

QUESTION # 3

SHAH WALI ULLAH AND HIS ROLE IN REJUVENATING ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY

INTRODUCTION:

Shah Wali Ullah, born in 1703, was first reformer to appear during the period of Muslim decline. He worked for the revival of Muslim rule and intellectual learning in subcontinent during time of waning Muslim power. After death of Aurangzeb in 1707 the decline of the decline of Muslim power started. The Muslim of subcontinent had degenerated from powerful and well integrated community to helpless and disorganized crowd. Shah Wali Ullah identified the causes of decline of Muslim and took number of steps in social, intellectual and religious milieu to reform and revitalise the Muslim society in subcontinent.

SOCIO-POLITICAL SCENARIO AT THE TIME OF SHAH WALI ULLAH

Shah Wali Ullah dedicated his life for uplift of Muslim society until his death - The society during his time was stuck in the quagmire of degeneration. Some of weaknesses of Muslims of subcontinent (realized by Shah Wali-Ullah) pave way for reforms - The socio-political scenario of subcontinent can be overviewed as :

- 1- Muslims were not following Islam according to true teaching they didn't understand it properly
- 2- Muslims were divided among themselves into sects
- 3- Muslims were indulging themselves in luxuries of life
- 4- Muslims were losing status and rule in subcontinent because of loss of political power

- Diversion from true teaching of Islam
- Muslims division on basis of sects
- Indulgence of Muslim in luxuries and facilities
- Lost or paucity of dedicated leadership for political rejuvenation

SERVICES RENDERED BY SHAH WALI ULLAH

Shah Wali Ullah took numerous steps to safeguard the muslim and society. His services can be categorized as



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RELIGIOUS REFORMS FOR REVIVAL OF ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY

TRANSLATION OF HOLY QURAN FOR TRUE ISLAMIC TEACHING

Shah Wali Ullah felt that deviation from Islamic norms had led the Muslim community into decline. This deviation he attributed to lack of direct access to meaning of the Holy Quran. He translated Holy Quran into Persian in 1738 - that step immensely impacted the life of people as they got direct access to the actual knowledge of Quran.

CONCILIATION BETWEEN MUSLIMS

Shah Wali Ullah realized the necessity of Muslim solidarity a very critical juncture of their history - for this he took num of steps toward conciliation

Shah Wali Ullah realized the conflict between two sects. Shia and Sunni - He wrote questions objectively - He explicitly rejected the belief of some Sunnis that Shias were not Muslim - In this regard he wrote "Izalat ul Khifa" to eliminate active hostilities between Shias and Sunnis.

3. SHAH WALI UL ULLAH AND IJTIHAD

He was firm believer of Ijtihad. He considered Ijtihad obligatory because each age presents new problems and new situations which were not envisaged by lawmakers of bygone days. In his famous treatise "**Hijatul Baligha**", he discussed in detail the intellectual and scholastic requirements of Mujtahid (Jurist) and general principles of Ijtihad.

REFORMS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSLIM IDENTITY

MORAL REFORMS

He scathingly criticized the luxurious and indolent lifestyle of Muslim - He believed that the Moral decadence of Muslim elite had torn the very fabric of society - He urged the community to shun the decadent and ostentatious lifestyle and perform their responsibilities with diligence and imbibe Fear of Allah

ADOPTION OF ISLAMIC PRACTICES TO ATTAIN THE ZENITH OF THEIR TRUE IDENTITY

Shah Wali Ullah urged Muslims to concentrate on fundamental principles of Islam and follow the example of Holy Prophet (SAW)

He forbade the adoption of Hindu customs for two reasons:

1- DISTINCT IDENTITY OF MINORITY

Muslim will lose their identity and will adopt the misguided teachings of minority - that ultimately will result in degeneration or identity crises

2. Secondly, the practices of Hindus like pomp and shows will thus put muslim in extravagance and ultimately to debt.

CONCLUSION:

Shah Wali Ullah was most significant religious reformers of subcontinent - His endeavors to revive the muslim identity and establishment of muslim rule had intensely played pivotal role for prosperous society. His literary works also inculcated the real teachings of Islam

Question 2

ROLE OF NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS AND NON-STATE ACTOR IN PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTION:

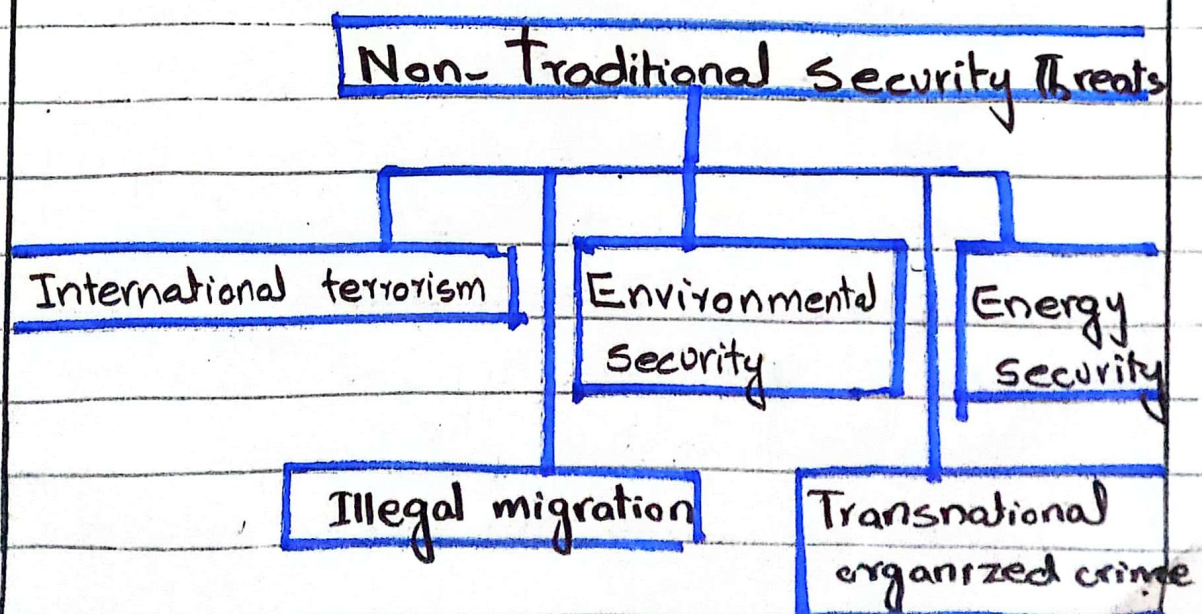
Non-traditional security threats are referred to challenges to the survival and well being of peoples and states that arise primarily out of non-military non-belligerent sources such as climate change, cross border environmental degradation (global warming), gaseous emission and pollution and resource depletion etc. Moreover, the non-state actors are an organized political actors not directly connected to the state but pursuing aims that affect vital state interests. In Pakistan, both non-traditional security threats and non-state actor play crucial role in country's

position in the region - Both pose the serious threat to the internal and external security of country - Besides they also benefits the country in its various manifestation.

ROLE OF NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS

Non-traditional security threats perhaps the most heinous threats that have plagued the country for long. Contrary to traditional security threats non-traditional security threats are most cumbersome and difficult to overcome.

Roughly, they can be categorized into six broad categories



NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGE POSING THREATS TO PAKISTAN

Militancy is a deep rooted scourge that has plagued Pakistan for long. The country has experienced different moves of militancy from intolerance to extremism and from fundamentalism to violence. A diversified chain of challenges, regarded as non-tradition security challenges, confronts Pakistan. This could radiate from extremism economy, energy crises demographic issues and governance problems, human security, border security, illegal immigration trans border crimes climate change weak political system, foreign policy issues and institutional squabbles. These challenges push the country on backward trajectory and put into economic, social and environmental stasis.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND RAMIFICATION

Pakistan is most vulnerable country when it comes to environmental changes. Climate change, always, has badly impacted the country - Earth quakes, floods, and other environmental disasters spur the resource deficit - The paucity of administrative machinery results the inability to counter with these threats. The ramifications of these disasters or environmental challenges were grave in nature.

For instance the earth quake of 2005 exerted tremendous pressure on government - The earth quake devastated the ^{northern areas with} massive loss of life and property. The ill-fated country had to suffer alot owing to that earthquake. Moreover, flood of 2010, 2015 and most recent 2022

also jolted the country's economy.

All these environmental challenges
to make country more vulnerable
in the region

OTHER NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS

The transnational terrorism,
illegal migration, transnational organized
crime pose grave challenges

NON-STATE ACTORS AND ROLE

Pakistan today is faced with asymmetrical
threats posed by non-state actors
they act under state patronage
being used as proxy by neighbor
country - Pakistan has condemned
terrorism in all its manifestations
but in region and beyond.
Pakistan for last two decades
had sustained worst ever
accusation from west for
its policy with respect to

dealing with the terrorists - the terrorist organizations have proved that they are atrocious and can cause extreme violence to achieve their political objectives - Such violence has profound ramifications at local, regional and international level -

The composition and structure shows they are operated on local level; nevertheless, some non-state actors are transnational as well.

DAMAGED IDENTITY OF PAKISTAN AS ONE OF CONSEQUENCE OF NON STATE ACTOR

Pakistan has long accused India of fueling unrest and terrorism, albeit not as overtly as India does - West has also accused Pakistan for giving sanctuaries to violent non-state actors. This ultimately has damaged the true image of country in world.

CONCLUSION:

Albeit, both traditional and non-traditional security threats serve as hovering spectre on country's image and security. Additionally, non-state actor, especially violent non-state actors are crucial in placing country at certain position.

Question 6

WATER ISSUES OF PAKISTAN

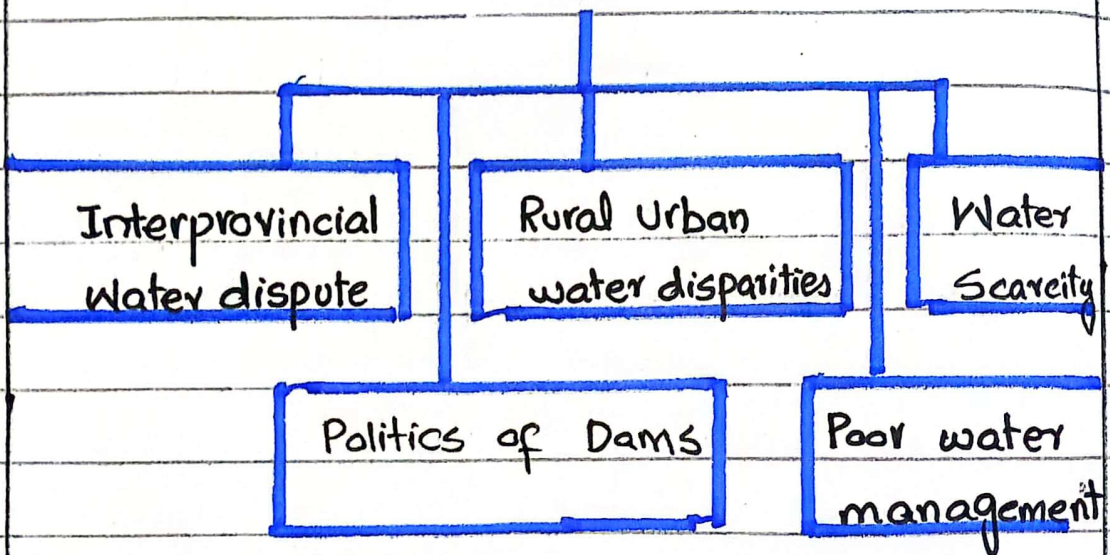
INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is primarily a water economy and faces exponentially growing problems of water scarcity, climate change, and increased population demand of water and mismanagement of water for industrial or agricultural consumption. There have been many drafts that come into existence at national and provincial level. However, along with water issues at domestic ^{level at} regional level Pakistan has to face many challenges. The water crises with India and Afghanistan are noteworthy.

WATER ISSUES IN PAKISTAN

- At Domestic Level
- At regional Level

WATER ISSUES AT DOMESTIC LEVEL



I- INTERPROVINCIAL WATER DISPUTE.

Interprovincial water disputes are because of following reason:

- Controversies on building new water reservoirs e.g. Dramer Basha Dam etc

2. Conflict on fresh water escape to sea below barrage.
3. Disagreement on water shortage sharing (between Punjab and other provinces)
4. Greater Thal Canal project and its related controversy
5. Chashma Jehlum Link Canal controversy

POLITICS OF DAMS:

Currently, the construction of new dams in Pakistan has become a contentious issue marked by serious differences among the provinces regard resource sharing. The construction of Kalabagh Dam stands out as a highly contentious issue illustrating ongoing conflicts among four provinces.

WATER SCARCITY

Pakistan is one of those countries where the fresh water availability to population is in dire situation - UNICEF has put the Pakistan among those countries that are facing water scarcity issue. That and their images... the actual situation of water scarcity -

WATER ISSUES AT REGIONAL LEVEL

INDIA:

Pakistan and India always has been in conflict over many issues and water issues are one of them.

India has started building dams on Jhelum river that was of Pakistan according to 1969 Agreement,

CONCLUSION

Water issues at domestic and regional level require a policy management and consideration. Negotiation with India over water dispute may serve as remedy - Besides interprovincial dispute can also be resolved by negotiation.