

Quvaish Khan Batch: 328

Pak Affairs

PART - II

Q2:

I- Introduction:

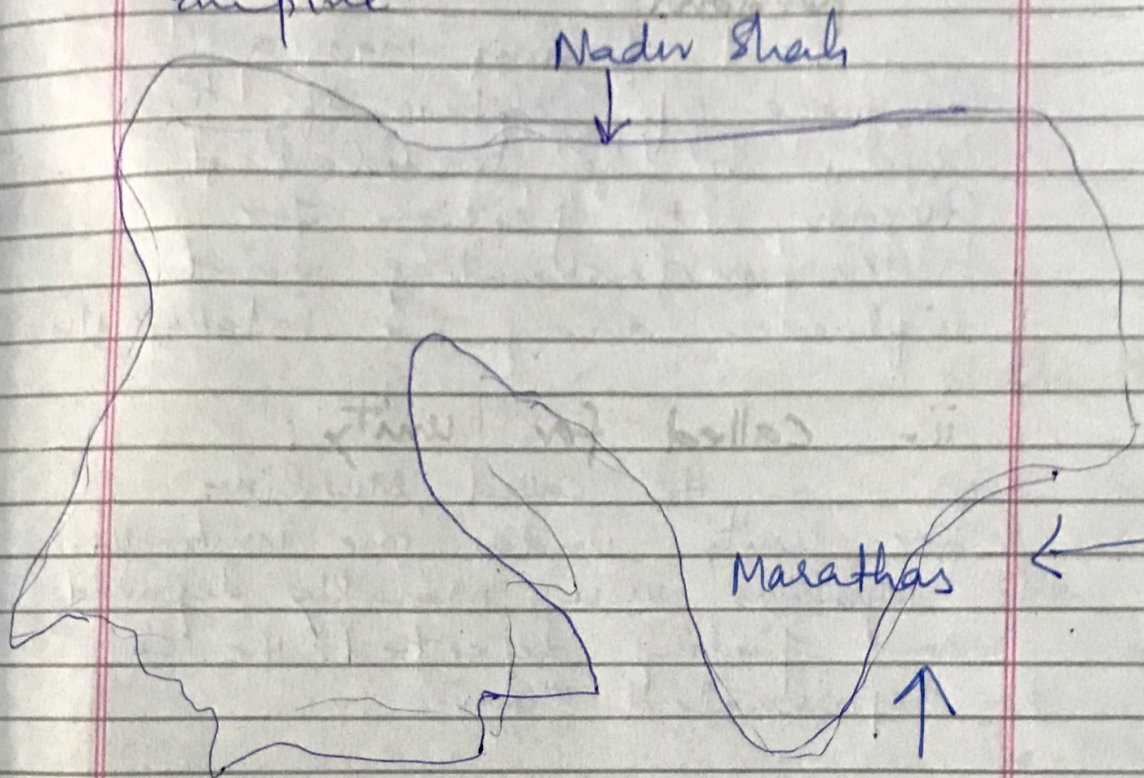
Shah wali ullah and Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi have rendered great services for the Muslims of sub-continent. Their reforms impacted on the history of subcontinent in many ways: They strengthened the concept of Islam, promoted morality, safeguarded the Muslims from conversion to Christianity, provided them social & economic rights and, above all, defended them ~~from~~ Mughal empire. They gave the concept of separate identity of Muslims in the sub-continent that later translated into a separate country.

I- Introducing Shah Wali Ullah and Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi

Both were Muslim reformers. The former was born in 1703. He launched his movement when Muslims were too weak. Mughal empire was attacked

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from both northern, Nadir Shah; and southern, Marathas, sides, weakening the Mughal empire.



Map of the sub-continent

Similarly, Peshawar was under the immense control of Sikhs when Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi launched his Jihadist movement.

III- services of Shah Wali Ullah:

He rendered the following services.

A. Religious Services.

i. Translation of Quran into Persian:

Persian was a language of elites of the time. So, he translated Quran to Persian for better understanding and influence among the intelligentsia.

ii. Called for unity:

He called Muslims for unity under one umbrella. Muslims were morally deprived and feeling dejected. He rejuvenated them.

B. Economic Services:

i. Discouraged Hoarding:

Shah Waliullah discouraged the hoarding of wealth. He furthered the circulation of wealth in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

ii. Uplift the conditions of poverty-ridden Muslim:

He emphasized on the

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V. institution of Zakat. Through this, wealth was distributed in poor people, uplifting their socio-economic status.

C. Literary Service

i- letter to Ahmad Shah Abdali

Keeping the rise of Marathas in view, he wrote a letter to Ahmad Shah Abdali to come here and attack them. He attacked and got rid of the Marathas threat.

IV

Impacts on sub-sequent history of the sub-continent,

He instilled the sense of identity in Muslim in a mixed community of Hindus and Muslims. He ~~was~~ strengthened the Mughal Empire. Hence, the leader at the top was Muslim having trickle-down impacts. It was his efforts that later translated into Two Nations Theory.

V. Services of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi:

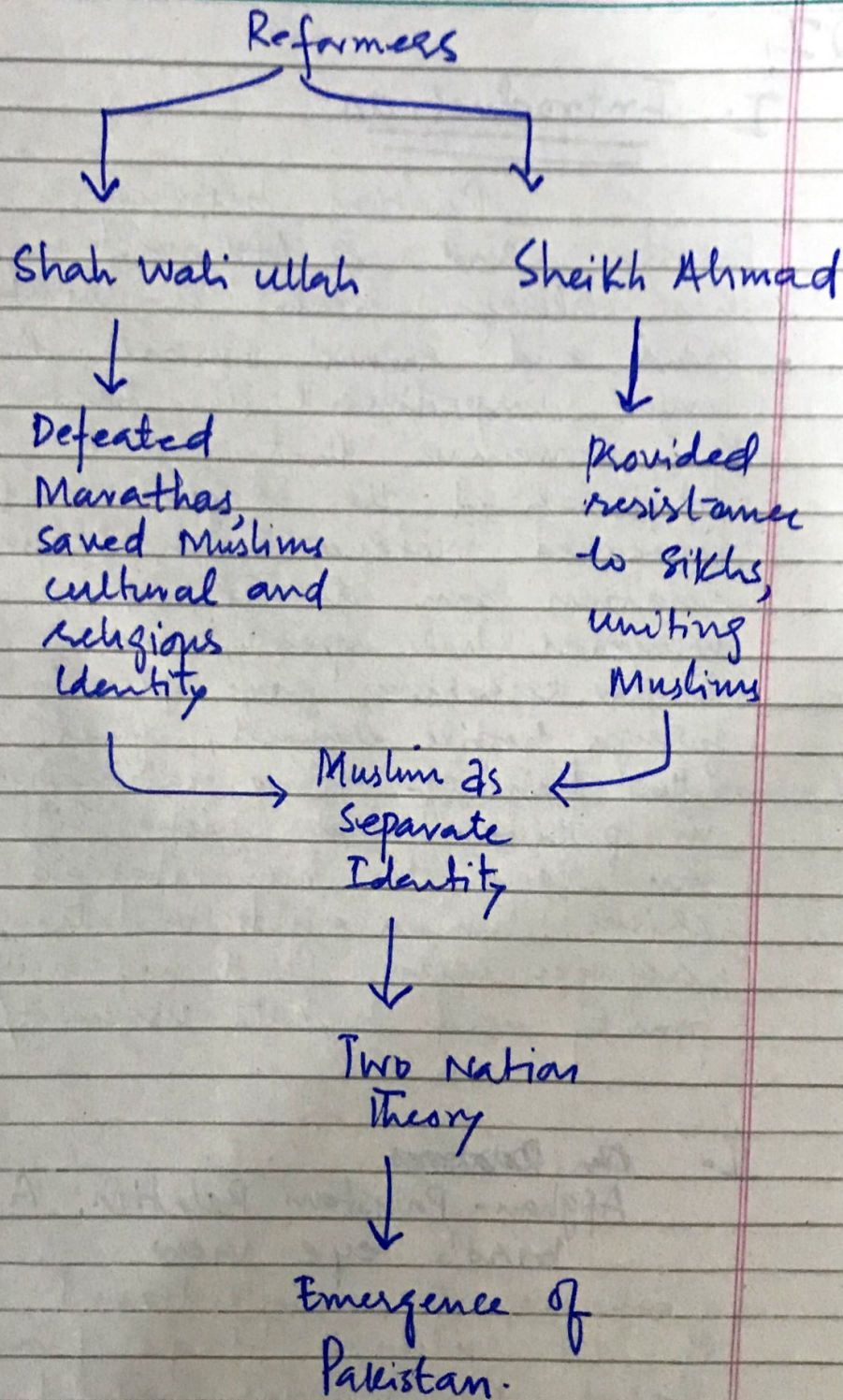
There are many services but his most notable one was Jihad.

A. Jihad Movement:

Keeping the well-entrenched power of Sikhs in Muslim majority areas, Peshawar; he launched Jihad Movement. He united Muslims from all across NWFP, and started war against the Sikhs from Nowshera.

vi- Impacts on history of Sub-continent:

His movement united Muslims and gave them a sense of identity. He inspired resistance to foreigners and renewed the faith of Muslims. ~~these~~ If he had not waged Jihad against the Sikhs, their unbridled power would have been remained unchecked in the area, causing harm to Muslim cause.



Q7:

I. Introduction:

Relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan has always been a bumpy road and never smooth. A major impediment is lack of consensus that could destabilized the region and increased violence. Such strained relations can derail cpe, increased hate-speech, cross-border terrorism, gave space to foreign hostile element, fuel the fan of ethno-nationalism in Pakistan. Such instability can lead to humanitarian crises: human rights violation, refugee crisis, food insecurity, poverty and health insecurity.

II. An Relations

Afghan-Pakistan Relation: A bird's eye view

Following the withdrawal of US Military Troops from Kabul, it was hoped that both nations would enjoy good relation.

However, their hopes were dashed to ground after couple of months Taliban came in power.

The Taliban was feel short of fulfilling their promise regarding terrorism. They also protested against the fencing of border.

The current deportation of Refugee is also believe to be the part of such strain relations.

III- Why is there lack of consensus between the two:

Pakistan is situated in a region having hostile neighbors at both western and eastern border. Therefore, the region has always been marred by ~~see~~ tensions. In such environment, there is little space for dialogue. Because for consensus trust and confidence building are sine qua non.

India has also contributed to the shrinkage of consensus oriented relations in between the two.

IV

Instability in the Region due to Lack of Consensus-oriented Relations Between Afghanistan and Pakistan:

A- Increase in Terrorism:

Strained relations between the two would manifest in the high instances of terrorism.

i. Afghan soil will be used by Foreign Hostile Elements to Perpetrate Terrorism in Pakistan:

Historically, the Afghan's soil has been used by Pakistan's arch rival India. Moreover, other Terrorists organizations like Al-Qaeda can add insult to the injury.

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ii- Safe havens to the TTP in Afghanistan:

According to the UN Report, more than 6000 TTP related terrorists have close relations with the Afghan's Taliban.

They can destabilize Pak, through hit and run tactics.

The recent resurgence in terrorism is the epitome of the phenomenon.

Impacts of Regional Instability:

A. It will increase violence in the Region:

Terrorism has played havoc in this region. More regional instability and strained relations between the two means more violence. According to the UN Report "2023 was the worst year in terms of terrorists' attack since 2011."

will increase CBIVs.

i- Humanitarian Crisis:

Increased terrorism will exposed humanity to violence, leading to humanitarian crisis.

- **Refugee crisis:** Due to violence, people will be displaced, inviting many other related issues of diseases and continued food.

- **Food Insecurity:** Due to instability, ~~trade~~ supply chain break down, leading to food insecurity. The region is already marred by severe food shortage due climate change and Afghan's episode. It will further worsen the situation.

- **Abject poverty:** Economic activities will come into halt and there will be rampant unemployment, coupled with huge set-back to agriculture. Hence, poverty can further be increased.

- **Health Insecurity:** Refugee and locally displaced people have high chances of health issue. For example, water borne diseases like Malaria and cholera.

V. Critical Evaluation

No doubt, the region can drift into instability due to ~~now~~ lack of consensus. However, efforts should be made to promote consensus between the two. If both the nations agreed to consensus oriented relations, the region can become prosperous. They can achieve the joint benefits of CPSC. Moreover, they can engage economically. Therefore, it is necessary that Pakistan should ~~not~~ change its perspective from security centric to economic centric approach while dealing with Afghanistan.

→ Some solutions

- 1) China should play its role.
- 2) SCO is a good platform. China, Russia, and Iran should play its role.
- 3) The exchange of good offices between the two will increase CBMs.

Conclusion:

There has always been paucity of consensus between the two neighbors in their relations. It leads to the instability ~~and~~ of the region, ~~and~~ which, in turn, increases violence and human rights violation. However, relations should be made consensus-based by exploiting the SCO platform. Moreover, neighboring countries can play their role.

Q8:

I- Introduction:

The future of Pakistan depends on the current developments. Currently, the country is facing with economic, environmental and demographic challenges. Due to economic issue, there will be insecurity internally, and bad image externally. Moreover, its

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Sovereignty can be threatened, owing to environmental challenge, these countries will be food insecurity, ~~low~~ increase in diseases, dilapidated infrastructure, and humanitarian crises. The ticking bomb of population increase will shrink ~~to~~ resources and lead to low socio-economic status.

II - The Three existential challenges to Pakistan:

A. Economic challenge:

The current state of economy paints a bleak picture. The ~~the~~ annual growth rate has shrunk to 0.29%, remittances reduced from 31 billion USD to in 2021-2022 to 27 billion USD in 2022-2024. There is huge balance of payment issue. The country is spending half of its budget i.e., 7.3 Trillion PKR in debt servicing.

B. Environmental issue:

According to the

Climate Risk Index, Pakistan is the 8th most vulnerable country. The recent episode of 2022 flood is the best manifestation of this claim. The standing crops, fishery and livestock were inundated by the flood. 1300 km of infrastructure was destroyed, and more than 1500 lives were lost.

C. Demographic Challenge:

The annual population increase rate of Pakistan is 2.5%. It is the 5th largest populous country in the world. According to the World Bank Report, the population of Pakistan will be 402 million by 2050 if continued with present rate.

IV. How these three challenges would shape the future of Pakistan:

A. The Economic Challenge and

the Future of Pakistan:

- i- Internal insecurities: abject and prevalent poverty, low access to health, food insecurity, conflicts between the provinces and many more.

Due to economic meltdown, the country's future will be bleak. There will be rampant abject poverty. Pakistan is already in the clutches of poverty. It will further worsen the situation.

Moreover, there will be no spending on health sector, leading to catastrophe.

Country's ability to import food will further be shrank.

~~Foreign aid~~

The education sector will have a huge blow. ~~lack~~ There is already very low budget allocated for the sector. If the situation prevails, education sector will be affected badly, which means increase in illiteracy. 22 Million children

are already out of school.

ii - Economic Meltdown and
sovereignty of the state:
The IMF

IMF provides loans
with its Structural Adjustment
programmes. Such conditionalities
threaten the sovereignty of
the state. If economy were
not to be restructured,
the country's sovereignty can
be threatened.

B. The Environmental Challenge
and future of the country

- i - Agricultural Decline
- ii - Internally Displaced people
- iii - Dilapidated Infrastructure
- iv - Water Borne Diseases
- v - Recurrent Floods

The formidable challenge of
climate change can lead to
the above-mentioned anomalies.
In such state of affairs,

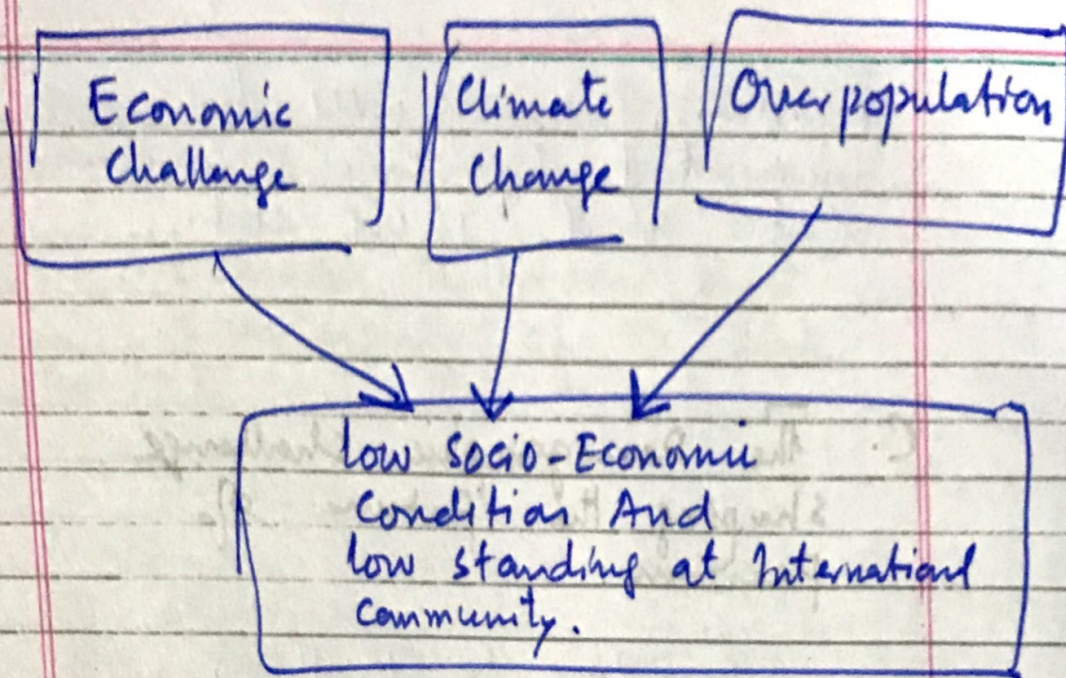
Pakistan's future will be dominated by low socio-economic status and H.D.I status.

C. The Demographic challenge shaping the future of Pakistan:

According to Malthus, Resources are increasing arithmetically while population is increasing geometrically. The same is true of Pakistan. Darwin ~~observed~~ such state of relations between population and resources leads to competition. Again fitting in Pakistan's case.

There will be slum areas with solid waste, poor hygienic condition, bad state of health and poor education.

v- The Three formidable challenges leading to one common place — poor socio-economic condition and threatening sovereignty directly or indirectly.



Vi- Conclusion:

Pakistan is grappling with many challenges. However, the economic, environmental; and demographic are of more concerns.

These three collectively shape the future of Pakistan where there will be bad state of health, education, economy, and development. ~~For~~ Reliance on foreign aid will threaten Pak's sovereignty, climate change is no less than a catastrophe.

This non-traditional threat will inundate the country. Similarly, over population will further put pressure on the already pressing natural resources.