

PART-II

Q. No. 2

1. Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is considered as the most towering personality of Muslims in the sub-continent. He worked day and night for the cause of Muslims. He ingrained the ideas of Loyalty, devotion, and aloofness in the minds of Muslims. Soon Muslims were able to acquire highest rankings on the context of their devotion to education and prosperity of Muslims.

2. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan True believer of Trinity of ideas:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan knew that ~~that~~ Britishers consider ^{the} Muslims the real cause of 1857 revolt. Thereby they

are keeping the Muslims bereft of many perks, which are completely enjoyed by Hindus. Similarly, Muslims were refraining from getting English education. This was another reason behind the backwardness of Muslims. Therefore, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted the Muslims to keep themselves aloof from participating in political activities. As such activities may agitate the Britishers further. For this purpose he started Aligarh Movement to inculcate the trinity of ideas: Loyalty, devotion, and aloofness in the minds of people.

3 Aligarh Movement:

This movement—led by Sir Syed—started firstly in Aligarh, this is the reason that it is commonly known as Aligarh movement. By this movement Sir Syed worked day and night for the prosperity of Muslims. His works can be

categorized as follows

ii) Loyalty to Britishers:

Sir Syed himself enjoyed a good company with British government. As he was working in British East India Company. After the aftermath of 1857 Mutiny, when Britishers fully blamed the Muslims for the cause of revolt, Sir Syed came to front to protect the Muslims identity. He wrote a ~~letter~~ book named as 'Causes of Indian revolt.' In which he mentioned all aspects of causes of war. He exposed the reality to the British government that these were not only the Muslims who should blame for, actually it was a combined revolt by all Indians including Hindus, Sikhs and other minorities. Moreover he also specified some stories in which Muslims had supported and helped the Britishers during the war. Similarly he stressed on Muslims to be loyal to British, so that

all sorts of deprivations may vanish.

(ii) Devotion to Muslims prosperity.

Sir Syed wanted the Muslims to prosper and progress. There was only one option left for the uplifting of Muslims: to get education. Therefore, Sir Syed, during Aligarh movement, started establishing many educational institutions and ~~sets~~ scientific societies.

Firstly he inaugurated a school at Muradabad in 1859, then in Ghazipur. He established a Scientific Society where books were translated from English to regional languages and vice versa. His most important work was the foundation of MAO (Mohammadan Anglo Oriental) School in 1864. Which was called as Aligarh School. Later in 1875 it became college and in 1920 it got the status of University. All such works of Sir Syed testify that he ~~stated~~ ^{devoted} his life for the cause of prosperity of Muslims.

(iii) Aloofness from politics:

Sir Syed advised the Muslims to remain aloof from politics. As it may become causal factor for the agitation of Britishers. He established MAO Educational Conference in 1886. But it represented the Muslims and provided a platform for Muslims to talk about their priorities and get them framed in future dealings. This was the reason, till the death of Sir Syed in 1898, Muslims remained aloof from politics.

Q. NO. 3

Q. Introduction:

The 'Land of pure' has been facing a lot of security challenges. Such challenges vary from traditional to non traditional threats, including, environmental security, food security, health security

Human security, and military security, etc. How some positive and stern actions may help in bringing the boat to shores.

② Traditional Threats:

Following are the main traditional threats for Pakistan.

(i) Rise of militancy.

Since the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan, militancy has risen to many folds. ~~That~~ Each day newspapers are flooded with the headings of bombblasts and attacks on security ~~and~~ personnel and civilians.

(ii) Extremism:

Extremism has also reached a new peak. People are so extremist that they torch the people to death. For instance, Priyatna of Sri Lanka was flamed alive in fire. Moreover, allegations of blasphemy over personal motives are become a norm of the society.

(iii) Secessionist movements

secessionist groups including Baloch Liberation Army (BLA), SRA (Sindh Revolutionary Army) and many more, you name them are a major threat for the country as they pose major threats by bombarding development projects and Chinese engineers.

(3) Non-traditional Threats:

Like traditional challenges Pakistan is also confronted with several non-traditional threats.

which are as follows.

(i) Environmental security:

Floods of 2010, and now in 2022 wreaked havoc everywhere in country. And rendered the country with huge economic, property, livestock, agricultural and infrastructural losses. According to World Meteorological organization (WMO) Pakistan is among the 10 most vulnerable countries to climate change.

(ii) Food security:

Millions of children face

the problem of malnutrition. Thousands of children are facing stunted growth and deficiency of iron. Due to this Pakistan witnesses greater number of ~~deaths~~ maternal and neonatal deaths in comparison to Asian countries.

iii Human Security:

Every year, many people ~~see~~ leave the country for better future to European countries. According to BBC, about 88023 students left the country in 2022. Apart from this human trafficking is another threat for human security.

(iv) Remedial measures to:

Revisit foreign policy:

Following steps can be taken for revisiting the foreign policy of Pakistan.

① Good Diplomacy to Neighbouring Countries:

Pakistan can engage diplomatically

its neighbors. In an effective way, Especial its Eastern and Western neighbors. As both these neighbors involve in warming up inside the Pakistani territory.

(ii) Devise policy frameworks to tackle the Environmental security:

Pakistan must devise whole-hearted policies to tackle the ~~envi~~ issue of environmental security. Initiatives such as adopting renewable energy, planting trees and including the environmental security in syllabi can help avert the ~~&~~ insecurities.

(iii) Provision of job opportunities to stop the brain drain:

Foreign policy should prioritize its human capital. Different job opportunities should be provided so that people feel better to stay home than to go abroad for a better life.

Q. NO. 4

1. Introduction:

Pakistan is a prone to many environmental issues including food insecurity, floods, glacial melting, rise of temperature, etc. However, all these are actually the results of rapid overpopulation. It is the root cause of all sorts of environmental issues. Therefore, this menace should be controlled by iron hands.

2. How Overpopulation is the root cause of Environmental Issues:

There are many suitable examples which prove that overpopulation has led to environmental issues. Here some of them are mentioned below.

i) Food Insecurity:

As the number of people increases, the demand for more food increases. Therefore,

the erstwhile food was sufficient for the people, by increasing in population, that food will be unable to fulfill the requirements of the people. This automatically results in malnutrition, stunted growth, and maternal and neonatal deaths.

(iv) Global Warming:

Global warming is the increase in average temperature of the earth by owing to green house gases (GHGs). Emission of green house gases is directly proportional to the population of people. Because with increasing population people need ~~to~~ more fossil fuels are burnt to suffice the needs and necessities of the people. It ultimately results in higher emission of GHGs which, ^{will} automatically, cause global warming.

(iii) Atmos. Pollution

pollution is another major environmental issue which is destroying the lives of people. All type of pollution

Whether it is Air, Water, Soil, or noise pollution all are the outcomes of over population. Due to over population people generate more waste and eliminate it to atmosphere, water or on open land which results in polluting the environment.

(iv) Floods and Glacial melting:

Apparently, floods and glacial melting are ~~not~~ natural phenomenon but here again the stimulus is the menace of over population. On account of overpopulation in Pakistan, many people construct their houses near by water bodies, including rivers, lakes, dams, water passages and glaciers. Owing to their anthropogenic activities the temperature of surrounding increases which result in glacial melting. Previous year melting of 'Shishper' glacier in Gilgit Region caused huge losses. Similarly, population near

by water bodies, acts as an obstruct in the passage of water. Sometimes this obstruction results in floods. Recent floods in Pakistan were of this same reason in some regions of Pakistan.

⑤ Analysis:

Overpopulation is the prime causal factor behind the most environmental issues. Therefore, overpopulation should and must be controlled. As all these issues are interrelated with overpopulation. The latter controlled means the former issues will automatically be controlled.

Q. No. 6

1- Introduction:

There is no denying the fact ^{that} Pakistan has development potential and important strategic endowments. However, its increasing

Youth population poses many threats and challenges for the country. These challenges include provision of jobs, skills, quality education, better future options, etc. Brain drain, and involvement of youth in crimes is another major challenge for the state to tackle.

2. How youth bulge is a challenge to Pakistan:

Pakistan possesses about 60 per cent of its population as youths. These youth bulge require many services and necessities to survive. Therefore, it is a major challenge for Pakistan to engage them. Following are the major challenges which state faces or can face in near future.

(i) Provision of Employment services:
provision of job opportunities and employment services to such increasing number of people is a bitter pill to swallow for the country. Because, every year millions of

students graduate from universities and wait for jobs. But unfortunately, the number of vacancies announced is far behind the number of job seekers. And every year this gap is widening. In such a scenario, Pakistan faces a big challenge to mainstream the youth.

(ii) Providing Skills:

Skills play a vital role in ensuring of job or earning ones livelihood. But these require such technical institutions which impart skill-based knowledge to students. However, in Pakistan number of such institutions is countable which lags behind to fulfil the demands of youth and nurture them with skills.

~~Also~~ Such institutions require a hefty amount of ^{fund} allocation for their establishment. Unfortunately, Pakistan, crippling with severe economic crisis is not able to raise funds for such institutions.

(iii) Quality education: need of youth:

This is the quality education which ensures one a better future in prestigious institutions. However, ironically, quality of education is breathing his last in Pakistan. This leads to failure in polishing the skills of youth. Therefore, youth, be instead of becoming a useful citizen are ~~to~~ becoming a burden to economy.

(iv) Involvement of youth in crimes:

Majority of youth is depressed of low job opportunities, provision of ~~skilled~~-based learning and unfulfillment of basic needs. In such a condition they easily fall a prey of criminals. And ~~now~~ become accomplice of many terrorists, traffickers, smugglers and cyber criminals. This is a big challenge for the state to engage her youth in positive direction and stop it from involving in heinous crimes.