

Q2:

Climate change has become a major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan, affecting the country's stability on multiple fronts.

Socio-Economic Implications

o Agricultural disruption: Pakistan's economy relies heavily on agriculture, which is vulnerable to erratic rainfall, floods and droughts. Crop failures lead to food insecurity, loss of income for farmers and increased poverty in rural areas.

o Water scarcity: Melting glaciers and reduced river flows threaten water availability for irrigation and drinking. This exacerbates competition over resources and can trigger disputes between provinces or communities.

o Economic costs: Extreme weather events (floods, heat waves) damage infrastructure, disrupt supply chains and increase public spending on disaster relief, diverting funds from development projects.

Political Implications

o Governance challenges: Climate impacts test institutional capacity to manage disasters and enforce policies, which can undermine public trust in government effectiveness.

o Inter-provincial tensions: Shaped water resources and disaster management responsibilities often lead to political friction between provinces,

complicating national policy making.

Security risks:

Resource scarcity and economic hardship can fuel social unrest or radicalization, posing internal security threats that require integrated security-climate strategies.

PAK'S INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO CLIMATE-INDUCED CHALLENGES

o National Climate Change Policy (NCCP): Introduced in 2012, the policy outlines mitigation and adaptation strategies, focusing on renewable energy, afforestation and disaster resilience.

o Climate Change Authority: Established to coordinate climate actions, formulate legislation and monitor implementation of climate projects across sectors.

o Disaster Management Framework:

The National Disaster Management Authority handles emergency response and preparedness for climate-related disasters like floods and heatwaves.

International Collaborations:

Pakistan engages in global climate initiatives to secure funding and technical assistance for adaptation projects.

Sectoral programs:

Initiatives like the "Ten Billion Tree Tsunami" aim to enhance reforestation and carbon sequestration, while water management projects focus on improving irrigation efficiency.

Q5:-

Political Factors:-

Pakistan's diverse ethnic landscape often leads to regional parties prioritizing provincial interests over national unity, creating friction between provinces.

The historical dominance of certain provinces, like Punjab, fuels resentment in smaller provinces, exacerbating feelings of marginalization.

The military's influence in politics and governance can create a sense of disconnection among civilians and provinces, undermining federal authority.

Economic Factors:-

Disputes over resource allocation, particularly regarding water and energy resources, create tensions between provinces.

Significant economic gaps between provinces, with some feeling neglected or exploited, fuel regional grievances.

Pakistan's economic struggles and debt burden limit the government's ability to invest in development, exacerbating regional disparities.

Administrative Factors:-

Inefficient governance, corruption and lack of transparency erode trust in federal institutions.

Overly centralized decision-making processes neglect provincial needs and concerns, fueling alienation.

Inadequate representation of minorities

smaller province in federal institutions and decision making process contribute to feelings of marginalisation.

Lessons to prevent Regional alienation:-
• Decentralisation

Strengthen provincial autonomy and devolve powers to address regional needs effectively.

Fair resource distribution:-

Implement transparent

equitable resource allocation mechanisms.

Inclusive Governance:-

Ensure representation of all

provinces and groups in federal institutions and decision-making.

Address Economic disparities:-

Invest in developed

projects in neglected regions to promote balanced growth.

Promote national unity:-

Foster a sense of

shared identity and unity through education, media and cultural initiatives.

Q6:

Regional organizations in south and central Asia have struggled to achieve meaningful integration due to several interconnected reasons.

Political Differences: Divergent political system, priorities and interstate rivalries hinder consensus-building and cooperation.

Economic disparities: Varying levels of economic development create imbalances in trade benefits and investment interests among member states.

Security concerns: Regional security issues and mistrust, often driven by historical conflicts or terrorism, impede collaborative efforts.

Institutional weaknesses: Lack of robust institutional frameworks, enforcement mechanisms, and funding limits effective implementation of agreements.

Competing External Influences:

External powers' interests in the region can create divisions or prioritize bilateral over multilateral engagements.

PRACTICAL MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY INVOLVING PAKISTAN:

• **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in cross-

border transport projects (roads, railways, ports) like the China Pakistan Economic corridor (CPEC) extension into central Asia.

Trade Facilitation: Simplify customs procedures, reduce tariffs and harmonize trade regulations to boost intra-regional commerce.

Energy cooperation: Develop regional energy grids and pipelines (e.g. TAPI or CASA-1000) to enhance energy security and trade.

Institutional reforms: Strengthen regional organization's mandates, funding and dispute-resolution mechanisms for better implementation.

Conflict Resolution: Promote dialogue and confidence-building measures to address political and security mistrust among states.

Sectoral collaboration: Focus on joint projects in sectors like technology, education and tourism to build interdependence.

Q1:

BACKGROUND:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political strategy was built around two main pillars: modern education and collaboration with the British.

He believed that Muslims in British India had fallen behind in education and economic influence, so he launched the Aligarh Movement to establish institutions like the Aligarh Muslim University, where Muslims could acquire western knowledge and skills. This educational uplift, in his view, would enable Muslims to compete with Hindus and secure political representation. He also urged Muslims to remain loyal to the British administration, hoping that cooperation would yield concessions such as separate electorates and protective policies for Muslim interests. Because he feared a democratic system dominated by a Hindu majority would marginalise Muslims.

The Indian National Congress, formed in 1885, took a very different route. Its strategy was rooted in anti-colonial nationalism and the idea of a unified Indian identity that transcends religious lines. The Congress demanded constitutional reforms and greater Indian participation in government, pushing for self-rule through mass mobilization, protests, legislative lobbying. It opposed separate electorates, arguing that communal representation would divide the nation and weaken the struggle against British imperialism, preferring instead a single, inclusive electoral system for all.

Indians.

KEY CONTRAST B/W SIR SYED'S APPROACH AND CONGRESS'S METHODS ARE:

- Relation to the British: Sir syed advised muslims to cooperate with the colonial authorities to gain incremental benefits, whereas the congress adopted an adversarial stance seeking to end British rule altogether.

- Focus on muslim interests: Sir syed emphasized specific safeguards and separate representation for muslims, believing communal protection was necessary for their advancement. The congress promoted a unified nationalist agenda, treating all communities equally under a common political framework.

- Tactics: Sir syed concentrated on education and institutional lobbying to empower muslims internally. The congress employed mass agitation, political campaigns and legislative pressure to push for broader National rights.

In essence, Sir syed's strategy was a communal, pragmatic one that sought security through education and British patronage, confrontational nationalism aiming at unified independence. This divergence laid the groundwork for later communal tensions that influenced the political trajectory of India, eventually contributing to the demand for a separate Muslim state.