

Part II

Q2.

• "Trinity of ideas" of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, a founder of magnificent education reform for Muslims, was a visionary reformer who had noticed that prerequisite for the future of Muslims. After analyzing the jeopardized future of Muslim backwardness, he started formulating a scheme to secure Muslims.

Therefore, he decided trinity of ideas that could help Muslims to gain their target. These three rules were loyalty, devotion and aloofness. Loyalty toward the British ruler, devotion to education, and aloofness from politics.

• Loyalty toward British:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's emphasis on loyalty to British government was seen as a way to gain access to resources and opportunities that would otherwise be unavailable to Muslims in British colonial system. He believed that Muslims could only achieve their goals by working with the British government and by adopting

a modern and westernized approach to education and social practices.

- Devotion to education:

Sir Syed's emphasis on education was seen as a way to empower Muslims and to help them gain access to resources and opportunities that would otherwise be unavailable to them in India. He believed that Muslims needed to adopt a more modern and westernized approach to education in order to succeed in the modern world. As part of this emphasis on education, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan-Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh, which later became Aligarh Muslim University. This college was designed to provide Muslims with a modern education.

- Aloofness to politics:

Sir Syed's emphasis on aloofness to ~~education~~ politics was seen as a way to avoid conflict and to focus on building a strong and stable Muslim community. He believed that Muslims needed to adopt a modern education

and social practices before they could engage in politics

To acquire all these outcomes, He devised that Aligarh movement, covering every aspect of Muslims lives. Conclusively, Sir Syed's framework of the trinity of ideas bestowed Muslims with a new identity as a nation to encounter Hindus and British rulers.

Q6.

Answer:

Pakistan's youth is undoubtedly one of its more important strategic endowments. With a large and growing population of young people, Pakistan has the potential to harness a demographic dividend that could drive economic growth and development. According to the World Bank, Pakistan has a youth population (aged 15-29) of around 64 million, which is about one-third of the country's total population. (The news international, Youth as a national dividend, May 2022). However, this

potential can only be realized if the country is able to provide adequate services and employment opportunities to its youth.

One of the biggest challenges facing Pakistan's youth is lack of access to quality education and training. The literacy rate of youth in Pakistan is about 74%, which is lower than the overall literacy rate of 63% (World Bank, Total % of Youth literacy rate of Pakistan, October 2022). This lack of education makes it difficult for young people to find good jobs and contribute to the economy.

Another challenge facing Pakistan's youth is the lack of job opportunities. The country's economy has not been able to create enough jobs to keep up with the growing population, leading to the high rate of unemployment and underemployment. According to the report, unemployment rate in Pakistan is around 9.1%, which is higher than the overall unemployment rate of

4.4% (International Labor Organization, Sep 2022). This lack of job opportunities is particularly acute for young people, who often lack the experience and skills needed to compete in the job market.

To address these challenges, Pakistan needs to invest in education and training programs that prepare young people for the work force. This includes improving the quality of education at all levels as well as providing vocational training and apprenticeships that give young people the skills they need to succeed in the job market.

Overall, Pakistan's youth is a potential demographic dividend that could drive economic growth and development. However, this potential can only be realized if the country is able to provide adequate services and employment opportunities to its young people. By investing in education, training programs, and creating more job opportunities, Pakistan can unlock the full

potential of its youth and drive sustainable economic growth.

Q 2.

Traditional and non-traditional security concerns of Pakistan:

Pakistan faces a range of traditional and non-traditional security concerns that are critical to its foreign policy.

• **TRADITIONAL Security Concerns:**

a). Threat of terrorism:

Terrorism is a major security concern in Pakistan because it poses a threat to the safety and well-being of the citizens. Pakistan has experienced a significant number of terrorist attacks in the past, which caused loss of life and property damage.

b). Border Disputes:

Border disputes are another traditional security concern of Pakistan because it shares border with several countries, including India, Afghanistan, and Iran. These disputes can lead to tensions and even conflicts between Pakistan and its neighboring countries. For example,

the dispute over the Kashmir region has led to several wars between Pakistan and India. The government of Pakistan has taken several measures to resolve border disputes through diplomatic channels, but these issues remain a persistent security concern.

c). Nuclear Proliferation:

Nuclear proliferation is another major traditional security concern of Pakistan because it is one of the few countries in the world that possess nuclear weapons. The possession of nuclear weapons by Pakistan has raised concerns among the international community, particularly its neighbors, about the potential misuse or proliferation of these weapons. The government of Pakistan has maintained that its nuclear program is solely for defensive purposes. However, the possession of nuclear weapons by Pakistan remains a significant security concern for the region and the world.

• Non-traditional Security Concerns:

a) Climate Change:

Climate change is a

non-traditional security concern of Pakistan because it threatens to country's economy, environment, and social fabrics. Pakistan is vulnerable to the impact of climate change including, raising temperatures, drought, floods, and sea-level rise. These impact can lead food & water shortage and also lead to damage infrastructure.

b). Water Scarcity:

Water Scarcity poses a threat to the Pakistan's economy, environment, and social stability. Pakistan is water stressed country, with limited freshwater and a rapidly growing population. This has led to increased competition for water resources, particularly in agriculture, which is the major contributor to country's economy.

c). Cyber-Security:

Cyber-Security is a major non-traditional security ~~is~~ concern to Pakistan because like other countries Pakistan is vulnerable to cyber attacks, which can target critical infrastructure, financial system, and government institutions.

Revisiting of foreign policy:

To address these concerns, Pakistan needs to revisit its foreign policy and adopt a more proactive and comprehensive approach. Some measures that could be taken include:

- Strengthening diplomatic ties with neighboring countries to address border disputes and promoting regional stability.
- Enhancing counterterrorism efforts through increased co-operation with international partners, as well as improving intelligence gathering and sharing.
- Addressing nuclear proliferation concerns through responsible nuclear stewardship, including increased transparency and co-operation with international nuclear watchdogs.
- Developing a comprehensive strategy to address non-traditional security threats, including climate change, water scarcity, and cyber security.
- Promoting economic growth and development through increased trade and investment, as well as improving infrastructure and expanding access to education and health-care.

Q8:-

Pakistan federal Structure:

Pakistan is a federal republic with a parliamentary system of government. The federal structure of Pakistan is based on ~~three~~ three-tiers system of government, with power shared between the federal government, provincial governments, and local governments.

The federal structure of Pakistan has been the subject of much debate, with some arguing that a strong central government is necessary for the country's stability and others advocating for greater decentralization and autonomy for the provinces.

Those in favor of strong central government argue that it is necessary to maintain national unity and prevent the country from fragmenting along ethnic, linguistic, or regional lines. They also argue that strong central government is necessary to ensure that country's resources ~~are~~ are distributed fairly and to prevent corruption and

abuse of power by provincial government.

On the other hand, those who advocating for greater decentralization argue that it is necessary to address the country's political, social, and economic diversity. They argue that a weak center would allow for greater participation and representation at the local level and would promote greater accountability and transparency in government.

In my opinion, a federal structure can survive with a weak center if there is a strong commitment to decentralization and a willingness to share power and resources between the

federal and provincial governments. This would require a significant shift in the country's political culture and a willingness to embrace greater diversity and pluralism.

Ultimately, the success of Pakistan's federal structure will depend on a number of factors, including the country's political culture, the strength of its institutions, and the ability of its leaders to

effectively manage regional
tensions and promote national
unity.