

Subjective Part

Section II

Q.#3:

Shah Wali Ullah

After the death of Aurangzeb, in 18th century, the Muslim society faced some serious problems. The un-Islamic trends and practices were flourishing and a general ignorance of Islam, Quran and Hadith had created anguish amongst the religious saints. The time and situation was ripe for the reformers and revivers to emerge to purge the Muslim society of these trends. Consequently an era of religious regeneration began with emergence of Shah Wali Ullah, a great Muslim thinker, reformer and Muhadis.

Imam-ul-Hind Hazrat Shah Wali Ullah, a great saint, scholar and reformer is one of those great Personalities of Islam who has dedicated services that brought muslim society on a common Platform. He continued the work of Hazrat Mujadid- Alif Sani and also struggled for religious, culture, Political, social, economical reforms and awakened the muslims of sub-continent for the sake of their identity.

Shah's Religious Reformation

Shah Wali Ullah during his stay in Hejaz, received reports of unstable and chaotic conditions in India. He immediately set himself to the sacred task of spiritual consolidation of Muslim society. He prepared few student and gave them knowledge of different branches of Islamic learning.

They gave them knowledge to spread this knowledge to other peoples as well.

Follow the footsteps of Holy Prophet (S.A.W):

Shah Wali Ullah Persuaded the Muslims to strictly follow the footsteps of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W). He also introduced the basic tenets of Islam to the people. He advocated the Quranic education for the people and the benefit of Muslims. He urged the people to lead a simple life. He was against the luxurious life that keeps away from Allah. He initiated *tatbiq* (integration) which was on the edge of destruction. By adopting the method of *tatbiq* he introduced a liberal element and thus brought elasticity in the understanding of Islam.

A balanced approach:

He adopted a balanced approach and understanding towards religious matters. He thoroughly studied all schools of thoughts and expressed what was right and just in a mild and sophisticated way without hurting anyone. He removed misunderstanding to a larger extent between Shias and Sunnis. In this way he provided a spiritual basis for national solidarity and harmony. He presented Islam in a more national way to make it acceptable for larger group.

He says:

"I was informed through Illham that I would have to undertake this responsibility. The time has come where every injunction of the sharia and the general instruction of Islam

should be presented in the world in rational manners."

He also educated the Muslim soldiers on the importance of Jihad. Because Jihad is important for the glorification of Islam. He asked the traders to have fair deal in their work. He was against the people who have keen love for collection of money. Shah asked them to give Zakat for the prosperity of the society. Shah Wali Ullah is regarded as the founder of "modern Muslim India" because he drafted the destinies of the Muslims according to their religious practices.

Shah Wali Ullah established Muslim identity in sub-continent:

Apart from imparting religious education, Shah Wali Ullah established the Muslim identity in sub-continent. He provided leadership to the Muslims in the political field.

He came out with his great wisdom to create Political awakening in the muslims of the sub continent. At that time, only Political awakening can make the identity of muslims.

The rise of Marhataas and sikhs poses serious problems to the muslims of the sub continent. - Marhataas wanted to crush the muslim rule for ever to put Peshwa's son Biswas Rao on the throne of Delhi.

Shah Wali Ullah came up to tackle this precarious situation. He had rightly noticed that if the Marhataas are not checked effectively the Political Power of the muslims would disappear for ever. He wrote letters to the leading muslim nobles and informed them of the critical situation of the Mughal rule. However, the muslim chiefs were unable to face Marhataas effectively. Their resources were inadequate

to crush the Marhata Power. Shah wali Ullah, therefore, looked towards Ahmad Shah Abdali whom he persuaded to retrieve the muslim rule in India. Ullah came to India and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Marhata at ~~Third~~

Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.

The victory of Ahmad Shah Abdali at Panipat blasted the Marhata Power and paved away for the revival of Islam and the muslim Identity in sub-continent.

Shah wali Ullah rendered great services, which covered Political, social, religious and economical aspects. He tried to remove the differences of Muslims from the other nations. Shah wali Ullah was responsible for the awakening of Muslim community. His contributions represent the brilliant attempt for the entire system of Islam.

Q#2

Non Traditional Security Threats

Non-Traditional Security Threats are referred to the challenges to the survival and well-being of Peoples and states that arise Primarily out of non-military sources such as climate change, cross-border, environmental degradation, infectious diseases, natural disasters, drug addiction and other forms of transnational crimes.

Non-State Actors:

The state governments and their allied departments sustain immense Pressure from different types of groups, individuals and organizations which are called non-state actors.

Non-State Actors in Pakistan:

All the four Provinces and the Northern Territories have

suffered most from the activities of the non-state actors. The worst hit areas are Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In June 2014, a high profile military operation Zarb-e-Azab has been launched against a number of militant groups including the TTP and Al-Qaida resulting in the death of a number of militant commanders.

Q#8

National Integration

The People of Pakistan are ethnically diverse. Immediately after Partition, Pakistan had to face great problems in the political sphere. The issue of Provincialism which was the most alarming issue for the stability and solidarity of the country. Pakistan is a multilingual and multiethnic nation. Most of the people belong to one of the country's four major ethnolinguistic groups: Punjabis, Sindhis, Pashtuns and Baluchis.

Factors effecting the national integration:

Financial Issues between Provinces and the federation. The issue of finances has a dual nature of being Parallel (between Provinces) and vertical (between Provinces and the center). Allocation of financial resources and revenues has remained a debatable point. To resolve financial matters, the National Finance Commission is obliged to announce every five years the formula for resource distribution between the federation and the Provinces. and if for some reason the NFC fails to come up with an award in time, the constitution provides a way out through the council of common Interest (CCI). There is always a conspiracy controversy between federal and the Provincial Budget.

- Balochistan Issue
Provincial Autonomy
Sectarianism

ways to achieve goal of
national integration:

Political stability
Good Governance

By improving these ways, Pakistan
can achieve goal of national
integration.
