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QNo.1

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

Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) was a transformative figure in the 19th - century British India, emerging as a pragmatic strategist determined to rescu~~me~~e the Muslim community from socio-political decay following the 1857 revolt. His political strategy was rooted in defensive realism, prioritizing the rehabilitation of Muslims through "loyalism" and modern education through emerging trends. He not only helped muslims spirtually but pratically by establishing school in various areas of

British India. He started Aligarh movement to educate Muslims. To bridge the gap between ethniclinsic attitude of Hindus and British after war of independence. This approach laid the foundation of Two-Nation Theory, fundamentally shifting the trajectory of Muslim identity from composite Indian Nationalism toward a separate political destiny.

Critical Examination of Sir Syed's strategy

Sir Syed's strategy was built on three core pillars.

1- Reconciliation with the British

He worked to dispel the British perception of Muslims as "natural rebels" Through the works like The Loyal Mohammadan of India, he sought to prove that Muslims could be reliable partners of governance.

2- Educational Supermacy

He believed that without proficiency in English and modern Sciences, muslims with remain permenent ordinates. The foundation of schools in Muradabad, Ghazi pur, MAO college and Ali-Garh which latter became the Aligarh movement, This movement results in the form of All India Muslim League in 1906. This was a strategic move to produce a class of leaders who could compete for civil service position.

3-Political Detachment.

He urged Muslims to avoid agitational politics. At that time a muting by the muslims by British India which was led by Bahadur shah, Hazrat mehal, Rai Ahmad khan, Lakshmi Bi

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This war influenced muslims in a bitter way. Britisher considered it was designed by the Muslims. Under these circumstences they brutally compress the Muslim community of subcontinent. At this critical situation Sir Syed Ahmed Khan delt wisely with muslims and Britishers by establishing schools, colleges and universities. Sir Syed believed that muslims should dethach themselves from politics to kept them survive in the country. Sir Syed analyzed the political condition of Muslims was very week.

The-Two Nation Theory

In 1867 when a controversy grew between urdu-Hindi, He concluded that Hindus and Muslims were two distinct nations with divergent interests

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He wisely analyze from the British and Hindus attitudes. The daily life clashes of the community added more fuel to the fire. He wrote his several books and collected Muslims in the banner of knowledge/light for their survival.

Sir Syed's Political Strategy for Muslim protectionism

1- Restoration of British Trust

After 1857, the Britishers considered Muslims as the primary instigators of the rebellion. He wrote Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind to mitigate this tension.

2- Modern Educational Empowerment

He believed that without education the muslims will be dark, so he opened schools in various parts of subcontinent and allowed English teacher to teach the children of subcontinent.

3-Political Abstinence

Sir Syed famously advised Muslims to stay away from digital so called politics of Hindus and make sure Britishers with slogan Loyal Muhammanden as an impartial members of community.

4- Rejection of Majoritarian Democracy

He strongly opposed western-style representative democracy for India. He argued that in this type of system minority should be oprssed and Muslims will be suppressed by the majority.

5- Protected Muslim's Views about Religion

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote books to prove the English writer wrong about the life of prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

6-Demand for Separate Electorate

To safeguard Muslim voices, he advocated for separate electorate and reserved seats in legislative council.

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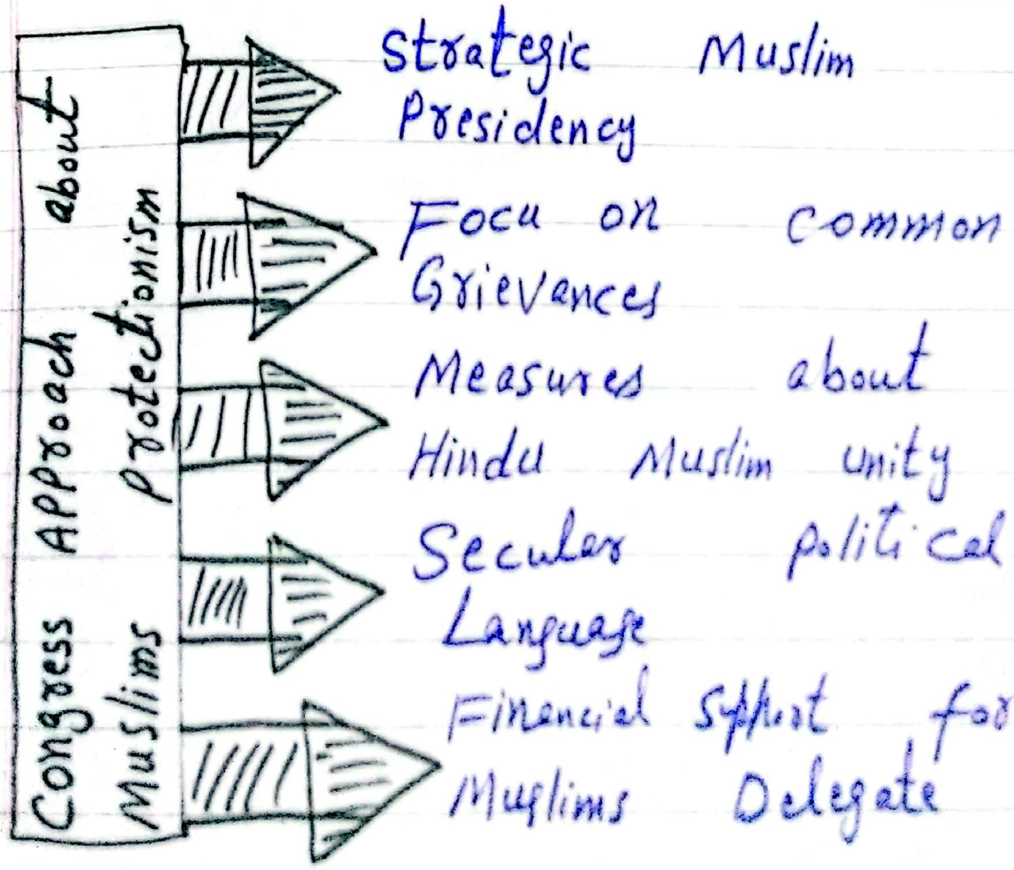
7- Intellectual Modernization

Through his journal Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq (Social-Reform) he attacked superstitions and rigid traditionalism.

8- Development of independent Platforms.

Recognition of non-political collective voice, he established the Muhammadan Educational Conference (1886). This provided a national forum for muslims to discuss their problems and coordinate educational efforts without attracting the "rebel" label



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Conclusion

Sir Syed Ahmad khan in other words the Saviours of Muslims in 19th century. He dedicated all his efforts in the favour of muslims. He with his Sons published literature to mitigate the misconception of Muslims in the minds of Britishers and Hindus. By establishing Schools throughout the career and advised muslims to detach themselves from the politics and remained impastial. On his dedication to education a famous personality said:

"Sir Syed was prophet" of education.

(Mahatma Gandhi)

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QNo-2 Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat to pakistan. Analyze its socio-economic and political implications, and evaluate Pakistan's institutional response to climate-induced challenges

Introduction

Climate change has transcended environmental boundries to become a formidable non security threats to Pakistan, a country consistently ranked among the most vulnerable nation globally contributing 1% to global greenhouse gas. This change is shifting climate patterns, this shifting is a crisis threatening the very foundations of state's stability. For the melting laciers of Himalayas to the reccuring floods in the Indus Basin, climate change acts as a "threat multiplier" exacerbating existing socio-economic fissures and straining the political fabric of the country. For a nation already grappling with economic volatility and internal security challenges, the climate crisis introduces a layer of unpredictability that can trigger mass displacement, food insecurity, and resource conflicts.

Socio - Economic Implications

The socio-economic impact of climate change in pakistan is profound affecting the most vulnerable segments of society.

1- Agricultural Devastation

Agriculture, the backbone of Pakistan's economy contributing 23% to GDP (Gross Domestic product) of Pakistan, is directly in the line of fire. According to the report of National

Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Food and Agricultural reports (FAO) it is estimated 430 billion rupees loss, 22,800 heads of livestock (cattle, goats etc) perished. Wheat flour price increased 25%, Almost 11 million people are currently facing a high levels of acute food insecurity.

2- Water Insecurity.

As a "water stressed" nation Pakistan reliance on Indus river system makes it Vulnerable to the Glacial Lake outburst Floods (GLOFs) in the north and drought like conditions in the South.

3- Economic Loss:

The 2022 floods alone caused over $ 30 billion in damages and economic losses, Pushing millions below the poverty line

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and reversing decades of developmental gains.

4- Public Health Crisis

Rising temperatures and flooding have led to surge in water-borne diseases (Cholera, malaria) and heat related deaths, overstretching an already fragile healthcare system.

Political and Security Implications

Climate change is not just an environmental issue, it is a governance and security challenge.

1- Internal Displacement and Urbanization

climate-induced migration from rural areas to overcrowded cities like Karachi and Lahore creates "climate refugees", this rapid urbanization can lead to the ethnic tensions, slums and increased crime rates.

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2- Resource Conflict

Competition over dwindling water and arable land can trigger inter-provincial disputes (particularly between Punjab and Sindh regarding Indus water distribution), weakening national cohesion.

3- Threat to Sovereignty

Financial dependency on international climate funds and green loans can impact independent policy making. Pakistan's state becomes reliant on external aid for disaster recovery. In 2025 COP-30 (conference of party) is held in Brazil where environment regarding policies have been discussed and forced to the global nations to share capital to the countries which are effected by climate change. Pakistan is surrounded by two popular countries India

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and china, The emision of carbon is directly affecting pakiston's climate. Due to the suspension of Indus water treaty pakistan is facing existential threats from India. India has used water as an wepon against pakistan, this leads a security and sovereignty threat to pakistan.

Pakistan's institutional response about climate change

The state now treats climate change as a core component of its National Security policy, shifting away from seeing it as a mere environmental issue.

The following points analyze the key pillars of Pakistan's institutional frame work.

1- The Ministry of Climate change and Environmental coordination (MoCC)

The MoCC is the Primary federal

body responsible for climate policy. It serves as the national focal point for international treaties like the Paris Agreement. Its role is to coordinate between provincial government and international donors to ensure climate goals are aligned across the country.

2- The Pakistan climate change Act, 2017

This landmark legislation provided the legal backbone for climate action. It established three critical entities.

Climate change council: It is chaired by the Prime Minister, it provides high-level strategic direction.

Climate change Authority: Responsible for implementing projects and managing carbon credits.

Climate change Fund: Designed to mobilize domestic and international resources.

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Challenges to the Institutional Response

- Financial constraints
- Provincial coordination
- Data Gap
- Nature Based Solutions
- Challenges to Institutional Efficacy

Conclusion.

Pakistan's institutional response is robust in terms of Policy and advocacy but remains constrained by financial and technically limitations. The shift toward high-tech monitoring through the NDMA and nature-based solutions through the MoCC shows the maturing understanding of the threat. Immediate set of reforms needed to mitigate losses due to climate change.

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Q No - 5.

Identify the political, economic, and administrative factors that undermine federal cohesion in Pakistan. What lessons can be drawn to prevent regional alienation in the present context?

Introduction.

Federal cohesion in Pakistan remains a complex and fragile endeavor, historically strained by a centralized governance model that often overlooks the country's diverse ethno linguistic landscape. The state has struggled to balance the imperatives of national integration with the constitutional promise of provincial autonomy. The erosion of federal harmony is not the result of single ~~to~~ crisis but the stem from a systematic misalignment between the centre and the

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federating units. Political marginalization, perceived economic inequities in resource distribution, and an overbearing administrative structures have frequently fueled regional alienation.

Factor underminining Federal Cohesion

1- Political Factors.

Punjab centric perception: Punjab is biggest province of Pakistan by its population. Due to its demographic majority of people and dominance in civil military bureaucracy, other provinces especially Balochistan, Sindh and KPK perceive the federation is a vehicle for punjabi hegemony. It is common perception in the people that the money and business flow is towards Punjab. A candidate who is selected from Punjab province in a parliament has a different mandate other than the Balochi, sindhi and KPK.

Interference in provincial mandates:

Historically, the impact of mandate is linked by the populus provinces and especially the populus provinces. A party from populus in major province is liable to form government in respective province and also in federal government (Center).

Weak Democratic institutions.

History is witness, in Pakistani democracy is only "Demo of Democracy". Frequent interruption in the democratic process have prevented the development of a culture of negotiation and consensus-building, which is the bedrock of any successful federation.

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2- Economic Factors

NFC Award Disparities

While the National Finance Commission (NFC) Award Shifted toward multiple criteria in 2010, In this Award the money distribution is 57.5% to Provinces and 42.5% to the Federal government. The disparity on the basis of population is seen while horizontal distribution of funds among the provinces.

Natural Resources ownership

Tensions exists over the "royalty" and Gas Development surcharge, Specifically in Balochistan and Sindh, where locals feel they do not receive the Primary benefits of these resources. In some extent this is true, for example in 1952, at Sibi Natural Gas was

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explored in Balochistan but the fruits of this Gas was first tasted by Punjab, so this imbalance distribution causes havoc which ultimately leads to the national damage and misconception.

The CPEC Route controversy:

CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) which is a game changer in the region. It is a big misconception among the provinces that certain regions are being favoured over others.

3- Administrative Factors.

The 18th Amendment Implementation Gap:

Although 18th Amendment is said to be the mini constitution of Pakistan, but the ful implementation is distant dream. 47 subjects were given to provinces but full control of these 47 is not given to provinces. For example NDMA was given to provinces and its name was changed as PDMA but technically the above said subject is still controlled by the centre. The centre still control over several devolved ministries through different nomenclature. This act hindered the true provincial autonomy.

Centralized Bureaucracy.

The dominance of federal cadres like PAS (Pakistan Administrative Service) and PSP (Police Services of Pakistan) in provincial administration is often viewed as "centralized oversight" rather than federal cooperation.

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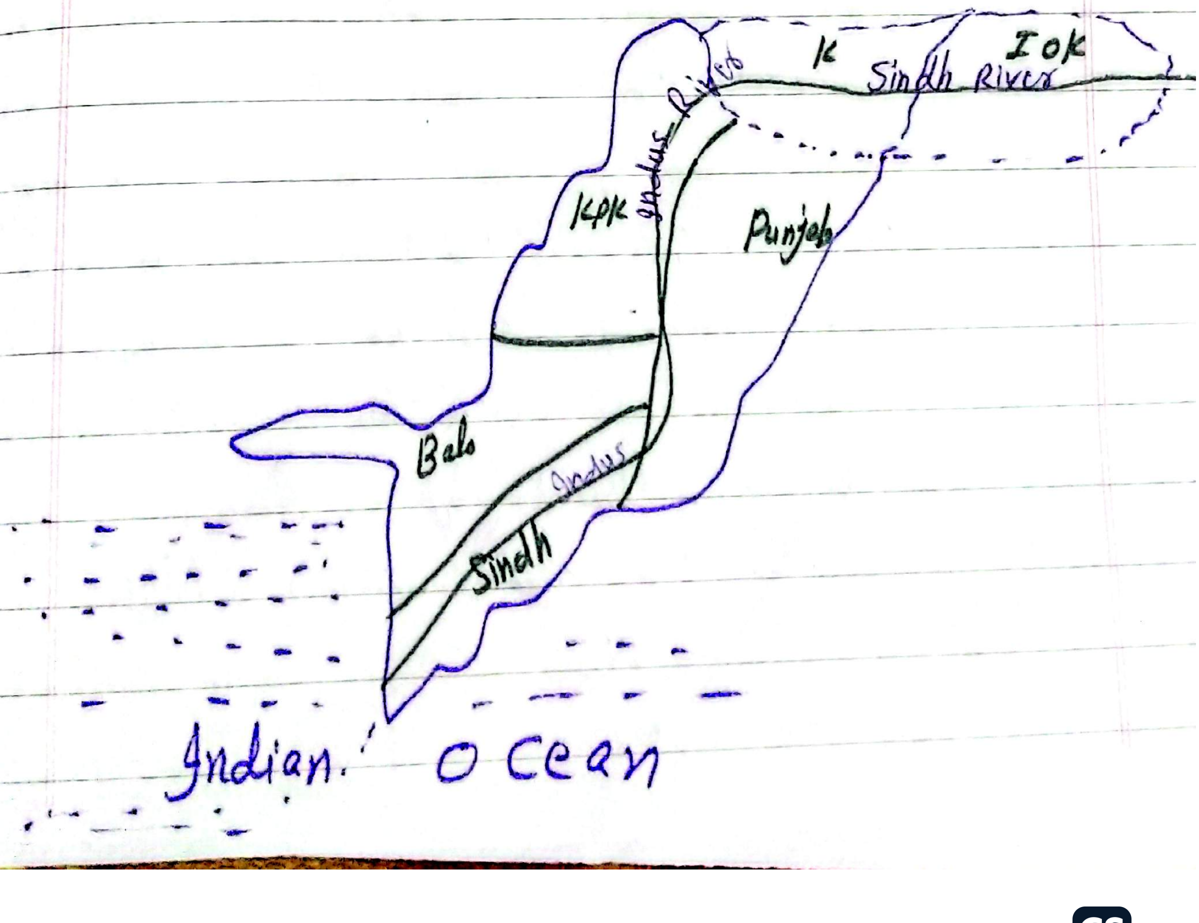
Water Distribution:

There is various methods of water distribution in the modern world among the units. But in Pakistan (IRSA) Indus River System Authority remains a flash point for administrative from upper and lower riparian provinces. Sindh is still protesting about its share of Indus river. In monsoon, the water increased but the dissatisfaction of Sindh can be understand by this figure



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Lessons to prevent Regional Alienation

1- strict Adherence to the 18th Amendment:
The crutes must be move beyond symbolic devolution and ensure to province have the fiscal and administrative capacity to manage their own affairs.

2- Inclusive Economic Planning:
Development projects, especially under CPEC, must be tranpered, and prioritize the "backward" region to ensure the equitable growth in underdeveloped areas.

3- Institutionalization of CCI:
CCI (Council of Common interest) should meet on regular basis. It is an institution which which which is supervised by PM (prime minister) with the chief ministers of units for cooperation among themselves.

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4- Political Mainstreaming:

Engaging general regional leadership in Balochistan, KPK and Sindh and particularly FATA region in decion making process. This action may lead the locals towards progress and prosperity.

5- Equitable Resource Sharing.

A Bottom-up approach to resource sharing management, where local communities benefit first from indigenous minerals and energy, Can significantly decrease insurgency in KPK and Balochistan.

Conclusion

This part is sum up with the lines:

"Not Gold but man can make the change; people great and strong; Men who, for truth and honor's sake stand fast and suffer long"

(Ralph Waldo Emerson)

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QNo-8

Technological innovation is increasingly viewed as a driver of economic growth. Examine Pakistan's potential to achieve technology-led development through policy and institutional reform.

Introduction:

In the contemporary global landscape, technological innovation has transitioned from a secondary economic driver to the primary catalyst for sustainable development and national sovereignty. For Pakistan a country where 60% of its population is under 30 according to (PBS) Pakistan Bureau of Statics. A huge human potential trying lead the country to the open of progress. Historically Pakistan's economy is reliable on agriculture which contribute

23% , textile sector is another source of Pakistan's economy, FDI, Foreign Direct investment and Foreign reserves but by boosting local youth in tech-sector a huge amount of revenue could be cllected. Achieving this potential depends on cohesive synergy between robust Policy framework and agile institutional reforms that can foster an environment where entrepreneurship, digital literacy and Research and Development, become the cornerstones of the national economic agenda.

Pakistan's potential for Technology Lead Development.

1- The Digital Youth Divident.

With over 60% of population under the age of 30 years, Pakistan possessive a massive workforce.

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The force is capable to dominate the gig economy. Currently Pakistan is 4th largest providers of online freelancers, labor. suggesting a natural apptitude for digital services that can be scalled into a formal IT industry.

2- The Startup Ecosystem

The emergence of "National incubation centers" (NICS) across major cities like Peshawar, Karachi, Islamabad, Quetta and Lahore. Sectors like Fin Tech, Agri Tech, and Ed-Tech show immense promise for solving local problems while generating exportable intellectual property.

3- Strategic Policy initiatives.

Digital Pakistan Policy:

Pakistan has launched program "URAAN PAKISTAN" its aim is to creat digital ecosyst with infrastructure e-governance, and innovative digital services.

Special Technological zones:
The establishment of zones, allow / offering tax holidays and ease of doing business which is big hindrance in FDI (Foreign Direct Investment). This will help the local Tech-manufacturer.

Tech Takes off! Building a Digital pakistan

URAAN Pakistan organized that the next economic frontier is digitization of pakistan. The programme has committed to transforming the country into a regional IT hub by building infrastructure attracting the FDI and Tech-Workforce from the global market for the prosperity of country.

1- Establishment of five state of the art tech-zones in various cities of pakistan.

2- Enhancing IT exports from 2.6 billion to 15 billion by 2030

3- Expanding broadband and 5G coverage to 90% of the population.

4- 500,000 freelancers and remote workers to participate in the digital global economy.

Necessary gnstitutional and policy Reforms.

1- R and D Linkage with Acdemia

Pakistan Research and Development sector is spending 0.3% of GDP. gnstitutional reform is needed to bridge the gap between universities and the industries. gn this region

Bangladesh has been launched its **Vision 2041** in **2021** but Pakistan in 2025, URAAN Pakistan. Reforming higher Education Commission (HEC) to prioritize "market - driven" research over purely academic publications is vital.

2- **Regulatory Sandbox and Ease of Doing Business**

To encourage innovation, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and the Securities and the Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) must expand regulatory sand boxs. This allows startups to test new financial products (like blockchains and digital wallets) in a controlled environment without the burden of heavy traditional regulations.

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3- Infrastructure and connectivity

Technology led- growth is impossible without high- speed internet. Institutional focus must shift toward 5G deployment and reducing the "digital divide" in rural areas to ensure inclusive growth.

4- Intellectual property (IP) protection.

The intellectual property protection organization of Pakistan needs to strengthening. Investors and innovators will only send /or receive or commit resources if they are confident that their inventions and software are protected by enforceable laws.

5- Adopting international Models

France and India together co- hosted the Paris AI Summit which was held which was held in february 2025. Paris and other major cities are now alligned with this technological innovation. Only France has spent 109 € billion and other European Nations collectively spent 120 € billion for the development of technology. This sector has enough potencial to mitigate the country's poverty rapidly by using the human's capital. With the help of URAAN Pakistan it is estimated 2 million youth should be trained with the help of digiskills, NEVTEC and other programmes like that. Pakistan is an emerging technological country but our neighbours like Bangladesh, India, China, Singapure, North Korea, Pakistan have to follow the model for the betterment of country.

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Conclusion.

In conclusion, Pakistan stands at a pivotal crossroads where technological integration can serve as the ultimate "Great Equilizer" for its economic woes. The potential is evident in its resilient startups culture and a globally competitive freelancer workforce. however this potential remains stifled by inconsistency policies and bureaucratic inertia. To, truly unlock technology led-development, the state must move beyond celebreted rhetoric and commit to deep _ seated structural reforms. This includes ensuring policy continuity across political cycles, incentivizing private sector R and D and modernizing the legal framework to protect digital assets.