

Part - II

Q#3

1. Socio-Political circumstances
of sub-continent

Socio-Political circumstances of sub-continent at that time (before Shah wali Ullah) are as follows.

a) Weakening Mughal Empire

During that time there was a lot of stealing and fighting happening everywhere. The Mughal Empire was falling part. When Aurangzeb died, Shah Waliullah was only four years old, and there were already ten different rulers after him. This shows Mughal rulers were not doing their job effectively. Muslims were also divided among themselves. As a result, they were being ministered by Sikhs, Jatts and Marathas.

b) Prevalent religious conditions

The religion scholars were divided into different groups. The fundamental teachings of Islam was being questioned. Doubts and logical thinkings were becoming more important than traditions. The religious scholars were relying too much on reason, which had a negative impact on the general public. Muslims were divided into sects, Shia and Sunni.

2. Causes of Muslim decline

i- There are various causes of Muslim's decline in the sub-continent.

i- Lack of understanding of religion in its proper perspective and true spirit.

ii- Emergence of Rich class of feudal lords and noble sank.

iii- Sectarian conflicts

iv- Money obtained from the exchequer, by those who do not perform any corresponding duty such as Ulemas and Sufis.

v- Heavy taxation of Peasants, merchants and workers. The prosperity of a country depends on light taxes

vi- Petticoat government influence

To address all these situation of Muslims Shah Waliullah aimed at the moral, social and political regeneration of Muslims in the true spirit of Islam.

3- Role of Shah Wali Ullah in revival of Islamic Ideology

a) Shah Wali Ullah

Shah Wali Ullah also known as Gurb - al - Din Ahmed was born on February 21, 1703, near Delhi in India. He came from a religious family and received

education from his father. After completing education, he went on pilgrimage and pursued further studies there. Upon his return to India, Muslims empire was weakening and conditions of politics and religion were worse for Muslims. He stepped forward and helped Muslims in their revival of Islamic ideology and establishing their rule in sub-continent.

b) Political Services of Shah Wali Ullah.

Shah Wali Ullah provided leadership to the Muslims in the political field. During the 18th century, the Marathas became a powerful political force and posed a threat to the rule in Delhi. At the critical time, he took steps to encourage their

advance and performed various duties

→ Preparations for Jihad

He prepared Najid-Ullah who was chief of the Rohilla tribe, and Shuja-Ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Oudh, for a religious war called Jihad

→ Shah Wali Ullah wrote a letter to Ahmed shah Abdali for help

He wrote a letter to Ahmed shah Abdali, the king of Afghanistan, asking for help to protect Muslims from the Marathas' oppressive actions.

As a result, in **Third battle of**

Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marathas. Consequently, Muslim Renaissance Movement was initiated by Shah Wali Ullah and paved the way for future freedom.

c) Role of Shah Wali Ullah in Social - Moral Regeneration.

It was not enough to remove doctrinal ^{differences} and political issues among Muslims. Since, they were plunged in a moral crisis, which lead to grave dimensions. He presented Islam in rational manner and urged the Muslims masses to mould their lives accordingly to the teachings of Islam.

d) Role in educational and Religious Services

In 1738, he translated Holy Quran into Persian to respond to the questions raised by Christian Missionaries.

He taught students about different aspects of Islamic

Knowledge. In his famous book called "Aqad-al-Jaiyad-fi-Ahkam-al-Ijtihad wa al-Taqlid," he encouraged the use of ijtihads instead of following others blindly.

⇒ Balance between four school of thoughts

He wrote "AL INSAF FI BAYAN SAHABAL IKHTLAF" in order to create balance between four schools, Hanafi, Hanbali, Shafi and Maliki

⇒ Establishment of School of Hadith

He established a school of Hadith for study. He selected Imam Malik's book "AL-MAWATA" as the most authentic of all collections of Hadith and took step to popularize its study.

e) Role in Economic Services.

He pointed out that economies played a vital role in the social life of human beings. He raised the voice against inequalities and unequal distribution of wealth. He appealed higher classes to raise their voice against inequality and should realize their responsibilities towards the Nation. He was against heavy taxes and accumulation of the wealth.

4- Services of Shah Wali Ullah established Muslim identity in subcontinent

Contributions of Shah Wali Ullah in the areas of politics, society, religion and economy helped Muslims to re-unite and in resolving their

Internal conflicts. Muslims got
inspiration from his services.

All his services lead to the
revival of ideology and establishing
Muslims' identity in sub-continent.

5- Conclusion

The movements and services
in socio-political circumstances helped
Muslims to establish their identity
and in revival of Islamic ideology.
After his death, his sons and
followers continued his work. The
echo of the battle of Panipat was
heard in the battle of Ballakot.
Many future Islamic leaders and
thinkers found inspiration in his
teachings and actions.

Q # 2

Non-traditional Security

threats in Pakistan

1- Introduction:

According to Richard H. Ullman national security should not be perceived in the narrow sense of protecting the state from military attacks from across the territorial borders.

Such a perception was, for him, "doubly misleading and therefore doubly dangerous" because it "draws attention away from non-military threats that promise to undermine the stability of many nations during the years ahead. And it presupposes that threats to

arising from outside a state are somehow more dangerous to its security than threats that arise within it."

1.1- Characteristics of non-traditional ^{security} threats

A few characteristics of non-traditional security threats are as follows -

i- They are transnational in nature. These threats are not considered as domestic or inter-state affairs.

ii- They arise at very short notice and are capable of transmitting rapidly as a result of revolution of globalization and communication.

iii- Due to involvement of external factors, a national solution is hard to achieve. An inclusion of regional as well as international cooperation is needed.

iv- The object of security is not the state, its territorial security and sovereignty but the people, their survival security and well-being both at national and international levels.

2. Non-traditional Security threats to Pakistan

Pakistan faces several non-traditional security threats such as macroeconomics, instability, climate change, population, cyber security and food, energy and gender insecurity. The lack of formal, effective and centralized coordination and decision making mechanisms in the Pakistan affects the quality of decision making, and Pakistan's relationship and conservation with international community

Some NTS are described below;

2-1- Climate Change

Pakistan is facing a significant climate change. Over the past 50 years the average temperature in Pakistan has increased about 0.5°C . These changes have resulted in the changing patterns of monsoon, melting glaciers, rising sea level, desertification of land and Rainfalls.

By the end of this century, temperatures are expected to rise from 3°C to 5°C or even higher

2-2-

Population Explosion

Pakistani population continues to grow in an unchecked and uncontrolled manner. Population growth bomb is going to explode much sooner than expected by people and government of Pakistan. People could face looming threat of drought-like situation by 2025 in the

absence of major water storages and wastage of precious water.

In 2014, population of Pakistan was 33 million with 14th ranking in the world. But now, in 2024 it has reached to 242.8 million with 5th ranking the world.

Large population and high growth rate is creating the challenges of pure drinking water, space for housing and problems relating to health, education and employment.

2.3. Natural disasters

Due to climate change and extreme weather conditions there has been increase in floods, droughts, storms, cyclones

2.4. Resource Scarcity

Non-renewable energy sources like oil, gas, coal,

mineral gas, minerals are continuously decreasing which pose challenge to the economic stability of country.

2.5-

Infectious diseases

Infectious diseases like TB, HIV, Malaria, Measles and polio present non-traditional challenges to Pakistan.

2.6-

Irregular Migrations

Unplanned urbanization is creating the problems of law and order. It is leading to increase in crime rates and traffic problems

2.7-

Food Shortage

Food Shortage can lead to unrest and instability. According to reports, about 18% of

do not have enough food and 44% households do not consume the recommended calories per day. 20% of population is malnourished undernourished. It is a major obstacle in country's socio-economic development.

2.8. Water Scarcity

Pakistan is facing serious water shortage with third most affected country in ranking by IMF. Global warming and climate change has disrupted the monsoon season and reduced annual rainfall. Pakistan will face severe water shortage by 2025 if it continues like this.

2.9. Terrorism

Increase in terrorism and extremism due to domestic

socio-economic-political deterioration
and foreign factors is severe
NTST to the survival of Pakistan.

2.1b. Poverty

In Pakistan, a large number
of people live below the
poverty line. Pakistan's poverty
count rate has reached around
40% and it is expected to
remain same over FY24-26
according to West bank's latest
report.

3- Impacts of NTST

- i- NTST lead to economic losses
- ii- These also lead to human losses
- iii- They lose to social deterioration
- iv- They have lead to floods,
droughts, storms and cyclones.
- v- They have lead to issues
related to education, health,
urbanization, traffic crimes etc

They have lead to food and water shortage supply.

Role of non-state actors