

Part - IIQuestion No. 21. Introduction

Pakistan and India share a linguistic, cultural, geographical and economic links. Infact, both countries remained together under a single rule for thousand years. The cultural and geographical links are very close. Unfortunately, despite such a proximity, a number of historic and political reasons hindered good relation between them. The Kashmir issue and Hinduvata ideology are the most important reason for strange relations of Pak-India.

2. Pak-India Relations: A historical overview

Even before the birth of Pakistan, Muslim and Hindu leaders were on odds. From 98 points of Quaid-e-Azam to Nehru to 14 points of Quaid-e-Azam's 14 points witness this strain relations. After independence, the relations of both state

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become strain over the problem of princely independent states. The four wars over Kashmir and the contemporary politics of Hindutva ideology have made the relations further strained. Above all, the recent war between India and Pakistan shows that despite same language, culture and geography Ind-Pak relations has been mired in complexity.

3. Causes of ^{strain} Indo-Pak Relations

A Historical Events :-

There are a number of historical events which caused the strain relations of Pak-India relations. These events can be traced back to prepartition even. Some are given below.

- i- The very Demand of independent Muslim country in sub continent.

When Muslim delegation went Shimla, they demanded separate electorate for Muslims. The Hindu leaders realized that this will snatch their dominance.

over Muslims. They opposed this. Similarly Lahore Resolution was the key event after which it became evident that now Pakistan was inevitable. Thus Hindu press protested by branding this resolution as Pakistan Resolution.

ii- Partition of Sub-continent:

Hindus were against the partition of India. They wanted to rule entire sub-continent. Thus, historically the strain relations between Pak-India started from the very independence of Pakistan.

iii- Demarcation of Borders:

This factor was another major reason of strain relations. India wanted to include more lands but the population of Muslim majority areas were given to Pakistan.

Thus the Redcliffe award, the person who demarcated border line between Pakistan and India was the first historical event which

started the trend of bad relations between Indo-Pak.

iv- Matter of Princely Independent states

It was decided that the independent states were free to join either state. The majority of the popl will decide this. However, India invaded Juna Garh, and haidelabad which were muslim majority states. This has made the relations very skain.

v- kashmir issue

kashmir issue is one of the most biggest issues of Pak-India relations. The muslim majority kashmir annexed by india after its so called plan of accession requested by Maharaja Hari Singh.

vi- Four Wars between Pak-India

Mainly Over ~~the~~ kashmir, Pakistan and India fought four wars. From 1948 to 1965 wars and From 1971 to 1999 and the

the recent conflicts show the real picture of both nuclear neighbouring states i.e. Pakistan and India.

~~A~~ 1

B. Political Event (Political causes of strain relation).

i- Rise of RSS (Hinduvata ideology)

Pakistan-India relations got strained after the rise of RSS ideology. This ideology divided the internal Indian fabric. This, Hindus became the enemy of Muslims and Pakistan. This led to strain relations between Muslim Pakistan and Hindu India.

ii- Babri Masjid Attack

This was another major blow to Pak-India relations when the RSS party stormed the historical Babri Masjid. This was a politically motivated event which was organized by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Today, the butcher of Gujarat is the

prime minister of India. Imagine how Indo-Pak relations will improve in this way.

iv- Lahore Agreement 1999.

Leaders of both Pakistan and India agreed to solve issues between both states. Samjta express bus initiative and building trust upon each other were in line of the plan; However, this was badly damaged by Kargil war by general Mushraf. This political event was hey day between the Indo-Pak relations which wasted due to a military general. This was a turning point in straining Indo-Pak relations even today.

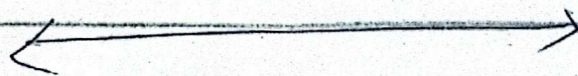
V- Political Interests of rulers of each country.

Both Pakistan and India's ruler want them to stay in power - that's why during election times, they make intervene the relations against each other. They (ruler)

this very intact their vote bank and popularity. This is the reason why Indo-Pak relations have been mixed in complexity since the beginning.

4. Conclusion:

Despite being close neighbour and having shared linguistic, cultural, and geographical links both India & Pakistan could not make their relations better. Historical events like Kashmir issue, and wars between Indo-Pak and political mistrust like Lahore agreement and the interests of politicians are the main reasons for strain relations between both neighbouring states. The social media and awareness in middle class can be used as a tool for boosting the Indo-Pak relations:



Question No. 3

1. Introduction

After the death of Aurangzaib Alamgir, Muslim rule weakened in sub-continent. The rise of Hindus, Marhattas and Sikhs marshed the muslim nationalism. Then ~~the~~ came the sheikh Ahmed Sir hindi and Shah Waliullah who revived islamic ideology. Basically, Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi countered Akbar's Deen-Elahi otherwise it would be a great threat to Muslim nationalism. Shah Wali Ullah saved Muslims later after the death of ~~Aurangzeb~~ Aurangzaim.

2. Historical Context of the revival of Islamic ideology and Muslim nationalism by Sheikh Ahmed and Shah Wali Ullah

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi countered the biggest threat to Muslim ideology in subcontinent i-e was the Akbar's Din-e-Elahi. King Akbar

had altered the very ideology of Islam by placing his newly created Din (religion). Sheikh Saib countered this new religion and saved Muslim ideology.

Similarly, Shah Waliullah came at a time when Muslims were falling rapidly after the death of Aurangzib Alamgir. He introduced Ijma, Fard, Quran and organized the disintegrated Muslim society. He saved Muslim rule by defeating Marathas through Ahmed Shah Abadi. In short, Sheikh Ahmed and Shah Waliullah revive the Islamic ideology and established Muslim nationalism.

3. Problems Muslims facing at that time

A. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi

During Sheikh Ahmed's time, Islamic ideology was at stake. As the King (1556-1605) had created a new deen called "Din-e-Elahi". Hindu and Sikh

missionaries were trying to subdue Muslims. Thus Sheikh Sahib countered these problems.

B. Shah Wali Ullah

At the time of Shah Waliullah (1703 - 1763), the mighty Mughal rule was at its lowest ebb. ~~Mughals~~ Marhattas were rising. Muslims were weak. Secretarian crisis like Turani and Frani was on peak. Thus, Shah Sahib came as a saviour in these situations.

4. Services Rendered by them

4.1 Religious Services:-

A. Sheikh Ahmed Rishindi

Sheikh Ahmed Rishindi preached against Akbar's Din-e-Elahi. Akbar jailed him but at the end Sheikh Sahib succeeded in reviving Islam by crushing Akbar's Din-e-Elahi.

B. Shah Waliullah

Shah Waliullah translated Quran into Urdu. He gave the

consensus to bring Muslims in a single platform. He also formed intazamia madaris. He countered the ~~an~~ secretariat crisis.

4.2 Political Services:-

A- Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi:-

Sheikh Saib was a forceful voice against the rulers. He tried to consolidate Muslim ideology and rule in sub continent.

B. Shah Wali Ullah:-

Shah Sahib wrote a letter to king of Afghanistan Ahmed Shah Abadi, who defeated Marhattas and save Muslim rule.

4.3 Social Services:

A. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi

Sheikh Saib spread awareness among Muslims that the Kull path is not the one which King Akbar was heading. He

wrote letters to different strata of society.

B. Shah Wali Ullah:

Shah Wali Ullah try to overcome social problems like hatred and extremism. Muslims were fighting and divided. Shah Sahib wrote many books and try to unite Muslims.

4.4 Economic Services:-

A. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi

Sheikh sahib did not focus so much on economics. His main movement was about the revival of morality and religion. However, he discouraged people of accepting Akbar's economic incentives in order to enter his Din-e-Ilahi.

B. Shah Wali Ullah:

Shah Waliullah emphasized on paying Zakat properly. He oppose accumulation of wealth

by state. He said the right to resources are with the local community.

5 ~~Major~~ Achievements of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah

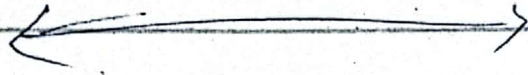
Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was very successful in countering Akbar's Din-e-Elahi and so, Shah Waliullah successfully thwarted the Hindu/Marhatta threat to Muslims in sub-continent.

If Din-e-Elahi and Marhatta were not countered the Islamic ideology and the Muslim Nationalism was at stake. Thus, it is true that Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah revive the Islamic ideology and established the foundation of Muslim nationalism.

6 Conclusion

Islamic Ideology and Muslim nationalism had faced grave threats in subcontinent during the time of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah. They successfully defended

the Islamic ideology and muslim nationalism from those threats. Thus, it is no exaggeration that shah Waliullah and shaikh Ahmed Raza Khan revive the Islamic ideology and established foundation of muslim nationalism.



Question No.5

1 Introduction

Population growth and ~~population~~ climate change are greatly interlinked. The increase in population demands more resources and for that mankind do more mining, industrialization increases. The different activities cause climate changes. This again lead to produce more work force i.e increase in population. In short, this vicious cycle continues, and both population and climate change are interlinked.

2. Historical perspective of Population growth and climate change.

By looking at history, it can be concluded that population and climate change are interconnected.

For example, when population was less, the human activities for resources were also limited. That time, there was no climate threat. By the time when population increased, the demand of resources increased. This also increased climate change. Therefore, the population growth and climate change are deeply linked; more people increase resource demand, resulting in driving emissions and straining adaptation, while climate change impacts resources and livelihoods, generating a vicious cycle.

3. Relation between Population growth and Climate change.

Population growth and climate change are closely linked. Following paragraphs show how these two

are linked.

- (i) Population growth increase resources demand.

When population increases, they surely need housing, clothing and food to eat. These resources are limited, when demand of the resources increases. This leads to more emissions.

- (ii) Resources demand increases
Emissions

When the demand of the resources increases this leads to more emissions. For example, more industrialization will be needed. This will increase emissions of harmful gases such as carbon dioxide, and sulphur dioxide. This leads to a potential climate change.

- iii- Emissions cause climate change

The emissions of gases such as carbon dioxide called green house gases are the

biggest cause of climate change in the world. This in turn effect the crops, livelihoods and other resources, and lead to resource depletion.

iv - Climate change leads to resource depletion.

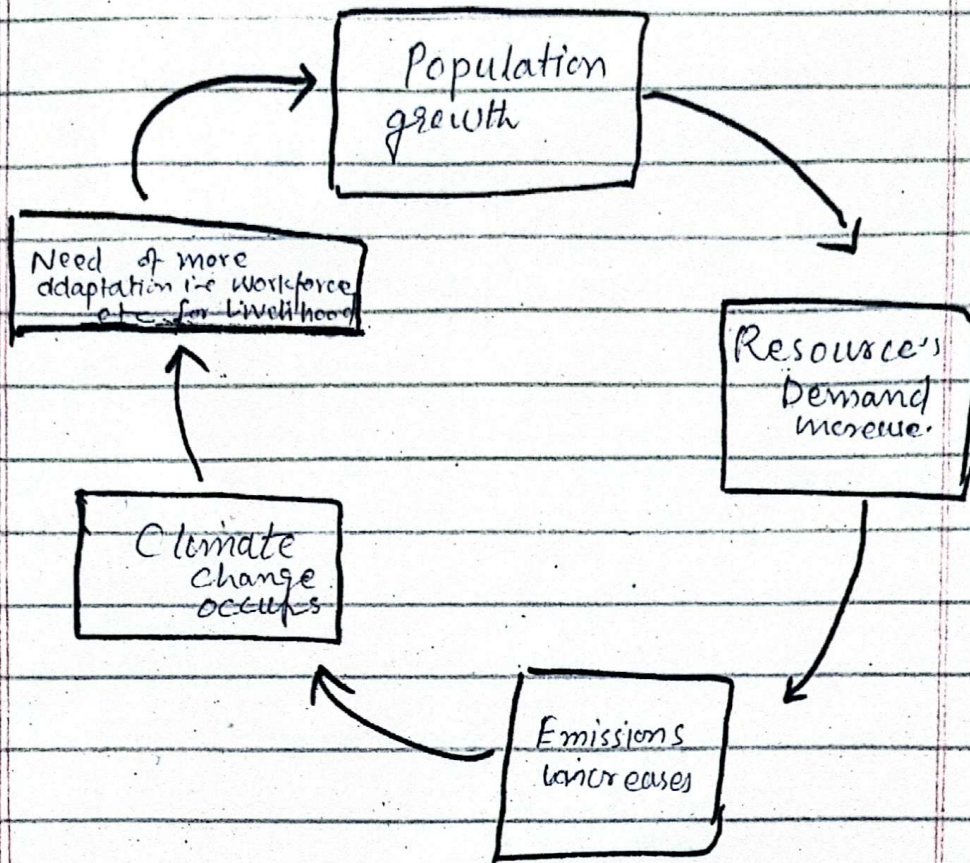
The harmful impacts of climate change lead to resource depletion. This endanger the population of the world. Thus, the people try to go to new adaptation including increasing work force i.e population.

v - Resource Depletion leads to adaptation including population growth.

People try to adapt new techniques to meet the resources demand.

This including ~~p~~ increasing work force i.e population growth.

This made a vicious cycle, of population growth, resource demand, depletion and then the climate change and again the population growth.



4. Conclusion

In sum, population growth and climate change are closely linked. In order to overcome climate change, the world needs to overcome population growth and vice versa. Aforementioned diagram shows this reality. Therefore, it is important to realize that population growth is a ticking bomb and a grave threat to

to the existence of humanity. The UN's general secretary rightly said that we are digging our own graves. In short, policy makers of the countries and international communities must realize this fact and try to overcome the dual threat posed by climate change and population growth.



Question No. 6

1 Introduction

Pakistan has a vast and uneven population. Beside this it has also a big population area. Thus, the poor governance and ethnic community demands for the creation of new provinces. The persistent debate of creating new provinces often arise in the country. However, there huge challenges in the way of creating new provinces. Thus

creating another problem, Pakistan must focus to establish a strong local government.

2 A historical Overview in context of creation of new provinces

Pakistan has tried to fix things by re-aligning the provinces. This can be witness in 1955 when one unit was created. This creation two province did serve the country. So, before creating any new provinces and re-aligning any administrative unit, policy makers must thoroughly analysis each and every pros and cons. Also, local government throughout the history has never been implemented effectively. So, it is important to analysis historical facts before taking any step.

3 Arguments in favour of creating new provinces

3.1 long standing demand of Ethnic Communities.

Ethnic

Saraiki and Hazaras especially after naming Khyber Pakhtunkhwa demanded the separate provinces. Serving ethnic communities means ~~the~~ serving the federation.

3.2 Improved governance

Large population and vast areas need smaller administrative units for improving and having good governance. Thus supporters favour creating new provinces.

3.3 National Integration (conditional)

Supporters say national integration will increase when the grievances of smaller communities will be removed.

If the provinces fulfilled the demands of ethnicities then national integration will improve otherwise it will be worsen.

3.4 Grievances of Backward areas will be removed.

The backward areas will progress.

people will get jobs and better public service deliveries. This will serve the country of Pakistan. Creation of new provinces of Jharkhand, and Telangana in India are a case in point.

4. Pakistan needs effective local government: A personal and widely accepted stance

4.1 Creation of new provinces are not easy.

creation of new provinces needs a huge budget which is missing in Pakistan at present.

Secondly, broad consensus which is again missing that is the major nationalities and political parties oppose dividing provinces.

Thirdly, capacity building is very low, ^{new} provinces cannot equally perform again will create problems for federation.

Fourthly, A huge constitutional and administrative issue will arise.

Article 239 says, the consent of a two-third majority needed to create any change in any provinces of existing assembly. There will be the issue of NFC and CCI as well. Similarly, the issue of seats in senate and N/A assembly also arises.

4.2 Why local government is the need of Pakistan; the most.

- i- Administration can be ~~be~~ made better through local govt
- ii- Cross root public representation will be ensured.
- iii- Public Service delivery will be better.
- iv- Accountability of representative will improve.
- v- Corruption will be reduced
- vii- HDI, education, health and other sectors will perform well if an independent local government ensured.

ix) The financial, political and constitution problems which will be faced by country after the creation of new provinces, will not be faced.

5. Conclusion

Local government is the need of the hour. Creating new provinces in Pakistan will be an uphill task. There will be huge challenges for creating new provinces. Administrative, constitutional and economic problems will be arisen. These problems will be solved through an effective and strong local government. Thus, creating an effective local government is more favourable for Pakistan than creating new provinces.

