

QUESTION NO 01

POLITICAL STRATEGY OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN FOR PROTECTION OF MUSLIM INTERESTS

I- INTRODUCTION

War of Independence of 1857 was a turning point for muslims in the sub-continent. As a consequence of war, muslim decline was inevitable. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan sensed the danger and put his all efforts to protect the muslim interest. His political strategy included aloofness from politics, adoption of modernity and loyalty towards British. While Indian National Congress adopted an approach to directly confront British colonialism through ^{direct} political efforts and direct anti muslim approach. The efforts of Sir Syed guided muslims of subcontinent to come out of political and economic isolation by adopting modernity.

II - BACKGROUND

DAY:

The 1857 war of Independence made muslim decline inevitable. Hindus blamed muslims as Holly sdy responsible for the war though both were equally involved in war. Muslims came under direct wrath of British. Their jobs were taken and were not allowed to apply for higher posts in government. Muslims also refused to get the modern education and lacked behind from the Hindus. This provided Hindus an opportunity to control the elite posts in governments. Hindus started to remove all the things and symbols associated with muslim identity and replaced it with Hindu symbolisms. British feared muslims as they had taken the rule from muslims. So they also kept the muslims behind the Hindus. So muslim nationalism, symbolism and identity were at the verge of decline.

III POLITICAL STRATEGY OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

Sir Syed's political strategy was to ensure ^{the survival of} muslims ~~identity~~, so he advised muslims to;

A - ALOOFNESS FROM POLITICAL

Firstly, British advised muslims to keep themselves away from the politics. He did so because he was aware that muslims lack behind in political accuman and Hindus, due to modern education, will misguide and will lead to misuse muslim power for their own interests.

B - MODERNITY TO GET POLITICAL ACCUMAN

He advised muslims modernity to get the political accuman to counter the Hindus in political field. For this, he advised muslims to get modern education and benefit from modern resources. The modern education provided by

DATE: _____

(97)

DAY: _____

Aligarh paved way for later political struggles of muslims. For example, modern education provided muslims political leadership which guided muslims in ^{spinal dissection} ~~political~~ ^{leading to} Reforms, political struggle in 1920's and 30's. This leadership guided muslims in Pakistan movement as well.

c- ECONOMIC WELLBEING - A MOTIVE OF SIR-SYED FOR POLITICAL GOALS

Sir Syed emphasized on modern education for economic well being of muslims. He was of the view that through economic well being, social well being can be obtained. And social well being can lead to political renaissance of muslims in the sub-continent.

d- ALIGARH AND POLITICAL EFFORTS

Aligarh, established by Sir Syed, proved vital in political renaissance of muslims. Firstly, it equipped

Muslims with modern education and enabled them to participate in politics. Secondly, it enhances critical thinking abilities and polished leadership skills of Muslims and made them enable to participate in politics.

f- BRITISH LOYALTY AS A POLITICAL MOVE OF SIR SYED

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised Muslims to show their loyalty to the British. This was actually a political move to ensure British trust in Muslim else British would have ruined the political efforts of Muslim at the start. He showed British loyalty through his literary work like "Cause of Indian Revolt" through which he justified the Muslims and tried to project soft image of Muslims. This proved vital in later political history of Muslims.

IV - DIFFERENCE FROM METHODS ADOPTED BY INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

political strategy different from
Indian national Congress in
many ways like

A - CONGRESS ENCOURAGED ACTIVE PARTICIPATION

One major difference
between Congress and Sir Syeds
effort was that Congress actively
participated in politics while Sir
Syed first asked Muslims to
aloof themselves from politics and
focus on modern education and
to make themselves capable of
politics.

B - LOYALTY TOWARDS BRITISH - DISTINCTIVE FACTOR BETWEEN ALI-GARH AND CONGRESS

likewise,
the loyalty towards British
was another factor that was different
in Congress and Aliyah struggle.
Sir Syed emphasized on loyalty towards

British but this was not a familiar of Congress political struggle.

C- HINDU DOMINANCE IN CONGRESS WHILE MUSLIM RENAISSANCE AS OBJECTIVE OF ALIGARH

Another prominent difference between Congress and Sir Syed's political struggle was that that Sir Syed focused on Muslim Renaissance while Congress focused on Hindu superiority and dominance of Hindus in the sub-continent.

D- CONGRESS - A DIRECT POLITICAL STRUGGLE VS ALIGARH AS A REFORMIST MOVEMENT WITH POLITICAL OUTCOMES

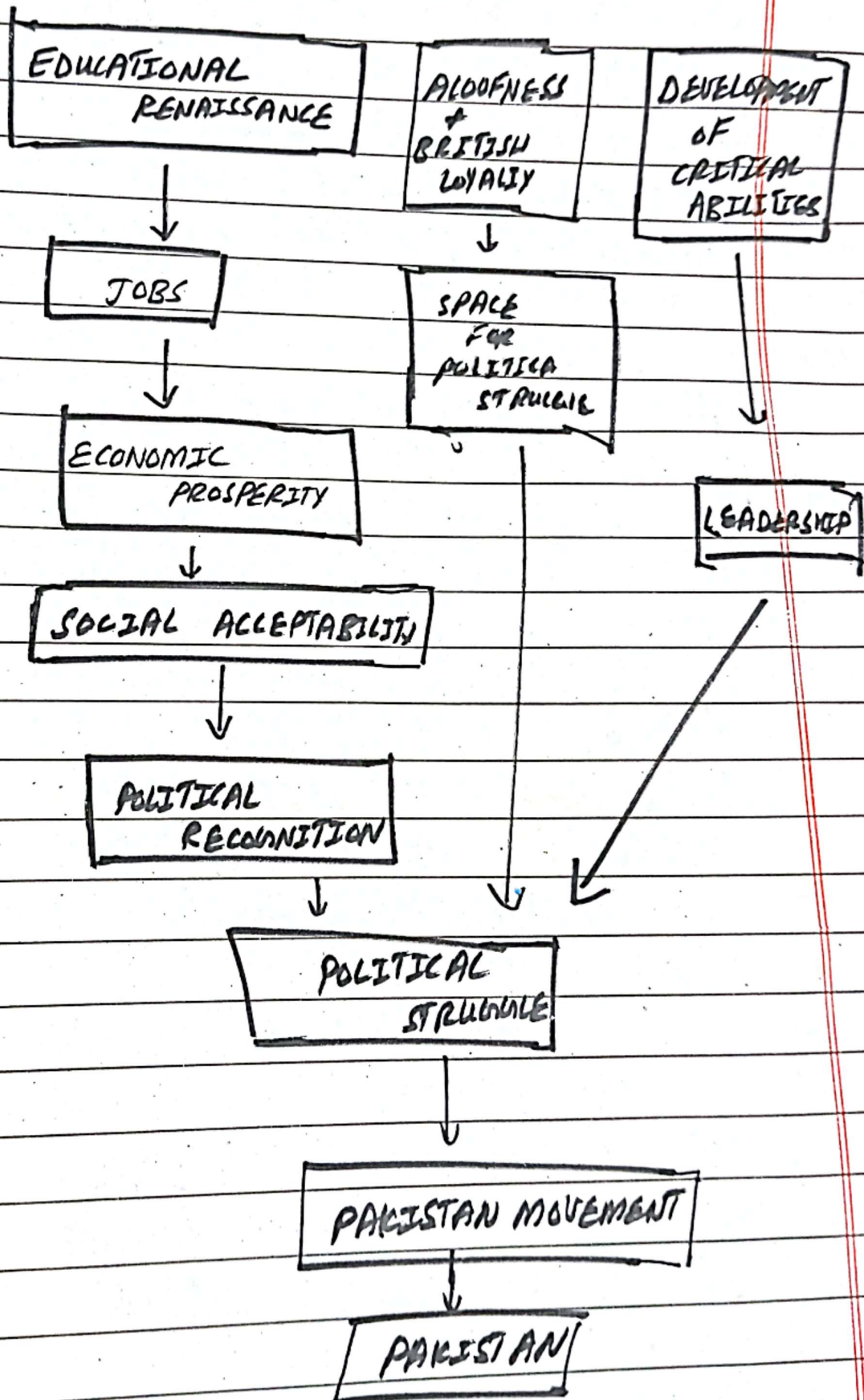
Congress was a political party and used politics as its weapon. On the other hand, Aligarh was basically a reformist movement used education as a strategy and politics as a by product.

DATE: _____

8

DAY: _____

IMPACTS OF ALIGARH POLITICAL EFFORTS



CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, political struggles of Sir Syed through educational efforts, leadership provision and literary efforts provided muslim with political insight and made them enable to think in a way that benefitted muslims. The efforts of Sir Syed protected muslim interests, promoted muslim nationalism and provided leadership which guided muslims in Pakistan movement and led to formation of a separate homeland. His efforts can be summarized in words of Allama Iqbal as i

ہمارا باتیں ہی باتیں سے سروکار کرتا ہے
نہ پوچھو فرق کہنے والے کرنے میں

سب جو چاہے کوئی تو میں تو یہی کیوں گا اے کبر
میں میں خوبیاں نفی فوجتہ مرنے والے میں

QUESTION NO 02

CLIMATE CHANGE AS NON
TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREAT

INTRODUCTION

In 21st century, states not have to deal with traditional security threat but also with a number of non traditional security issue. Climate change is one of such issues confronting the modern day states in modern time. Pakistan is also among the nations which are most vulnerable (V-20) to the hazards of climate change. From floods to droughts, each event associated with climate change possess a significant challenge to Pakistan. It has many socio economic and political impacts on Pakistan. Loss of life, loss of jobs, poverty, floods induced diseases, and droughts are major socio-economic concerns associated with climate change. It has shaped the political dimensions of the state as well and

its political implications are manifested in legislations, policy formulation and international affairs of Pakistan.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE FOR PAKISTAN

a- DISASTERS INDUCED LOSS OF LIFE

Disaster induced life loss is one of the major socio-economic implications of climate change on Pakistan. As Pakistan is among the top 20 most vulnerable states related to climate disasters, it faces a lot of deaths related to climate change. For example, the 2025 monsoon caused many casualties in Pakistan. Likewise, 2022 was marked as most disastrous years related to climate induced deaths as floods in 2022 killed thousands of people. Similarly, Pakistan has witnessed a record killing of thousands from climate induced floods in 2010. So loss of precious human lives is one of the major socio

socio economic issue of Pakistan. Not only humans, but animal life is also lost in disasters like flood.

b- CLIMATE CHANGE AND PROPERTY LOSS

Another socio economic implications of climate change are that it leads to property loss. Climate change leads to various disasters. These disasters leads to loss of property of individuals. Villages are sacked by floods and leads to complete catastrophe. For example, the 2008 floods due to climate led to vast number of property loss. Homes made of stones in Northern and rural areas were demolished due to floods.

c- CLIMATE INDUCED POVERTY AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUE

likewise the climate induced poverty is another major issue in Pakistan. Various climate induced disasters in Pakistan led to loss of jobs and economic prosperity was compromised.

DATE:

13

DAY:

This is because due to infrastructure damage, economic loss is done. Secondly, economic resources like crops and ready fruits are damaged and destroyed. This leads to economic sufferings of farmers, and this also cause shortage of fruits and vegetables and their prices hike. The fruit and vegetables become out of reach of common men and hence inflation leads to economic crisis. Pakistan witnessed some in all major floods.

E- DROUGHTS AND FOOD SHORTAGE AS SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change also leads to droughts. This is because climate change alters the rain patterns and temperature of a specific area. Thus, crops cannot grow properly in that area, this leads to decrease in yield and ultimately causes drought. This drought leads to food shortage. Pakistan has witnessed food shortages due to climate change and is vulnerable to food

F - Diseases and climate change

Climate change in Pakistan is also associated with diseases in Pakistan. Firstly, various natural calamities lead to outbreak of epidemics like cholera, pink eye disorder etc as witnessed in 2002 and 2015. Secondly, changing climate favours the virus to sustain life in temperature higher than the normal one. Outbreak of influenza H-2 in many areas of Pakistan is attributed to changes in temperature due to climate change.

POLITICAL IMPLICATION

I - LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS OF STATE

Political implication of climate change are manifested in state legislature. Various laws related to climate are made to ensure the climate mitigation.

DATE:

15

DAY:

Inclusion of Article 9A in 28th amendment is one such effort.

B- Climate AWARENESS

Climate awareness in government is seen amid climate change and natural disasters.

C- CLIMATE MITIGATION INITIATIVES AT STATE LEVEL

To mitigate the climate change, various initiatives have been taken by the state. Billion tree Tsunami is one such example.

D- CLIMATE POLICIES AT INTERNATIONAL

Pakistan has raised voice against climate change at international level. Climate mitigation fund sanctioned from platform of COP is one such success of Pakistan.

QUESTION NO 03

GEO-ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE
OF PAKISTAN'S CONNECTIVITY
INITIATIVE

INTRODUCTION

Belt and Road initiative of China, to connect the global south, is one of the most prominent step to empower the global south. Pakistan is part of flagship project of BRI, CPEC. CPEC, Pakistan and China's joint effort to ensure connectivity holds vital significance for geo-economics of the global south. It empowers global south by providing the economic and shortest link of various states of global south to energy rich areas of central Asia. Various projects under CPEC like economic zones and industrialization holds key promises to make the region in general and Pakistan in specific prosperous.

A- EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES AND GEO-ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF CPEC

Geo-economic zones of Exclusive Economic Zones under CPEC are major game changers related to geo-economics of the region. Six major economic zones are to be constructed under CPEC, holding the capacity to improve the economic crises.

B- INVESTMENT IN IT AND AGRICULTURE UNDER CPEC-PHASE II

CPEC phase-II is about the investment in agriculture and IT sector. Pakistan holds the potential as well as raw materials to groom its IT and agriculture industry. IT and agriculture exports of Pakistan can be increased by CPEC. Middle East and China are among the major importers of IT and agricultural goods. By proper utilization of opportunity, Pakistan can become able to export agricultural products to USA and middle East.

C- INDUSTRIALIZATION AND JOB CREATION

likewise, CPEC has the ability to create jobs by industrialization and exclusive economic zones and hence can change the economic fate of Pakistan.

d- GEO-ECONOMIC CONNECTIVITY - SHORTER ROUTES TO CHINA AND RUSSIA

Another important feature of ~~geo-economics~~ ~~related~~ CPEC related to geo-economics is that it offers a shorter route to various states to reach the energy rich countries of Central Asian republics and also to Russia and hence it is a game changer related to connectivity. For example, it offers a shorter route for India to import oil from Russia or Central Asian republics through CPEC and Orwader.

e - South - South Cooperation and CPEC

It provides an important opportunity to bridge the gap between ^{global} South by providing an easy, faster and reliable route to connect the states of global South. Hence it can be vital in increasing south-south cooperation and decreasing Hegemony of global North.

REGIONAL ALIGNMENT AND PAKISTAN'S STRATEGIC RELEVANCE

Recently, three major regional alignments are made

- 1) - Russia - India
- 2) Russia - China
- 3) China - Afghanistan

a - HOW RUSSIA INDIA ALLIANCE DOES NOT DECREASE PAKISTAN'S RELEVANCE

India - Russia nexus and increase in Trade is not a significant factor to decrease Pakistan's strategic relevance. This is because

Pakistan is strategic partner of China, which in turn has strategic alliance with Russia. Pakistan's inclusion in SCO was joint bid of Russia and China. This shows that this alliance has not decreased strategic relevance of Pakistan.

B- INDIA - CHINA ALLIANCE - NON SIGNIFICANT TO UNDERMINE PAKISTAN'S STRATEGIC RELEVANCE

India
China alliance also does not hold significance. This is because, India and China were historic rivals and Pakistan and China are historic friends. India's strategic partnership with US including civil nuclear deals and its alliance to contain China makes Pakistan more relevant.

C- CHINA AFGHANISTAN

likewise, Afghanistan
China alliance is also not of such nature to decrease Pakistan's strategic relevance. Inclusion of Afghanistan in CPEC can increase its relevance but it does not undermine Pakistan's strategic relevance.

QUESTION NO 04

STRUCTURAL CAUSES OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTION

Since its inception Pakistan faces political crises. Major cause of political crises in Pakistan are numerous including military intervention, undemocratic norms within political parties, lack of accountability and elite capture. It costs Pakistan's national security and foreign policy like no unilateral decision makings and inconsistent foreign policy.

a-Military Interventions

One major cause of political instability in Pakistan is military interventions in Pakistan. Pakistan either faces direct military rule or indirect control of policies by military.

(i) Direct Military Rule

Pakistan has faced 3 martial laws and four different military dictators ruled Pakistan directly for more than 25 years in its 70 year history.

(ii) Indirect Military Rule

Apart from direct military rule, Pakistan also faced military interference in state affairs which is another cause of political instability in Pakistan.

b- Lack of Accountability

Lack of accountability of corrupt leaders, politicians and Bureaucrats at one hand and of citizens involved in extremist tendencies related to politics at other hand ~~is~~ is another cause of lack of political stability in Pakistan.

C- GEN-2 AND POLITICAL POLARIZATION

Rising political polarization and extremist tendencies along with politics of name, blame and shame is another political instability reason. This is fuelled by extremist opinion of Gen-2 having no limits to respect the political opinion. Hate breeds hate. So extremist tendencies of Gen-2 belonging to a political party ignites the wrath of opposite party leading to political instability.

D- SOCIAL MEDIA AS A CAUSE OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY

Social media is another major cause of political instability in Pakistan. Propaganda, hate speeches and most specially the misinformation associated with social media is another cause of political instability in Pakistan.

f- No Democracy with in Political Parties.

Another issue is that there is no democracy with in so called democratic parties. This is another cause of political instability in Pakistan. Dynastic politics and Napatism along with other undemocratic norms prevail in Pakistan leading to instability.

g- Elite capture

Elite capture of political parties is another issue which leads to democratic unrest and political instability in Pakistan.

IMPACTS ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN POLICY

- a- Decision Making is Compromised
- b- Fragile Foreign policy
- c- No clear stance
- d- Views of opposition promoted by rival states like India
- e- Unstability and Extremism
- f- Security is Compromised