

Question no 1

Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a significant role in redefining the image of Muslims of Subcontinent in front of Congress. Before Sir Syed, Muslims of Subcontinent India were pushed backward because of their skeptical views and uneducated choices on political landscape of India. They were misused of the British Raj looking them with religious point of view as non believers instead of looking them as political opponents. This attitude of Muslims suppressed them under British Raj who looked Muslims as traitors. The Congress took benefit of this situation and were on significant posts by acquiring modern education. Hence, Sir Syed became a leader to uplift Muslims image on Political grounds through his Political strategy that was entirely different from the Congress.

Political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

The political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was completely based on educational reforms of the Muslims. He tried to educate the Muslims on modern scientific education and

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wrote tafseer of Quran by connecting the idea that God's creation is not against science and intellect but completely inalienation to all the current matters of world.

1- Educational efforts as political strategy

A. Muhammadan Anglo Oriental college

Muhammadan Anglo oriental (M.A.O.) college was initial step after the 1857 war of independence to educate Muslims of India and upgrade to the modern education. This college later formed into Aligarh University, making several Muslims leaders who advocated for separatism.

B. Scientific society

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established Scientific society that used to translate the modern english scientific works into urdu that would allow muslims to easily understand the modern science.

C. Educational Conferences

Sir Syed initiated the educational conferences that were although named as educational but carried the issues and grievances of Muslims.

2- Impact of educational efforts on political image of Muslims

A. Transformation of Educational Conferences into All India Muslim League (AIML)

Sir Syed Ahmed initially restricted Muslims to involve into politics. He opposed the idea of directly involving into politics without any knowledge, education and inability to communicate into specific Linga Franca that British used to understand. This made Muslims to educate themselves. Later on these educational efforts became the cause to speak in front of British officials. The Educational Conferences were the platform where Muslims decided to form All India Muslim League in 1906.

B. Simla deputation (1906) and separate electorate

These educational efforts of Muslims that formed a solid political party All India Muslim League became reason to demand separate electorate for Muslims. The request was of separate electorate was approved by British official Minto Morely that turned Minto Morely reforms later on.

3- Other intellectual and cultural efforts of Sir Syed as a political

strategy

1. Ashab-e-bagawat-e-Hind

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan also purified Muslims image in front of British Raj through Ashab-e-bagawat-e-Hind. He mentioned causes of 1857 revolution which involved Muslims, sikhs and Hindus altogether.

2. Tafseer-e-Quran

Sir Syed Ahmed also wrote tafseer of Quran in a way that clarified Muslims misconceptions of modern knowledge

3. Aligning Bible and Quranic teachings

Sir Syed Ahmed wrote pamphlet that aligned the Biblical and Quranic teachings in order to clear misunderstandings of British and Muslims about their religious notions.

4. Impacts of these efforts on political image of Muslims

1. Muslims got recognition as a nation

These intellectual efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan portrayed Muslims completely different from what congress had perceived and demonstrated in front of British governors and officials. Sir Syed was the one to use word 'nation' for the Muslim signifying the initial

efforts of Two Nation Theory.

Differences between Sir Syed and Congress Methods of political representation

1- Honesty as best policy

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's method was entirely different from Hindus or Congress as he did not choose to use false tactics and narratives but represented the true image of Muslims in front of British officials. He refused to play conspiracy and chose a simple honest approach to gain political favour.

2- Opposition to blind following of British Raj

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan opposed to blind following of British Raj in terms of their views. He presented clear ambitions of Muslims and himself as in *Asbab-e-Bagawat-e-Hind*. He did not accept whatever views British had for Muslims.

3. Opposition to western democracy

The British officials in Subcontinent wanted to introduce western style democracy. The western style democracy suggested "One Man One vote". This was accepted by Congress but Sir Syed refused to the notion as "One Man One vote" would have eventually suppressed the voices of Muslims under the Congress.

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4- Education as tool for political empowerment

Most importantly Sir Syed Ahmed chose the silent revolution of educational reforms. He did not cause the radical uprising for separate electorate and nation as Congress always did in past. Sir Syed chose peaceful and positive path of education reform to gain political legitimacy.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Sir Syed Ahmed has a completely different vision of gaining political legitimacy as compared to that of Congress. Sir Syed chose educational and intellectual measures to educate Muslims and provide them wisdom of seeking their rights instead of blind following of the Congress and British Raj.

Question no 5

Introduction

The term Federal cohesion is referred to the federal and provincial relations in Pakistan

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There are several political, economic and administrative factors that loose the grip of federal cohesion. The center and provinces issues are historical in Pakistan since its inception. That further compensate the state to strengthen its decentralized relations in order to keep strong federation in Pakistan.

Political factors that Undermine the Federal Cohesion

1. Political instability and polarization

The major political issue that undermine federal cohesion is the weak political ground of state. Pakistan has been long effected with political polarization where people want zero sum game. Nobody on political grounds is ready to accept the legitimacy of opposition government that cause weak coalitions, rapid Assemblies dissolutions and frequent govt changes.

2. Weak governance

Another major political issue of weak federation is inability of government to provide equal facilities to all the four provinces of Pakistan. For instance, the Balochistan representation

in assemblies and their political representation in the state affairs is often ignored. The Punjabization as big brother is promoted on all the platforms because of its populations.

3- Ineffective political institutions

The federal cohesion is also weak in Pakistan because political institutions such as parliaments, cabinets and executive institutions are all run by majority party that are mostly from Punjab, the center.

4- Eroded Balance of power

The provinces also have complains about the eroded Balance of power where judiciary and parliaments are often subjugated under the executive authorities in state. The parliaments are often run by majority party without considering the needs of other provinces.

Economic factors that undermine the Federal Cohesion

1- High debt burden

The socio-economic issues of Pakistan also erode the federal

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fabric of state. The Federal government has been long under influence of foreign actors such as IMF as a economic policy of high debt on state. These foreign actors impose ^{strict rules} such as subsidies reduction and ^{heavy tax imposition} that cause severe impact on vulnerable populations.

2. Ineffective economic policies and inflation

Moreover, the citizens and provinces are inundated with the inconsistent economic policies, high tax impositions, high inflation and poverty. The Federal manages the overall economic policies of state by is ineffective in budget management.

3. Improper provincial resource management

The major grievance of provinces with the Federation is improper provinces resource management. For instance, the Rikodek and Saindak in Balochistan are managed improperly, that cause the provincial tensions within the state.

Administrative factors

that undermine the Federal Cohesion in Pakistan

1. Fragile role of Council of Common Interest (CCI)

The Council of Common Interest (CCI)

was established after the 18th Amendment to strengthen the center province relations. However, it has been ineffective in resolving several issues such as water management between provinces.

2- Role of unelected officials

The unelected officials such as military, bureaucracy, judiciary and cabinet role has always being assertive rather than passive. Their influence and direct involvement in between provinces and center is debatable.

3- Corruption and ineff^{ct} policies of government

The federal governments in Pakistan has long crippled with ineffective policies in terms of any industrial, agricultural and economic prospects. The state is mostly suffering from ills such as corruption. The government is unable to take strict measures on the corruption and inconsistent policy implementations.

Lessons drawn to prevent regional alienation

1- Redrawing balance of power

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The federal government should redraw the balance of power by separating parliament from executive officials. It should strengthen the judiciary as an independent organ free from any political influence. The state should promote democracy by allowing fair elections and reducing the political polarization by promoting impartial elections.

2- Proper resource management

The federal government must hear the provinces' grievances based on their improper resource management. It should follow strict implementation of 18th Amendment that provides provinces the rights to carefully manage their resources. The Balochistan issue of Reko DiK, Sindh and gas management must be resolved to have international recognition.

3- Long term economic policies

The government must follow long term economic policies to balance its economic challenges in country. It should strengthen the economic base by providing new jobs for youth by implementing factories, industries with loans it has acquiring from international bodies.

Conclusion

The federal cohesion

of Pakistan is a subject of careful policies making and management of center and province relations. Pakistan needs to solve all the political, economic and administrative issues of the country to emerge as a stable regional power.

Question no 4

Introduction

The internal political instability of Pakistan has constrained its economic and diplomatic performance. As the political instability caused ineffective and inconsistent economic policies that fail to deliver their functions because of ineffectiveness. Moreover, the failed economic structure of Pakistan, deteriorates its diplomatic relations as each country that come for alliance has to see Pakistan's fragile political and economic landscape.

Structural causes of Political instability in Pakistan

- Weak Center province relations

The center and province relations

have always been weak due to imbalance between the center and provinces power. Although, 18th Amendment has empowered provinces but, there has always been mismanagement between rights of Balochistan and KPK in front of Punjab, that allows political clash.

2- Lack of National Integration

Moreover, the state's provinces are unable to form a unified bond as a national integration. This is because of ethnic and linguistic differences that make provinces different from each other and erode the spirit of tolerance and unity in the state, which causes political instability.

3- Weak governance and administrative efforts

The federal government and provincial governments have always been in tussle because of weak governance and weak institutions. The political instability gains power when institutions, such as judiciary fail to deliver justice to the citizens and institutions.

4- Role of unelected officials

The role of unelected officials such as bureaucracy, judiciary and military powers is debatable in Pakistan. The judiciary has always played a key role in judicial activism and

providing the doctrine of necessity legitimizing the illegal military coups in Pakistan. This skeptical role of judiciary along with the bureaucratic and feudalism is a major issue of political instability in Pakistan.

5 Eroded balance of power

Balance of power between political institutions such as parliamentary executive and judiciary has been debatable. The parliamentary had always been subjugated under the executive, while judiciary has played significant role in legitimizing what has been questionable. This also becomes reason for the political instability in Pakistan.

Impact of Political instability on Foreign and National security

A. Impact on National Security

1. Rise of terrorism

The issue of political instability has driven away the concentration of government from national security to state's political affairs. This has caused the infiltration

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of terrorists from porous Afghan borders. This has further gave chances to non-state actors to cause violence, bombing and target killing.

Internal provincial conflicts

The political instability has caused interprovincial conflicts such as Pakhtun and Punjab issues and Balochistan tensions with Punjab.

Baloch insurgency

The political instability has also caused Baloch insurgency and uprising of armed conflicts in the regions. The groups such as Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) and Baloch tiger groups has gained legitimacy in region by taking advantage of weak political landscape of Pakistan.

B. Impact on Foreign policy

1. Diversion from economic benefits to security driven policies.

The deteriorated conditions of Pakistan's political landscape and resurgence of non state actors has turned Pakistan's focus from economy to the state protection, as the conditions has made Pakistan vulnerable to security issues

2. Diversion from diplomatic alliances to state's protection policies

The political instable conditions of Pakistan has decentered the attention of Pakistan from making friendlier alliances and diplomatic relations with all countries to strict following of security driven state's policies.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Pakistan's political instability ~~and~~ has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic efforts. It has caused the state prone to foreign invasions such as Pakistan India conflict in may and internal tensions such as rise of terrorism and insurgencies within the provinces.

Question no 6

Introduction

Regional alliances has failed to deliver in South and Central Asia, because of several reasons. The regional alliances such as Shanghai cooperation Organization,

South Asian Association regional (SAARC) organization, Economic cooperation organization (ECO) and Central Asian regional organization (CARs) have failed to deliver because of regional tensions in south and central Asia.

Reasons why regional Organization in South and Central Asia has failed

1- Regional tensions

The organizations has failed in south and central asia because of the regional issues such as hostile nature of India with Pakistan, China and Sri Lanka. Furthermore, the non-coordination of countries like Bhutan, Nepal, Indonesia with the emerging super power India and China.

2- Pakistan and India conflict

The conflict of Pakistan and India is historical and has been major reason for ineffectiveness of ECO and SAARC. The Indian officials refuse to sit with Pakistan on International regional platforms because of long aggressive Pakistan history.

3- Terrorism & Afghan government

The Afghan-Taliban govt has always been skeptical and refuse to participate equally on the regional fronts. If they agree to participate other countries condemn Afghan government for spilling terrorism.

4- **Role of External countries**

Role of external countries such as the United States is debatable in the involvement of South Asian cooperation.