

QNO # 02

Trinity of Ideas of Sir Syed in perspective Aligarh Movement:

Being a Muslim was considered ~~time~~ enough to invite the wrath of British. Sir Syed Khan dared to take task of defending rights of Muslims. Sir Syed was aware of critical situation of time that Muslims were economically, politically and educationally weak. Therefore, he devoted his services to provide platforms to Muslims for their consciousness in order to protect their rights. In this context, Sir Syed started his most valuable service of education through Aligarh platform. Through this platform, Sir Syed focused on three ideas which are mostly known his trinity of ideas in he says that Muslims should devoted to education, avoid politics, and be loyal to British. He raised these ideas on Aligarh platform whose objectives are under:

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Objectives of Aligarh Movement:

The following are the enlisted objectives of movement:

- i- To protect the Islam against onslaught of Orientalist.
- ii- To remove the bitter enmity between the Muslims and the British.
- iii- To interpret the teachings of Islam for harmony with modern science and philosophy.

Trinity of Ideas:

Trinity of ideas consists aloofness from politics, devotion towards education, and loyalty towards British. Following is the explanation of each idea:

i- Aloofness from Politics:

Sir Syed eschewed from politics due to following reasons:
Political Reasons:

i- No Political ideology:

This was the era when Muslims had no political ideology and Sir Syed was aware of this grave situation.

ii- No Political Demand:

Muslims had no political demand. Politics with ideology and demand had no impact at all. Muslims were made no political demand. Thus, he prevented Muslims to join politics.

iii- No Political Platform

Before Aligarh Institution, Muslims had no political platform. Thus, Sir Syed warned Muslims to join politics.

iv- No Political Leadership

Besides inavailability of political platform, Muslims did not have political leadership.

Social Reasons

The following are main social reasons to avoid politics:

i- Lack of Education in Muslim

Muslims were not educated during 2nd half of 18th century.

ii- Enmity with British

This is another reason of aloofness from politics.

iii- Atrocities of Hindus

Muslims were facing twin challenge of white wrath and Hindu atrocities. Sir Syed was aware of social situation that he said to avoid politics.

Economic Reasons

Besides social and political reasons, Muslims were also economically weak. They had good sources of income as they were not on reputational position. Thus, weak in economy was a major reason in view of Sir Syed.

Devotion Towards Education:

Sir Syed was staunch supporter of education. He devoted his whole for the service of Muslims. He was stubborn in supporting education of Muslims. He was known that the Panacea of all atrocities and problems lies within education. He opened various educational institutions for supporting Muslims to get modern education as Muslims were educationally weak. He was aware of modern needs of education. Therefore, he

devoted his life towards educational services. Sir Syed said that Muslims could not compete Hindus in getting reputational jobs with getting modern ~~loyalty~~ ~~with British~~ education as it was need of time. Therefore he devoted his service to it and says: "To educate, educate and educate".

Loyalty with British:

British were the rulers and Master after war of independence in 1857. The atrocities and mistreatment was in peak after war as the British considered Muslims were their staunch enemies. Besides British, Hindus were also against Muslims. They supported British and cooperated with them against Muslims. Sir Syed was aware of all critical situation. He knew that Muslims could not give both Hindus and British at a time. Therefore, he repeatedly said Muslims to be loyal with British as they were the

master at that time. Due to this stance, Sir Syed faced many challenges as Muslims considered him as a sycophant of British. But he ignored all the blames and dedicated his goals which later became reality in form of independence of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

To conclude, Sir Syed raised the voices for Muslims in all forums. He created Aligarh institution to support Muslims to get modern education, to give them a political platform and political ideology. From this platform, Sir Syed supported his idea of Hierarchy which later on proved to be right!

QNO # 08

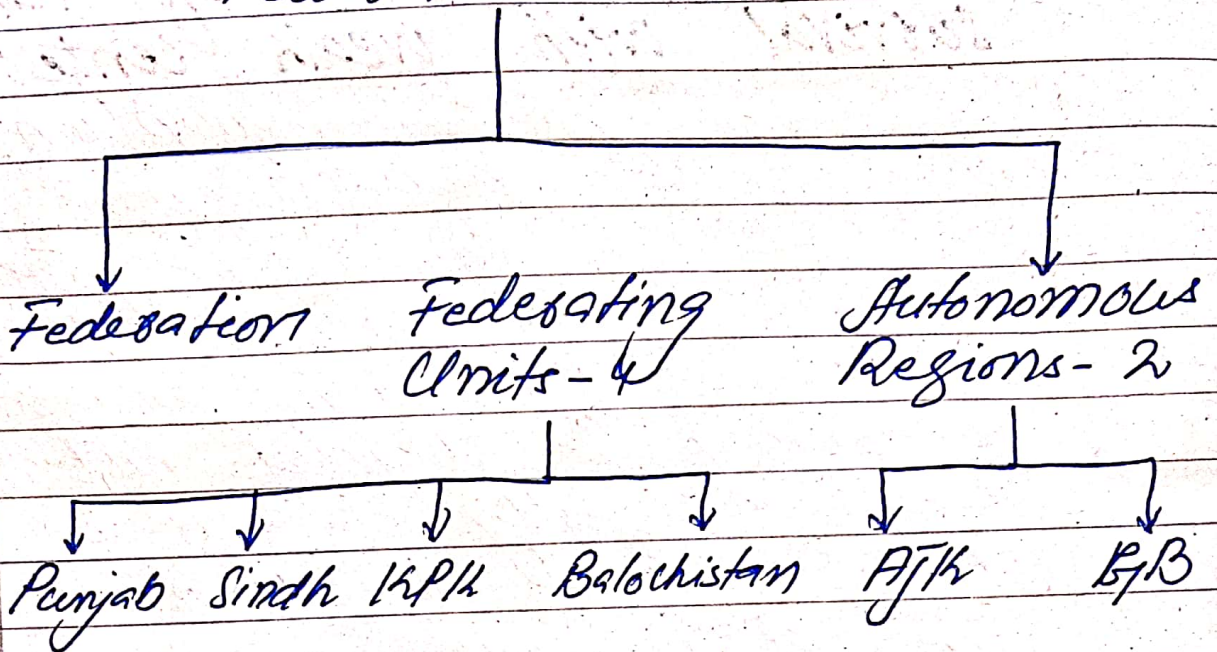
Federal Structure of Pakistan:
Survival with weak centre

Since its inception, Pakistan has dwindled between weak centre and strong centre. After the 18th amendment, Pakistan has become a weak federation with provincial autonomy. The checked history of Pakistan mostly is argued that Pakistan can only survive with a weak centre with a strong provincial autonomy. It is because of population dividend, demography, ethnicity and cultural diversity among federating units. Thus, the survival of Pakistan at large can only be possible with strong provincial autonomy and a weak centre.

Federal Structure of Pakistan:

Federation structure of Pakistan consists of federation, four federating units and two autonomous regions. Following diagram explains further:

Federal Structure



History of Federal Structure of Pakistan:

History traced in three constitutions of Pakistan and their amendments:

Constitution of 1956:

In this constitution, country had strong center with weak federating units. The residuary powers were remained to center. However, country with two wings - East Pakistan and West Pakistan - faced numerous challenges of language, representation in national assembly, religious and others.

Constitution of 1962:

Country possessed a failed ~~made~~ made constitution in 1962 with highly strong center which concentrated all the powers. This constitution consisted on only a single list with residuary powers to provinces. Due to strong centre, the political issues were remained same and the incident of debacle of Eastern wing of country was also covered under the umbrella of this constitution.

Constitution of 1973:

For the first time in the history of Pakistan, a constitution was drafted by politicians on the floor of National Assembly which supported weak federation with strong federating units. In this constitution, two lists were created whereby one is federal list while other is provincial list along with residuary powers to provinces.

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Various Amendments in Constitution of 1973 upto 19th Amendment:

Various amendments were made in 1973, whereby some made federation strong, while others made it strong. For example, 8th, 13th, 17th amendments.

19th Amendment:

19th amendment was passed in 2010 after transfer of powers from military to democratic leadership of the country.

This amendment made a highly strong provincial autonomy by creating a ~~weak~~ federation. The old lists of subjects were abolished and created a new list of subjects. Now, there are two lists of subjects: federal and provincial list. However, federal list is further divided into two lists - List-I which is totally matter of federal government while List-II is under the authority of C.I. Provinces have possessed the residuary powers.

Survival of Federal Structure of Pakistan with a weak centre?

Of course, Pakistan can survive with a weak centre on the following basis:

i- Chequered History of Pakistan:

Pakistan always faced severe problems while a strong centre was there. For example, debate of ~~Exist~~ Pakistan.

ii- Representation of all ethnic groups:

Pakistan is a country which is ethnically diversified. If the centre is strong, the issue of ethnicity will rise. Thus survival is only possible by representing all ethnic groups.

iii- Cultural Diversity:

Our country is culturally divided and diversified. Only a strong provincial autonomy can resolve the cultural identity issue of diversified population. Thus, a weak centre is only option for survival of Pakistan.

Conclusion

All in all by analysing all factors, facts and history the possibility of survival of Pakistan is more with a weak centre and a strong federating units.

QNO # 03

Traditional and Non-traditional Security Concerns of Pakistan: Measures by Revisiting Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Pakistan has been facing tremendous security challenges since its inception. These were mostly traditional security issues like Kashmiri problems, security issues with India, India-US nexus, Afghanistan issue, and most recently CPEC security issues. However, since the dawn of 21st century along with security challenges Pakistan is now facing non-traditional security challenges too like political instability, economic issues, growing population, food security, water issues, and most importantly cyberware and fake news propaganda. In this critical situation Pakistan solve these problems by adopting a robust foreign policy.

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Traditional Security Concerns:

Pakistan remained a security state since independence. The following are main traditional security concerns:

i- Kashmir Issue

Kashmir has been a bone of contention between Pakistan and India. It remained a big security concern for Pakistan. Pakistan fought many strategic operations with India on this issue.

ii- Indian Factor:

India is Pakistan's arch enemy since its inception. Both countries fought three full-fledged wars along with numerous strategic operations, border skirmishes and clashes.

iii- US India Nexus

Pakistan remained US most allied ally since joining the western camp in 1950s. But US remained a strategic partner with which created problems for Pakistan.

iv. Afghanistan Issue

Afghanistan is neighbouring of Pakistan. But this country is not politically stable since inception of Pakistan. Pakistan faced many issues arising from Afghanistan as terrorism, extremism and refugee crisis since 1979. Thus, it is a major security concern for Pakistan.

v. Security of CPEC

US and India want to sabotaging the joint venture of Pakistan and China - CPEC. Now, the security of CPEC is a major traditional security concern for Pakistan.

vi. Militancy Revival and Terrorism

Revival of militancy and terrorism in country is also creating problems for security of Pakistan. After revival of Taliban in Afghanistan, the militants get support from Afghan Taliban - though they refuse but Taliban supports them indirectly which is creating security issues.

vii- Extremism and Sectarianism

The twin issue of extremism and sectarianism is also creating hurdles for security of Pakistan. Foreign investors hesitate to invest in so-called environment. For example lynching of Srilankan manager is just one

Non-traditional Security Concerns:

Besides non-traditional security threats, Pakistan is also facing non-traditional security concerns like:

i- Cyber Warfare

Cyber warfare is so common nowadays that many cyber attacks on various state institutions occur on daily basis.

ii- Food Security

Once a surplus country in food, Pakistan is now facing food shortage. The agriculture share of country has decreased to 22.7% of GDP which once was 50% plus. Thus, it is a issue of security of Pakistan.

iii- Water Scarcity :

Pakistan is facing acute water shortage. Pakistan has become a water scarce country since 2020 as its per capita of water is below 1000 m^3 .

iv- Population Dividend :

The exponential rise of population is a major non-traditional security concern. Country has no sufficient resources to fulfill the requirements of 229 million people.

v- Political Instability

Pakistan also remained a political instable country. But this issue is now a matter of grave concerns due to rising political polarisation in the society.

vi- Economic Issues :

Pakistan is on the verge of default due to its weak economy. Now, this issue has become so severe that country is unable to pay its debts and provide basic services to its people.

VII- Sovereignty Issues:

Due to economic issues, the sovereignty of Pakistan is in danger. Sovereignty of country was compromised during war on terror due to getting economic benefits.

Revisiting Foreign Policy of Pakistan Measures:

Following measures must be adopted to revisit foreign policy to handle security threats:

- i- **Devising Independent foreign policy**
Pakistan always compromised on its foreign policy goals due to various reasons like economy. Country should now focus on devising an independent foreign policy.
- ii- **Based on Partner in Peace Policy**
Pakistan should include in its foreign policy objectives that state is only partner in peace. Country would never support any conflict.
- iii- **Promoting Geoeconomic Shift of Pakistan**
Foreign policy of Pakistan must promote the geoeconomic

System

Shift of the country. It is need of the hour that country must focus on its economic goals.

iv- Building soft-image of Pakistan
Foreign policy is devised in such a manner that it will build the soft image of Pakistan on every international forum.

v- Mutual interest of friendly countries:
Our foreign must be based on mutual interests of friendly countries. It must give and take benefits on mutual basis.

vi- Attracting FDI
Policy-makers must include the objective of attracting FDI in country to foreign policy. It is necessary for making economy strong.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, Pakistan can resolve traditional and non-traditional security concerns by adopting so-called measures by revisiting its ~~foreign~~ policies.

QNO # 07

Genesis of Recent Wave of Terrorism
its causes and measures to adopt:

Revival of Terrorism in Pakistan:

Causes of Recent Wave of Terrorism

i- Policy of Appeasement:

ii- Failure of Talks with TIP

iii- Holding talks on the basis of point of weakness:

iv- Border Infiltration

v- Incomplete fencing of border

vi- Political Instability

Measures to Adopt Countering the recent wave of Terrorism:

i- Implementing NAP

ii- End policy of Appeasement:

iii- Creating Political Consensus:

iv- Fencing Border

v- Enforcing Afghan Taliban

vi- Educating people of fat-fueled and

Conclusion: