

Insufficient length  
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MOCK - EXAM I

May 9, 2024

Write short paragraphs

Add more headings

Write introduction

Write conclusion

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

QUESTION NO. 02

## NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS

Non-traditional security threats are referred to:

The challenges and to the survival and well-being of people and states that arise primarily out of non-military or non-belligerent sources such as climate change, cross border environmental degradation (global warming), gaseous emissions and pollution, and resource depletion, the infectious diseases, natural disasters, irregular migration, food shortages, people smuggling, drug trafficking and other forms of transnational crimes.

These threats mentioned are mostly inter-related and operate simultaneously. Some of these challenges also make subsets like economy, energy and demographic challenges which create a confusing situation as to climate change which one causes the other.

### CLIMATE CHANGE:

Climate change is one of the non-traditional security threat in Pakistan but worldwide. Pakistan ranks among top 10 countries highly prone to climate change. Pakistan face multiple threats though with just 9.08% of green house gas (GHG) emissions. In Pakistan, high impact events such as floods, droughts, and cyclones are

frequently happening to bring immense pressure on the state and the people.

## GLOBAL WARMING:

Global warming is a change in atmospheric temperature due to greenhouse gas emission.

The earth can cope with maximum global warming of 1.5 to 2°C. The climate scientists have warned that concentration of GHG (Greenhouse gas) in atmosphere have reached new heights and are rapidly contributing to an average rise of 2 to 4.2°C temperatures. This pose a serious non-tradition security threat to Pakistan. To cope up with this issue, COP-28 conference was held at Dubai in Nov-Dec 2023.

## POOR GOVERNANCE:

Bad governance is lethal for social and economic well-being of the people and the state. Pakistan has become a victim of bad governance for the last two decades. Bad governance is also a serious non-traditional security threat. It makes its roots when corrupt, inefficient rulers and politicians are successful in making their way to enter the power echelons of the state. Elections 2024 in Pakistan is an example of bad governance.

## INFUX OF REFUGEES:

Illegal and mass arrival of refugees is an another non-traditional security threat which brings massive pressure on the government. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 resulted in mass exodus of more than two million Afghan refugees towards Pakistan. Most of these refugees settled in camps in KPK province where they were welcomed due to ethnic affinity.

## NON - STATE ACTORS

State governments are the most important actors in the political system and international relations. But the state governments and their allied agencies / departments sustain immense pressure from different types of groups, individuals and organizations which are called non-state actors. These non-state actors, individuals and polit organizations have massive economic, political or social potential and are in a position to bring any department agency of national level or international level on its knees. These are not allied with any particular state or country. Non-state actors are defined as:

An organised political actor not directly connected to the state but pursuing aims that affect vital state interests.

They have headquarters in a certain state but operate as well beyond the borders of the state. These are known as transnational actors which highlight their role beyond the borders of the state.

### Types of Non-state Actors:

The following are the types of non-state actors:

- 1 - Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs)
- 2 - Transnational Actors
- 3 - Terrorist Groups
- 4 - Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- 5 - Violent Non-state Actors (VNSAs)

## ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORS MAKING PAKISTAN'S ROLE CRUCIAL

Intergovernmental organizations are those organizations whose members consist of three or more nation states. IGOs are formed and owned by states to solve common

problems or go which enable them to make collective decisions to solve problems on the global level. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are private organizations of considerable size and resources and some are politically motivated while some work purely on humanitarian grounds and some are economic or technical setups. Together IGOs and NGOs are referred to as International Organizations.

The terrorists groups' mode of action is by interacting both with states and with relevant populations and institutions through violence and planning attacks. These groups have great power and are in a position to affect relations between states. Al-Qaeda is such terrorist group. A violent non-state actor uses illegal violence which is force not officially approved by the state to accomplish its political and other objectives. UNSM pose a daunting challenge to human and national security on the global level.

All four provinces and Northern Territories have suffered most from the activities of non-state actors. The worst hit areas are Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as well as the semi-autonomous Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) where since June 2014, a high profile military operation "Zab-e-Azab" has been launched against a number of militant groups including Tehrik-e-Taliban (TTP) and Al-Qaeda, resulting in the death of a number of military commanders. The operation has been designed in religious terms with Pakistan's Ulama Council and the Council of Islamic Ideology, which continuously issue fatwas declaring the operation as a jihad against terrorism. Iran, Saudi Arabia and Iraq have been the sources of funding for non-state armed groups of various affiliations. Pakistan has also accused New Delhi and Kabul of supporting the Baluch insurgency and more recently

the TTP. The TTP and its associated VNSAs being systematically opposed to the state of Pakistan, are not a creation of Pakistan, nor are they in any way supported by Pakistan. It is a known fact that TTP utterly rejects Pakistan's constitution, its basis for existing, as well as its strategic alliance with the US and NATO in Afghanistan. It is widely understood <sup>summing up,</sup> that these VNSAs are in fact the deadliest enemies of Pakistan and a perpetual anathema to the future of Pakistan. And their presence inside Pakistan has worsened country's internal security set-up and are posing dreadful threats to the world peace.

### QUESTION NO. 03

After the death of Aurangzeb, in the 18th century, the Muslim society faced some serious problems. The Mughal empire had fallen into the hands of most incapable successors of Aurangzeb who could not withhold the supremacy of the Muslims here because they indulged into luxurious life. With the weakness of Muslim empire, Islam, the religion of Muslims, empire faced serious problems. The un-Islamic trends and practices were flourishing and a general ignorance of Islam, Quran and Hadith had

English 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 the era of religious regeneration began with the emergence of Shah Waliullah, a great Muslim thinker, reformer and Muhaddis.

### Hazrat Shah Waliullah :

Hazrat Shah Waliullah was born in a pious family in Delhi on 21st Feb, 1703, four years before the death of Aurangzeb. His real name was Qutub-ud-Din and later on come to be known as Waliullah for his pious habits. His ~~word~~ father Shah Abdul Rahim, a Sufi and theologian, was engaged in compilation of "Fatawa-i-Alamgiri" by emperor Aurangzeb. Shah Waliullah excelled in every discipline of Islamic learning and went to Arabia for his higher education.

### Social and Political Conditions of India in Shah Waliullah's Time:

During these days political and social turmoil was rampant in the Sub-Continent. Life, property, and honour were not secure as there were a number of disruptive forces at work in Muslim society. The religious groups were also claiming their superiority and the tussle between Shia and Sunni sects was posing serious threats to Muslims' nobility. The strength and stability of Aurangzeb time was lacking in political,

social and religious sections of the society. The Marhattas and Sikhs had gained a firm foothold, who usually raided the seat of the government, Delhi, sometimes occupying the old city physically for short durations. The rise of Marhatta might promoted Hindu Nationalism which intensified the social decay in Muslim society.

## ROLE OF SHAH WALI ULLAH IN REVIVING ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY

Shah Wali Ullah during his stay in Mejaz, Arabia received reports of unstable and chaotic conditions in India. He was advised to stay on in Arabia which he refused and came back to Delhi on July 9, 1732. He immediately set himself to the sacred task of spiritual consolidation of Muslim society - He prepared a few students and gave them knowledge in different branches of Islamic learnings. They were entrusted with the job of imparting the knowledge to others.

Shah Waliullah persuaded the Muslims to strictly follow in the footsteps of Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him). He introduced the basic tenets of Islam to the people. He advocated the Quranic education for the welfare and benefit of the Muslims and asked them to abandon un-Islamic trends and practices. He initiated "tatbiq" (integration)

of the Muslim society which was on the verge of destruction. By the method of talking, he introduced a liberal element and thus brought elasticity in the understanding of Islam.

He adopted a balanced approach and understanding towards religious matters - He himself studied different school of thoughts and expressed what was right in a sophisticated way. He removed the misunderstanding between Shia and Sunni to a larger extent. and in this way provided a spiritual basis for national solidarity and harmony. He presented Islam in a rational way that most people accepted it. He himself states:

I was informed through Illham (inspiration) that I would have to undertake this responsibility.

The time has come when every injunction of the Sharia and general instruction of Islam should be presented to the world in a rational manner.

Shah Waliullah got in touch with the rulers and impressed upon them to re-enforce Islamic laws and changed their lives according to Islamic way. He educated the Muslim soldiers about the importance of Jihad and asked them to go for Jihad for the glorification of Islam. He asked the traders to adopt fair principles of trade as preached and practised



by Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him). He informed the people about the sin of accumulation of wealth and not spending it in the Allah's way.

Shah Waliullah is regarded as the founder of modern "Muslim India" and as such the "father of modern Muslim India". He produced illuminaries like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who rendered meritorious services to Muslims of India to drag their destinies.

## POLITICAL SERVICES AND REVIVAL OF ISLAM

Apart from imparting religious education to Muslims, Shah Waliullah also provided leadership to the Muslims in political field. He came out with his great wisdom and foresight to create political awakening in Muslims of India.

The rise of Marhattas and Sikhs had posed serious problems to Muslim rulers as they jeopardized the Muslim rule. Marhatta forces raided Delhi at will. They wanted to crush Muslim's rule forever to put Peshwa's son, Bhiswar Rao on the throne of Delhi.

Shah Waliullah came up to tackle this precarious situation. He had rightly noticed that if Marhattas were not checked effectively, the political power of Muslims would disappear forever. He wrote

letters to the leading Muslim nobles and informed them of the critical situation hanging on the head of Mughal rule. He asked for military ~~and~~ assistance from them and was successful in bringing some of Muslim chieftains to come around. He eventually won over Najib-ud-Daula, Rehmat Khan and Shuja-ud-Daula against Marhattas. However the resources were inadequate to crush the Marhattas <sup>power</sup> completely. So, Shah Waliullah looked towards Ahmad Shah Abdali whom he persuaded to retrieve the Muslim rule in India. On the call of Shah Waliullah, Ahmad Shah Abdali came to India and inflicted a crushing defeat on Marhattas at the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761. The victory of Ahmad Shah Abdali at Panipat, on the call of Shah Waliullah, blasted the Marhattas' power and paved a way for the revival of Islam in India.