

Major literary works Maktoobat, Asbat

Ul NabooH, Risal e

Taljeelia, marif Udduni

3. SERVICES OF SHEIKH AHMAD

SIRHINDI :

I. Preaching of Islam during his imprisonment:

Sheikh Ahmad refused to accept the syncretistic religious tendencies of both the common people and of the Mughals. This led to his imprisonment. However, he continued to preach in the prison and as a result many accepted Islam in the jail of Mughals. Later, Jahangir acknowledged his services for Islam and released him and gave him the title of "Khilat-e-Fakhira".

II. Sheikh Ahmad Trained a Team to Preach the True message of Islam:

Sheikh trained a group of disciples and sent them to various parts of the

sub-continent. Especially, he asked them to make people realise the importance of sunnah to counteract the forces of heresy.

III. Sheikh Ahmad correspondences with Influential Personalities and its Influence

Sheikh's letters to the great men of the muslim world got wide publicity. In these correspondences, he described and discussed the problems and challenges which Islam was facing and gave suggestion how to revive the true message and spirit of Islam.

IV. Refuting the philosophy of wahdat ul wajood:

The philosophy of wahdat ul wajood says that all the worldly things are the manifestation of Allah and there is no difference between the two. Sheikh refuted this philosophy of 'wahadat ul shahood' which says that God and his creatures are completely separate.

"To consider Ram and Rehman as one is stupidity because creator cannot be one with its creations"

— Sirhindi

V. Opposition to the United Nationhood of Muslims and Hindus:

Sirhindi opposed the united nationhood of both which was envisioned by the religion of Akbar known as Deen-i-Akbari. According to Sirhindi:

"If Muslims want to live as a nation, then they had to quit the talk of Shirk and Bidat and stay away from the Hindus"

— Sirhindi

← PERSONAL LIFE OF SHAH WALIYUHAM

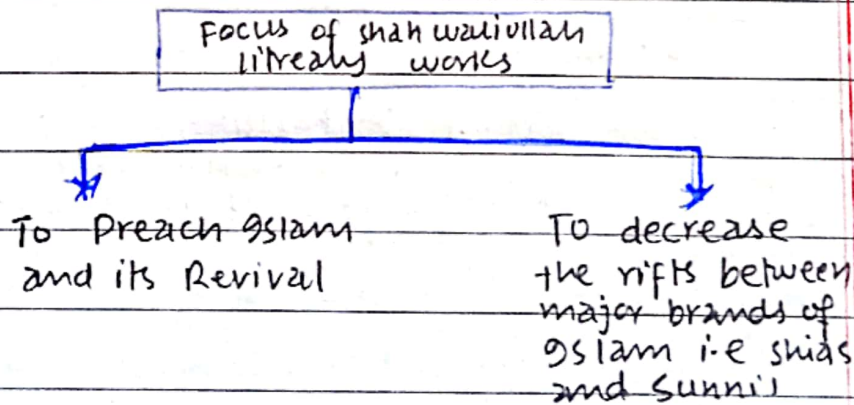
Original Name	Qutub Uddin
Era	1703 — 1762
Place of Birth	Mozaphlat
Father Name	Abdul Rehman
Education	Tafsir, Haddes, Ilm Ul Kalam, Isul Ul Fiqah,

major literary works	Shariah waqay etc Fauz ul Kabir, Muqaddimah Fi Tarjumat ul Quran, Hujjat ul Baligha etc.
----------------------	---

5. MAJOR SERVICES OF SHAH WALIULLAH

I. Literary services of Shah waliullah

Shah waliullah wrote more than 50 books majorly in the domain of religion. The purpose of his literary works was to promote Islam and its true message on two fronts.



II. Political services of Shah waliullah:

Shah waliullah tried to re-strengthen the rulership of Muslims in the sub-continent who were persistently declining.

and sliding from the corridor of the power. Shah waliullah not only wrote letter to Abdali to help Mughals but also made Najid-Ullah and Shuja ud Dullah for Jihad.

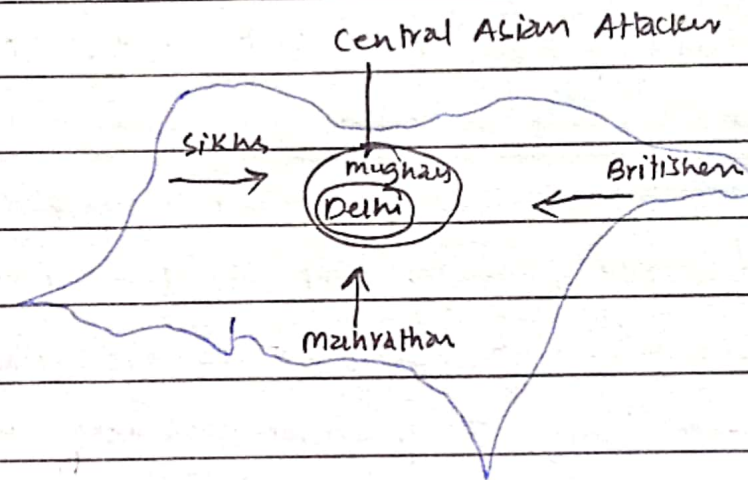


Fig: Challenges to Mughals.

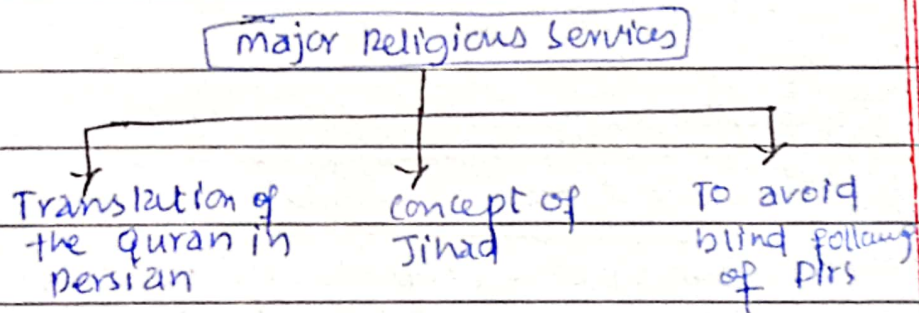
III. Economic Services rendered by Shah waliullah:

On his Hujjat-Ullah-ul-Baligh, Shah waliullah pinpointed the causes of chaos and disintegration of the Muslim society. He proposed low expenditures of the court, low taxes and circulation of wealth as solution to the economic worries of the Muslim society.

IV. Religious Reformatory Effort of Shah waliullah:

Shah Waliullah returned to India in 1732 after his prolong stay in Hejaz. He devoted himself to the sacred task of spiritual consolidation of muslim society. He himself said:

"I was informed through Ilaham that I would have to undertake the responsibility". - Shah Waliullah



6. IMPACTS OF SHIKH AHMAD SIRHINDI AND SHAH WALIULLAH ON THE HISTORY OF THE SUB-CONTINENT:

1. Saviors of the Nationhood of Muslims

Both reformers saved muslims from annihilation of muslims of the sub-continent by Hinduism. They both make difference between the two nations which finally culminated in two nation theory.

II. Keeping shariah Alive by declaring it superior to mysticism.

Both the leaders and reformers revive the true spirit of Islam which was a sort of new spiritual life for the masses of the sub-continent. By undermining Vishnuva mysticism both the reformers led Muslims to get out of the life of servitude and to adopt active life.

III. Maintaining the Political Dominancy of Muslims over Hindus:

Both the leaders helped the Mughal rulers to keep their reign on the sub-continent so that it may not fall in the hands of dissenting forces. It was this spirit which kept alive till they got a separate homeland of their own.

IV. Protecting the culture of Muslims from Sikhs:

Both the reformers rendered a

great service by preserving the cultural identity of muslims from the threatening forces.

7. CONCLUSION :

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah were the two great reformers of the middle centuries. They rendered significant services to the muslims of the sub-continent. Their services had a great influence on the history of the sub-continent in the subsequent times.

ANSWER # 05

I. INTRODUCTION :

"Futurist do not consider over population one of the issues of the future. They consider it the issue of the future"

-Dart Brown

The world has witnessed a tremendous increase in the size of population size

amid the last two decades. Like other countries, Pakistan is also faced with the challenge of over population. The country growth rate is one of the highest in the region. Instead of moving as a capital, Pakistan's large size of population has become a liability for her. Nevertheless, through some concrete measure and sound policies, the population growth can be restrained.

3. AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW AT THE POPULATION GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY

At the time of inception, Pakistan's total population was just above 30 million. Despite the separation of the country, ~~its pop~~ in 1971, the country's population is witnessing an unprecedented growth.

Year	Population
1950	31 million
1998	132.5 million
2017	207.68 million
2023	241.49 million

Since the census of 2017, 39 million more people are added to the population. According to Naeem Sadiq, "The NATA Option" 2023, every day 17,539 children are added to the population of the country.

4. CAUSES BEHIND THE UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE IN POPULATION SIZE OF THE COUNTRY :

1. Lack of Family Planning in the country:

majority of people do not know about family planning. Women particularly are either unknown to family planning or have no say in their child birth.

Reference According to the UNICEF, only 30 percent of women know about family planning in Pakistan.

2. Pakistan lag behind other regional countries in controlling birth rate

The birth rate in Pakistan is

much higher than the regional countries. Failure to control birth rate is leading to population explosion in the country.

Country	Growth Rate
Pakistan	2.55
India	1.1
Bangladesh	1.6
Sri Lanka	0.83

III. Low contraceptive Prevalance Rate and High Abortion Rate:

Pakistan is among those countries where the ~~(CPR)~~ CPR is very low. This result in 22 million unwanted pregnancies every year. Pakistan is also among those countries which have the highest abortion rate.

IV. Early marriages and poverty:

Due to poverty, parents prefer to have many children to help them in earning livelihood. The preference for

mate child is specially pertinent. Similarly, in order to reduce the burden, families prefer early marriages of girls. According to the UN, 21 percent of girls in Pakistan are married before the age of 18.

V. Improved Health service and increase in life expectancy rate:

Due to improved technology and health-care system, the average life expectancy rate has been increased. This is also one of the major cause of population increase in the country.

5. HOW POPULATION EXPLOSION TAKES CHARGE OF THE COUNTRY

I. Pressure of National Resources of the country:

Population growth has brought the national resources under severe pressure. According to the UN, 40 percent of the population is food insecure.

while 18 percent is severe food insecure. 37% of the children in the country are stunted or wasted. A good chunk of the population is in the clutches of severe poverty.

II. Stress on Education sector of the country:

The stress of population growth is also manifested in education sector. Currently, there are 22 out of school children and the average years which individuals spent in formal education is just 8 years.

III. Pressure on Health sector in Pakistan:

There is only one doctor available for 1400 individuals and one bed available for 171000 people. This is an abysmal state of affairs due to high population growth.

IV. Governance issues and services delivery

Due to rapid population growth the government is unable to provide services and amenities to the people appropriately. [Reference] Karachi which has 20 m population require 89 fire-brigades but it has now only 7.

6. MEASURES TO ADDRESS POPULATION

GROWTH:

I. Increase Awareness About Family Planning:

Family planning awareness must be promoted at various levels of governance. Civil society, religious leaders and influencers of social media could go a long way in spreading awareness.

II. Government to subsidise Contraceptives

Government need to provide financial help and relief to afford safe and hygienic tools for population growth. In order to constraint population

expansion government must increase the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) in the country.

III. Government to provide incentives for small families:

Government must incentivise people through indirect means for small families. Child birth leaves, monthly stipends for first three or two children and education assistance could go a long way in this regards.

IV. Empowerment of women and their inclusion in decision making
women must be empowered so that they have a say in the decision-making. According to the WHO, only 7 percent of women can make decision about their health in the country. This menace must be ruled out to control population growth.

7. CONCLUSION:

Population growth is a great challenge of the modern times. If not appropriately, huge population can become a liability as in the case of Pakistan. An appropriate attention must be payed to this issue lest the situation could go out of hands completely.

ANSWER # 07

I. INTRODUCTION

"The future of Pakistan is directly linked with the future of Afghanistan"

— Barack Obama

Due to volatile political situation in Afghanistan, the region is currently passing through a fragile political situation. However, the absence of consensus-based approach in the region is further exacerbating the already prevailing challenges of the region. This could lead to increased instability in the region.

burgeoning violence.

2. THE RETURN OF TALIBAN TO KABUL (TALIBAN 2.1) AND PAKISTAN EXPECTATIONS:

After the return of Taliban to Kabul it was expected that they will extend the hand of cooperation towards Pakistan. However, these hopes were dashed as the new Taliban regime is reluctant to cooperate on bilateral issues and challenges. Taliban is reluctant to force TTP out of the country, to stop smuggling of drugs and to cooperate on the refugees issue.

3. CHALLENGES IN THE REGION AND PAKISTAN - AFGHANISTAN RELATIONSHIP:

1. The use of Afghan-land as a launching pad Against Pakistan

The Afghan Taliban has failed to prevent its land to be used against

its neighbours - According to the UN recent report, currently there are 6000 TTP members in Afghanistan which are actively operating against Pakistan.

II. The Demand of Pakistan to Bring TTP to Negotiation Table and lack of sincere behavior of Taliban:

Pakistan want to peacefully neutralise TTP radicals. In order to do so, Pakistan want Afghanistan to play its role. Taliban, however, are not ready to force their "brothers" in spirit for peaceful settlement.

III. Human Rights violation and the Refugees Pressure on Pakistan:

Due to ultra-conservative and extremist policies of Taliban, many people are forced to leave the country. The Shia and Hazara community people particularly bear the burden as they prefer to migrate to Pakistan. This

further increase population pressure on the country.

IV. The border issues and Afghanistan's Agression.

Pakistan has fenced its border for security purposes to stop the cross border terrorism. penetration. However, the Afghan forces frequently violate Pakistan borders which often leads to prolong border closures.

V. Afghan Taliban's policy of 'water' moves in the region.

Taliban have diverted the natural flow of water to the central Asian countries. They have also renewed the disputes with Iran on Qandahar River. Certain Taliban leader have also give statement about Kabul River which could exacerbate water crisis in the country.

4. ABSENCE OF CONSENSUS COULD LEAD TO INSTABILITY AND VIOLENCE IN THE REGION:

I. The recent surge in Terrorist Activities

Due to non-consensus on the issue of TTP and ISKP, the region is currently witnessing a tremendous surge in terrorist activities. According to the caretaker Prime minister:

"Pakistan witnessed 60 percent increase in terrorist attack after Taliban's take over of Kabul"

- KARAZ

II. Pakistan's policy of Direct Action and Pulling out of Refugees

On the after-math of Taliban's failure to cooperate, Pakistan directly targeted some terrorist outfits in the border region. Pakistan has also pull out 17 million refugees out of the country due to Afghanistan's citizen involvement in terrorist attacks.

III. Border clashes and closure of the Trade Routes:

To to continual border clashes, the trade routes are often closed for a prolong period. This will further add to the already prevailing economic worries of both the countries.

IV. Opportunistic forces and the Age of Hybrid warfare:

The created vacuum of peace in the region could be capitalized by third parties to mature their evil designs. The region is, thus, prone to proxies to absence of consensus on key issues.

V. Disruption of Regional connectivity

Both Afghanistan and Pakistan are the transit routes that lie at the cross road of Central Asia, South Asia and East Asia. The non-consensus

on issues could exacerbate the fragile conditions and could lead to open violence.

CONCLUSION

Peace and stability in Afghanistan is directly linked to Pakistan and beyond. The non-consensus approach towards critical issues could lead to further regional instability and violence. Both the countries, therefore, needs to sort-out solution for bilateral issues in inclusive manner.

ANSWER # 06

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan celebrated silver jubelt of its constitution in the previous year. The 1973 constitution of Pakistan was designed in the aftermath of the bitter experience of the country in the previous years. However, despite of its 50 years, it could not prove a

panacea for the legal, constitutional, political and demographic issues as it was considered. However, some valuable lessons can be learnt for the success and failures of the constitution after nearly half a century.

2. THE NATURE OF 1973 CONSTITUTION: SALIENT FEATURES

I. The Parliamentary Form of Government.

The 1973 constitution of Pakistan declared Pakistan as to be a parliamentary state. The country's previous experience with the presidential form of government proved unfruitful.

II. Federal Form of Government and Devolution of Powers.

According to the constitution, Pakistan was to be a federal form of government with the provinces enjoying autonomy. However, the 8th and 17th Amendments marred the true spirit of the 1973 constitution.