

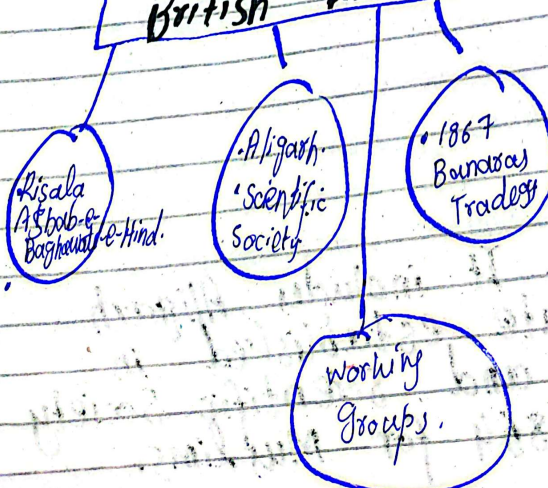
Q.2

Introduction:

- ① Unity
- ② Educational
- ③ Political
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The political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the Muslim interest's protection in British India aimed at bridging gulf between Muslims and British. Moreover, he aimed at reviving Muslim's political standing through modern education. He arouse political consciousness among Muslims through exclusive Muslim nationalism and formed working groups to protect political rights of Muslim. This approach was different from congress regarding secular educational system, hinduism majority, joint nationalism and marginalisation of minorities.

Political Strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to protect Muslim's interests in British India.



Critical Analysis of the Political Strategy

(i) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan devised political strategy to bridge gulf between Muslims and British.

According to Jawahir Lal Nehru, there was no catastrophe that has fallen from sky without looking for Indian Muslims, indicating British heavy hand on Muslim after 1857 war. In order to resolve political differences between British and Muslims,

Sir Syed wrote Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind.

(ii) Sir Syed Revived political standing of Muslims through Modern Education:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realized that Muslims cannot rise politically without having the basis of modern education. Thus, he took various steps to empower Muslims with modern education for rationalistic interpretation of religion. It includes Aligarh Institute established in 1878 and Scientific Society in 1864 for Muslims.

(iii) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
arouse political consciousness
among Muslims of
British India:

In 1864, Banaras incident took place where Hindi-speaking Indians criticized Urdu for being the Muslim language. It was the turning point for Sir Syed Ahmed where he termed Muslims as separate nation based on their unique language, culture and administration. This Two-Nation Theory sowed the seeds of Muslim Nationalism among Indian Muslims.

(iv) Working groups were designed to protect the Political interests of Muslims:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan not only provided theoretical base for political revival of Muslims. Rather, he formed working groups in 1870, consisting of Aligarh Graduates. Their purpose was to protect the interests of Muslims.

(S.M. Akram: Cultural Heritage of Pakistan).

How this approach differed from the methods adopted by Indian National Congress (INC):

(i) Congress adopted secular educational method in contrast to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasized upon the rationalistic interpretation of religion. On the other hand, Congress adopted completely secular educational methods where religion plays negligible role. INC leadership

S.P. Sinha and Rabindranath Tagore focused on secularism in contrast to Islamic politics of Muslims.

(ii) Congress adopted Hinduva Majority in contrast to Minority-oriented political methods of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

In Congress, secularism was limited to the theories. In reality, it was dominated by

Hindus. On the contrast, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan barred Muslims from joining Congress as it would make them a the minority.
(iii) INC was based upon joint nationalism while

Sir Syed's political strategy was based upon Two-Nation Theory:

According to Indian National Congress, only one nation resides in India which is Indian. However, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan considered Muslims a separate nation who should struggle for their own political rights.

(I. H. Qureshi: A short History of Pakistan).

(iv) INC political strategy led to marginalisation of minorities in contrast to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's strategy:

Indian National Congress was dominated by Brahminical Hindus. Jawahirlal Nehru, Gandhi and other leaders belonged to Brahmins which suppressed entities of Dalits and Muslims. On the other hand, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

strategy was based upon prevention of marginalisation of minorities.

Conclusion.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan prevented democratic majoritarianism of Indian National Congress by devising a political strategy based upon Muslim Nationalism. Therefore, he is the founder of protection unit of Muslims.

Q. 3.

Introduction:

Climate change has emerged as ecological disaster for Pakistan. Its socio-economic implications include poverty and mass migration. Political implications of climate change include political polarization and extremism in Pakistan. Institutional response to climate-induced disasters includes short-term response to climate-issue induced challenges. Moreover, this response is characterized by governance issues, reactive approach and failed climate-finance policy.

How climate change is Non-traditional Security threat for Pakistan?

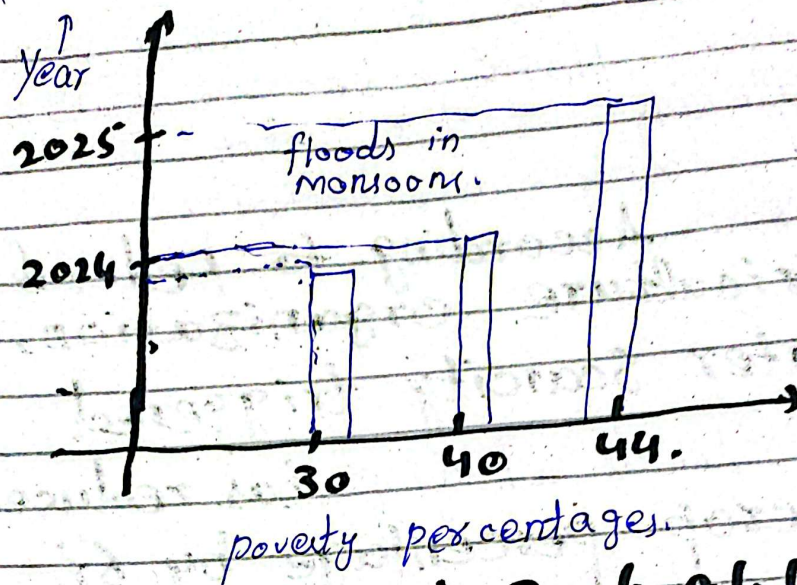
Climate-change is a non-traditional security threat because it is threatening water and food and existential security of Pakistan. According to Federal Agriculture Organization, water scarcity triggered by climate changing has reduced crop percentage by 6%.

in Pakistan. Moreover, more than 900 people were killed by climate-induced disaster floods in 2025 in Pakistan, making life insecure.

Socio-economic implications of climate change:

(i) Poverty is one the largest socio-economic cost of non-traditional threat of climate change.

Due to climate change, agriculture, water and exports of Pakistan are being threatened. Resultantly, the people are losing their livelihoods leading to rise in poverty in Pakistan. According to world Bank, poverty in Pakistan has reached 44% after 2025 floods.



[Source: World Bank global poverty outlook: 2025).

(ii) Mass migration is the hidden socio-economic cost of non-traditional threat of climate change:

Due to climate-induced disasters, people migrate to other cities in thousands or hundreds. It results in increase in urbanization, putting a strain on water and food security in Pakistan.

According to US Green Pakistan Alliance, 50,000 people Delta communities migrated to Karachi due to 50% decrease in Indus water flow to the Delta.

Political implications of non-traditional Security threat of climate change.

(i) Climate changing is driving extremism in Pakistan challenging internal security of the country.

Due to climate change, people fall into poverty and unemployment. According to Industrial Psychiatric journal, poverty induce extremism which threatens the internal security of Pakistan.

Therefore, extremism along ethnic lines is surging in ~~so~~ down-trodden areas of Pakistan.

(ii) climate change is inducing political polarization in Pakistan.

Due to climate-induced disasters, people are left at the mercy of nature due to slow response of state. It is making people alienated with institutions resulting in political polarization in the country.

Institutional response to
climate-induced challenges:

(i) Institutions show short-term response to climate-induced challenges:

Instead of crafting long-term strategy to combat climate change, institutions show short-term response. As a matter of fact, in case of imminent disasters, District Administration raise embankments of rivers and focus on evacuation rather than rehabilitation.

(ii) Institutional response is characterised by reactive approach instead of pro-active approach:

Pakistan's institutions show response only when the climate-induced disaster is about to happen.

Therefore, planning and pro-active approach to minimize the losses is often compromised.

In case of Smog, ~~Gover~~ in Lahore, Government release funds only in winter

while summer is not utilized to prepare strategies for combating this ill

(iii) Institutional response to climate changing is characterized by bad governance.

Institutions in Pakistan are locked in governance challenge of corruption. In the corrupt environment, state lacks capacity and funds to combat climate change.

According to Public Accounts Committee, 28 billion rupees were given to National Disaster and Management Authority in 2024 however only Rs. 8 billion were utilized indicating climate corruption of Rs. 20 billion.

(iv) Foreign institutions of Pakistan are failing to unlock climate finance.

According to foreign policy guidelines of Pakistan, it is the duty of the government to protect national interest of the country. National Interest of Pakistan is revolving around climate change, which state failed to project internationally. In COP-29, \$100 billion finance was agreed for climate

change which Pakistan
failed to unlock.

Conclusion:

Climate change is a looming sword on head of Pakistanis. Institutions must be strengthened to protect the nation from this security threat.

Q. 4.

Introduction:

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Internal political stability has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance. Structure causes of political instability in Pakistan include parliamentary suppression, over-developed state structure, parochial political culture and super-executive.

On Pakistan's national security, political instability is fuelling terrorism and threatening national integration. In Pakistan's foreign policy, political instability is compromising economic diplomacy and regional connectivity of Pakistan.

Political Instability has
constrained Pakistan's
Economic and diplomatic
standing:

Constrain on Economic Standing of Pakistan.

- Decreasing investments.
- Decreasing ~~tax~~ Tax collection
- Withhold long-term planning.

Constrain on Diplomatic Standing.

- Decreasing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- Concept of Pakistan as "Authoritarian Regime" => Economic Intelligence Unit.
- Failure of state to state contracts.

Structural Causes of Political instability:

(i) Parliamentary suppression is the structural cause of political instability in Pakistan.

In Pakistan, certain political parties are created to destroy parliamentary structures. In 1954, Republican Party was used to switch alliances and suppress parliamentary. In 2018 elections, Pakistan Muslim (Q) and Muttahida Qaumi movement (MQM) were used to make and unmake government of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf.

(ii) Over Developed State structure is the cause of political instability in Pakistan:-

In Pakistan, military-oligarchic elite is the shadow power structure that resolves or dissolves the political parties. This intervention has led to political instability in Pakistan. In 2025, former ISI chief Lt. General Faiz Hameed was convicted of political intervention indicating role of military in political instability.

(iii) Parochial Political culture is the reason of political instability in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, more than 50% of people are illiterate who do not want to participate in democratic health of the country. This parochial political culture creates a framework where people's loyalty to their tribes/clan outweighs their loyalty to the country. Thus, feudals can easily switch between political parties to create political instability.

(Anotol Lieven: Pakistan: A Hard Country).

(iv) Super-powered executive is the reason of political instability in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, executive passes the bills from parliament with or without coercion. Moreover, judiciary is subservient to executive which can check political instability in the country. According to Al-Jazeera, 27th Amendment 2025 has created a super powered executive in Pakistan which overrides both lawmakers and the Judges.

Impact of Political instability on National Security:

① Political instability is fuelling terrorism in Pakistan; a threat to national Security.

Terrorism is a threat that is jeopardizing the sovereignty and security of Pakistan through repeated attacks. In presence of political instability, this national security threat becomes even stronger because people consider their rights political rights violated in presence of political instability.

[Hamid Khan: Constitutional

and Political History of Pakistan.

(ii) Political instability is threatening another grave national security element: national integration:

Political instability is resulting in popular and nationalistic political parties. When these parties are dethroned by the power elites, they concentrate in peripheries to launch attacks against the state threatening federation of the country. It is the reason

PTI-led KPK and Nationalist-led Balochistan are embroiled in fight against Federation.

Impacts of Political Instability on Foreign Policy of Pakistan:

(i) Political instability is compromising economic diplomacy of Pakistan:

Due to frequent changes in government, foreign investors are reluctant to invest in Pakistan. Resultantly, economic diplomacy of Pakistan is failing badly.

According to Pakistan

Economic Survey 2024-25,
Foreign investment stands
at 13-15% due to frequent
political instability from 2022 to
2024.

(iv) Political instability is
destroying the dream of
regional connectivity
of Pakistan:

Due to political instability in
Pakistan, every incoming government
resets the foreign policy agenda,
which hampers regional connectivity
of Pakistan. In 2024, President
Xi Jinping, in joint statement
with Shehbaz Sharif, cite
political instability as major
reason of delaying China-Pakistan
Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Conclusion:

Political instability is democratic
ulcer for economic and foreign
policy of Pakistan. It can
only be resolved by true
separation of powers in Pakistan.

Q. 8. Introduction:

Technological innovation is the fuel of modern-day economic growth. Pakistan can achieve technology-led development through making Artificial Intelligence (AI) policies, and investment in Bitcoin technology which can decrease unemployment and increase foreign reserves of the country. Moreover, institutional reforms such as reducing Bureaucratic Inertia, developing AI centres can attract investment and convert the country's youth into demographic dividend for economic growth.

Technology: The driver of Economic Growth:

I.T. Related services contributing 15% to Global GDP.

(Source: World Bank: 2024).

AI has uplifted China's industrial growth from 4% to 5%.

(Chinese Bureau of statistics 2025).

In this way, technologies such as data centres, AI and I.T.

are contributing to global economic growth.

Potential of Pakistan to achieve tech-led development through policy:

(i) crafting artificial intelligence policies can deliver tech-led development in Pakistan.

Artificial intelligence policy at national level is necessary to achieve coherence in the field of technology-led economic growth. Therefore, Pakistan launched National AI Policy in 2025 to provide a unified policy for AI-led development.

(ii) Nation AI policy has potential to reduce unemployment and lead economic growth:

According to Economic Survey of Pakistan 2024-25, unemployment stands at 7.6%. In order to increase this unemployed workforce share in economic growth, AI has promising potential. National

AI Policy 2025 aims to create 300,00 jobs through

A.I. literacy programs

which has potential to reduce unemployment.

(iii) Pakistan has to develop a crypto policy for technological development.

Crypto is the rapidly integrating digital coin which is driving the economic engine of Latin America. Thus, Pakistan can develop crypto policy. In February 2025, Pakistan launched crypto council policy to led by Bilal Bin Saqib to lead technological development.

(iv) National crypto policy has potential to increase forex reserves of Pakistan.

In National crypto council policy, Pakistan aims to increase the reserves of crypto coins through block chain technology. It can diversify the forex reserves of country and deliver a boost to currently \$11 billion reserves.

(Economic Survey of Pakistan 2024-25)

Institutional Reforms to achieve technology- led development in Pakistan:

(i) Reducing Bureaucratic Inertia can increase technological-led economic growth in Pakistan:

Bureaucratic red-tapism delays the contracts and development proceedings due to unnecessary approvals.

It hampers technological penetration which moves at faster pace as compared to bureaucracy. In this

problem, SIFC (Strategic Investment Facilitation Council) is a step in the right direction that provides one-window operation and reduce bureaucratic inertia in Pakistan.

(ii) Development of AI centres in Pakistan has potential to attract investment:

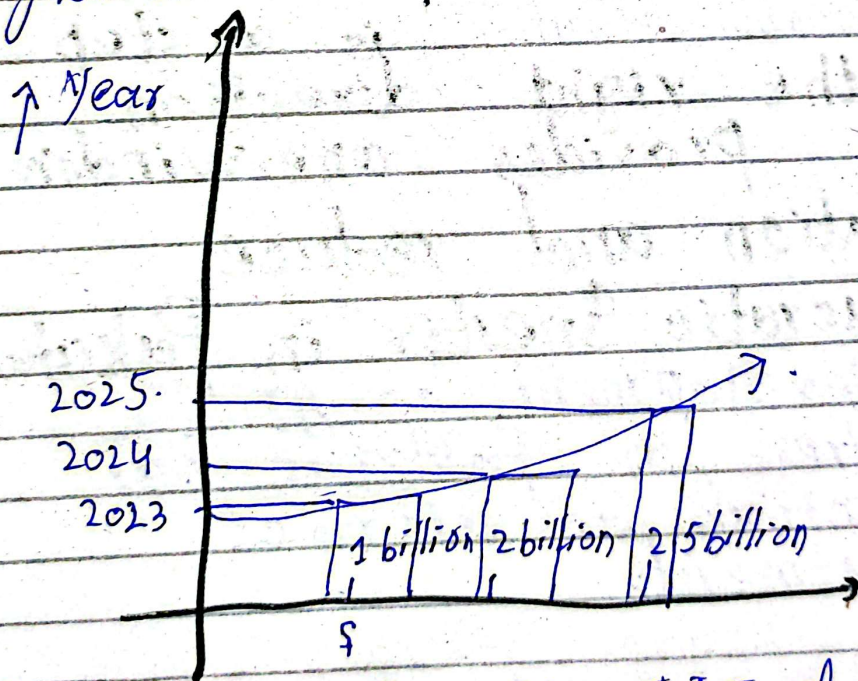
Under National AI policy 2025, Pakistan will build 50 AI centres to develop large language models. Moreover, these AI centres will be operated by private collaboration. In this way, Pakistan can attract foreign investment which

can propel economic growth forward.

iii Institutional reforms can convert youth of Pakistan into demographic dividend through technology.

~~no~~ Institutional reforms, such as decentralisation of Data centres, has potential to increase foreign inflows in Pakistan.

I.T. and data-related exports are already increasing in Pakistan indicating that a slight reform can deliver economic growth.



Ruppee (\$). I.T. related exports.

(Source: Economic survey of Pakistan).



Conclusion

Technology is the engine of today's economic growth. If consistent policies and urgent institutional reforms are adopted in technology, Pakistan can be turned to ~~bi~~ trillions of dollars economy.