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- BATCH : 076

PART - II

Question:

Critically examine the political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for the protection of Muslim's interest in British India. How did this approach differ from the methods adopted by the Indian National Congress?

Answer:

THE POLITICAL STRATEGY OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN:

Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898AD) was a prominent and visionary reformer in British India. He was a devoted leader who protected the Muslim's interest in India and his political strategy laid the earlier foundation of "Two Nation Theory" which later resulted in formation of Pakistan. He was in opposition to the

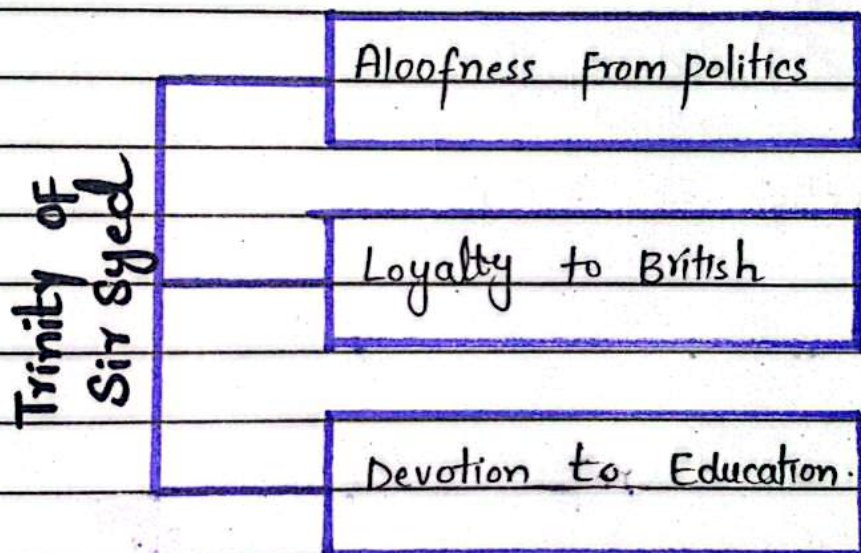
methods and ideas adopted by "Indian National Congress." He also laid the foundation of Aligarh which later participated in Pakistan Movement.

Context:

In 1857, "War of Independence" took place, that put Muslim Rule to end. British Rule was established in Subcontinent India. Britishers considered Muslims as alone responsible for the war of independence. So, they started treating Muslims differently. They were deprived of important positions in administration, politics and other state institution. They were deprived of basic rights. Also, they were neglected because British considers Muslims only enemies as they took control from Muslims. Also Muslims and cristians were engaged in many wars and Britishers were scared by the Jihad devotion of Muslims. In this hard time, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as a reformer start struggle for protection of Muslim rights because he knows that Muslims are in minority and this neglecton would lead to their termination. So he write a magazine. "Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind" in

1858 AD regarding 1857 mutiny. He explained that alone Muslims were not responsible for the war. He sent 500 copies to British parliament.

Political Struggles by Sir Syed For Muslim's Interest Protection:



Aligarh Movement started by him laid the emphasis on the concept of trinity.

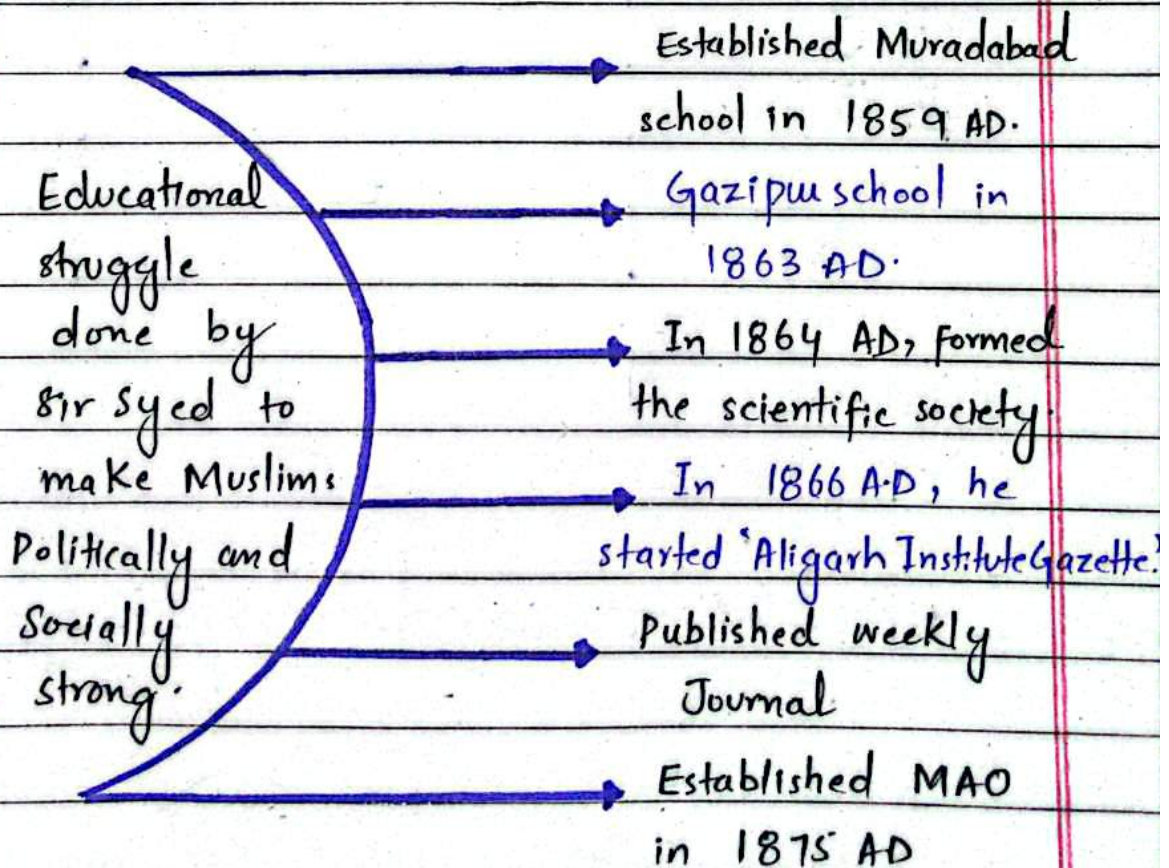
a Loyalty towards British:

As Sir Syed knew that, if Muslims were neglected so they will left far behind in all aspects and

would never attain political position again because Hindu majority were given privileges. So he argued that the only way to defeat British is to come closer to them and earn their trust. By then Muslims can have a chance to attain important positions.

b : Devotion to Education:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan laid emphasis on education. Because he knows that education is only way through which britishers can be defeated by Muslims. So he contributed alot in educational upbringing of educational elevation by multiple institution formed by him.



c Political Reforms:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted Muslims to stay away from politics because they were not ready and prepared for the politics. He established political platform for Muslims "Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association (MAODA) in 1893 AD and AIMEC in 1886 which later laid foundation of Muslim League, a separate Muslim party for Muslims.

d Separate Electorates:

He laid emphasis on separate electorates for Muslims as they are separate nation.

e Separate Identity:

Sir Syed was first strong believer of Hindu-Muslim unity, but after the incident of "Urdu-Hindi controversy" and noticing the bad temperament of Hindus of Benares, he realized that Hindu and Muslims are two separate Nation and they can not live together. It then further resulted

and served as main purpose of Muslim in achieving their own separate state.

+ Opposition towards Congress:

In 1885, A.O Hume put the foundation of "All-Indian National Congress" a separate political party for representation of all citizen of India. but this party was highly populated by Hindu leaders, who want to restore Hindu government and neglected the minorities.

Approach of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

1 Against Parliamentary form of governm- -ent:

Sir syed Ahmad Khan strongly apposed the parliamentary form of government and direct election because this will results in formation of Hindu rule and hurdles for minorities.

Approach of Indian National Congress:

In favour of parliamentary Government:

Congress was highly in favour of parliamentary form of government because it will results in domination of hindu majority and formation of their rule.

Ideology:

His ideology was to establish better relations with Britishers.

Ideology:

Congress believes in secularism and nationalism.

Political Reform:

Sir syed laid emphasis on educational reform and opposed constitutional reforms.

Political Reform:

Congress wants to do constitutional reforms in order to attain political powers.

Focused Group:

Sir syed focused on Muslim elites.

Focused Group:

Congress focused on upper Hindu class.

Criticism:

Sir syed Ahmad Khan was considered as pro-British as he laid emphasis on loyalty towards British. He also only focused on elite Muslim class and neglected the rest of Muslim minority. He was also accused of anti-congress by many peoples.

Conclusion:

Sir syed Ahmad Khan political strategy was formed as a result of war

of independence. He struggled a lot for restoring of Muslim's Identity in India while congress strongly believed in establishment of parliamentary government and was in favour of nationalism. His efforts restored and protected the Muslim identity in subcontinent

Question:

Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. Analyze its socio-economic and political implications, and evaluate Pakistan's political institutional response to climate-induced challenges?

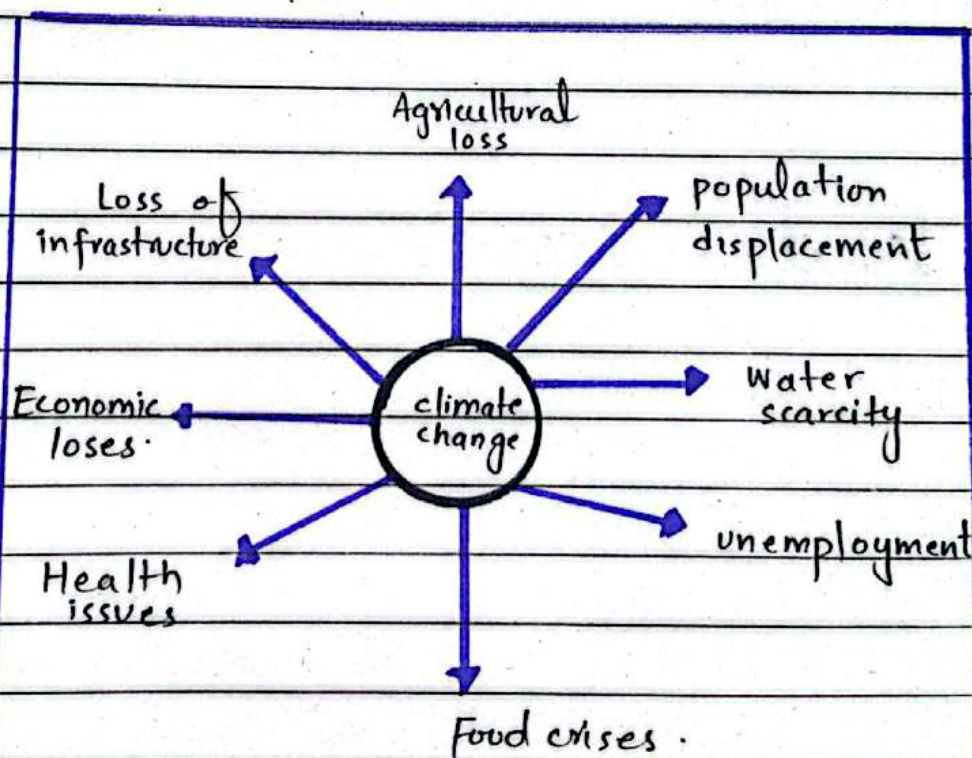
Answer:

Climate Change as Non-Traditional Security threat to Pakistan:

Climate change has emerged as non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. Pakistan is geographically diverse country spreading from Karakoram to Hindukush and then to Himalayas in north and to Arabian Sea in south. It is regarded

and put in the list of vulnerable top 10 countries affected by the risk of climatic change. Pakistan being fifth largest populated country faces a lot of socio-economic crises and hurdles. Climatic change brought devastating floods, food crises, water scarcity, population displacement, health issues and much more. The government of Pakistan also faced issues regarding management and control.

Socio-Economic Implication



Recent floods of 2010, 2022 and 2025 effect Pakistan socio-economic conditions badly.

Economic losses:

Pakistan being an agriculture country, faces a lot of economic crises. As Pakistan's GDP is largely obtained from the agriculture sector. Worsen climatic changes destroyed the agriculture sector of Pakistan badly. Floods destroyed crops and resulted in billion PKR loss. Due to environmental degradation

4.3 billion dollars is lost annually. Agriculture sector contributes to 22% of GDP and generates 75% of export revenue and offers employment to labour force. Due to floods, Pakistan faced immense agricultural loss and became a victim of severe economic loss.

Water Crises:

Due to climate change, Pakistan faced water crises. As Pakistan is an agriculture country and its main sources are underground irrigation system, monsoons and Indus water reservoirs but due to climate change the cycle is disturbed and results in water scarcity. Also due to unavailability of water and change in weather conditions it badly affected the growth of main crops of

Pakistan. Also due to contamination of inland water, also the quality of crops is compromised and its export is effected.

Infrastructure Destruction:

Due to the floods of 2010, 2022 and 2025 has caused massive destruction in many areas of Pakistan such as Buner, Swat, Punjab, Sindh. Infrastructure in these areas is badly affected and many people became homeless.

Population Displacement:

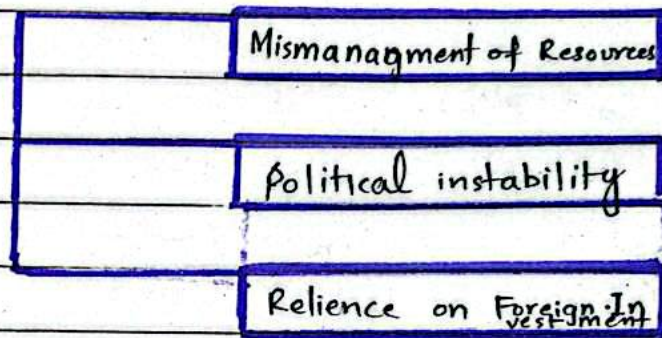
Due to destruction of infrastructure a large portion of Pakistani population is displaced. Their properties, residential areas have completely destroyed and their basic fundamental needs are compromised and lost due to climate vulnerability.

Health Crises:

Due to disasters a lot of life threatening diseases broke out such as Dengue, Malaria, cholera, Hepatitis etc. Hospitals were overly crowded and

demand for medicines, medical treatment increased and become a huge burden on already affected economy of Pakistan.

Political Implication:



1 Mismanagement of Resources:

As floods displaced millions of people, so immediate management was required to stabilize the situation and to provide shelters, food, water, first aid to the affected population but lack of resources and mismanagement at political level causes chaos and conditions get worsen.

-2 Political Instability and challenges in governance:

During the disaster, governance faced multiple challenges due to instability in politics. The fragility in governance structure results in economic and political unrest. People trust over the government was badly affected.

Reliance on Foreign Investment:

Due to weak economy, Pakistan failed in management of crises caused by disaster. Pakistan in this critical situation demanded for Loan from IMF and aid from different countries to manage the economic and social crises.

Pakistan's Institutional Response:

Pakistan actively participated in summits organized for the purpose to solve climatic issues. Pakistan also joined COP. Also joined other climate related agreements such as Paris

agreement, Montreal protocol and Kagali agreement. "Pakistan National Disaster Management" also becomes active in overcoming the crises. Along with it Pakistan foreign policy played an important role. Pakistan's Former Foreign minister Bilawal Bhutto becomes successful in presenting the case of climate crises in Pakistan in front of world and received billion of dollars to improve climatic effects and to manage crises.

Conclusion:

Pakistan should work on climate resilience and should establish such policies that can make infrastructure better and prone to climate resiliency.

Also Pakistan should make effective government policies, so during emergency situation it can effectively manage the situation and in this way it can prevent chaos and can be successful in reformation or restoration of public trust.

Question:

Why have regional organizations in South Asia and Central Asia failed to deliver

meaningful integration? suggest practical measures for strengthening regional connectivity involving Pakistan?

Answer,

Introduction:

International organizations are established in order to obtain regional and international co-operation among countries and to build useful and meaningful integration among its members. South and Asian or central Asian organization are also established in order to attain regional integration and co-operation among its member but due to certain issues and rivalries, integration is effected. However, through certain measures can be adopted by these organization to build regional connectivity.

South and Central-Asian Organizations:

South Asia and Central Asia region contains their own organizations such as SCO, SAARC, BIMSTIC, ECO.



Failures in Meaningful Integration of Organization:

1 Lack of Regular Summits:

There is lack of regular summits in the regional organizations such as SAARC. The last summit of SAARC held in 2014 and after that no summit took place. This slows down the meaningful integration and cooperation.

2 Instability in Region:

There is instability in south Asian region. Nepal which is part of SAARC, BIMSTEC, SCO etc is under crises due to Gen-Z revolution and is responsible for low integration situation of instability also lies in region of Bangladesh, Afghanistan also affects co-operation.

3 Lack of Cultural Exchange:

There is lack of cultural exchange. For meaningful cooperation and integration, cultural Exchange is necessary factor but due to unbalanced relation cultural exchange is very limited.

4 Increase in terrorism:

Increasing terrorism in south Asian region is responsible for failure of meaningful integration. Tension among India, shrilank, Afghanistan and Pakistan, blames one another for promoting terrorism. Such issues result in lack of integration.

5 Ideological Differences:

Ideological differences exist

India and shirilanka. India's hero is 'RAM' while that of shirilanka's is 'RANARN'. Also there exist ideological differences between Iran and Turkey regarding "Shiya Sunni Conflict" that badly affects the integration and cooperation among countries.

6 Lack of Regional Connectivity:

There is very less connectivity among countries. Due to instability in relationships, regional connectivity is stopped and culture diplomacy is affected which creates hurdles and issues in connectivity.

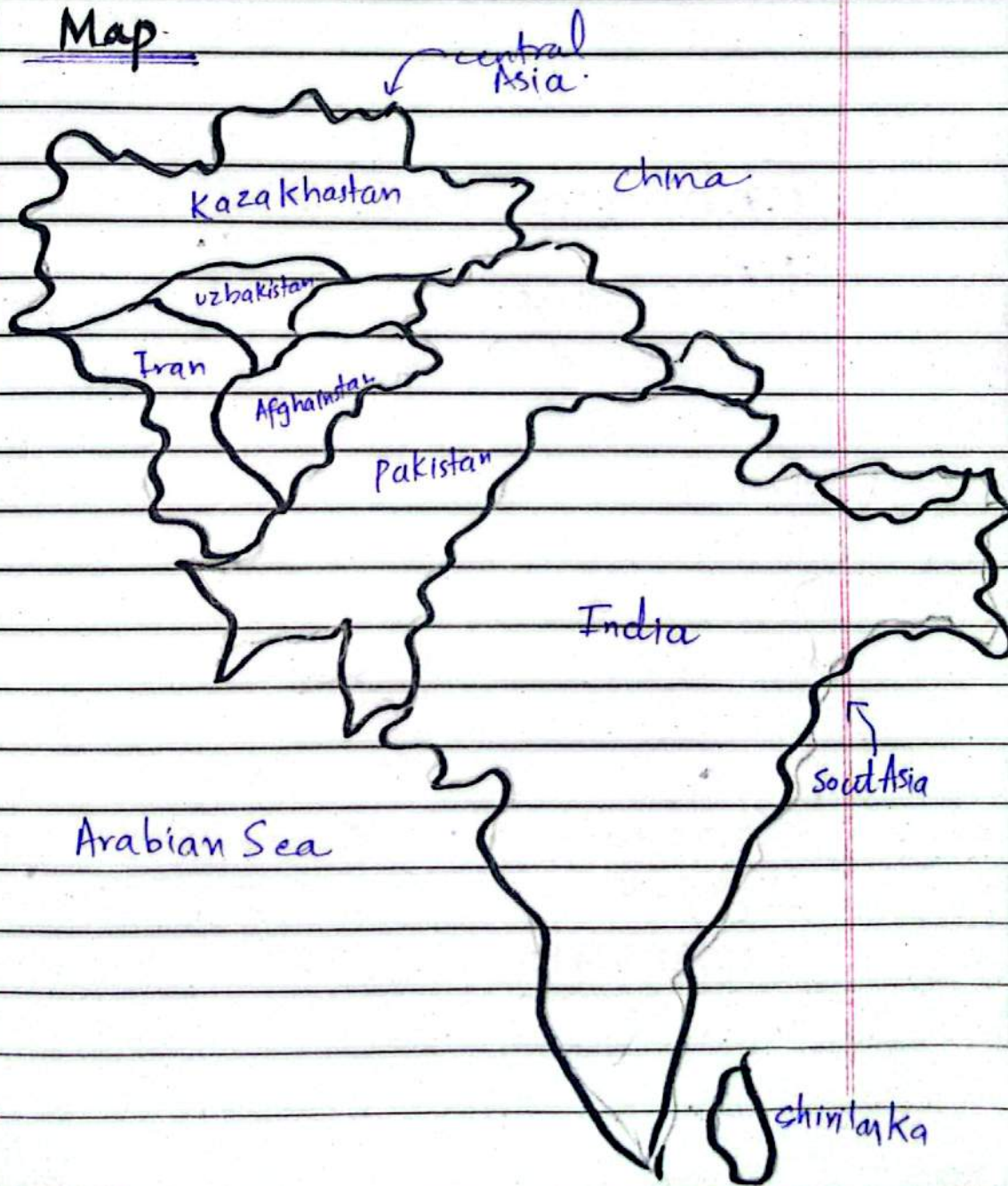
Geo-Political Revilaries:

Future belongs to Asia. So America wants to buy Air base in this region. Also Russia wants access towards hot water and want to enter this region. Also, China wants access and control over south China Sea which inturn lower the integration among south Asian countries and organization faces hurdles in arranging summits.

India's Hegemonization:

India is creating hegemony in this (south Asian) region. She is also trying to build water hegemonization. For this purpose she has violated Indus water treaty and also building dams over the water reservoirs resulting in peace disturbance and intern cooperation decreases.

Map



Measures for Strengthening Regional Connectivity:

1 Regular Summits:

Regular summits of organization can result in effective connectivity among its members. Through regular summits countries will remain in contact and will mutually cooperate to solve issues and conflicts.

2 Enhances Cultural Diplomacy:

Cultural diplomacy is the effective way to enhance cultural connectivity. When actors, food, festivals and educational seminars, arts and fine arts are exchanged it will enhance connectivity and respect for all cultures in the South Asian and Central Asian region.

3 Strategies to Counter Terrorism:

All countries should take collective

measures in order to counter collective issue of terrorism. In Organization of regular summit, ^{they} should take strategies to end social evils and terrorism.

4 Regional connectivity through Road:

Projects carried out by ECO such as TTRF should be adopted by all other organization in the south and central Asia in order to enhance cultural connectivity and regional connectivity.

Gain Stability and Resolve conflicts:

Stability should be build in Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Also the conflicts among countries should be resolved in order to improve regional connectivity.

Conclusion:

To obtain connectivity and integration among member of organization

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cultural diplomacy, regular summit,
regional stability and mutual cooperation
is very essential.