

Question No. 01

Answer

1) Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan proponent of the Two Nations Theory adopted a comprehensive political strategy for the protection of Muslims' interests in British India.

He encouraged Muslims to distance from the politics. Moreover, he also encouraged Muslims to remain loyal towards the British Empire.

Furthermore, he promoted Western education among Muslims in India. Additionally, his approach was different from the methods of the Indian National Congress, as he instructed Muslims to distance themselves from the politics, whereas INC encouraged the participation in politics.

2) Political Strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

2.1) Aloofness from politics:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan instructed Muslims to ensure aloofness from

the politics of India. He argued that if Muslims are involved in politics at very early stage, they will be premature, as by involving in such activities they won't be able to get proper education.

2.2) Described 1857 Mutiny as an economic cause:

During the rebellion of 1857, Muslims, along with Hindus, fought against British in the name of Independence, 1857. After the defeat, British increased their bitterness towards the people of the sub-continent; therefore, to counter that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan described the mutiny as an economic one not a political agenda in his seminal work, *Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind*.

2.3) Encouraged Muslims to show loyalty towards British Empire:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan encouraged Muslims to remain loyal towards British empire to secure the interests. According to him, the loyalty towards British Empire

was strategically important & beneficial for Muslims.

2.4) Promotion of Urdu in Hindi-Urdu controversy:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan promoted the Urdu in the Hindi-Urdu controversy. He emphasized that Urdu should be official language of the British India as it was ~~identical~~ identical to Arabic language. Moreover, he said, "Hindi-Urdu controversy is the start of separation of two nations."

2.5) Encouraged to get Western Education:

Sir Syed Ahmed encouraged Muslims to get Western education to ~~then~~ secure their interests in British India. According to him, Muslim will only get in the civil services if they get western education.

For instance, after getting western education, many Muslims got into civil services, among them the prominent one was J. I. Ameer Ali.

3) Different methods adopted by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in comparison to the Indian National Congress:

3.1) INC encouraged to get involved in the politics, whereas Sir Syed Ahmed Khan discouraged. The Indian National Congress encouraged people to get involved in the politics to get know-how of their rights, whereas Sir Syed Ahmed Khan instructed to maintain aloofness from the politics. According to him, by getting involved at the early stages in the politics, Muslim won't become too much aware, rather they will be doing pre-mature and ill-informed politics.

3.2) INC emphasized on assimilation, but Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasized the idea of the Two Nation Theory. The Indian National Congress emphasized on the idea of assimilation of Hindus and

Muslims, where as Sir Syed Ahmed emphasized that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. Based on the idea of religion, he introduced the Two Nations Theory, in which he said, "Muslims are a separate nation, and Hindus are a separate nation; Muslims have separate culture, norms, and tradition. So does Hindus have."

3.3) INC promoted Hindi, where as Sir Syed Ahmed Khan promoted Urdu:

The Indian National Congress promoted Hindi language as the official language of British India. In contrast, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan promoted Urdu, as he considered it as a language of Muslim due to its similarity with Arabic dialects. He said, "Hindus have their language, and Muslims have their language. On another occasion he said, "Hindi-Urdu controversy is the start of separation..."

4) Conclusion :

Hence, in a nutshell, it can be concluded that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had adopted a delicate and comprehensive political strategy for the protection of Muslim interests in British India.

Moreover, his approach was different from the methods adopted by the Indian National Congress.

For instance, the INC emphasized on the assimilation of Muslims with Hindus, whereas he published the Two Nation Theory by which he argued that Muslims were a separate Nation.

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Question No. 04

Answer

1) Introduction:

Political instability has been a root cause of all problems faced by Pakistan. There are several causes of political instability in Pakistan: least transparent elections, institutional overreach, and economic disparities prevailing in different regions of Pakistan. Due to this, there are significant impacts on the national security and foreign of Pakistan.

2) Structural causes of political instability:

2.1) Least transparent elections:

Initial cause of political instability in Pakistan is the least transparency in elections. When there is lack of transparent elections, the government does not enjoy the popular support of the general public.

Due to this the trust deficit increases between the people and the government. For instance, 2024 General Elections are considered as rigged elections of Pakistan, ~~the~~ ~~to~~ since then the frequent protests have been witnessed in the country.

2.2) Institutional overreach;

Secondly, the institutional overreach remains a significant cause of political instability in Pakistan. Due to this, ~~the~~ institutions ~~do~~ do not work in their boundaries; however, they interfere in the matters of other institutes, which gives birth to the hybrid set-up. For instance, ~~the~~ according to the several reports, Pakistan is slowly turning into an authoritarian country due to the institutional overreach. For instance, the 26th and the 27th Amendments which have undermined the independence of judiciary due to the influence of the executive, highlights the institutional overreach.

2.3) Economic Disparities:

Thirdly, the prevailing economic disparities in the different regions of the country exacerbates the political instability in the country.

Due to economic disparities, the government loses its ~~the~~ trust, and the chaos erupts in the regions. For instance, according to the Population Council's District Vulnerability Index, ~~at~~ at least 17 districts of out of 20 vulnerable districts are in Balochistan. Due to this, political instability in Balochistan is at peak.

3) Impact on Pakistan's national security and foreign policy:

3.1) Surge in terrorism:

The initial impact of political instability is ~~that~~ the rise in terrorism which affects the country's national security. According to the Global Terrorism Index, Pakistan is the second most affected

country in the world by terrorism in 2025. Moreover, this led to loss of civilian and military personnel lives. This shows that how political instability in the country has affected the national security.

3.2) Inconsistent foreign policy objectives:

Moreover, political instability in the country leads to the inconsistent foreign policy objectives. ~~Each~~ Due to political instability, the governments change frequently which leads to different preferred foreign policy objectives. As a result of this, early installed ~~&~~ projects remain stalled which deteriorates the relations of a country. For instance, during the government in 2018, it was assumed that CPEC projects was less preferred; however, after change in government after elections, again CPEC project is being preferred.

4) Conclusion :

Hence, in a nutshell, it can be concluded that political instability in Pakistan is due to numerous reasons. Therefore, the causes of political instability in Pakistan are: lack of transparent elections, the prevalence of economic disparity, and the institutional overreach. Moreover, the national security and foreign policy have been severely impacted as this has resulted in surge in terrorism and inconsistent foreign policy objectives.

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