

42295

Question #2.

Despite shared linguistic, cultural, geographical and economic links, Indo Paki relations has been rived in complexity due to a number of historical and political events. Explain.

Answer.

Intro: Indo-Pak relations are strained due to partition trauma, ideological differences, unresolved Kashmir issue, three wars, hegemonic ambitions and geopolitical alliances. Given both countries share a long history of shared culture, language and geography the benefits of economics can only be possible if efforts to bridge this gap is done through talks, bilateral agreements and international organizations like SAARC are used efficiently, keeping aside the political and historical differences.

"I sincerely hope that India & Pakistan will be friendly and cordial. We have a great deal to do.... and think that we can be of use to each other and to the world"

— M. Ali Jinnah

* Background.

In mugal empire of Akbar during 16th century

Hindus and muslims would intermingle with each, ~~Marrying~~ each other as they spoke the same language. Both the cultures amalgamated to create a common culture with shared social practices. Although they had religious differences but they lived in harmony which resulted an empire that contributed to **one-fourth of the entire world GDP**. Trade progressed from the subcontinent to the entire world. Portuguese would take spices, silk, long, ilaichi and dyes in exchange for gold and silver.

The abundance of gold and silver was so much that the king would distribute gold and silver in accordance to his own weight to the slaves and poor. This ~~shows the economical~~ wealth declined when British came and exploited the political and religious differences amongst the two nations. ^{with divide & rule policy.} This hatred amongst the two reached a point after partition that they waged 3 wars against each other and ^{hence} completely shut ^{the} trade with each other. The reasons for such bad relations are detailed as follows.

1. Partition trauma:

During partition in 1947, one of the largest mass migration of human history took

place across the Indo-Pak border. This migration resulted in death of upto 2 million people in the immediate aftermath of violence. People from both sides killed each other, women were raped, and many died of starvation. Some families even forced their females to suicide to protect them from getting raped.

It was butchery of morality between the two nations and that trauma got imprinted in minds of both nations, which resulted in intrinsic hostility and hatred. The trauma passed on between generations. It has prevented them from getting close to each other and bear fruits of global ^{connected} economy.

2. Ideological differences:

Hinduism was a predominant religion in sub-continent until 712 AD when Muhammad bin Qasim came to Sindh, bringing Islam to the sub-continent. By time muslims grew in the sub-continent with invasion of multiple muslim commanders and leaders.

During the late 19th century political ideological differences started appearing. First glimpse of such difference was Hindi-Urdu controversy at the time of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. Later it stretched to muslim statehood and secularism cum hindu statehood. Hindus believed that they

needed a joint India with civic nationalism; a state defined by territory and citizenship, not by religion. Whereas the religious differences were sensed by muslims leaders like Iqbal as they saw violation of rights of muslims in sub-continent by their Hindu counterpart as they were in minority.

Muslim ideology lies on the supremacy of Islam which is reflected on the 1949 Objective resolution of Pakistan.

"Sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty"

So Pakistan has devised its laws on the principals of Islam which is practised by all the people of Pakistan including the decision makers political elites. However, the Hindutva ideology of RSS in India is in contrast to it. This ideological difference fissure separates both countries.

3. **Unresolved Kashmir issue:**

One gift of partition has been the disputed territory of Kashmir. India claims the muslim majority region of Kashmir as their territory while Pakistan claims it to be the right of the general population of Kashmir to which country they want to ascend to.

United nations resolutions are constantly ignored by India of referendum and they have kept

the area under seige. Pakistan have tried to deal the issue both politically, by using international organization, and by military hard power. Pakistan waged war of 1965 to liberate Kashmir but all in vain and the issue of Kashmir still a haunting reality of both countries.

There have been multiple bilateral political efforts such as 1972 Simla agreement, 1999 Sharif-Vajpayee talk Lahore declaration and 2001 Agra summit but all have failed to reach any conclusive future of Kashmir. In 2019 India unilaterally integrated the Jammu and Kashmir region fully into Indian union further rubbing salt on the wounds.

4. Three ^{major} wars

4. Pakistan waged war of 1965, 1971 in which they lost east Pakistan and 1999 Kargil war. Both sides have lost human lives as a result. The loss of life has been also taken place as a result of cross border terrorism. Terrorist has taken advantage of bad relations and did their activities by hiding behind one or the other states. The 1971 war is the darkest chapter for Pakistan in which their country was

was torn into two pieces with the help of India and had been till then parted and relation b/w Pakistan and Bangladesh worsened over the years, courtesy of Indian support of Anti-Pakistan factions in Bangladesh specifically - Sheikh Hasina Wajid.

In light of such hostility peace b/w two countries is difficult to achieve.

5. Hegemonic ambitions.

India being a large country with huge population consider themselves superior to Pakistan. India's economy currently is ten times that of Pakistan. India share to the world GDP is 4.19%. whereas Pakistan is 0.34%. India is part of G5 global top 5 economies. whereas Pakistan stands 47th economy. These statistics allows India to pursue its hegemonic ambitions through coercion on Pakistan. They have continuously sabotaged efforts by SAARC to increase trade by Pakistan. Balakot strikes of 2019 on Pakistan is also one of an example of Indian coercion. India had always tried to undermine Pakistan. They unilateral suspended Indus Water Treaty which has been a violation Vienna convention of treaties. Additionally, same time also annexation

of Kashmir in 2019 is also a unilateral violation of United Nations Charter. All these are a proof of Indian hegemonic ambition not allowing peace in Indo-Pak relations.

6. Geographical alliances.

Pakistan, in the current geopolitics, is a firm ally of China whereas India has bad relation with China. At the same time India had enjoyed U.S.A alliance. The great power politics between China and United States of America has worsened relations b/w India and Pakistan.

★ Way forward.

Given the tense relation between India and Pakistan stretching over 78 years, a new beginning is needed. The world over the years have progressed to liberalism and globalization. Where the world economies have merged. Pak and India can take example of Germany who once waged war with other European countries is now part of ~~the~~ European union. And become an important block of global trade. They have gained economic stability.

This way Pakistan and India can come closer to each other if they keep

aside their past and promote trade. An important step is revival of SAARC. We should learn from Asean our neighbour which is bearing fruits of globalization. Gradually with trade other tensions will appease which will help in bilateral agreements.

An important step in this will also be controlling the militancy in the region with collaboration because if these non-state actors are not controlled effectively they will continue to haunt both countries.

Question #3

It was Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah who revive the Islamic ideology and established the foundations of Muslim Nationalism. Explain?

Answer.

* Introduction.

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah were rightly the reformers of Islam in subcontinent and planted the seed of Muslim nationalism because the basis of their reform movement and Pakistan movement was same i.e.

1. Supremacy of Islam.

2. Protection of muslim ideality.

They did this with their teaching of ^{Islamic} philosophies, writing of books and letters and reunification of muslim ummah as the anti-muslim powers were rising and muslim empire was declining. They saw and interpreted the decline and tried to awaken the muslim Ummah. Coming of Ahmad Shah abdali was also an important event.

→ Background:

1. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi:

Sheikh Ahmed was born in 1564 at Sirhind in Punjab. He was born at the time of Akbar emperor when his *Deen-e-illahi* had replaced Islam in the subcontinent. *Deen-e-illahi* was amalgamation of Islam and Hinduism, which was resultant of Akbar marriages with Hindu females. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi is also known as *Mujaddat alif Sani* which means "Reviver of islam." According to SMIKram:

"The most forceful and original thinker in India, before Shah Waliullah & Iqbal"

2. Shah Wali Ullah:

Qutubuddin also known as Shah Wali Ullah was born in 1703 in Delhi. During his

life he saw the decline of mughal empire with his own eyes. He got early education at Madhassa Rahimiya and later went to Saudi Arabia for Quran and Sunnah education. After returning back to subcontinent he started his teaching of Islam.

- Problems at the time of S.A. Sirhindi.

Akbar had removed Jizya tax on hindus. Hindus were empowered as they ascended to administrative powers. Interfaith marriages between hindus and muslims were common. Muslims were away from fundamental teachings of Islam. Social affairs of muslims were not according to teaching of islam. Akbar appointed Hindu governors who spreaded their teachings built Hindu Temples and abolished mosques. It was religious downfall of islam in subcontinent. Cow slaughter was forbidden by Akbar.

- S.A. Sirhindi methodology.

Since Sheikh was an aalim (scholar) he started preaching with his sermons on Eid and Friday prayers. He forbidden muslims from marrying with hindu ladies and pushed muslims to stay away from hindu practices. He asked / propagated his message

to important personalities in sub-continent via letters known as Muktabate Rabbani.

Not only he taught to general public, he demanded emperors as well to re-impose Jizya on Non-muslims and asked them to allow cow slaughter for muslims. This was not well received by the emperor Jehangir so he called him in his court. When Sheikh appeared before Jehangir he didn't kneel before emperor, which was a common practice at the time. Jehangir was infuriated and he put him in prison for two years.

- Effectiveness of S.A. Sirhindi teaching.

Although his teaching did not ~~br~~ convince emperors at in his lifetime but it impacted the practices of general people. However, after his death 35 years later Aurangzeb became emperor and he re-imposed Jizya and reversed Deen-e-Ilahi practices in the empire. Which is a proof that teachings of a reformer have long term effects.

- Problems at the time of Shah wali Ullah:

Declining mughal empire saw

civil wars bet amongst muslims and sectarianism was at its peak. Because of wars society was divided. Ethnic factions also appeared like Turks, arabs and Afghans. This division in muslims were exploited by hindus. As Marathas rose to power and became defacto rulers of south.

The society became morally corrupt since civil service, administration and muslim nobility indulged in corruption, wine consumption & bribery.

- Methodology of Shah Wali Ullah

Shah Wali Ullah was of the opinion since islam is a complete religion, the society can be brought back to morality by incorporating the muslim principals in the society. For that he translated the Quran from arabic to Persian for the first time as before that it was considered blasphemy for that. This way understanding of the Quran was ensued amongst the elites. Secondly, to remove factions between Sunnis and Shias he wrote a book Izalat ul Aklfa in which he highlighted the common points between the two sects and propagated that unity instead

of differences should be the main focus of the ummah.

Thirdly, he wrote letter to Ahmad Shah Abdali to invade India. which is a great inflection point of sub-continent history. The credit of bringing/convincing him to come goes to Shah Wali Ullah.

- How Ahmed Shah Abdali was instrumental for muslim Nationalism:

British had arrived in subcontinent at the time - Marathas were emerging to power in the southern india. Mughals were not able enough to counter the marathas since they lacked military power. Had King of Afghanistan not intervened at that time, who knows Marathas would have got the control of mughals and became rulers of india and today a muslim nation state might not have existed. Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marathas at battle of Panipat in 1761 with confederacy of mughal and after gathering wealth return back to Afghanistan. This extended the mughal rule for a 100 more years in sub-continent.

★ Conclusion:

S.A. Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah were

the torch bearer of two nations theory before Iqbal as they highlighted the differences between Hindus and Muslim ideologies. Iqbal and Muslim League later built on this ideology to create a separate homeland for Muslims in sub-continent.

Question # 4.

How 27th constitutional amendment affected the trichotomy of power in Pak?

Answer:

✶ Introduction:

On November 2025, the 27th constitutional amendment of 1973 constitution enacted.

It has reconsolidated judiciary with establishment of federal constitutional court and allowed transfer of High court judges from one high court to another without their consent.

On the other hand command structure of armed force was changed with abolishment of joint chief of army staff rank and creation of new rank of "Chief of the defence forces" which is given to the head of the Pakistan army and President and 5 star ranked officers were given life time immunity. The third pillar of power, government got the

power of appointment of federal constitutional court bench.

These changes have rearranged the power in the three pillars but it is essential that these pillars should practice this power with utmost sincerity and effectively where it is needed. These amendments are discussed as follows.

2. Federal Constitutional Court. (Art 175-B)

Interpretation of constitution is an important task, which was previously done by the supreme court of Pakistan. However, they had appellant cases in huge quantity. That matters of constitution also suffered. The backlog in supreme court demanded a creation of a court whose sole purpose was to hear cases concerning the interpretation of the constitution. The appointment of the judges is from the senior most judges of Pakistan with its own Chief Justice. The appointment is done by President of Pakistan with recommendation of prime minister of Pakistan. Its bench comprises of 13 judges with judges from all 4 provinces and Islamabad capital territory. This court will also take appellant cases in High court as well regarding

interpretation of constitution. This will help in reducing the backlog of cases in supreme court as well as high court.

These decisions are binding on supreme court and HC.

2. High court Judges transfer.

Article 200 of the constitution was amended to abolish the right of high court judges of turning down their transfer to other high courts by the judicial commission of Pakistan. JCP is a body of 11 members comprising Chief Justice of supreme court, Chief Justice of Federal Constitution court, one - one next senior most judges from both of the above courts, one member of Attorney general of Pakistan, one advocate from supreme court, from government federal minister of law and justice, two members from senate and two from national assembly. Although, the transferred judge of high court can appeal in special parliamentary committee. This will help in bringing harmony in judges appointment.

3. Chief of Defense forces.

May 2025 conflict between India and Pakistan had made realization that

central command is needed in time of adversary where quick actions are need to be taken to ensure the security of Pakistan. For the command structure was modified in armed force and chairman joint chief of staff rank was abolished and the Pak army chief of army staff was given the authority to control all three forces. He is given the title of chief of defense forces. They will help in eliminating the steps in command structure in this modern 5th generation warfare where quick actions are needed to counter the enemy.

Alongwith that the 5 star generals and the president of Pakistan is given lifetime immunity from running cases against them after completion of their service.

★ Conclusion:

Pakistan is facing social, political, economic and law and order challenges. ~~The~~ Its sanctity can only be ensured if justice prevails in the country and every all three powers practice their duties aptly. The overhauling of justice system in Pakistan is of very importance. In this light the 27th constitutional amendment is a step

toward right interpretation of constitution
and timely resolution of such cases so
the matters that bring anarchy in the
state are dealt timely.