

QNO 1

Political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for protection of Muslim interests. How his approach differ from methods adopted by Indian National Congress.

Answer

1- Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan played pivotal role for the protection of Muslim interests in British India. After war of independence 1857, he realized that the survival of Muslims lies in getting education. His efforts to promote modern education among Muslims led to formation of Muslims representative political party known as All India Muslim League. Moreover, his approach

was considerably different from methods adopted by Indian National Congress in terms of loyalty to British and suggested Muslims not to be a part of politics.

2. Historical perspective invoking Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to work for Muslims:

The war of independence 1857 was the main factor behind the Muslims bad conditions. Although Indians also supported Muslims in this war, but after defeat they blamed Muslims for the revolt and set themselves aside. The British started to punish Muslims for the revolt. This whole incidents invoked Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to work for the Muslims of sub-continent, and he dedicated his life for this purpose.

3. Political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

The political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was unique. He advised Muslims not to be a part of political party, and promoted education among them.

Political strategy

Advised Muslims to avoid politics

showed loyalty to British

3.1- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan work to convince Britishers about Muslim loyalty:

After Independence 1857, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized the real factor

behind British anger. He put his efforts in literature to expose the main reasons of independence war 1857.

key books and pamphlets showing loyalty to British Indians

Causes of the Indian Revolt 1857

Loyal Muhammadans of India

British government and our Musلمان

3.2 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan efforts to prevent Muslims from affiliation of any political party:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan attempted

to prevent Muslims to be a
part of any political party.

Political steps he took
to keep Muslims
away from politics



Opposition of Indian
National Congress



Proposed Two-Nation
Theory



Called politics a
dirty game



Public speeches and
writing against politics

4. Approach of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan differ from approach of Indian National Congress:

4.1- Methods of Indian National Congress:

Indian

National Congress focused on politics

- Dominancy of Hindus in sub-continent
- Acquisition of power in British India.

4.2. Approach of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

The approach of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was different. Instead of focusing on politics, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized the importance of education for

the Muslims.

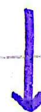
Educational efforts of
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
to promote awareness
and make Muslims
compatible for the
modern world



Scientific Society
1864



MAO college
1875

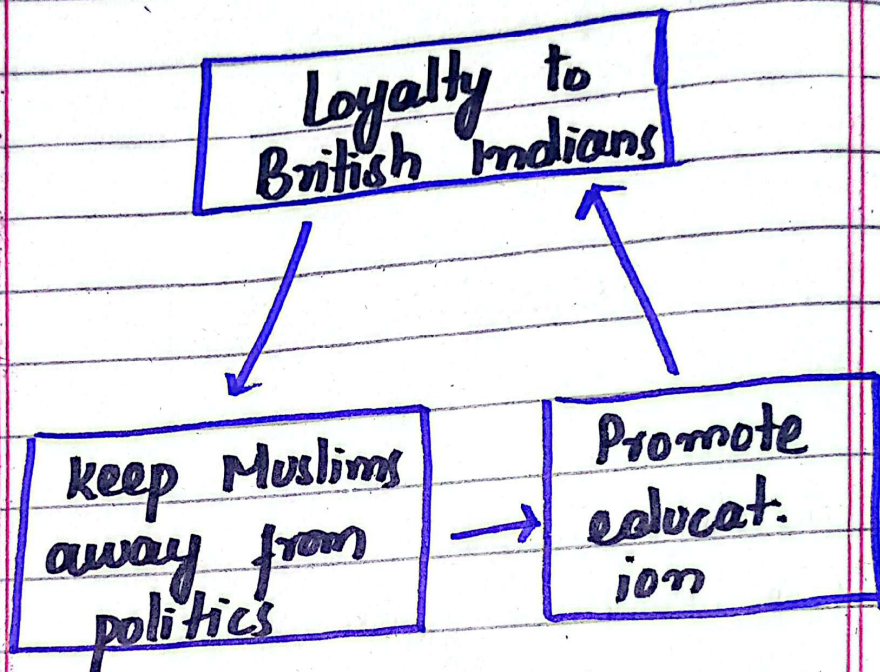


Aligarh university
1920

Thus, Sir Syed Ahmad
Khan adopted unique methods

to protect Muslim interests.

5. Political strategy and method of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.



6. Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan played crucial role in the sub-continent. His efforts to protect Muslim interest in the sub-continent

hold a significant importance. After the war of independence 1857, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played significant role to protect Muslims for the burnt anger of British India. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's role to convince Britishers about the Muslim loyalty is of unique importance. Moreover, the backwardness of Muslims in education was also removed by Sir Syed Ahmad's effort. Thus, he holds a significant position in the history of Muslims to protect Muslim interest, having unique method different from method of Indian National Congress.

QNO 2

Climate change as a major non-traditional security threat. Analyze socio-economic and political implications, and Pakistan's institution response to climate-induced challenge.

Answer

1- Introduction:

Climate change is a major non-traditional threat to the security of Pakistan. Many factors contribute to climate change, which in turn has a severe socio-economic and political implication. Moreover, the tragic response of Pakistan's institution to climate-induced

challenges is also exacerbating the situation.

2. Climate change and factors responsible for it:

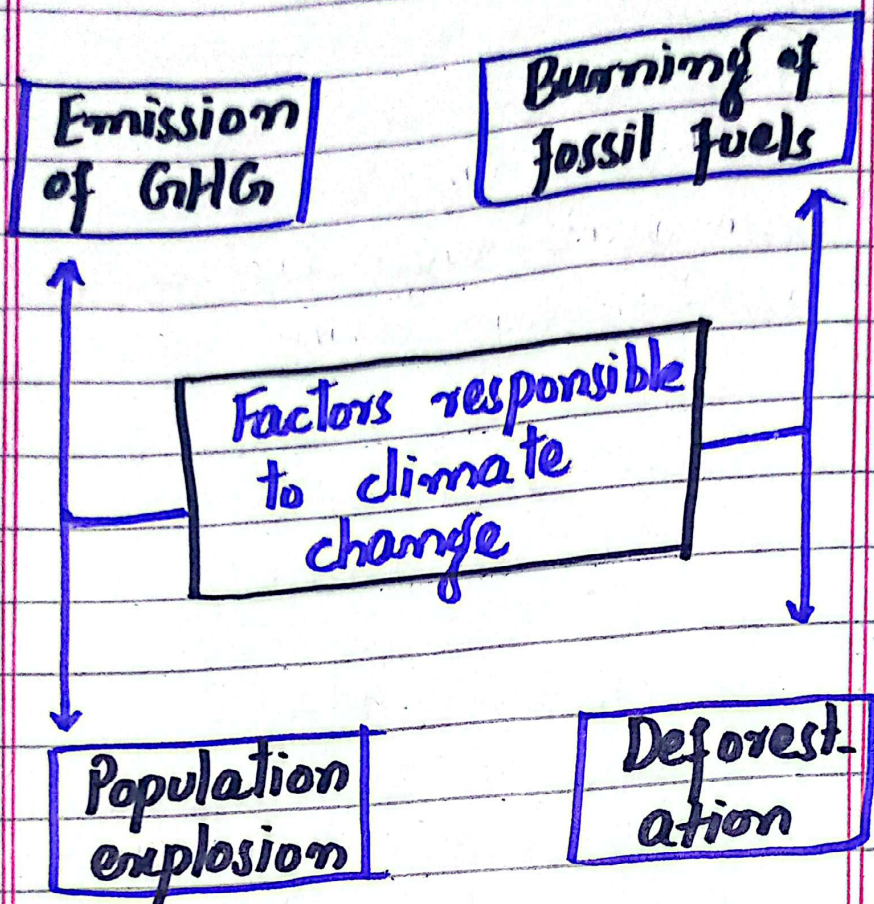
"change in weather over a period of 30 year is called climate change."

2.1 Factors res

According to Climate Risk Index, 2026, Pakistan ranks 15th in climate change countries.

2.1- Factors responsible for climate change:

Many factors contribute to climate change which are given below:



3. Socio-economic implication of climate change for Pakistan:

Climate change has socio-economic implications in Pakistan which results in social and economic disasters. Some socio-economic implications are:

3.1- Financial and capital loss:

Climate change results in financial and capital loss, resulting in economic loss.

About 30B PKR lost
in flood 2023

3.2- Loss of infrastructure and bio-diversity:

Climate change induces infrastructure and bio-diversity loss.

In Pakistan's 2025 monsoon flood, heavier rainfall caused the collapse of around 1600 homes

3.3- Increase in crime rate:

Climate change increases the crime rate. When one's home is destroyed, and he does not have employment, the only option he has to crime for livelihood.

3.4. Cultural and literature loss:

Climate change also has severe implication in cultural and literature loss.

The Future of Heritage as climate change by **David Harvey** explores that climate change threatens cultural heritage by putting sites, traditions and ways of life at risk.

Q-

Political implications of Climate change:

Political implications

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graph LR; A[Political implications] --> B[Climate change threat to national security by declining resources]; A --> C[Frequent climate disasters test the capacity of governments to deliver relief]; A --> D[Climate change creates climate refugees and pressurize urban governance]; A --> E[Climate change causes global and national inequality];
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Climate change threat to national security by declining resources

Frequent climate disasters test the capacity of governments to deliver relief

Climate change creates climate refugees and pressurize urban governance

Climate change causes global and national inequality

5.

Pakistan institutional
response to climate-
induced challenges:

5.1.

Ministry of Climate Change
and Environmental
Coordination

Formulates National climate
Change policy 2012
• National Adaptation Plan

5.2

NDMA & PDMA

- Works together to reduce adverse effects.
- Smog control and urban resilience initiative

5.3.

Pakistan Meteorological
Department

Weather forecast.

Strengths:

Policy recognition of climate
threat

• Growing climate diplomacy

Weakness:

Poor implementation
Lack of climate financing
Weak accountability

6- Conclusion:

To conclude,
climate change is a
security threat to Pakistan.
Despite less contributor to
green house gases, Pakistan
is severely affecting from
climate disasters. These disasters
have severe implications,
and institutional response
to climate-induced challenges
is at cross border.

QNO6

Regional organizations in South and Central Asia failed to deliver meaningful integration? suggest practical measures to strengthen regional connectivity.

Answer

1. Introduction:

The regional organizations were formed to enhance co-operation and trade in a region. However, regional organizations formed in South and Central Asia failed to deliver meaningful integration due to regional conflicts and less capital value. Moreover, these conflicts

can be resolved if proper negotiation on a particular issue is made. These conflicts require negotiation to resolve.

2. Main regional organizations in South and Central Asia

Many regional organizations are working in South and Central Asia. ~~Let~~ Some of them are given:

South Asian Association
for regional cooperation
(SAARC)



Shanghai Cooperation
Organization (SCO)



ECO

3. Factors responsible for failure of regional organizations in South and Central Asia.

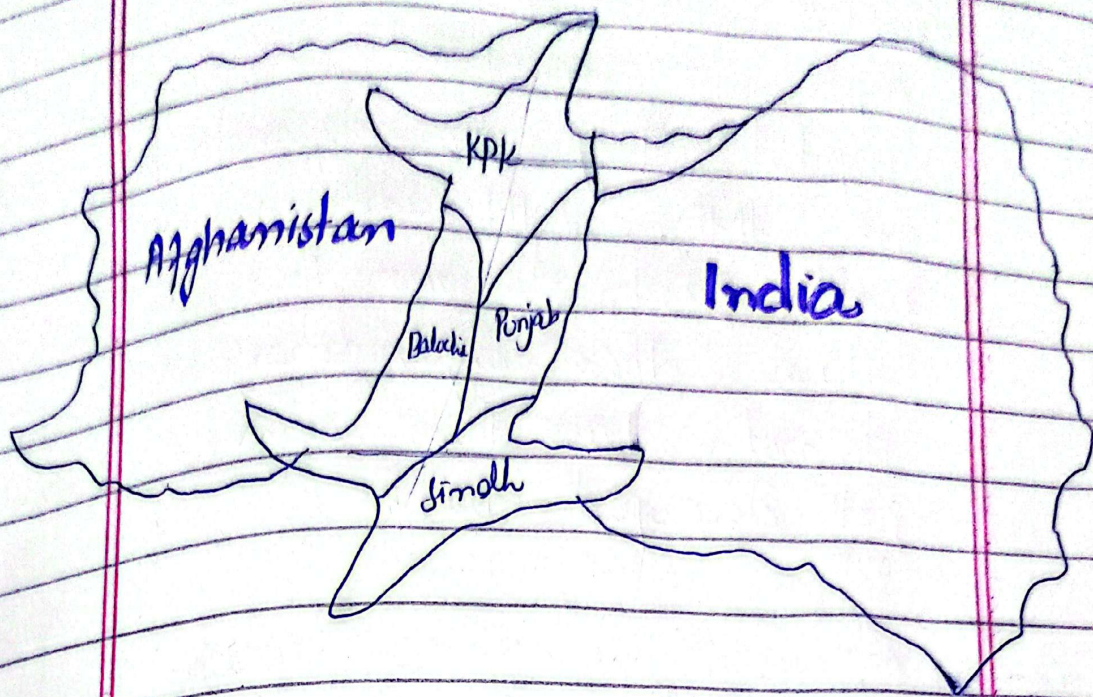
3.1- Regional conflicts among states:

The regional conflicts among states are main reasons for failure of regional organization.

SAARC → Pakistan and India
(no meeting after 2016 Uri-attack)

SAARC → Pakistan and Afghanistan
(cross-border issues)

Pakistan having borders with India and Afghanistan is facing problems



SCO → India and China
(border issue)

SCO → Pakistan and
India
(India denied to
sign memorandum in
SCO in SCO conference 2015)

3.2. Dependence on West
for capital:
South and

Central Asian countries are dependent on west for capital. They are dependent on IMF, SWIFT Bank or World Bank to run their states. These organizations do not have their own well-developed bank.

3.3- States in South and Central Asia having different interest form different bloc:

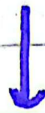
To counter China's power, India forms bloc with the U.S.A. China, as an emerging superpower form bloc with Russia (rival of the EU in Ukraine war)

China $\xrightarrow{\text{against}}$ India + U.S.A

BRICS $\xleftrightarrow{\text{competitor}}$ EU

4- Practical measures to strengthen regional connectivity:

Practical measures to strengthen regional connectivity



Resolve regional conflicts

Resolve Pak, India
India china
conflict



Development of regional banks for loan

Asian Development
or AIIB bank
like IMF



Reduce dependency on dollars

To counter
dollars, introduce
new currency



**Enhance trade
in a region**

Enhance
defence, textile
and other trade

5. Conclusion:

To conclude,
regional South and Central
Asia organizations failed to
deliver meaningful integration.
Many factors including
regional conflicts, dependency
on West, contribute to
failure. This failure demands
own development bank,
enhance trade and reduce
dependency on West
to enhance regional
connectivity.

QNO 7

Role of Pakistan's security establishment in shaping country's foreign policy. To what extent has it influenced Pakistan international standing.

Answer

1- Introduction:

Pakistan's security establishment holds a significant position in shaping country's foreign policy. For long, the country's foreign policy has remained dependent on its security including Soviet Union invasion of Afghanistan, post-9/11, and the recent Pakistan-India conflict 2025. This security establishment has

influenced Pakistan standing
in international level.

2.1- Role of security establishment in shaping foreign policy: Pakistan

has ~~been~~ used its security
establishment to shape its
foreign policy. It has been
served as a security
guarantor since 1979.

2.1. Security guarantor to the U.S against Soviet invasion of Afghanistan:

Pakistan
provided security to the
U.S against invasion of
Soviet Union (Russia)
Afghanistan. It has provided
its bases to the U.S
and trained Afghan

Afghan Mujahideen.

Role of Pakistan as a security guarantor to the U.S after 9/11.

Pakistan

again provided its naval, air bases to the U.S after 9/11 against terrorism. Pakistan has been combating terrorism over a long history, and provided its security to counter terrorism.

Influence of Pakistan's effort to counter terrorism with the West:

Since 1979, Pakistan's effort to counter terrorism has been labelled as terrorist or extremist state internationally.

4. Pakistan recent security establishment role in foreign policy and its influence in international standing:

4.1. Pakistan-India May Conflict:

Pakistan retaliated India attack on May 7, 2025 and named this operation **Bunyan-um-Marsoos**. The strong Pakistan security establishment not only shot down Indian Rafale Jet, but also improved its position as a strong and peace making country.

4.2 Influence of Pakistan security in international standing:

4.2.1- Trump's appraisal of Pakistan Field security and Marshall:

The U.S.A president appreciated Pakistan security in the United Nation General Assembly, and hosted a meeting in white house with Pakistan's Field Marshall.

4.2.2- Pakistan known as peace promoting country:

Pakistan formal deputation to the UNGA as a peace deputation improved its status. Moreover, the president of UNGA met with peace deputation under Bilal Butto presidency.

4.2.3. Pakistan defense pact
with KSA as a
good security guarantor.

Pakistan
global standing improved
that Gulf countries
started to sign pact
with Pakistan.

3. Conclusion:

To conclude,
Pakistan has been as
a security guarantor over
a long history. Its
foreign policy is ~~base~~
shaped by its security.
After Pak-India May
conflict 2025, its global
standing as a robust
security has improved
and Gulf countries started
to sign defence pact.