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QUESTION NO 03

ROLE OF SHEIKH AHMAD SIRHINDI AND SHAH WALIULLAH IN REVIVING ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY AND ESTABLISHING FOUNDATION OF MUSLIM IDENTITY

INTRODUCTION

The muslim rule in sub-continent faced numerous challenges during its thousand years period. Various muslim scholars of that time tried to saved muslims from losing their identity as a nation. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah were such two scholars who tried to safeguard the muslim identity. During the period Akbar muslim identity was at stake due to policies of Akbar Deep-e-Rah, Sule Kul, matrimonial alliances of Akbar with Hindu Rajputs and access of Hindu to power corridors. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi tried to safeguard muslim identity through philosophy of Wahadal ul Shahood. Through his literary work, he rejected the unislamic rituals and saved the amalgamation of muslims to Hindus. Similarly, after the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, the muslim identity was again at stake.

due to marathas and Rajput. He invited Ahmad Shah Abdali and hence marathas were defeated. He also saved muslims by ~~destrary~~ works. The contribution of both scholars saved muslim identity, and hence revived muslim identity as a nation.

(1) ROLE OF SHEIKH AHMAD SIRHINDI

i- BACKGROUND - STATUS OF MUSLIMS AT TIME OF SHEIKH AHMAD SIRHINDI

(a) AKBAR'S MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES AND THREAT TO MUSLIM IDENTITY

AKBAR, to consolidate his regime, made marriages with Rajput princess. This led to Hindu influence on Akbar's personality and court affairs. Jodha Bai, one of Hindu princess, was most influential in impacting the Akbar's decisions. This undermined the muslim identity at that time.

(b) HINDU ACCESS TO POWER CORRIDORS UNDERMINES MUSLIM IDENTITY AND NATIONALISM

In time of Akbar, Hindus had access to power corridors of Akbar, and they were serving

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on majestic positions having direct impact on decision making process. The Hindu influence on decisions related to state affairs favoured Hindus and were at a disadvantage to Muslims. This became a cause of revival of Hindu symbolism and undermined Muslim nationalism.

(C) DEEN E ILAHI - THE BIGGEST THREAT TO MUSLIM IDENTITY AND NATIONALISM

Akbar introduced a new religion comprising good deeds of Islam, Hinduism, Christianity and Buddhism. He called it Deen ilahi. Deen ilahi was a political motive to get support of all the religions and consolidate the empire. But it seriously hurt Muslim identity in subcontinent. People started to accept Deen e ilahi and Muslims started to convert to Deen-e-ilahi, leaving their identity at stake.

(d) WAH DAT UL WAJOOD AND MUSLIM NATIONALISM

Ideology of Wahdat ul Wajood was another threat to Muslim nationalism at that time, as it influenced many Muslims.

II- REVIVAL EFFORTS OF SIRHINDI TO REVIVE MUSLIM IDENTITY

(A) COUNTERED DEEN-E-ILAH AND SAVED MUSLIMS ^{FROM} AMALGAMATION

most important contribution of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was that he countered the Deen-e-ilahi. Many Muslims had accepted the idea of Deen-e-ilahi propagated by Akbar. Muslim identity was at verge of ~~vanishing~~. He started to do literary efforts against Deen-e-ilahi. He started to write letters to elites holding higher positions in Court and warned about Muslim identity. He also contributed to literary efforts for general public and guided them about true picture of Islam. He wrote, ~~Who so ever is admitting or accepting Deen-e-ilahi, is out of the circle of Islam.~~ He ultimately became successful as people started to leave Deen-e-ilahi. The Court elite was also influenced by his letters. This was the efforts of Sheikh Sirhindi that when Akbar died, no one was on Deen-e-ilahi. ~~This~~ he saved Muslim identity and hence Muslim nationalism from becoming amalgamated.

(b) COUNTERED WAHDAT UL WAJOOD AND REVIVED MUSLIM IDENTITY AND NATIONALISM

Another threat to Muslim identity was philosophy of Wahdat ul Wajood, which propagated that creator ^{and} the creation are same and not indifferent from each other. This philosophy also influenced Muslims and it was against the ~~basic~~ principles of Islam. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, through his philosophy of Wahdat ul Shuhud rejected the philosophy of Wahdat ul Wajood. According to Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Creator and creation cannot be similar and indifferent. His philosophy was successful to bring Muslims back to real Islam and hence in this way he saved Muslim nationalism.

(c) EFFORTS AGAINST UNISLAMIC RITUALS AND REVIVAL OF MUSLIM IDENTITY

At his time, there were many unislamic rituals adopted from Hindu culture. He, through his literary work, presented the true picture of Islam. By this way, he saved the Muslim identity and hence ^{revived} their nationalism.

2-ROLE OF SHAHWALLIULLAH

I- BACKGROUND

a- SOCIO - POLITICAL DECLINE

At the time of Shah Waliullah, Mumtaz Ali Beg had died. His successor were incompetent and this led to political decline. The lavish lifestyle was adopted by rulers and general public. This led to a social decline as well.

b- RELIGIOUS AMALGAMATIONS

The true form of Islam was distorted due to rituals from Hinduism. This posed a threat to religious and national identities of Muslims at that time.

c- RAJPUTS AND MARATHAS THREAT

Due to weak successor of Mughal ruler Mumtaz, Marathas and Rajputs were becoming powerful and they posed a serious threat to Muslim identity at that time period.

II-SHAHWALLULLAH AND REVIVAL OF MUSLIM IDENTITY AND NATIONALISM

a- LETTERS TO AHMAD SHAH ABDALI, THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPAT AND REVIVAL OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM

After To

confronted, the Marathas and Rajput threat, he wrote the letters to Ahmad Shah Abdali to come to India and neutralize Marathas and Rajput threat. So, on his request, Ahmad Shah Abdali entered India and ✓ Third battle of Panipat was fought between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marathas. Marathas were defeated and their power decreased. Hence in this way, he saved the Muslim identity and nationalism in subcontinent.

b- LITERARY EFFORTS AND REVIVAL OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM

Literary efforts by Shah Waliullah proved vital for revival of Muslim identity. Shah Waliullah considered the major cause of Muslim decline was aloofness from religion and religious practices,

وہ کہہ اور ہے جسے تو سمجھنا ہے
زوال بندہ مومن کا ہے زوال سے بڑی

So according to Shah Waliullah, the aloofness from religious teachings and not the economic downfall was cause of decline. So he wrote many literary booklets for revival of real Islamic teachings.

Holy *TRANSLATION OF ^{Holy} QURAN IN PERSIAN - AN EFFORT FOR REVIVAL OF MUSLIM IDENTITY

Persian was language of court at that time. Locals had problem in understanding the meaning of Quran due to lack of Arabic knowledge. To remove language barriers, he translated Holy Quran to Persians. This was an effort to revive Islamic teachings and hence Muslim Identity in sub continent.

(d) USE OF MADRASA RAHIMIA AND REVIVAL OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM

Shah Waliullah utilized the platform of madrasa Rahimia for revival of Muslims identity by equipping Muslims with true knowledge of Islamic thought. This madrasa

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SHEIKH AMAD
SIRHINDI

SHAH WALLUDDIN

REJECTED DEEN
E ILAHI
SAVED MUSLIM
IDENTITY

CALLED AHMAD
SHAH ABDUL
WEEKEND HINDU
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REJECTED WAHDAT
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FROM
AMALGAMATION

MADRASA REHMANIA
PRESERVED
MUSLIM
VALUES

LITERARY WORK
AGAINST SOCIAL
ILL
REVIVED TRUE VALUES
OF ISLAM

TRANSLATION
OF HOLY
QURAN AND
LITERARY WORKS
REVIVED MUSLIM
VALUES

PRESERVED AND REVIVED
MUSLIM IDENTITY

REVIVAL OF MUSLIM
NATIONALISM

also discuss the impacts of the reforms of both the reformers.....

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CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, both Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah played a crucial role in preservation of Muslim values in era of chaos. The literary work and efforts of both scholars preserved the true essence of Islam. These efforts saved Muslims from amalgamation into Hinduism. In this way, they played a vital role in revival of Muslim identity and nationalism in subcontinent.

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QUESTION NO 02

PAKISTAN INDIA RELATIONS AND THEIR COMPLEXITY DUE TO HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL EVENTS

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan and India, two nuclear neighbours, share a lot of commonalities in linguistic, cultural, geographic and economic domains. A lot of commonalities represents shared ancestry and earlier civilizations. Yet the relation between two neighbouring states has remained tense since their independence. The base of tense relations lies in a number of political factors like hypernationalism in India, Irredentalistic claims, water politics and India to become the hegemon of South Asia. Apart from political factors, historic factors like history of conflicts and war and surgical strikes, and history of terror support are important major causes leading to tense relations between two states. Use of multilateral forums and people to people contact can normalize the relations between two states.

I- HISTORIC EVENTS AND TENSE RELATION BETWEEN TWO STATES

a- BURDEN OF UNFAIR PARTITION AND PAK INDIA RELATIONS

One major factor responsible for tense relations between two states is unfair partition. Unfair partition at the end of British saw the seeds for later tense relations between the neighbouring states.

b- HISTORIC CLAIMS OF TERRITORIES - IRREDENTALISM AT PLAY

Benfais partition translated to irredentalist claims over each India. The disputed territories of Kashmir, Jammu and other areas became a reason for later relations of Pakistan and India.

c- KASHMIR DISPUTE: A HISTORIC FACTOR AS A BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN TWO STATES

India's attempt to annex Kashmir in early years of independence is another factor which is historic in nature and is cause of many wars and hence

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close relation between the two states

(d) HISTORY OF WARS AND RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO STATES

Both states share a long history of war. Three total wars of 1965, 1948 and 1971 were fought. The conflict of Satchin, Chagil and 2025 are other than these total wars. This long history of ✓ conflict is another factor shaping the bilateral relations between two states.

(e) TERRITORIAL (VIOLATION) AND RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO STATES

Territorial violations of India into Pakistan's territory is another factor shaping the relations. India in pretext of False flag operations has conducted ~~False~~ ✓ surgical attacks in Pakistan. This is another major cause of close relation between two states. Many a times, India violated the LoC ceasefire agreement and violated the territorial integrity of Pakistan.

II- POLITICAL FACTORS SHAPING THE RELATION BETWEEN TWO STATES

(a) RISE OF HYPERNATIONALISM IN INDIA - AND RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

Since 2014, a rise in hypernationalism and populist politics is seen in India. The hypernationalism of India derives its agenda from ~~only~~ Pakistan narrative. The rise of such sort of hypernationalist tendencies distorted the relations between two states.

(b) WATER POLITICS AND PAKISTAN INDIA RELATIONS

Water politics and water aggression by India having political motives is a defining parameter of Pakistan India relation. The unilateral suspension of Indus water ~~treaty~~ by India is ^{one} among such aggressive steps of India. Depriving ~~aggression~~ society of water not only contributes to water war but is considered as an act of war having political motives by Majority of ~~political~~ jurists.

(B) ANTI PAKISTAN NARRATIVE IN INDIAN POLITICS AND PAKISTAN INDIA RELATION

Indian politicians derive their political narratives from anti Pakistan sentiments, anti-Pakistan sentiments as exploited by Indian politicians for political benefit. This anti-Pakistan narrative shapes the tense relations between two states.

(C) INDIA'S URGE TO BECOME REGIONAL HEGEMONY

India's desire to become regional hegemon is another decisive factor leading to change the dynamics of Pakistan India relations. Pakistan, ~~along with China~~, confronts Indian desire to become regional monopoly.

(E) PROXY WAR OF INDIA AGAINST PAKISTAN: MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO POOR INDIA RELATIONS

India is involved in proxy war against Pakistan. Arrest of Kulbhushan Yadau is one of the many evidences suggesting Indian involvement in deteriorating law and order situation in Pakistan and thus affecting Pakistan India relations.

(9) DIFFERENTIAL ALIGNMENT OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP

India and Pakistan has aligned themselves with different blocs in global politics. Pakistan is in Chinese bloc while India is in US-strategic partnership aimed to contain China. The India's idea of projecting herself as a swing state is another reason for tense relations between two states.

add more arguments in this part.....

WAY FORWARD - TO IMPROVE RELATION

1- Regional platforms like SCO and SAARC can be used to improve relations between two states

2- PEOPLE TO PEOPLE CONTACT is another way to improve the relations between two states

3- THIRD PARTY MEDIATIONS are one of the most useful way to resolve the bilateral issues between two states

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

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CONCLUSION

Various historical factors like unjust partition, Imperialism and history of wars are major factors leading to tense relations between two states. Likewise, India's hegemony, hypernationalism, political environment and aggression are some political factors responsible for tense relation between two states.

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QUESTION NO 05

POPULATION GROWTH, ITS RELATION WITH CLIMATE CHANGE, AND CLIMATE IMPACTS ON RESOURCES AND LIVELIHOOD

INTRODUCTION

Though population growth impacts various spheres of life, yet one major and ignored aspect of ^{its association with} climate change is population growth leads to increase deforestation, rapid industrialization and increased levels of ^{emission}. These factors lead to climate change. Climate change then affects the natural resources. It

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has negative impacts on forests, biodiversity, and cause drought and famine. It also impacts the livelihood by affecting the daily life activities of human. It also has negative impact on human health affecting overall livelihood.

POPULATION IMPACTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

(a) INCREASING FOOD DEMANDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Rapid population growth demands more food. Hence modern methods of agriculture are needed. Also, the use of chemicals and fertilizers is required to meet the food demands for rapidly increasing population. The use of modern agriculture methods, chemical and fertilizers increases the risks for climate devastation.

(b) INCREASING POPULATION, LEADING TO DEFORESTATION AND CLIMATE DEVASTATION

Increasing population requires more resources like shelter. Likewise, more wood is required for energy purposes. To meet forests are cut to fulfill the

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the food demand of growing population. Similarly, the agricultural activities for food for needed for population leads to deforestation. Forests are cut to provide land for agricultural activities. This leads to various harmful impacts on climate leading to climate change.

add and highlight the references and the paper presentation part.....

(C) INCREASING POPULATION LEADING TO RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION AND CLIMATE DEVIATION

As more and more people are added, they need various basic necessities, for which more industrial production is needed. This leads to rapid industrialization process and hence climate is impacted as a result of increasing population.

(D) INCREASING POPULATION LEADING TO INCREASING EMISSIONS AND HENCE CLIMATE CHANGE

As increasing population leads to more automobile and industries, hence it is associated with more emissions. The more emission lead to more gases and pollutants in atmosphere leading to ~~green~~ climate change.

(f) Overpopulation, Green House Gases AND CLIMATE CHANGE

As more population releases more carbon dioxide via respiration, it leads to more green house gases as carbon dioxide is major green house gas. This leads to global warming and ultimately climate change.

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON RESOURCES AND LIVELIHOOD

(a) CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS THE FORESTS

Climate change mostly impacts the various forests. Climate change induces the climate linked factors which are not suitable for plants and hence are not able to survive in that climate leading to ~~loss~~ loss of trees in forest. Furthermore, changed climate makes plants susceptible to various diseases and this leads to loss of precious resources.

(b) CLIMATE CHANGE - LEADING TO FLOODS, LACK OF RESOURCES AND IMPACTING LIVELIHOOD

Climate change leads to

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various natural disasters like flood. These natural disasters impact the livelihood as loss of life, property and jobs occurs as a result of climate induced disasters.

(C) CLIMATE INDUCED DROUGHTS AND IMPACTS ON RESOURCES AND LIVELIHOOD

Climate change leads to various disasters like droughts. Droughts lead to famine, which results in loss of precious lives. Thus climate change impacts the natural resources and livelihood.

(d) CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Another important factor associated with climate change is biodiversity loss. Due to change in climate conditions, many life forms become extinct. This is another way in which climate change impacts the livelihood and depletes natural resources.

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QUESTION NO 7

CENTRIPETAL AND CENTRIFUGAL
FORCES OF NATIONAL
INTEGRATION

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is a multiethnic country having people from various ethnicities. Various factors converge and diverge the phenomenon of national integration. Religion and constitution are two major factors cohesive in nature, while secular nationalism, ethnic affiliations and cultural ties are among few disintegrative forces in Pakistani ethnic groups.

COHESIVE FORCES IN NATIONAL
INTEGRATION1) COMMON RELIGION AS A
COHESIVE FORCE

Pakistan is an Islamic Ideology state. One affiliation that binds all the citizens of Pakistan is their religion. Religion acts as a cohesive force connecting the citizens of Pakistan.

(b) NATIONAL LANGUAGE AS A COHESIVE FORCE

Another Cohesive force is the national language. Urdu is a connective language between people across the province and connect people with each other playing role of cohesive force.

(c) PATRIOTISM - A COHESIVE FORCE IN PAKISTAN

Patriotism is another important cohesive force in Pakistan. Love for Pakistan binds the Pakistanis together regardless of their provincial or tribal identities.

DIVERGING FORCES IN NATIONAL INTEGRATION

(a) ETHNIC AND SUB ETHNIC NATIONALISM

One major diverging force is presence of ethnic and sub-ethnic nationalism, which acts as a diverging discourse. Pakistan has more than 30 sub national ethnic minorities. Their urge to be recognized as ethnic powers becomes a diverging force in national integration.

(b) ECONOMIC DISPARITY AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Economic disparity among various sub national ethnic groups is another major disintegrative force which poses a threat to national integration.

(c) DIGITAL DIVIDE AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Digital divide in various factions of Pakistani society is another disintegrative force which poses threat to national integration of Pakistan.

(d) EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL GAP - A DISINTEGRATIVE FORCE IN NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Likewise, the educational gap in various ethnic groups and developmental disparity in various areas is another force responsible for disintegration and a threat to integration in Pakistan.

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