

Answer # 2

1) Introduction:

2) Background

3) Trinity of Ideas

a) Loyalty Towards British

b) Devotion Towards Education

c) Aloofness from politics

4) Reformation Movement.

5. Conclusion

1. Introduction:

The condition of the Muslims of India was very bad after the war of independence. The result of the war of independence was disastrous for the whole of the country. But Muslims were targeted particularly. The British started harassing Muslims in every field and considered them as the only threat to their power. They blamed Muslims for the whole rebellion. Indeed, the darkest and awful period started for the Muslims of India immediately after the defeat of the war of independence. Muslims found themselves bow down. In those days of hopelessness and

darkness Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took the responsibility of changing the condition of Muslims.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan deeply analyzed the situation and advised Muslims to be loyal to the British authorities, devotion to modern education and refrain from politics for the time being.

2. Background.

After the war of Independence of 1857. The condition of Muslims had undergone a drastic change from the position of rulers, they had been reduced to the position of paupers.

The British were openly hostile and suspicious of the Muslims and deliberately kept them out of government jobs.

3. Trinity of Ideas:

a) By the time Sir Syed had firmly settled with the British and had won their trust.

At the time of rebellion he served as a Sub-judge in Bijnore. He believed

The muslims should be empowered both socially and politically and made to win the favour of the ruling British.

publications.

In a publication entitled 'Loyal Muslims of India' he highlighted the cases of all those faithful muslims who served the British and were in turn rewarded by them. This book played a great role in patching up the difference between the two parties and putting them in good relationship with each other. Through his writing he apologized to the British.

b) He took the steps to reconcile them with the British and made muslims realize the importance of English education. He said it was through education that they can once again prosper and achieve an esteemed position. During those days, his ideas were received with cynicism, when he endured for good.

Tirelessly he wrote on political questions and the issues of education.

- e) Sir Syed refrain muslim from politics. Muslims at that time was very poor and are illiterate. Sir Syed forced muslims first to educate themselves then he advise them to Refrain from politics.

Reformation movement.

Sir Syed Started Reformation movement for muslims to give them back their old status. The encouragement, support and incentives given by the British to the Hindu gave a boost to their economic and social development. Due to this Sir Syed Started to Reform muslims.

The Series of periodical.

Launching a series of activities to reform the muslim, he started a periodical entitled Tuhzib Al-Akhlaq, predominantly dedicated to spreading reformist views concerned in the same line of the journals.

Like Tattler and the Spectator. He thoroughly condemned the social evils like Slavery, polygamy, pretentious behaviour and other detestable practices.

Alliance with Intellectuals.

While Sir Syed was working tirelessly to reform the muslim community in India, there were other stalwarts who joined hand with him including Maulvi Chiragh Ali (1844-1895) Maulana Shibli Nawwan (1857-1914) Nawab Mohsinul-Muluk (1837, 1907) Nawab Wajid ul muluk (1841-1907)

The Conception Of Residential College.

During the period, several imprints and influences that he experienced encouraged Syed Ahmed to conceive an idea of establishing a residential college like the Oxford and Cambridge ^{sets} under this thought was the seed. That latter gave rise to one of the most valuable

Contributions Of Syed Ahmed Khan To The Muslim Community Known As Aligarh Movement.

Educational Program Of Sir Syed

Sir Syed instituted his Scientific Society in 1863 in Ghazipur to create a scientific temper^{ness} among the Muslims by translating western classics into Urdu, thus making knowledge available to Indians in their own language.

Sir Syed's venture in the field of education can be traced to a Persian madrasah he established in Moradabad in 1859. In the school founded in Ghazipur English was given importance on par with other languages that were taught including Urdu, Persian, and Sanskrit.

At the Mohammedan Educational Conference he said: "There are people who think that our national cause will be best promoted by discussing political affairs."

Sir Syed's greatest contribution to muslims education was the establishment of Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College (M.A.O. College) in 1875 at Aligarh, which developed into the Aligarh muslim university (AMU) in 1920.

Conclusion

His educational reforms addressed the problem of the illiteracy of the muslims. Creating in them a sense of national pride and identity as well as creating a society in which the masses were given some degree of equal opportunities.

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Answer # 2.

Traditional Security Concerns
Non-traditional Security Concerns
Measures for foreign policy

Introduction

The historic end of Cold war

Combined with the rising of globalization, environmental degradation and international terrorism, has opened new fronts of security. The nature of threats and security discourses are incessantly changing and this expanding security agenda has gone beyond state and military security while the traditional security concerns exist after the independence of Pakistan. Kashmir dispute, the water issue, alleged cross border infiltrations, adverse domestic developments and the presence of outsiders.

Traditional Security Concern

1) Kashmir Issue.

The Kashmir dispute is the traditional security concern of Pakistan. It is the core issue between Pakistan and India that has bedeviled relations between the two nuclear nations.

2) Water Issues

Another traditional security

Concern for Pakistan is water issue. Water issue between Pakistan and India are deeping. For almost sixty years the Indus water treaty survived diplomatic tensions.

Non Traditional Security concern

a) Climate Change

Pakistan potentially faces a major climate change challenge. A concerned effort by all stake holder is required to mitigate these threats. In the last 50 years the annual mean temperature has increased by roughly 0.5°C.

b) Population Explosion:

Population explosion is a non-traditional security concern for Pakistan. Pakistan population continues to grow in an unchecked and uncontrolled manner. Rapid population growth is a serious challenge faced by the country.

Food Security.

Another non-traditional Security Concern for Pakistan is Food Security. It is often said that "Food insecurity anywhere, threatens peace everywhere" Food Insecurity may cause unrest or even political instability. It may cause conflict, civil war and threaten to overall peace of community.

Water Scarcity:

Water Scarcity is also a non-traditional Security Concern of Pakistan. Pakistan is the third most affected country by an acute water shortage, as ranked an IMF Study. Global warming and climate changes have affected the monsoon and annual rainfall received. The annual water available has reduced from 1500 cubic meters per capita in 2009 to only 1017 ^{cubic} meter.

Infectious Disease.

Emerging infectious diseases poses

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a serious threat to public health security; This is especially true in the underdeveloped world because of limited resources to combat them. It is also a non-traditional security concern for Pakistan.

Poverty

poverty is the non-traditional security threat for Pakistan. According to a report on multidimensional, nearly 39 percent of Pakistan live in multidimensional poverty.

Measures for revisiting foreign policy

There is a abundance of both traditional and non-traditional issues that Pakistan is facing currently. With the constant shift in Indian doctrine, Pakistan has to shift most of its forces along the borders to keep an eye on enemy movements. Pakistan needs to get its mind straight before making any other big move to avoid further damage to

economy and integrity. The most important thing to do is to build up Credibility within the International System and gain the support of regional and non-regional actors of the world. This will help form better relations and increase trade agreements between states which will further improve the economy of Pakistan. Pakistan also needs to come up with a workable solution to Kashmir issue. Resolving that issue will lead to better relations with India and the support of strong neighbor.

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