

## Pakistan Affairs

② Part - II

QNO# 3

Ans

01. Introduction:

The Aligarh Movement, initiated by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the 19th Century, played a pivotal role in awakening the muslim community of the Indian subcontinent.

Through its emphasis on modern education, socio-political awareness, and cultural preservation, it instilled a sense of distinct identity among muslims.

This conscious later became the ideological foundation for the creation of Pakistan.

As Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah remarked:

"If we have achieved Pakistan, it is because of this educational institution which has been the arsenal of Muslim India".

## 02. Historical Background

### 2.1 The Decline of Muslim Power:

The fall of the Mughal Empire after the war of Independence in 1857 led to the repression of Muslims by British colonial rulers. This repression was just because of the socio-economic political dominance of Hindus in the colonial system.

### 2.2 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Vision

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realized the backwardness of Muslims in education and governance therefore, he emphasized the urgent need for modern education and political revival.

## 03. Educational Reforms and Their Impact:

Foundation of the MAO college (1857)

Creation of Muslim Intelligentsia

### 3.1 Foundation of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College (1857)

The aim of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) college was to focus on English, modern science, and progressive learning. It was inspired by British educational models to uplift Muslims.

### 3.2 Creation of Muslim Intelligentsia

The college produced leaders like Allama Iqbal, Liaqat Ali Khan and others. These leaders later spearheaded the Pakistan Movement. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan believed education was the key to empowering Muslims, stating,

"Education is a matter of life and death for our nation".

## 04. Political Awakening Among Muslims

### 4.1 Formation of a Distinct Identity:

Sir Syed Ahmed's Two-Nation Theory precursor: Muslim and Hindus as distinct nations. It advocated for muslim unity and separate representation in politics. Therefore, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan said,

"India is not a nation, nor a country, It is a subcontinent composed of nationalities".

#### 4.2 Foundation of the All-India Muslim League (1906):

Aligarh graduates played a central role in its formation. It was a platform to protect muslim political rights.

#### 05. Social and Cultural Revival

##### 5.1 Preservation of Muslim Heritage

Muslim leaders efforts were clear to safeguard Islamic values, Urdu language, and cultural identity. | 1

countered the growing influence of Hindu majoritarianism.

## 5.2 Encouragement of Modernism:

Integration of Islamic values with modern progress. It promoted rational thinking and adaptation to changing times.

## 6. Conclusion:

The Aligarh Movement revitalized the Muslim community by fostering education, political awareness, and cultural identity. It transformed a declining community into a confident, distinct entity, ready to assert its political and social rights. This consciousness became the foundation of the Pakistan Movement, ultimately leading to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. As Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasized,

"A nation cannot progress without education, unity, and identity."

Q No # 04

Ans:

01 Introduction:

Climate change is one of the increasing global issues which has severely targeted vulnerable nations to affect their lives. ~~So~~ It has worse effects on the economy of a nation. In the context of Pakistan, climate change is a threat to the lives of people economically. It not only affect the environment but also economy of Pakistan. It has reduced the product yield and also worse effects on glaciers and many more. Without population planning, it can not be mitigated. However, there are some pragmatic strategies and solutions to mitigate climate change and protect our environment and enhance productivity.

As the UNO chief said,

"Climate change is the defining issue of our time, and we are at a defining moment"

02. Climate Change is a Threat to environment:

Climate change is a threat to the environment in such a way that it has affected diverse sectors and having worse effects on human life. The weather patterns have suddenly changed that people can not bear its worse effects.

03. How Climate Change has threatened to the Economic Security of Pakistan:

Climate change not only affects environment but also on the economy of Pakistan. Pakistan is the worst hit vulnerable

country of climate change. There are some effects of climate change on the economy of Pakistan:

### 3.1 Melting of Glaciers

The glaciers of Pakistan are melting increasing with the period of time due to the climate change. As a report highlighted,

"Pakistan will soon in few years face the scarcity of water due to rapidly melting of glaciers".

These glaciers provide needed water but if they continuously melt Pakistan would face water scarcity which would degrade agriculture.

### 3.2 Decline in Agriculture Yield:

Due to the worse effects of climate change, the agriculture yield is reduced. However, it contributes 4%.



of the GDP of Pakistan and provides 56% of employment.

4. Some Suggested Measures to Control on Climate Change and mitigate its effects:

4.1. Shifting from Non-renewable Energy to Renewable Energy:

Pakistan should move its focus from non-renewable energy to renewable energy sources to mitigate climate change. However, Pakistan is not as responsible as it is affected, a report highlighted,

"Pakistan despite being responsible for less than 1% of global greenhouse gases emissions, ranks among the top five countries most vulnerable to climate change".  
(IPCC)

4.2. Reforestation and Afforestation:

Pakistan should focus

on the plantation, reforestation and afforestation. As the former Prime Minister Imran Khan started this project to grow plants and ensure a sustainable Pakistan.

#### 4.3 Implementation of Policies to Mitigate Climate Change

Strict rules and policies should be used/implemented so, that the worse effects of climate can be mitigated. Government should ban on the old <sup>vehicles</sup> which obsolete because they produce more greenhouse gases. The factories should be implemented in open areas.

#### 4.4 - Global Cooperation:

Pakistan should address the climate vulnerabilities at global level as ask them for global cooperation to mitigate its worse effects.

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#### 4.5. More Funds for Climate Disasters:

Climate finance should be increased to fulfill the needs and requirements of people suffering from climate disasters.

#### 4.6 Promote of Sustainable Agriculture:

Pakistan should focus on those agricultural crops which are less needed water so that the need of fossil fuels can be reduced.

#### 95- Conclusion:

Climate change not only affects the environment but also the economy of Pakistan. The results of climate change on agriculture yield and melting of glaciers were obvious but through various practices it can be mitigated.

Q No # 05

Ans:

01. Introduction:

Pakistan and Afghanistan are two neighbouring countries which share 2200 km long border known as "Durand Line". Both nations share same culture and religion. In some places they are called as "Brothers" however at some places they are known as "Cousins". The former President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai said,

"If Pakistan is attacked and the people of Pakistan are in need then Afghanistan will be their with Pakistan because Pakistan is our brother".

Now, the relation between Pakistan and Afghanistan are of Economic nature that of security. Both countries agree on bilateral relations.

Despite their bilateral relations, the influence of non-state actors including militant groups is increasing which is hitting their bilateral relations.

## 2. Pak-Afghan Relations Before 9/11

Pakistan has always assisted Afghanistan in every context. Before 9/11, Pakistan and Afghanistan's relations were strong. However, when USSR deployed its military to defeat and capture Afghanistan, Pakistan was only to support Afghanistan.

## 3. Pak-Afghan Relations After 9/11

After 9/11, Pakistan was compelled to provide air base to the US. However, Pakistan at that time helped Afghanistan. Despite terror attacks on Pakistan, Pakistan helped Afghanistan to withdraw US troops in Afghanistan and finally signed "Doha Accord".

#### 4. Pak-Afghan Economic Relations.

Pakistan and Afghanistan share borders thus, they have border trade for various commodities. They have signed various projects for development and to ensure positive relations between them. Pak-Afghan relations are significant steps for ensuring peace in Pakistan.

##### 4.1 TAP TAPI Gas Pipeline Project:

Both Pakistan and Afghanistan have signed the TAPI gas pipeline. TAPI (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India) is a natural gas pipeline project which passes through these nations.

##### 4.2 Pak-Afghan are Trading Partner:

Both countries Pakistan and Afghanistan are the trading partner. They trade through borders. They share, they exchange

Commodities, and vegetables.  
Moreover, they exchange  
fruits -

## P5. Pak-Afghan Relations of Security Nature:

Both countries have always suffered in security dimensions. There are some security issues due to various reasons.

### 5.1. Border Dispute:

Both nations share border known as "Durand line" containing 2200 km long. Afghanistan does not recognize ~~at~~ Pakistan as an independent territory. They have always engaged into disputes over demarcation.

### 5.2 Ethnic and national issues:

Pakistan and <sup>Afghanistan</sup> ~~National~~ having national and ethnic similarities. They always attack at each other.

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## 6. Conclusion:

Pak-Afghan relations are now of economic nature. They have economic relations like trade, TAPI gas pipeline projects. However, they have security issues. Despite this relations, non-state actors have influenced on their bilateral relations.