

QUESTION : 7

- No introduction
- No conclusion
- Insufficient length
- Add more headings
- Improve paper presentation

Introduction:

Pakistan and Afghanistan lack a consensus based approach. It effects adversely on the relation between these two countries. According to UNHCR report, Pakistan had 3 million Afghan refugees. Recently, Pakistan government announced deportation of Afghan. It highlights the recurring clashes in the future.

You need to write its impacts too

Strategic LIMITATION Between Afghanistan and Pakistan:

Pakistan and Afghanistan have strategic limitation. Both the country do not work together for the peace and stability.

- 1) Two-Frontier Security Dilemma in Pakistan
- 2) India Meddling in Afghanistan
- 3) Strategic Relationship with China
- 4) Recurring Clashes
- 5) Change of US Interdependence and Strategic interest.
- 6) Afghan Government Challenge
- 7) Lack of Political Commitment and Political instability in Pakistan.

1) Two Frontier Security Dilemma In Pakistan.

Pakistan had two security threats. One was from India which is located ^{in the} east of Pakistan. And the second threat is from Afghanistan which is located in the west of Pakistan. Due to the porous nature of Durand Line, the militants are enter from boarder. They are infiltrate into the Balochistan. Baluchistan is the major inhabitant of Afghan people. The Security condition of Balouchistan was worse. Ultimately, Pakistan adversely effect by the infiltration of militant.

2) India Meddling in Afghanistan Correndum.

After the withdrawal of US and NATO troops from Afghanistan. India wants to increase its regional hegemony. India used Afghanistan as an instrument to counter Pakistan. TTP was working against Pakistan. TTP was Funded by the India. On June 2022, India was placed their "technical team" to see its distribution. On the budget of 2023-2024 India donated 200 million crore to the Afghanistan to rebuild its infrastructure. India constructed dams in Pakistan as the name of contract was **AFghan-India** Friendship. India meddling in Afghanistan is the major obstacle for the relationship between two countries.

3) Strategic relationship with China:

China has strategic relationship with Afghanistan. China urged from the international community to rebuild the position of Afghanistan in the international system. China worked on golden rule of their foreign policy. According to that rule, China do not interfere the domestic issue of Afghanistan. Recently, China signed an agreement with Afghanistan was named called **CAPEC**.

4) Recurring Clashes:

Afghanistan and Pakistan have recurring clashes. Due to the insurgence of Afghan refugees into the Pakistan threatens security of Pakistan. Other than that, the Pashtonista Movement which was constructed in the north-west region of Pakistan.

According to **Islamabad Policy Studies**, the Pakistan and Afghanistan have major issues 1) geopolitical dynamics 2) cross border issue 3) Terrorism 4) Mistrust.

5) US interdependence and Strategic

Interest:

After withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan, America reliance on Pakistan have been reduced. Before that, America used Pakistan as an instrument to fulfill their goals. Pakistan had not pursue their strategic interest with Afghanistan.

6) Afghan Government Challenge: When

Afghan Taliban took over the government since 2021. The relationship between the countries become worse. Afghan government face humanitarian crises. According to **Centre of Epidemiology**, 2/3 women of Pakistan faced depression. These

Afghanistan was no proper process of Legislation. Afghan Government faced a difficulties in international community due to different reason such as women education.

7) Lack of Political Commitment and Political

instability in Pakistan:

Pakistan faced political instability in their own country. Leaders do not work for the proper commitment between the two countries. Afghanistan and Pakistan lacked a political commitment which speed up the violence and extremism in their relation. As Pakistan government announced to deport the Afghan refugees from the Pakistan, the Afghan government called this act is **unilateralism**.

Recommendation for Strategic Policy Framework

between Pakistan and Afghanistan:

There are some recommendation for strategic policy framework for between the two countries;

- 1) Consideration For Regional cooperation and Diplomatic Initiatives.
- 2) Addressing Boarder issue and Terrorism.
- 3) Constructive Dialogue.
- 4) Domestic consensus and Public awareness.
- 5) Endorsing the role of SCO for counter terrorism.
- 6) Carrot and Stick Policy.

1) Considerations for Regional Cooperation and Diplomatic initiatives: Both countries should work together for the regional integration. The diplomatic initiatives should be taken to boost the relationship.

2) Addressing Boarder issue and Counter terrorism:

Durand line boarder was provided with fence to avoid the resurgence of militant. Due to the resurgence of militant, their capabilities destory the social structure. Due to the porous nature of Durand line, a process of drug

trafficking were speed up. A thousand of drugs were illegal exported from that borders. Due to border issue, the terrorist activity in Pakistan was speed up. Afghanistan was considered as the safe heavens of militants. The terrorist activity was taken in a huge amount in KPK and Baluchistan. Both countries should work together to address the issue.

7) Role of SCO to counter terrorism:

SCO play an important role to counter terrorism. The SCO Regional Antiterrorism structure (RATS) was build border deision offices which work hard to counter terrorism.

The SCO - Afghan Contact Group work to counter the terrorism. Patrolling station was made for the eradization of terrorism.

*) Constructive Dialogue: Constructive dialogue used as instrument to rebuild the relationship between the countries. Cor. The dialogue was built between Afghan Taliban and Pakistan government to boost the relationship.

QUESTION NO. 1

SERVICES OF SHEIKH AHMAD SIRHANDI:

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was a scholar to reforms the muslims ideology about Islam during sub-continent. He was a renowned islamic reformer. He translated Quran and Hadith.

EVILS IN MUSLIM SOCIETY:

He saw the evils in muslim society at the time of sub-continent.

* Jurist banned the recitation of Quran and Hadith in sermons.

* Deen-e-Ilahi

* Bid'ath (Innovation of false acts in muslim society).

Deen-e-Ilahi: Deen-e-Ilahi was the worst concept that was introduced by the Akbar. At the night of Friday, he conducted a sermon in which all the religious customs were took place. Abdul Qalam Badayni was wrote in his book.

He started a war of word and he openly called Kafir and heretics.

Akbar was also insisted people to do sujud in front of him. Akbar considered himself superior from Allah SWT. According to American historians,

Deen-e-Ilahi was a mixture of

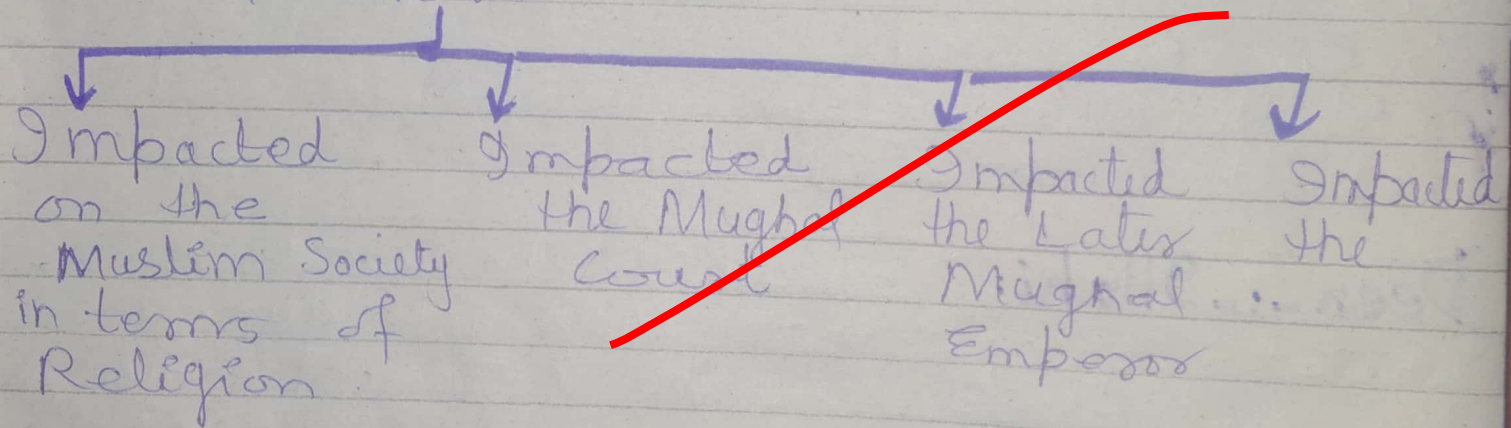
Zoroastrian, Hindu, Buddhists and Islamic

theory of Tawheed

Another American professor wrote, "Deen-e-Illahi was a mystical act."

Reformers impacted the Muslims of Sub-continent:

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhanti was a reformer who changed the ideology of Muslims at the time of Sub-continent. Abdul Qalam Azad called him Wali more than a reformer.



Impacted the Muslim Society in terms of Religion:

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhanti thought that the weakness in the growth and expansion of Islam due to the **Ulma-Su**. The Muslims believed the false innovation that were not the part of religion of Islam.

"I have perfected the religion and completed my favours upon you." (Quran)

"He who invents false innovations which were not the part of religion of Islam are forbidden." (Hadith)

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi cited these verses of Quran and Hadith. He wanted that muslims followed the teaching of Quran and Sunnah. He wanted that muslims spent their life to fulfill the demands of Allah SWT. The muslims did not follow the false innovations. According to him,

A nation who invents inventions are deprived from the analogy of Sunnah. He reforms the ideology of muslims. Muslims believed the concepts of Bid'ah, he reformed that ideology. He changed the millennium of muslim society.

* **Impacted the Mughal Emperor and people around him.**

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi had the privileges to seek the muslims elite class. He wrote many letters to the Mughal Emperor. Jahangir was very influenced according to the Islam. Henry visited the sub-continent. He saw the mosque were full of muslims.

Muslims have rosary in their arms.

A lot of people lived lives according to Allah SWT teaching.

Impacted the Mughal Court:

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi had the privilege to teach Islam during Mughal Court. He influenced the Mughal Emperor. Henry wrote that Mughal emperor had offered their morning prayers. Whenever Mughal Emperor succeeded to conquer the Fort, he removed idols, offered a Khutbah and slaughtered a cow. Due to the services of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi a lot of mosque was constructed.

Impacted the Later Mughal Emperors:

After that, many Mughal Emperors were influenced by the Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi. Shah Jahan was constructed many mosque that Muslims offered their prayers easily. Aurangzeb was rebuild the Jaziya. He passed many ordinance according to Islam. He banned the Navroz which was Persian event.

Services of Shah Waliullah

Shah Waliullah was a reformer. When the morality of Muslims were weak. The nobles were weak. The services of Shah Waliullah was phenomenal. Shah Waliullah translated the Quran into Persian language. His famous book was **Hujjat - wiah - Baligh**. that tells about situable for all. **Izalat - Akh Fa** was Muslims about to remove the misunderstanding of people about Islam. He wrote 51 books. The services of Islam were divided into sectors.

- ★ Religion
- 1. Economic
- 2. Military
- 3. Political
- ★ Two nation theory.

Religion: He translated the Quran into Persian language. At that time, to persue education Persian was the language of to educate people. He translated because all the people understand Quran easily. He urged the people for unity. He disobey the false orders of Islam.

Economics: At that time, Nawabs' people were accumulated wealth. They neglected the concept of accumulation of wealth. He imposed the redistribution of wealth. At that time, richer people were the richest and poor people were poorest. A power disparities concept was ^{existing} ^{at} that time. So, there is a concept of Zakat in Islam. Zakat flows the money in the society.

Political: Shah Waliullah was against about hereditary politics. He taught the Muslims that decision making was taken place on the basis of merits. Later that, this concept was extended by British rule in the sub-continent.

Military: Shah Waliullah wrote a letter to Ahmad Shah Abdali that he came to the sub-continent. The Muslims were enthralled by the attack of Marathas from the South. Then, Ahmad Shah Abdali came to sub-continent. He defeated the Marathas and won a battle of "Panipat".

3, Pakistan Resolution 1940

Pakistan resolution 1940 considered as the "Magna Carta of Pakistan" because in which All India Muslims demanded sovereign states and autonomy. They wanted political separation from Hindus. On 22nd March, all the muslims parties were gathered in Lahore. On 23rd March, Jinnah addressed the resolution and 24th March the resolution was passed.

Background:

Congress reign (1937-1939) was conducted government during that time. But muslims political social and economic rights were not safe. On October 1939, Congress resign from their government. but because they did not want to work under british rule.

Day of Deliverance: All India Muslim League celebrated the success of resignation

The resolution was called Pakistan resolution.

Quaid-e-Azam was the leader of Resolution.

of Congress Party on 2 December 1939. It was a difficult time for British. At that time, WW2 was started. British knew that they had good supporter of muslims. They did not want to loose a position in Punjab. Because, 75% agrarian revenue generated from Punjab. In the end, elections was conducted, 58 seats were won by the All India Muslim League. Finally, they came in positions:

~~Demands of All India Muslim League~~

1)

No constitution was made without the consent of all India Muslim League.

* The eradication of Federal government that was come from **Government of India Act 1935.**

* Jinnah told about the minorities right. The cultural, economic, social and political right of minorities was protected.

* All India Muslim League demanded the separate states in the eastern and northern region of sub-continent.

* The democracy, tolerance, equality, freedom and justice conducted with the teachings of Allah SWT.

Criticisms

Gandhi called the resolution a moral sin.

Congress criticise that the objective resolution was just like when two brothers have same cow and they fought. After that, they cut it and did it.