

Q.1

critically examine the political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the protection of muslim interest ----?

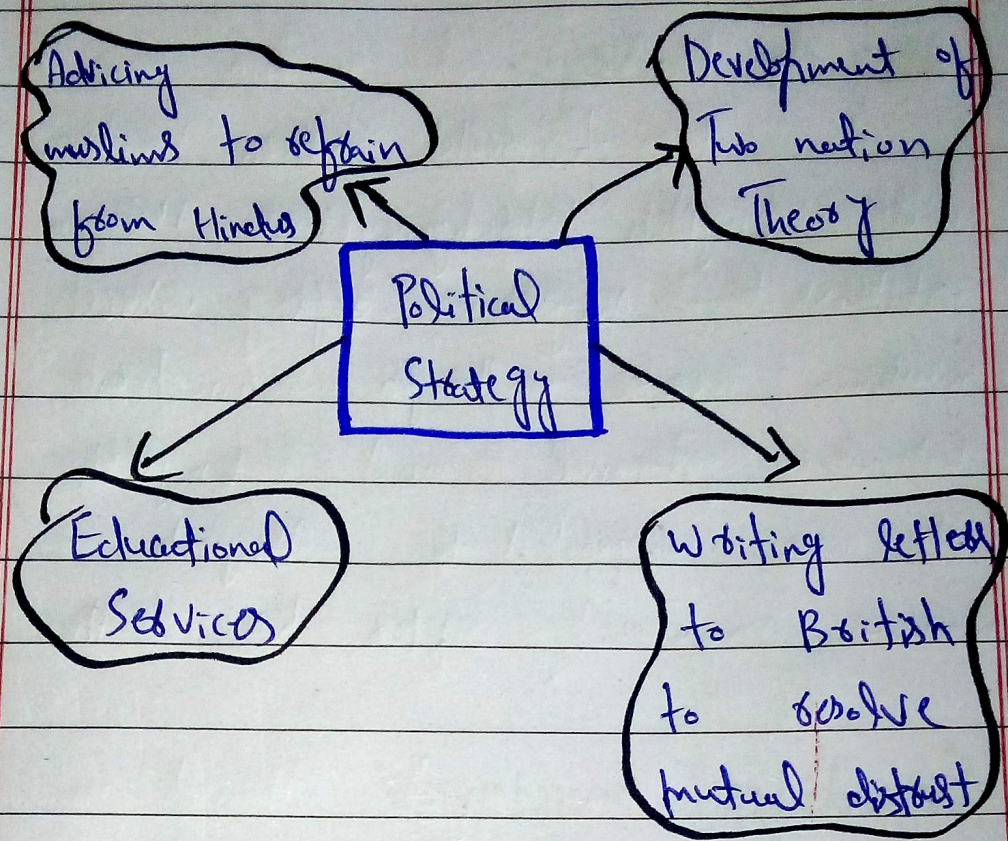
Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is the great muslim leader in the history of Subcontinent. After the war of 1857 he assessed the socioeconomic downfall of muslims of subcontinent and found that the alienation of muslims was caused by the mutual distrust between muslims and British. He took major steps including Aligarh college, Scientific Society, with translation of English work in urdu and his social services to make muslims capable to acquire their right for

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Self-determination. He advised muslims to refrain from politics unless they acquired education and proficiency at English content. He gave two nation theory and played key role in assisting muslims to achieve their separate homeland.

Political Strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the protection of muslims interest.

The political strategy adopted by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had various key dimensions including social, educational aspects, that played fundamental role for the protection of muslim interests.



Educational services as part of political strategy:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 After analyzing the socioeconomic alienations of muslims provided various educational services to resolve these alienations and distrust and make them capable to acquire their separate identity. His key

services etc.

Aligarh College:

To promote modern knowledge and English language. He established Aligarh College where muslims were taught modern Education, Science and English. It was upgraded to Aligarh muslim university after his death.

Scientific Society:

Sir Syed Ahmed established Scientific Society in 1867

it translated research Scientific and modern knowledge from other languages to Urdu to help muslim to update their knowledge.

Advice of Sir Syed Ahmed to the muslims:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 advised muslim to refrain from
 politics and hindus after analyzing
 the prejudicial attitude of Hindus.
 He advised muslims to focus
 on completing modern education in
 order to become capable as
 Hindus were to achieve their
 rights.

Political Strategy led to Two nation Theory:

Initially, He was the
 advocate of Hindu muslim unity.
 He once said

I see Hind and
 muslims with same eye

But he soon assessed that
 Hindus were hypocrites and
 advocating for their political
 rights and suppression of muslim
 consequently, he developed two

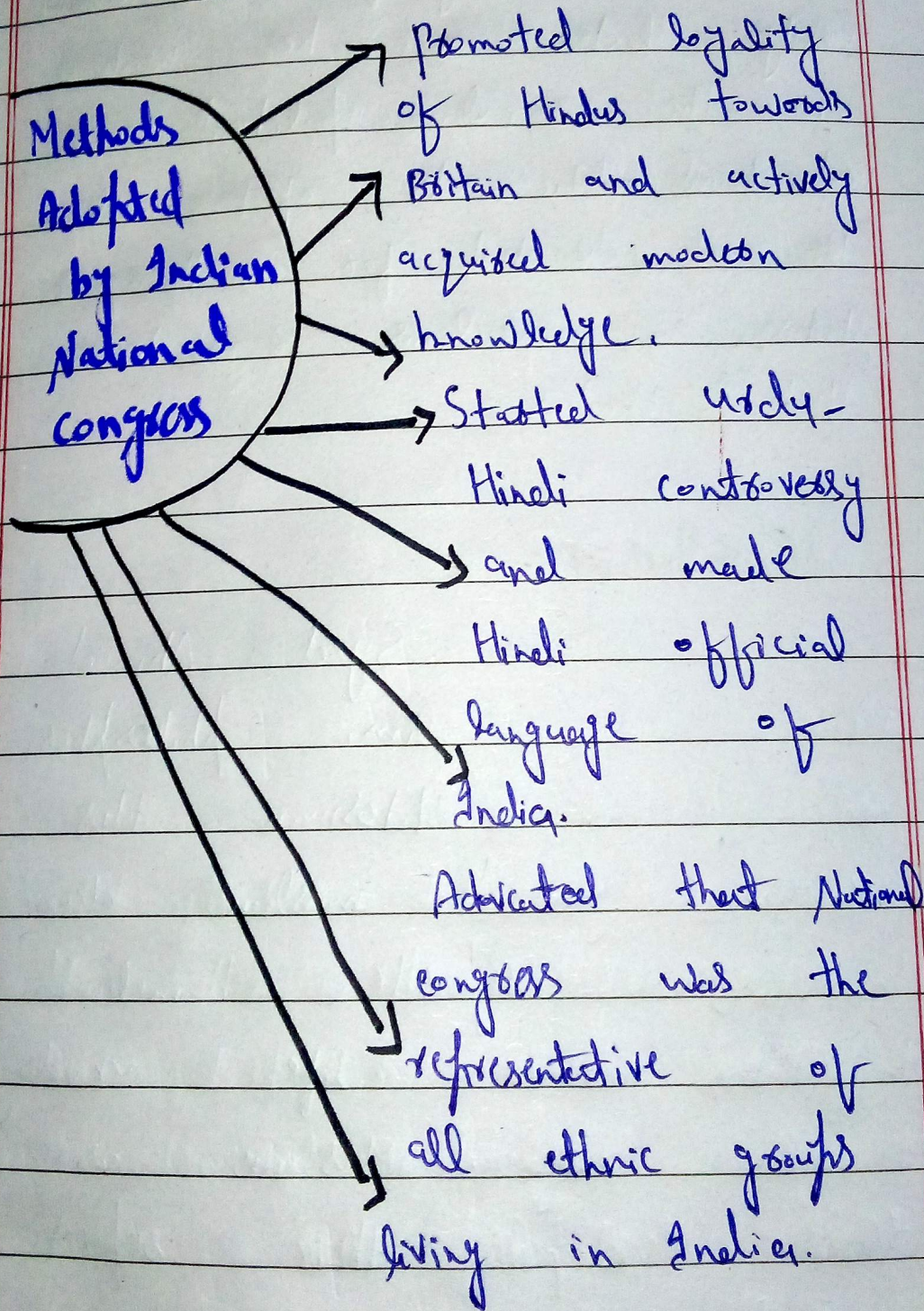
nation theory.

"Hindus and muslim are two separate two nations with distinct culture, religion and customs they cannot live under same political system" (Sir syed Ahmed Khan)

Letters to British as part of Political Strategy:

Sir Syed Ahmed in order to resolve the distrust among muslims and Britishers wrote letter to British leaders and cleared the position of muslims regarding War of 1857 and highlighted the hindus were as responsible as muslims. He also discussed administrative problems of India that led to mutual distrust.

Comparison of Sir Syed's
Approach with methods adopted
by Indian congress:



How Approach of Sir Syed was different:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advocated initially for Hindu-Muslim unity. Later on he worked on the social, political and educational advancements of Muslims. He ~~not~~ advocated for the equal status of Muslims in India that of Hindus.

Conclusion:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a Muslim, philosopher, and political statesman. His services ignited Muslims' desire to acquire separate homeland to live their life according to their religion. Muslims as a result developed their separate political organization to promote their political interests.

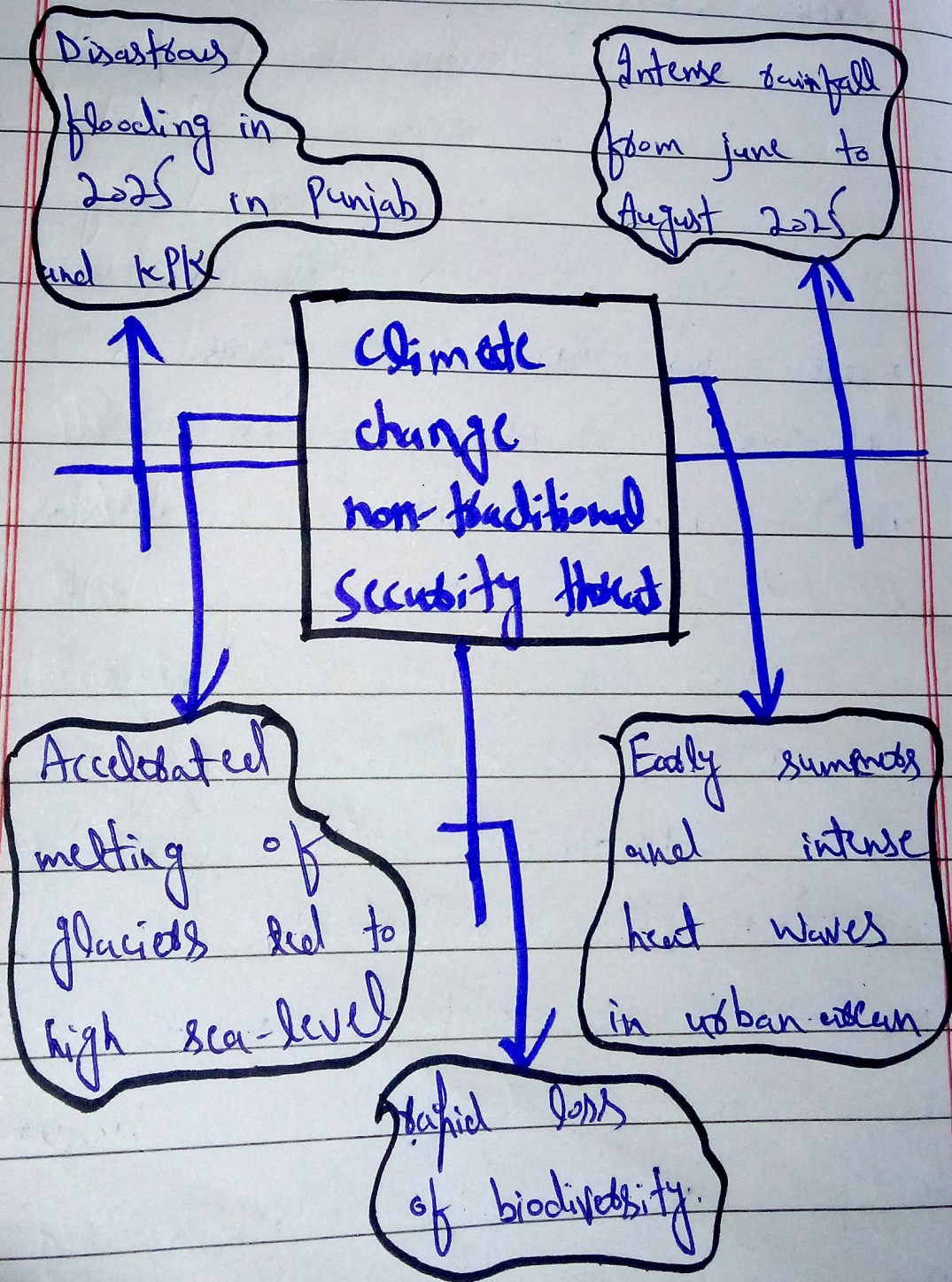
Q.2 Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan? ---?

Introduction:

Climate change, at the present time, became a major non-traditional security threats. It is evident by the key disastrous climatic events in very recent years, as **Intensive flooding of 2025, 2022** along with other disasters caused by climate change. It has dire socio-economic consequences put strain on already fragile economy, destruction of infrastructure, loss of human and animal lives etc the major implications. In this regard Government has developed various policy measures and allocated for the urgent

response at various international
forums.

Climate change as major non- traditional threat to Pakistan:



Socio-economic implications of climate change:

Loss of million of lives:

climate change has resulted in loss of million of lives it is reported that

800 people died across the country due to 2025 flooding.

People have lost their loved ones due to excessive flooding and rainfall primarily across the Punjab and KPK.

Loss of infrastructure:

Additionally, large scale infrastructure has also destroyed due to frequent climatic disasters.

It is reported that flooding caused million dollars of loss due to destruction of

bridges, highway, railways
residential building.
Million of people were displaced
due to complete or partial destruction of
their houses. destruction of roads
restricted communication and traveling.

Climate change is major obstacle
on economic development of
country:

Climate change has jeopardized
the already fragile economy of
country. Each year country has to
bear million of loss due to
climate change.

Pakistan is regarded as
4th most vulnerable country
to climate change.

A major portion of country's
revenue is spent on repairing
of infrastructure destroyed by
flooding.

Displacement of affected communities

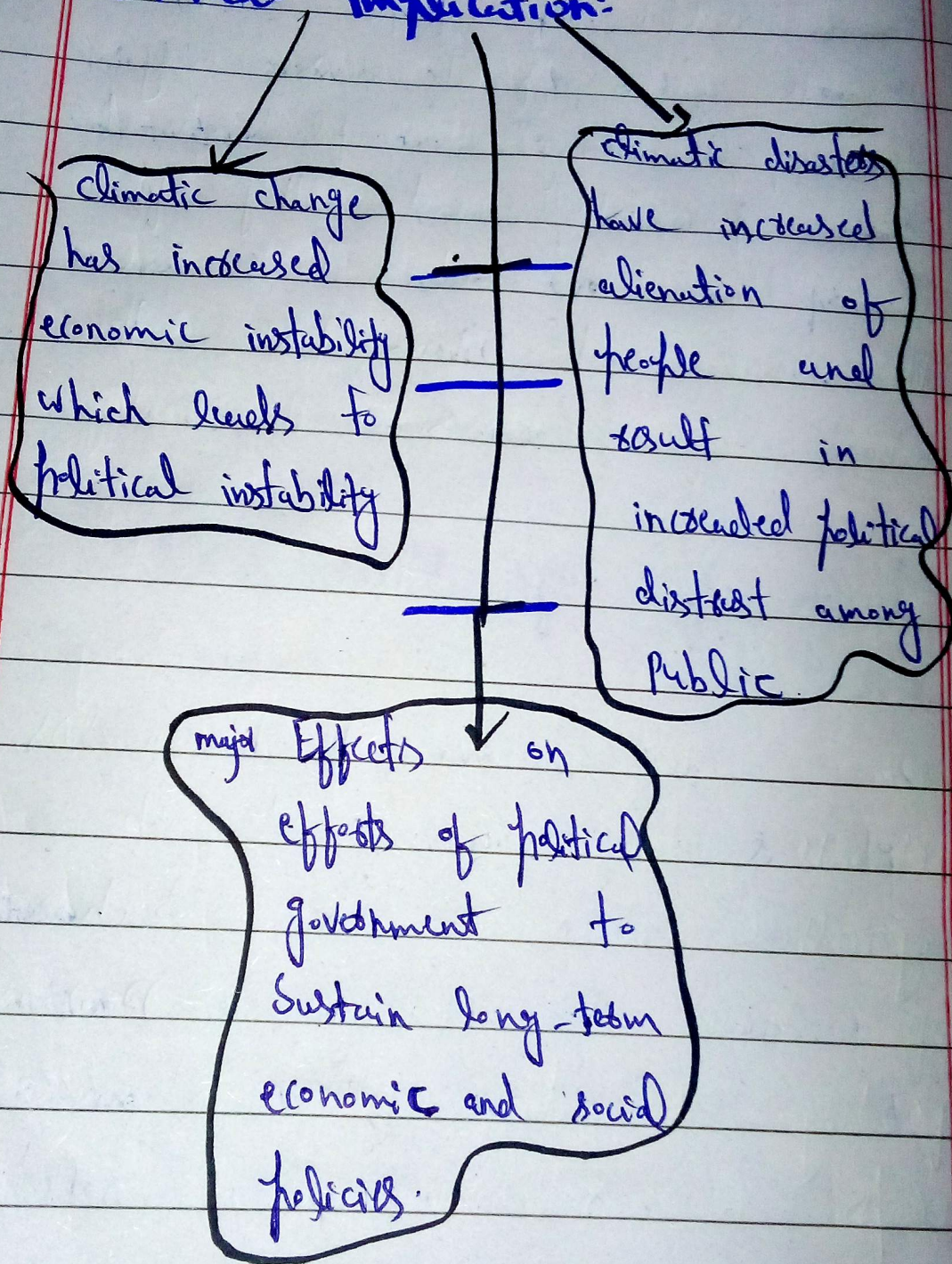
climate change has caused million of people to migrate from affected areas. every year people living in the flood-prone areas face displacement, they left their homes in order to save their lives and then have to rebuild their houses.

Loss of agriculture and livestock:

In addition to human loss, climate change also caused loss of agriculture which is the backbone of revenue of country. 2022, 2023 flooding destroyed wheat and rice crops in Sothar Punjab. This led to shortage of food and high inflation rate. livestock loss also led to major socioeconomic consequences. millions of cattle died due

heavy rainfall and deluge.

Political implication:



Pakistan's institutional response to climate change.

Pakistan has adopted institutional response to mitigate climate change at state and international level. **At international level**, the country is part of major climate agreement and has vowed to reduce the emission of GHGs which are major cause of climate change. Pakistan also asked international community to provide funding to the affected countries to deal with climate impacts.

At National level: However, institutional response at the national level is poor as Pakistan primarily use Hydrocarbon for energy. Besides, she has failed repeatedly to develop long-term climatic strategies and infrastructure. **Poor institutional response after 2022 flooding**

was major cause that led to large scaled 2015 flooding.

Institutions only focus on short-term strategies but lack of institutional response to create resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, proper evacuation plans leads to dis-socio-economic consequences of every year.

Conclusion:-

Climate Change has become the major non traditional security threat of countries, putting in millions of dollars of loss of economy, infrastructure and climate change. Government has to develop long-term and consistent climate policies to prevent and mitigate the climate disasters to save the future generation.

Q-3

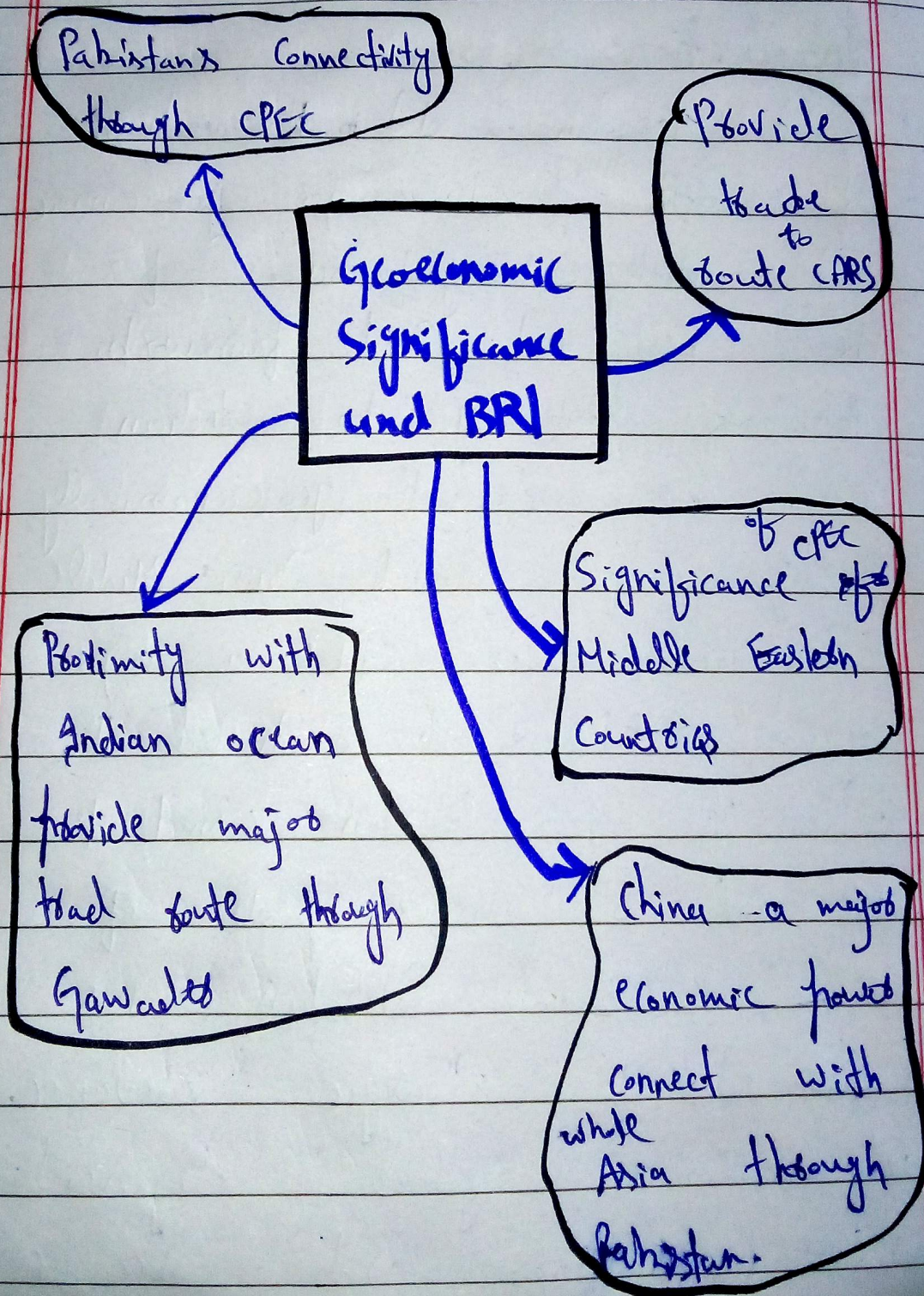
Evaluate geo-economic significance of Pakistan's connectivity initiatives under Belt and Road framework. ---?

Introduction:

Pakistan located in the heart of South ^{Asia} presents major geo-economic and strategic significance for the Belt and Road framework. Pakistan's proximity to Indian Ocean has made it geo-economically significant for Central Asia, Middle East and China. CPEC a major leg of BRI which enhanced the connectivity of Pakistan connect its trade route to various parts of Asia and Eurasia. Pakistan has maintained its strategic relevance in evolving regional alignment over the years and become

key regional players

Geo-economic Significance of Pakistan's connectivity initiatives under Belt and Road framework



Connectivity through CPEC
enhanced geoeconomic significance
of Pakistan:

CPEC a flagship project of Belt and Road has greater geoeconomic significance for Pakistan. It is one of the six trade routes of BRI and connect country to various regions of Asia on one hand and China on the other hand. It consists of roads, railways, highway and motor along with up-gradation of Gwadar port.

Pakistan's proximity with Indian Ocean and CPEC-led upgradation of Gwadar port provide major trade route.

Pakistan has proximity with Indian Ocean which increase its geoeconomic significance. The Gwadar port is up graded through

CPEC which provide major-trade route to various Asian regions. Pakistan's neighbour Afghanistan and they vital can also get short access to Middle East through Gwadar. in future if the membership of this regional connectivity enhanced it would bring major economic globalization to the country.

Pakistan's regional connectivity provide key trade route to CARS.

Through key connectivity initiatives under BR1, Pakistan provides major trade routes to Central Asia republics. These are the land-locked countries and have major natural resources and by providing trade routes and access to Indian ocean enhance its geo-

economic significance for the regions. By using the CPEC led trade routes these countries can connect economically with China ^{in effective way} by reducing ~~hubs~~ for their goods to reach these.

Significance of CPEC for Middle Eastern countries

The geo-economic significance of Pakistan has enhanced under CPEC for the Middle Eastern countries. These are hub of oil and gas resources and major economic partner of China. By utilizing the trade routes through Gwadar port, Balochistan and China's Xinjiang province the time to reach their goods to China can be effectively reduced. In this way Pakistan can become effective economic hub for the connectivity.

China can enhance its economic connectivity through Pakistan

China has become the key economic player of the Asia. CPEC goes from Xinjiang province to Balochistan and connect China through Pakistan to CARs, Russia and Middle Eastern countries. China's traditional trade route through South China Sea is facing security issues through USA and takes days to reach middle East however, connectivity through Pakistan provide much shorter access.

Impact of evolving regional alignment on Pakistan's strategic relevance:

The region of Asia is undergoing a significant shift in alignment with emergence of key economic and political

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powers including China, India, Middle Eastern countries and Russia in Europe. Moreover, the interdependence through BRICS, SCO and regional organizations has changed the political dynamics of the region.

Pakistan's strategic relevance under evolving alignment:

Pakistan through its CPEC-led regional connectivity and strategic power has been able to maintain its strategic relevance under the evolving regional alignment. Pakistan has improved its relations with middle Eastern countries, USA, and effectively

demonstrated its relevance through
India-Pakistan dog fight 2025.

Pakistan already maintains effective economic and strategic relations with China. In south ^{Asia} Pakistan has recalibrated itself with Bangladesh much in 2025. However, frequent skirmishes with India and conflict relationships with Afghanistan has to be reconciled through a bilateral dialogue in order to maintain its relevance in next future.

Conclusion:

Pakistan has become key regional player over the years and enhanced its geo-economic significance under BRI led initiatives.

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Pakistan provide major economic pathways to various regional states of Asia. Additionally, the country has maintained its strategic relevance over the years in term of evolving regional alignment and emerged as key political players in the Asia.

Q.5

Identify political, economic and administrative factors that undermine federal cohesion in Pakistan. what lesson can be?

Introduction:

Pakistan is federal state and promotes the integration and cohesion of all federating units. Sadly, the current status of cohesion has been in deflated form. Country is facing major internal

steps due to various factors including consistent political instability, economic meltdown, enhanced dependency on foreign lenders and bad administrative factors among many others. These factors have undermined sense of cohesion of the federation. The stakeholders must develop prudent policy measures to strengthen the sociopolitical fabric of the country.

Political factors undermining federal cohesion in Pakistan.

Persistent political instability:

The political situation of the country has history of consistent instability that undermine the cohesion of country. The rift between government and opposition, dynastic politics and lack of internal political reforms have worsened

the instability.

Election-rigging allegation.

This is the major factor behind sensitive political scenario of country and has always prevented the opposition to enter into dialogue with government.

The allegations of election-rigging of 2024 elections led to widespread protest, road and internet blockade.

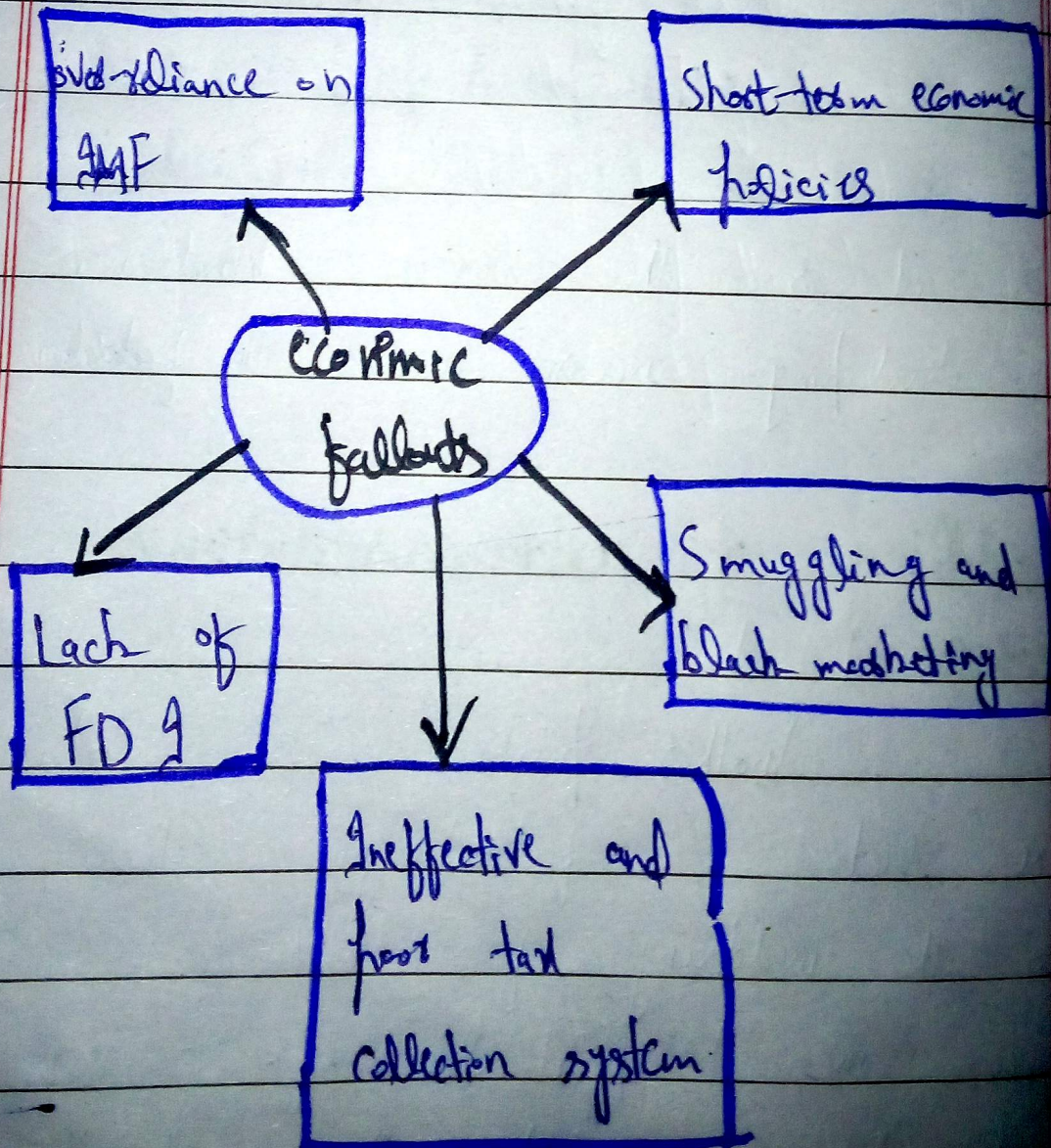
So it is the major hindrance in developing consensus across the federation.

Meddling of extra-constitutional forces.

Another political factor behind the lack of federating cohesion is the meddling of extra-constitutional forces in the political affairs. This factor has prevented the political

720
Leadership to turn on the country in
political manner. The opposition always
join alliance with these forces
to topple the democratically
elected government.

Economic factors undermining federal cohesion in Pakistan.



Over-reliance on IMF:

It is the major economic problem of country. Pakistan's over-reliance on IMF has brought the country to verge of economic default. IMF provides conditional loans and requires country to reduce its public grievance and increase tax collection which increases distrust and grievances of masses.

Lack of FDI

Due to volatile political and economic environment the foreign investment in the country has declined. It is crucial for the economic growth of any country.

Since 2023, P&G, Shell, Pyies have ceased their operation in Pakistan.

Not only new investment declined but the foreign companies have

business in Pakistan have also closed their operation due to weak economic growth of country.

Ineffective tax collection system.

Another factor that undermines federating cohesion is the ineffective tax collection. This ineffective system has increased burden working class while many elites and business have to pay low taxes or exempted from taxes. It further created discontentment among various sectors of society.

Impacts of Administrative factors on federating cohesion of country?

Bad governance System?

The major issue leading to ineffective federating

cohesion is the bad governance system of country. Government has failed to provide basic services to populace. The decline in health, education, high inflation rate has reduced the sense of cohesion among the different sectors of society.

The rampant corruption culture:

Corruption is the major hindrance in the effective administrative system of the country. Every department is prone to massive corruption.

The CPI ranked Pakistan at 140 out of 180 on corruption in 2025.

There is leakage of money and resources in the form of corruption. It has further reduced the cohesion at federation.

Weak judicial System:

Judiciary is the major organ of state and rule of law and justice within society. In Pakistan the weak judicial system is major factor behind absence of rule of law. It decides unilaterally and pardon the guilty but prosecute the poor. In such culture it is ridicule to imagine effecting federating cohesion.

Lessons drawn to prevent regional alienation in the present context:

At present Pakistan is facing the plethora of political and economic issues. In order to make country progressively unit Pakistan must

learn lesson from these volatile politico-economic circumstance in order to prevent regional alienation in the present context. Pakistan must learn that in the highly competitive regional environment it can make significant stride by prioritizing its internal reforms. Pakistan cannot achieve its ~~desired~~ desired place in the region and at international level if it fails to bring economic prosperity, federating cohesion and improving the standards of citizens.

The case of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh as major lesson for Pakistan.

The politico-economic situation of Sri Lanka and Bangladesh was not much different from Pakist. Both countries witnessed **Protests** and **revolutions** in 2025. The revolutionaries toppled the government

structure. Pakistan must learn lesson from these states in order to prevent its alienation in the region.

Conclusion:

Pakistan is occupied with political, economic and federalizing issues that are undermining the social integration and federalizing cohesion of country. It is imperative for the country to take crucial steps to get its desired place in the evolving regional competitiveness. Pakistan can compete at international level with strong economy and federalizing units.