development. The good news is that doing this is very much possible and is already done by various countries before. For example, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have performed well in SDGs and are ahead of us despite being equally non-conducive environment. Therefore, good governance must be made possible across the Pakistan.

Date: / /

Ques No 8 Fill in the Blanks

- i- 1757 ——— 1757
- ii- 1857 ——— Bahadur Shah Zafar
- iii- 1919 ——— 1924
- iv- Lahore ——— 1763
- v- 5th February ——— 1973
- vi- 1930 ——— 1931
- vii- Sukkur ——— 1963
- viii- 10 ——— 41
- ix- 1907 ——— Adullah Hassan