

Question No 1

INTRODUCTION

The political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan widely differs from Indian National Congress.

Sir Syed adopted strategy of political aloofness and acquisition of modern education besides showing loyalty to British. The strategy aimed at revival of Muslim's lost prestige in the eyes of the British. In contrast, Indian National Congress was established in 1885 with a vision to protect rights of Hindus and Muslims through political negotiation and agitation. In response to Congress, Sir Syed established MEC (Mohammadan Educational Conference) to spread awareness about education, which later turned into political representation of Indian Muslims.

Political Strategy of Sir Syed in British India

1- Aligarh Movement as the Beginning of Muslim's Awareness

Sir Syed initiated Aligarh movement. It was a series of educational institutions. Sir Syed urged Muslims to acquire modern education so as to evolve ~~your~~ political wisdom before political actions.

2- The Logic of aloofness from Politics for Muslims

Sir Syed advised Muslims to stay aloof from politics because Muslims didn't know much about the political system of British. Therefore, Sir Syed urged to understand the

modern political system through education.

3- Loyalty to British as revival of Muslim's Reputation:

Sir Syed diagnosed that the Muslims have been drove out of administrative apparatus because of their resisting Behaviours.

"Majority of Bangali Muslims were kept out of British administration because of their resisting behaviour."

Former President of Pakistan
Ayub Khan in
"Friends not masters"

4- modern and Scientific

Education

Sir Syed provided platforms and tools of emulating the status of Hindus by acquiring modern and scientific education, because Khalid bin Sayeed observed that:

'The social tension was mainly caused by educational and intellectual imbalance in British India.'

The Formative Phase

5- From education to Political activism

Sir Syed laid the foundation of acquiring political wisdom and understanding of the British political system. Later Simla deputation and the establishment of AML translated his dream into living political reality.

6- Pacifism as the Core

Principle of Cooperation

Sir Syed urge a staying aloof from politics was an indication of cooperation to the rulers. In words of I. H Qureshi in The struggle for Pakistan:

"The signing of Lucknow Pact in 1916 showed cooperative foundational ideology of Muslim League."

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS POLITICAL STRATEGY

1- Active political engagement

The leaders of Indian National Congress believed that active political engagement can better address the socio-economic protection of ~~British~~ Indians. However, dominated by Hindus, protection of Muslim's interest remained a dream.

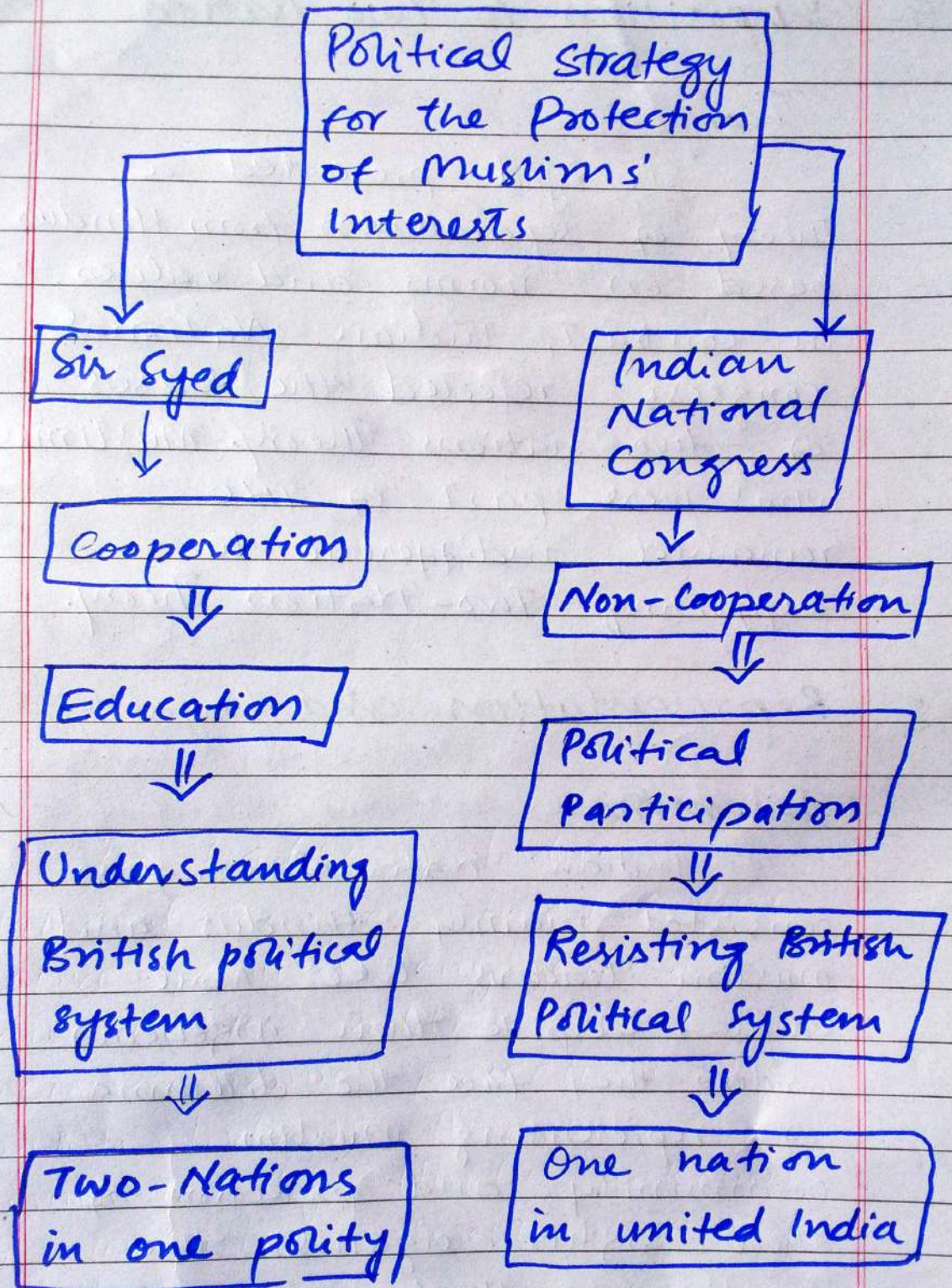
2- Political agitation and Resistance to Pressure British

Indian National Congress urged agitation and resistance to British policies. This strategy was widening gulf between Muslims and the rulers. Hence, it brought more damaged than benefits.

3- The Language and Identity Crisis

Indian National Congress couldn't protect the identity of Muslims. Thus, this inability to preserve their core interest exposed their affinity to Hindi Language. In 1900, the UP governor made Hindi the official language.

William Hunter in "A Hundred years ago Muslims of India" observed that language was essential skill of administration."



4- Opposition to Two-Nation

Theory

Sir Syed presented a theory of separateness from Hindus based on norms and values. In contrast, Indian National Congress rejected the basis of two-nations theory. Muslims who were part of INC remained indifferent to supporting Two-Nation Theory.

5 Representation and Loyalty

Dilemma:

Indian National Congress consisted mainly Hindus and Muslim leaders like Abul Kalam. Despite their ingenious wisdom they face the dilemma of representing Muslim community and protection of their rights against the loyalty to Hindus manifesto to preserve their political position.

CONCLUSION

In short, the Sir Syed political strategy remained clear and unambiguous because it urged muslim to first understand their modern political system through education. Then earn credibility. However, INC showed different percept of resisting and participating as means of protection of muslims interests

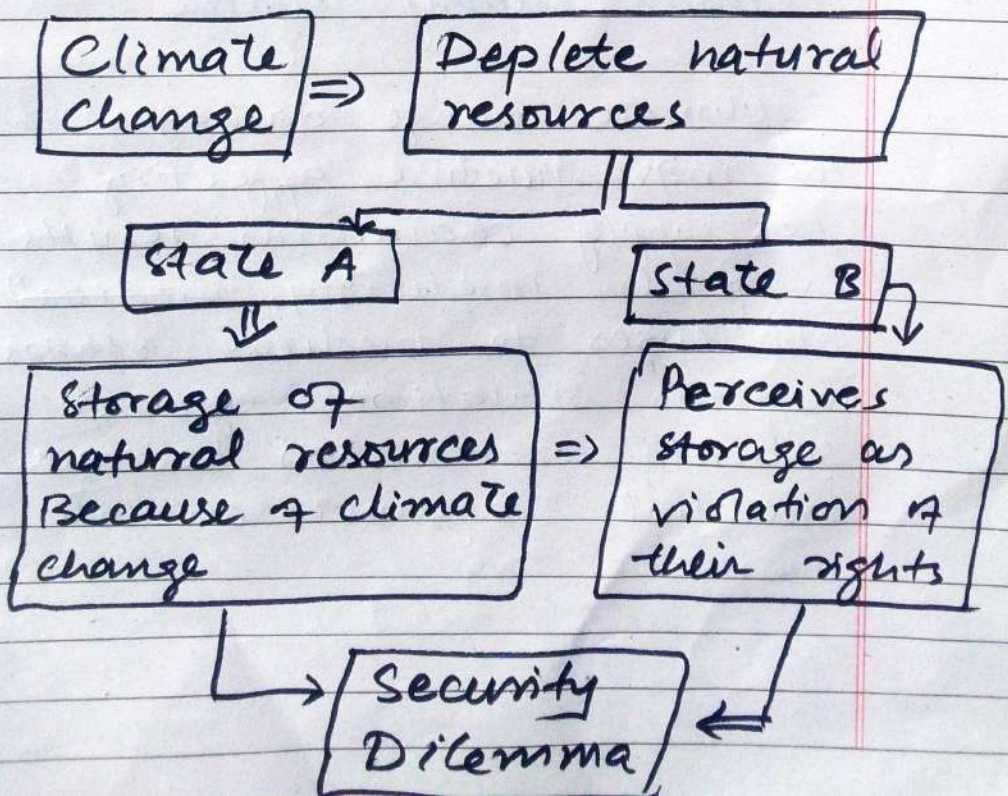
Question No. 2

INTRODUCTION

Climate change proves a non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. It is changing the perception of traditional security architecture of strategic culture of Pakistan. Owing to dependence on natural reservoirs, Pakistan sees its national interest are aligned to its survival. Thus in the word of self-help, it is better to preserve its core national interest: protection of territorial integrity and sovereign claims over natural resources. Because its socio-economic effects impact the lives of ordinary Pakistani by weakening its economy. Thus, PDMA in coordination with NDMA combats the climate-induced challenges.

CLIMATE-CHANGE AS NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS

Barry Buzan's Regional Complex security theory purports that states are no longer dependent solely on traditional security; instead, the non-traditional security dynamics also shape their behaviour, arising from control of natural resources.



Socio-economic Implications

Humanitarian Challenges

1- Displacement and Immigration:

Climate change at first hand results floods, earthquakes, and cloudbursts. In such natural disasters people move from one place to safer one, increasing immigration and displacement.

2- Damage to Infrastructure and Supply chain

Climate change damages the infrastructure, affecting the supply chain. This results in food insecurity, ~~medical~~ challenges to medical staffs. In this situation, regional security cooperation becomes essential against climate change.

Weakening Economy and Climate Change

1- Social inflation creates burden on government

Social inflation damaged by climate change affect the social fabric by reducing their purchasing power. In this situation, government provides subsidies, affecting their economies.

2- Fragile economy reduces resources

Fragile economy reduces resources of country, making it difficult to sustain modern defense mechanism because strong military defense requires stable economy.

Role of Regional Actors and Security Threats

1- Construction of Dams by India

India is constructing dams on Indus river system. Due to limited capacity of

dams, its storage can cause flood and drought for Pakistan, pushing Pakistan to more vulnerable situation, while halting normal flow of water.

Agricultural and Industrial Losses reduces Exports

Due to climate change, the erratic weather patterns affect agriculture and industries because agriculture provides raw materials to industries. Thus, it affects the exports and regional economic standing of Pakistan.

POLITICAL Implications

Governance issues:

1- Limited resources weaken Governance effectiveness

Climate deplete resources and limited resources affect service of delivery, reducing effectiveness of

governance.

2- Trust deficit increased between government and citizens

Weak services & delivery affect trust of people. People then, don't cooperate or provide accurate information, affecting the tax-base.

3- Dependence on loans and Aids

In presence structural flaws and climate-change challenges, state institutions become dependent on loans and aids, facing conditionalities & intl organizations which affect the sovereign decision-making of Pakistan.

Role of Global North in Climate-change

PM Shehbaz informed the world at UN forum that Pakistan is least contributing country to climate change yet most affected one. Therefore, Global North should fulfill

their ⁱⁿ commitment by providing aids instead of conditional loans.

Institutional Response to Climate-Induced Challenges

1 - Weak coordination
abrupts swift action
PDMA and NDMA face
weak coordination and thus
it affect swift decision-
making. The reason is
overlapping services distort
responsibilities.

2 - Limited Resources
and out dated Technology,
with already fragile
economy, institutions are
not equipped with modern
and sophisticated technology,
affecting response to climate
change.

3- Reactive approach of institutions

On many occasions, the institutional response to climatic events seems reactive. This is because of capacity deficit and lack of essential skills, which impede proactive approach.

4- Red Tapisism slows actions
Long and complex
bureaucratic procedure also
impede proactive actions,
affecting and weakening
response of institutions.

Conclusion

In short, Climate change is a security threat with far reaching consequences for social fabric, economic stability, and political governance. Thus remedies require structural reforms and strengthening institutional response.

Question No. 3

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan occupies a central position to geopolitically and geo-economically important zones of the world. It provides trade transit to central Asian Republics and connecting them to the middle East through port of Gawadar. Recently developed BRI has furthered the importance of Pakistan because of the capacity to host multiple ships at ports that are aimed to or from China to external world. In contrast, Iran's Chah Bahar port is facing int'l sanctions which increased the significance of Gawadar port and geo-economic importance of Pakistan.

Geo-economic Significance of Pakistan's Connectivity

1- Trade Transit to CARs.

Pakistan provides trade routes to CARs countries which despite of regional realignment increases regional significance to CARs States.

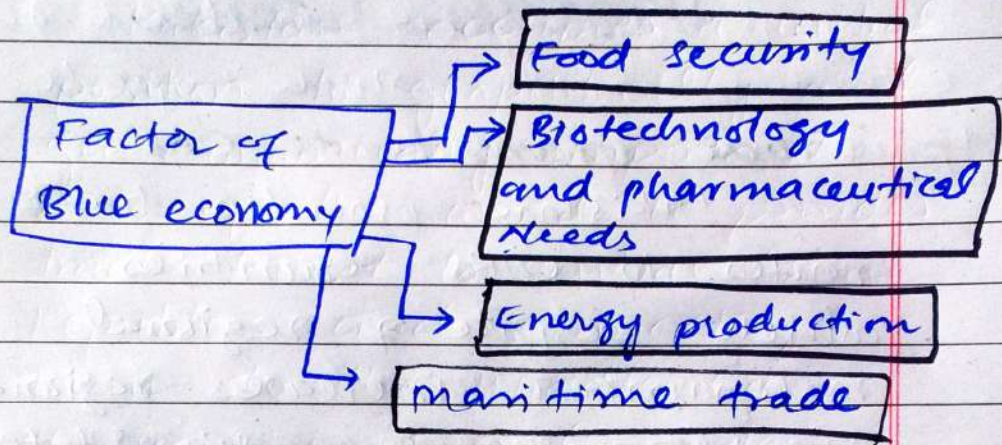
2- Ports and Maritime trade

Pakistan's ports connect the central Asian world, China, and Russia to Indian Ocean. Thus, the shortest route to warm water increases its geo-economic significance because maritime trade often takes place in Indian Ocean.

3- Blue-economy of Pakistan:

Under CPFC, Pakistan has developed greater and better infrastructure with

assistance of china. This facilitates the blue-economy of Pakistan, inviting other states to invest and benefit from Pakistan's territorial waters.



BRI Connecting Three

Continents:

CPEC is flagship project of BRI, which aims at connecting Asia to middle east and European and African countries. China's ambition to revive silk route make Pakistan a pre-requisite in the revival effort of civilization by China.

Trade Treaties extends

Pakistan's diplomatic Clout

Pakistan holds a significance position among the Muslim world. Recently signed treaties with Saudi Arabia magnifies its geo-economic importance while extending its diplomatic clouts to middle east.

Role as Regional Peace Maker:

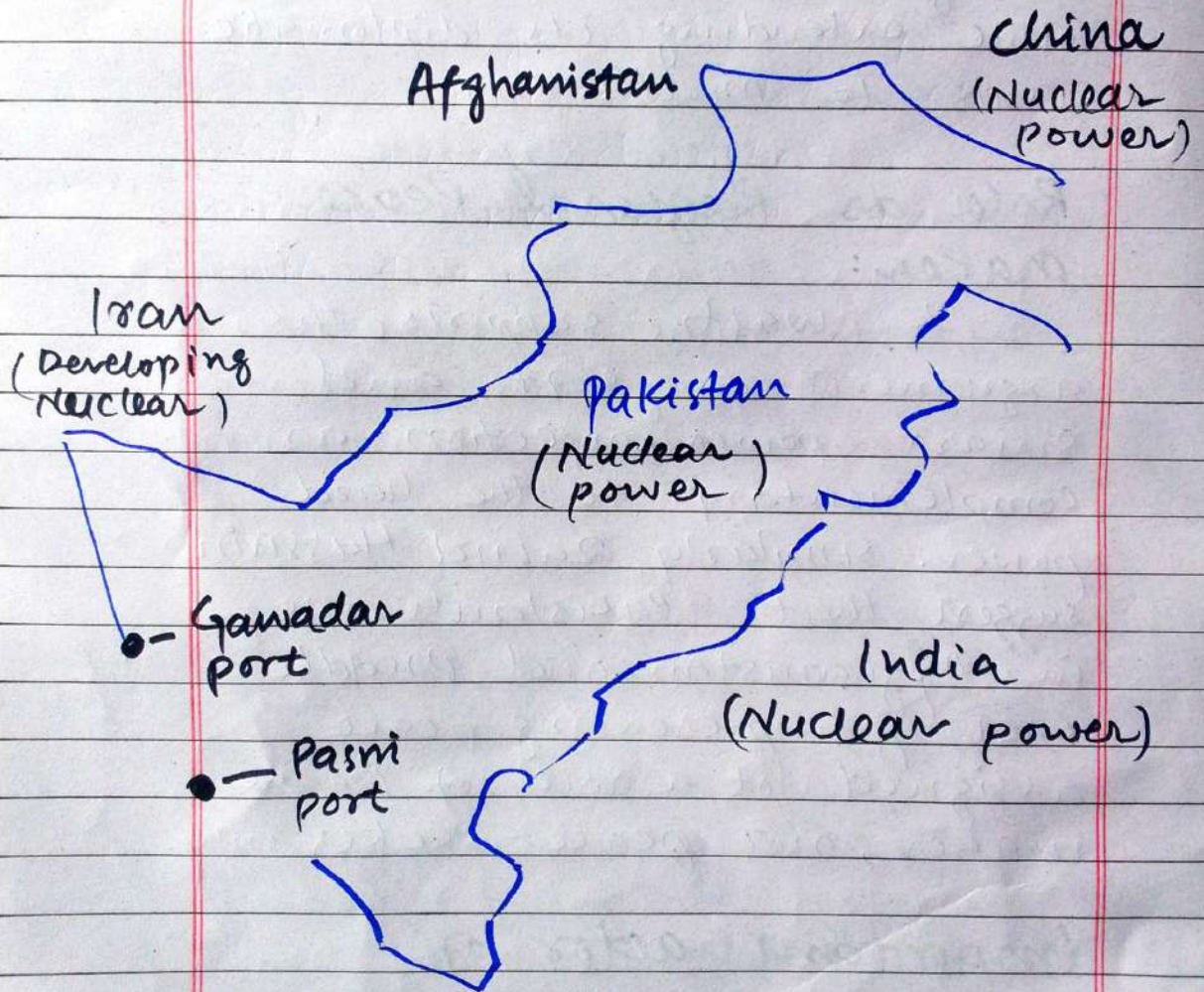
K. Waltz supports the argument of soft and smart power projection as complementary to the hard power. Similarly, Zahid Hussain suggest that Pakistan's role in Afghanistan and Middle East for preserving peace assigned it a role of peace maker, not peace-seeker only.

Important actor of

deciding the Geopolitical

Outcomes of Contemporary World:

US quest to contain China and China's quest to balance US ^{through} ~~by~~ alliance with Pakistan, makes Pakistan an important actor of shaping the outcomes of geopolitics of great powers.



Current Regional Alliances in Asia and its Impact on Relevance of Pakistan:

India - China

India's strategic isolation necessitated new partner, thus; their bankomics reflect more engagement than shaping the outcomes of geo-political environment.

India - Afghanistan

The two contrasting ideologies are partially supporting each other in diplomatic isolation, not as perennial friends. Thus Pakistan is still relevant and its connectivity route is highly important.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be inferred that due to strategic leverage of Pakistan, its importance would still remain the same because of regional connectivity. Additionally, being a nuclear state, its value never diminishes in nuclear environment of South Asia.

Question No. 6

INTRODUCTION

Regional organizations in South and Central Asia fail to deliver because of hegemonic ambition of one of the member. The dominance principle inculcate fear and mistrust which reduces cooperation and compromise, leading to clash of interests and crusading diplomatic posture. Similarly, the factor of nationalism and colonial legacies of unresolved border issues facilitate this enmity. Therefore, members of these regional organizations require negotiation, reciprocal visits, increased people-to-people contact, and free trade revival to subdue the mistrust and rigidity.

Causes of
Failure of
Regional organizations



Hegemonic
ambition



Shared-historical
memories



Sentiment of
ethno-nationalism



Unresolved border
disputes

Practical Remedies
to bring meaningful
cooperation in region



Cooperation and
compromise



People to people diplomacy.



Academic and Cultural
Diplomacy.



Free - Trade and
Business Activities



Reciprocal visits
to each other countries



Institutionalized
communication of
Leaders