

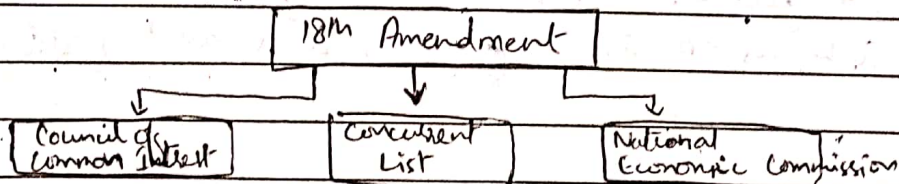
PART - II

ANS # 7

CENTER PROVINCE RELATIONS: TO COUNTER INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL THREATS:**Introduction:**

In a federation headed by provinces center and province plays a significant role in governance and administration. In this respect, a small miscalculation can be posed as a threat from adventures inside and outside the geographies of governing structure. Pakistan has been a composition of 4 provinces, FATA, CB, and capital Islamabad. Though, it has small number of governing provinces. But it is marked by countless challenges on this front. We will deliberate upon center-province relation here.

"A unity in diversity is something gained"

Center Province Relation in the spirit of 18th Amendment:

The hailed constitutional amendment in history of Pakistan came as an aftermath of Rabbani-led committee under 2010's National Assembly of Pakistan. This amendment is hailed predominantly for its remarkable provincial autonomy over matters. Among them some are:

i) Council of Common Interest:

Provinces are bounded for intelligence sharing by means of this body. The much needed resource allocation in the departments of finance, railway, power regulation and regional tax collections are discredited to provinces with strict regard to co-ordination. At this critical

junction of dismal economic position and global change of order. Pakistan is also mired to address intelligence sharing among federating units and Islamabad. The recent wave of insurgency tries to capitalize on these key areas, specifically in underdeveloped provinces. Thus, domestic pressures from ISKP and TTP are such adventures by distorting 18th Constitutional Amendment under Council of Common Interest.

ii) Concurrent List :

The previous amendments were characterized by concurrent list. A framework that precedes centers role in several key areas: tax collection, tariff regularization in power sector, authority over natural resources extracted and making interprovincial transmission lines. The widespread problem of water sharing from Indus is another major cause of concern. 18th Amendment granted discretion to provinces over these matters. However, disagreement in provinces can only be resolved by strong center such as on issues of power lines and construction of dam.

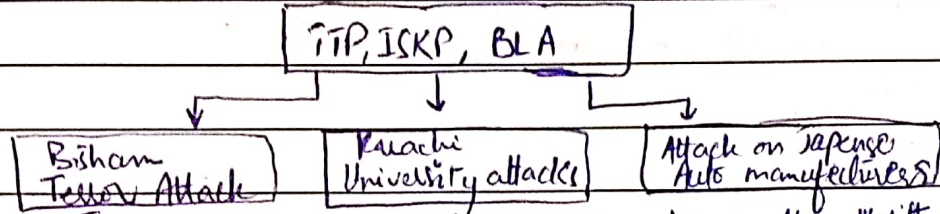
iii) National Economic Commission :

In the same vein a body named NEC was developed in 18th Amendment to deal with the matters of resource allocations and investment matters. Current development funds pledged by Saudi Arabia and Chinese debtors are a cause of concern on whom will deploy development funds provinces or center and under which framework. National Economic Commission was meant to restrict 11% of legislators to be appointed from cabinet and hence reviews with issues of investment and development funds under National Action Plan and PSDP.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY THREATS IN RELATION TO CENTER-PROVINCE RELATIONS:

In opposition to letter and spirit of strong Center-Province relations countless internal and external threats to security came into place. We shall list them here:

i) Insurgent and Non-state Actors:



The resurgence of non-state actors after withdrawal of US from Pakistan has become more prevalent. There is a strong axis of evil formation between ITP, ISKP and BLA that poses a great threat to domestic insurgent attacks. They are grappling with domestic sentiments on issues of Israel-Hamas war. This has led to terror attacks on Chinese citizens in Bisham and Japanese auto manufacturers can be traced back to weak center-province consensus among key matters. This poses a great internal threat of non-state actors and insurgents.

ii) Pakistan has become a playground of Proxy War:

The misadventures from middle east has spawned into Pakistan. Resultantly it has become a playground of proxy wars of contesting middle east power. On one hand Pakistan need to build Iran Pakistan gas pipeline or pay heavy \$18 billion fine. Otherwise, recent Saudi pledges on buying Pakistan's State Owned Enterprises as PIA will find a bad fate. The dependencies are capitalized by Iran, Saudi powers in region to capitalize on dependencies in the backdrop of weak center-province relation a threat looms large.

iii) A nexus of Eastern neighbour in Pakistan :

A weak consensus of center specifically in less developed provinces has been marred with disunity. The concerned is fuelling the fire of hatred among youth of Balochistan. This will embark a dangerous fallout from separatist perspective. Though, the province needs immediate attention on economic front. Center has a huge responsibility to chart-out such foreign security threats by forging ties on key issues.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, it can be seen that in the backdrop of 18th Constitutional Amendment. There is a need on key areas of interest that center, provincial needs to make a consensus on. Otherwise, a bloody and bleak picture of weak economic position can be capitalized by domestic and external adventurers.

ANS #8

THE ISSUE OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION :

Introduction:

The federating units with their unique identity, language, culture and traditions have have been grappled with the issue of National Integration ever since in its inception. The problem lies in a fact that federating units are divided across language, religious-cultural and traditional front. All these are posing a great threat to much needed way for national integration. Though, though the cherished goal can be achieved somehow with prudent measures.

Factors affecting National Integration

- Language
- Religion
- Culture
- Mythologies and Heres

FACTORS AFFECTING THE NATIONAL INTEGRATION GOAL:

They are discussed in detail below:

i) Language:

Pakistan is a diverse land where more than 32 regional languages are spoken. Though, it should be a moment of pride for this diversity. But often, it has become a cause of concern. Since the locals of different regions are widely unaware of national language Urdu. Thus, it has become difficult for them to understand their fellow Pakistani regional people. The people to people connection is necessary to establish national integration.

ii) Culture:

A sum total of beliefs, values, customs and practices is commonly known to be a culture of that region that upholds them. The federating units of Pakistan possess unique culture in them. Often characterized by several other regional groups. There is a much needed realization that cross-culture come in contact to credit the goal of integration. In this sense, a much needed artistic sense is needed to attain this goal.

iii) Religion:

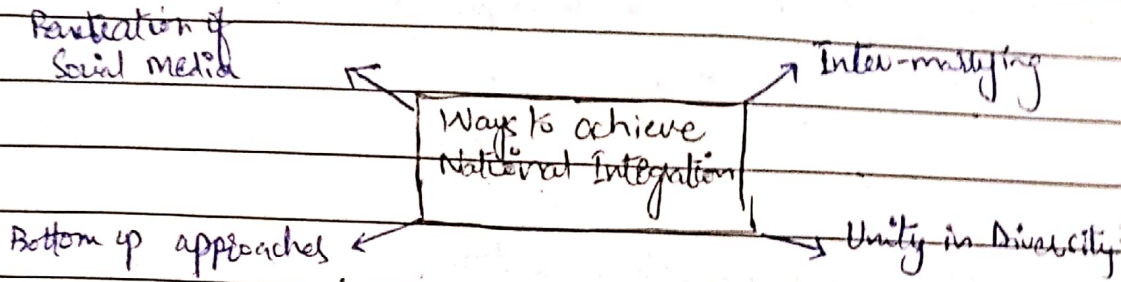
Man has been characterized by the powerful notion of divine. The human lack of control powers it to believe in God. Manifestly, the main religion of state is Islam. Though, characterized by sectarian conflicts in Sindh and Balochistan. Mostly, the common religion ground can sensitize National Integration. For this Ulama Council can refrain from calling the other sect as "Kafir" and build a consensus of National Integration among people of same religious identity for the least.

iv) Mythological Gods and Heroes:

National Integration can further be influenced with these

and mythological gods. The human agency is a story telling animal. It is widely needed by men that they establish mythological heroes in commonality to pursue such a dream of National integration. Since, propaganda is an integral part of Unity and Diversity. Pakistan's artistic side need to come up with such mythological heroes for them being cherished by all regional actors.

WAYS TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION.



The goal of cherished national integration can be achieved by several factors as:

i) Penetration of Digital Technologies and Social Media:

It is widely needed that Pakistan fulfill the needs of digital divide in Urban and Rural peoples. In this era, of Artificial Intelligence our rural communities are not having smart devices seems a much bleak factor along this front. Islamabad needs to prioritize its technological front and Social Media. In this effect government needs to take steps to not block social media expression site as X. As the concerned is detrimental to sensitize regional knowledge, that are instrumental to achieve national integration.

ii) Bottom-up model of Development:

The administrative bottom-up model is used as a measure in places where voices from the bottoms needs to be heard. When the goals are clear one can safely embark on objects from top to bottom. However, the case of Pakistan is somehow a different one. Pakistan needs to realize bottom up governance

approach such as local governance to understand grievances in the way of integration. Student Politics, Local Governance, these are the factors that can widely be useful to materialize national integration pursuit.

iii) Inter-marrying of cultures:

With the advent of globalization international borders are fading. But, Pakistan's regional realities are different. Though, to achieve national integration this is a micro-level measure. But, communities need to come out of self-proclaimed supremacy of their race. Inter-marrying in races and ethnicities can diminish such false claims of superiority to pave way for integration.

iv) Unity in Diversity:

The nations of world characterized by strong workforce has come out of ethnic, religious, and sectarian boundaries. The development of OECD countries lies heavily to the manner they have fused such practices. Pakistan need to come-out this symbol. Find ways of uplifting middle-class to attain this. Unity in diversity pursuit.

CONCLUSION:

Hence, National Integration is a much sought after goal for the countries, specially like Pakistan. To attain this we need to address some simple measures highlighted above to maintain what we have and capitalize on diversity.

ANS # 3

ROLE OF SHAH WALI ULLAH IN THE REVIVAL OF ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY:

Introduction:

Shah Wali Ullah commonly named after Awtubuddin

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Ahmed was an 18th century revivalist muslim ideologist. He studied his earlier education from his father in madressah and later visited pilgrimage. There he learned about six Sahih hadith after early education from his father Shah Abdul Rehman.

The times of Shah Wali Ullah:

The times of Shah Wali Ullah was characterized by ills in the society. Islamic Ideology was taken aback. Muslims were deeply influenced by Hindu ideologies. The happening of biddats were common place.

ROLE OF SHAH WALI ULLAH IN REVIVAL:

His Roles

- Quranic Translation in Persian
- Wrote Letter to Muslim segments
- Wrote countless book (e.g. Hajat ul Baligha)
- Maaltha Debate

i) Quranic Translation in Persian:

Muslim of sub-continent at Shah sahab's time were unaware of their realities. It is after when he came from Pilgrimage to Makkah he realized the necessity of religious text into local language. So, the segment of muslim masses be sensitized of their past. Though, this translation was much opposed by traditionalist Ulama. Shah sahab pursued it inspite of opposition from muslim good.

ii) Wrote Letters to different segments of Muslim societies:

Shah sahab wrote letter to various segments of muslim society including rulers, jurist and address reminding of their duties. He wrote to soldiers so they remain faithful to

their rulers and commanders. He wrote to rulers reminding them of their duties in service to religion and Allah. To pursue faith wrote to jurists that they should uphold books and work in regards to the book.

iii) Shah Sahab wrote text for Muslim Uplifting:

Shah Sahab was a parallel of muslim renaissance in sub-continent just like John Locke. He wrote the famous book ~~Khutbah-e-Ahmediya~~ Hujjat ul Baligha to remind muslim and general population that Islam's message is universal and its jurisprudence can be applied to any segment of society.

in Maratha Debacle (Ahmed Shah Abdali):

He wrote to Afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali in the critical juncture of muslim denouncement from society. At this time Maratha turmoil was widely ruthless on muslims. He reminded Ahmed Shah Abdali of his duties. Hence, after his reckoning that at the 3rd Battle of Panipat Maratha debacle happened with Ahmed Shah Abdali's hand.

CONCLUSION:

The times of Shah Wali Ullah was difficult on muslim. Their much worthy might was put to rest. They were reckoned with moral disarray. Shah Sahab gave them direction in moral, social and political sense with his texts and letter to subcontinent rulers, soldiers, jurists. After his death his struggled changed to Tehreek-e-Jihad by his son Shah Abdal Aziz.

ANS # 2