

PART-II

QUESTION#1

ANSWER

A) INTRODUCTION:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, one of the most prominent reformers in the history of subcontinent, played significant role in protecting the Muslim interests in British India particularly through his unique political strategy. Some of the aspects of his strategy include eradication of mistrust between Muslims and Britishers through his political works, efforts to uplift the educational system for Muslims to create political awareness, efforts to build the harmonious relations between Muslims and the Britishers by keeping Muslims aloof from politics, provision of political framework for Muslims, advocate of early two national theory leading to lay groundwork for Pakistan movement. His strategy differs from the methods adopted by the Indian National Congress in various ways including the compliance to modern education instead of offering a biased advice of boycotting it.

tried to create political awareness among Muslims instead of completely excluding them from political rights like Congress, distinguished Muslims as a separate nation instead of hollow labelling as one nation concept of Hindus and Muslims.

B) CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF POLITICAL STRATEGY OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF MUSLIM INTERESTS IN BRITISH INDIA :

- Gradication of Mistrust between Muslims and the Britishers through literary work
- Efforts to uplift education standards of Muslims to create political awareness
- Struggles to build harmonious relations between Muslims and the British rulers for protection of political rights - keeping Muslim aloof from interference in politics initially
- Laying political framework for Muslims
- Advocate of two nation theory providing the base of Pakistan movement

(I) RADICALISATION OF MISTRUST BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND THE BRITISHERS THROUGH LITERARY WORK FOR PROTECTING THE POLITICAL RIGHTS :

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote various important political works for easing the tensions between Muslims and the Britishers and protecting the future political rights of Muslims. These works include "Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind" and "Loyal Mohammedans of India". Due to this strategy, he was successfully able to reduce the disparity between Muslims and the Britishers.

(iii) EFFORTS TO UPLIFT THE EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS OF MUSLIMS FOR CREATING POLITICAL AWARENESS AND FUTURE LEADERS:

He followed a political strategy of complying to modern education to keep the Muslims updated with the evolving political system. He layed a framework of modern education institutions. Some of these include schools in Muradabad, Ghazipur and most importantly Mohammdan Anglo Oriental school in Aligarh which was later upgraded to college in 2 years and in 1926,

it became Aligarh University which produced many important political figures for Muslims in future. Due to his contribution, Ghadrhi called him "a prophet of education."

(iii) STRUGGLES TO BUILD HARMONIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND THE BRITISHERS BY KEEPING THE MUSLIMS ALOOF FROM POLITICS:

Due to the deepening mistrust, Sir Syed advised the Muslims to stay aloof from politics. His strategy helped in restoring the harmonious relations between Muslims and the Britishers. It also helped in the provision of separate job quota for the Muslims in governmental offices. Altaf Hussain Halli paid tribute to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in his work "Hayat-e-Javid" in these words:

و اپنی تو باتیں ہی باتیں ہیں، سید کا نام کرتا ہے
نہ جھوٹ فرقی کہتے والے، کہنا والے میں
کہے تو جاپے کوئی، میں تو کتابوں آئینہ
برائی قومیاں تھی اس فرقہ والے میں

(iv) LAYING POLITICAL FRAMEWORK FOR MUSLIMS IN THE VIEW OF FORMATION OF A HINDU MAJORITY PLATFORM:

After the formation of a Hindu majority platform, Sir Syed felt the need of a formal political form, so, he formed the platform of Muhammadan Educational Conference. This framework led to the formation of All India Muslim League in 1906 at its annual meeting.

(v) ADVOCATE OF TWO NATIONS THEORY AND LAYING THE GROUNDWORK OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT:

Initially Sir Syed Ahmed was the believer of Hindu Muslim unity but following the Urdu-Hindi Controversy, he became a firm advocate of two nations theory. It is evident from his conversation with governor of Benares after Urdu-Hindi controversy that "It is just the start of separation of two different nations which will grow deeper ultimately leading to the separation of both." This advocacy of two

nations theory led the Pakistan movement in the future !!

C) DIFFERENCE IN SIR SYED'S STRATEGY FROM THE METHODS ADOPTED BY INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS:

(i) COMPLIANCE TO MODERN EDUCATION INSTEAD OF BIASED ADVICE OF BYCOTTING IT:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's approach adheres to the compliance policy of modern education. However, the Indian National Congress followed the method of keeping the Muslims politically dormant by advising Muslims to boycott the modern education while attaining it themselves.

(ii) CREATING POLITICAL AWARENESS AMONG MUSLIMS UNLIKE EXCLUDING THEM COMPLETELY FROM POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan struggled to create political awareness among the Muslims when they had no knowledge of what to comply with and what not to. But

the Congress wholeheartedly wanted to dominate the political sphere of the India by claiming their majority and excluding Muslims from representing themselves in every possible political engagement.

(iii) DISTINGUISHING MUSLIMS AS A SEPARATE NATION INSTEAD OF BLIND FOLLOWING OF THE UNIFIED NATION CLAIM:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's approach surrounds the deep rooted concept of a separate nation of Muslims hence, the distinct and separate political rights requirement. However, the Indian National Congress led the hollow rhetoric of one nation under the manifesto of harmonization. Jawahar Lal Nehru in his book, *Discovery of India* says:

"If there had been the concept of Sulah-e-Kul of Akbar, there ^{would} have been no Pakistan."

(iv) USE OF STATUS TO BRING HARMONY BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND BRITISHERS INSTEAD OF USING IT FOR PERSONAL

GAINS:

Unlike the selfish methods of Indian National Congress, Sir Iqbal used his place of influence for interest of Muslims and proved his ultimate loyalty to the Muslim nation. However, the Congress exploited every possible situation for gaining revenge against Muslims. For instance, the Khilafat Movement.

D) CONCLUSION:

Sir Iqbal Ahmed Khan's strategy not only followed a unique political discourse but also the social, economic and literary as well. Instead of using his personal influence for personal gain, he prioritized the interests of Muslim nation, defending them strategically. Therefore, he is rightly regarded as one of the largest Muslim reformers in British India.

QUESTION # 2

ANSWER

A) INTRODUCTION :

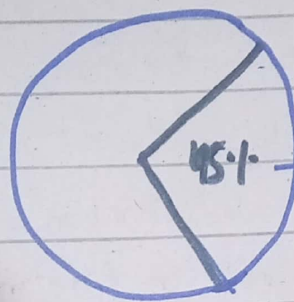
Pakistan is one of the top countries most vulnerable to climate change despite its minimum contribution to the global emissions. Owing to this, Pakistan suffers from various socio-economic and political implications. Some of these include staggering socio-economic stability, threat of social insecurity and economic deterioration, overdependence of socio-economic survival on foreign services, and increase in political maneuvering, replacement in global climate politics and inclusion of climate agenda in political manifestos. Despite the climate change vulnerability, Pakistan's institutional response to climate-induced challenges is policy-rich but poorly implemented, reactive rather than preventive and centralized in vision but fragmented in execution.

B) SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS AS A RESULT OF EMERGENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE AS A THREAT TO PAKISTAN:

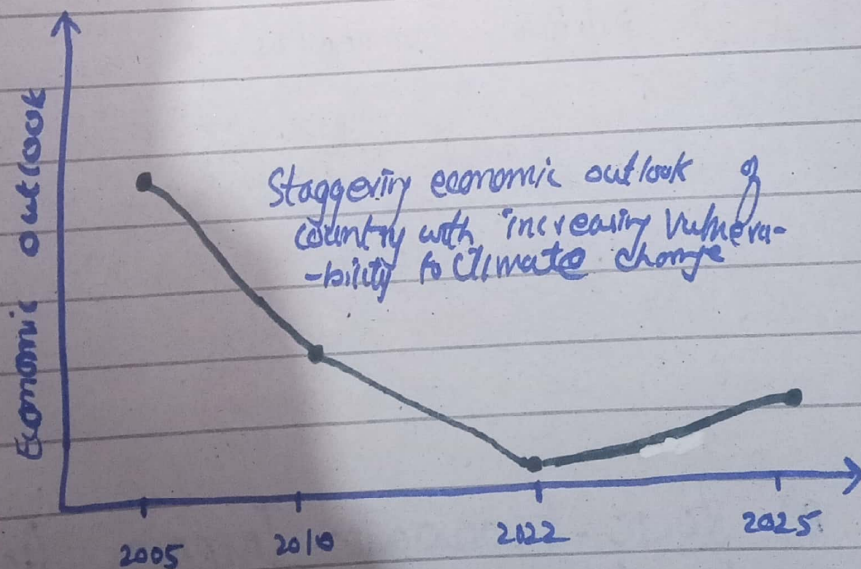
(i) STAGGERING Socio-Economic STA-

-BILITY:

Pakistan's socio-economic stability is staggering due to its increasing vulnerability to climate change. Socially, the poverty rate is fluctuating while economically, the outlook seems stable but fragile at the moment.

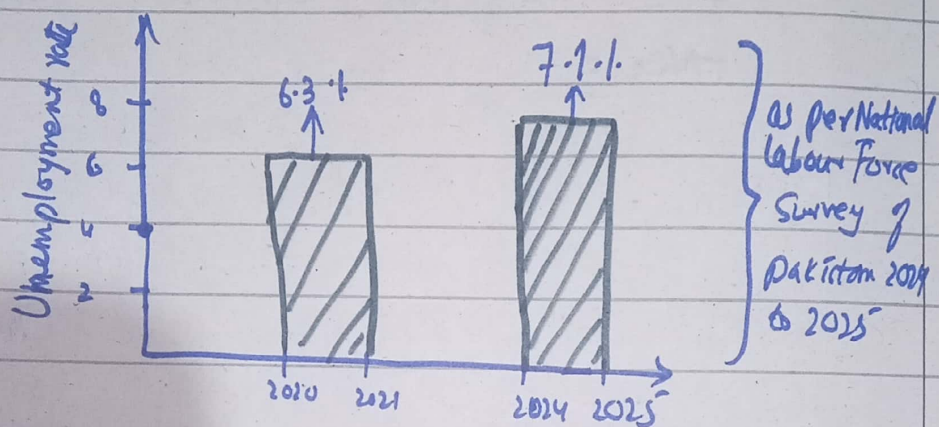


→ Poverty level in Pakistan as per World Bank findings of 2025



(ii) THREAT OF Social INSECURITY AND ECONOMIC DETERIORATION:

The emergence of climate change as a threat to Pakistan left the country at a risk of ~~even~~ social and insecurity and economic deterioration. Pakistan unemployment rate is constantly surging with the climate disasters worsening the situation.



The economic sector showed deterioration with the estimated losses of \$822 billion in the floods of 2025 as reported by Ministry of Planning and the Economic Affairs Division.

(iii) OVER-RELIANCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVIVAL ON FOREIGN DEBT SERVICES:

After getting around \$2 billion dollars in 2024 for climate resilience under the IMF's extended fund facility, Pakistan is set to receive another \$1.3 billion approved under IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Fund.

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this shows the over-reliance of exio-economic sector on foreign funding for staying operational.

C) POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS TO PAKISTAN DUE TO THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

(i) INCREASE IN POLITICAL MANEUVERING:

The threat of climate change to Pakistan has led to political maneuvering of the agenda of climate resilience. For instance, The Billion Tree Tsunami Programme was launched by the ruling party in KPK. Despite the limited success, the programme is presented as a milestone for achieving political leverage. Similarly, the installation of Smart Guns recently, in Lahore has although achieved limited success in curbing the smart gun problem but the popularity is giving the political gain. Therefore, the efforts to curb climate change have become more tools of political maneuvering.

(ii) REPLACEMENT OF PAKISTAN IN GLOBAL CLIMATE POLITICS:

Pakistan's climate vulnerability has

placed Pakistan at a critical position at the global climate politics. It is evident from the recent ranking of Global Climate Risks Index where Pakistan is ranked at the 15th position, thereby placing Pakistan at an important position in politics on climate change.

(iii) INCLUSION OF CLIMATE AGENDA IN POLITICAL MANIFESTOES :

Another political implication on Pakistan due to climate vulnerability is the adaptation of climate agendas in the political manifestoes. For instance, most recently the prominent work done in ~~at~~ the inclusion of sustainable practices in Manifesto, the ruling party leaders seemed to acknowledge it as a part of party's entrenched agenda. This reflects the adoption of climate agenda in political manifestoes in Pakistan.

D) PAKISTAN'S INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO CLIMATE-INDUCED CHALLENGES:

Pakistan's institutional response to climate-induced challenges are policy rich but poorly implemented; reactive rather than preventive and centralized in vision but fragmented in execution.

(i) POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK: STRONG ON PAPER, WEAK IN ENFORCEMENT

Pakistan has developed an impressive policy architecture including National Climate Change Policy, Climate Change Act 2017 and National Adaptation Plan. However, the implementation remains weak due to delayed operationalization of statutory bodies, fragmented federal-provincial coordination after 18th amendment and absence of binding enforcement mechanisms. Thus, the climate governance largely remains declaratory rather than regulatory.

(ii) DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS: REACTIVE NOT PREVENTIVE

Institutions such as NDMA and PDMA have improved ^{post}-disaster management during the 2025 floods, where coordination and

relief distribution were comparatively faster than in earlier disasters. Yet, systemic weaknesses persist as the focus remains on relief and rehabilitation and not risk reduction. Moreover, land-use planning and floodplain regulation are poorly enforced. This reveals an institutional culture of crisis management rather than climate resilience.

(iii) DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS UNDERMINED BY THE DOMESTIC BOTTLENECKS

Pakistan has shown strong climate diplomacy, successfully mobilizing international commitments under loss and damage. However, domestically climate finance absorption capacity is low and the projects suffer bureaucratic delays. Monitoring and transparency mechanisms also remain weak. As a result, external finance does not translate into internal resilience.

(iv) KNOWLEDGE, DATA AND LOCAL CAPACITY DEFICIT:

While Pakistan has credible scientific institutions such as Pakistan Meteorological

gical department, but their outputs are poor integrated into policymaking, have translated into district-level planning and remain inaccessible to local governments due to capacity constraints. Thus, climate governance suffers from a science-policy disconnect.

E) CONCLUSION:

While Pakistan suffers from several socioeconomic and political implications, its institutional response to climate induced challenges also remains ineffective. Despite the improvement in awareness and international engagement, the institutional inertia, weak coordination, and limited local capacity prevent the transition from disaster response to climate resilience.

QUESTION # 5

ANSWER

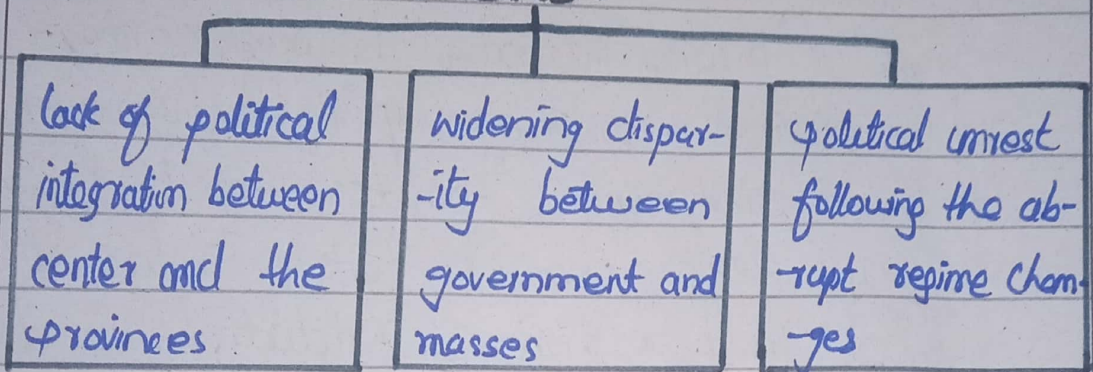
A) INTRODUCTION:

Despite being a federation, Pakistan suffers from federal incohesion. This situation is due to several political, economic and administrative factors. Some of these factors include lack of political integration between center and the provinces, widening disparity between government and masses, political unrest following abrupt regime changes, lack of inclusive political and economic institutions, unequal resource distribution among provinces, lack of devolution of administrative powers to grass-root levels and intrusion of center into security vulnerable areas without attaining the confidence of provincial governments. However, various lessons can be drawn to prevent the regional alienation which include achieving politicized integration through ^{implementing} constitutional federalism, empowering local governments for efficient service delivery and reducing the disparity among masses and government, ensuring continuation of governments followed by smooth transition mechanisms, revising NFC award without recentralization approach and integrating the law enforcement

Agencies of ~~princes~~ provinces and center to deal with the security issues.

B) FACTORS THAT UNDERMINE FEDERAL COHESION IN PAKISTAN:

(i) POLITICAL FACTORS:



(a) LACK OF POLITICAL INTEGRATION BETWEEN CENTER AND THE PROVINCES CAUSING THE FEDERAL INCOHESION:

The lack of political cohesion among provinces and the center disrupts the unity at federal level. In case of Pakistan, this fact is reaffirmed by Stephen P. Cohen in 'The idea of Pakistan' where he argues:

“regionalism and weak political cohesion within the country have historically challenged Pakistan”

internal cohesion."

(b) WIDENING DISPARITY BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND MASSES DUE TO POLITICAL LOOPHOLES :

Increasing disparity between government and masses owing to political loopholes also discourages the federal cohesion. Maleeha Lodhi noted that oligarchic elite dominance over the Pakistan's politics has left the governance challenges to fester, leading to lack of development and widening inequality between governing elites and the broader population.

(c) POLITICAL UNREST FOLLOWING THE ABRUPT REGIME CHANGES INCREASES THE FEDERAL INCOHESION :

Political unrest following abrupt regime changes in Pakistan has significantly undermined political cohesion. Studies of recent political instability note that overthrow of PTI government in 2022 triggered protests and intensified political instability. Moreover, the historic incidents like the 1977 uprising

demonstrate that contested elections and subsequent government collapse can lead to prolonged unrest and fragmentation of political order. Contemporary events of Imran Khan arrest and episodic protests how reflects how political instability can regime change can fuel instability and social discord. Collectively, these episodes show that political ruptures weaken governance, reduce trust in institutions, and exacerbate incohesion in Pakistan's political landscape.

(ii) ECONOMIC FACTORS:

(i) LACK OF INCLUSIVE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS DETERRING THE FEDERAL COHESION:

Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson in *Why Nations Fail* asserted that economic growth is driven primarily by inclusive political and economic institutions. However, the ~~insect~~ lack of inclusive economic growth deters the availability of open market and the property rights thereby fostering the disparity among public and government commitments thereby which deters the federal cohesion.

(ii) UNEQUAL RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION AMONG PROVINCES:

The unequal resource distribution under the NFE (National Finance Commission) award is also a significant source of incohesion at federal level. Sindh contributes around 30% to Country's GDP thereby demands more resource allocation. All other provinces follow the same stance for themselves. Therefore, unequal resource distribution also becomes a source of federal incohesion.

(iii) ADMINISTRATIVE FACTORS:

a) LACK OF DEVOLUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS TO GRASS ROOT LEVELS:

The ineffective service delivery at the grass root levels due to lack of devolution of administrative powers contradicts the center's claim of implementation of local administrative system. Such gaps between policy implementations also prevent the devolution federal cohesion.

(b) INTRUSION OF CENTER INTO SECURITY DYNAMICS OF PROVINCES WITHOUT TAKING INTO CONFIDENCE THE RELEVANT GOVERNMENTS.

The centre's intervention in resolving the security vulnerable areas of provinces particularly of KPK and Balochistan without any consideration of the relevant government undermines the federal cohesion. As such actions by the centre either cause the speculations of recentralization or undermines the credibility of governing party in area, therefore, such situations also lead to dissent on administrative control of such areas undermining the federal cohesion.

(c) LESSONS TO PREVENT THE REGIONAL ALIENATION:

(i) ACHIEVING POLITICAL INTEGRATION THROUGH ENSURING THE CONSTITUTIONAL FEDERALISM:

The constitutional federalism defined after the 18 amendment must be ensured through legal regulation. It will

help attain the political cohesion across the Nation which would strengthen the regional connectivity by avoiding the alienation.

(ii) EMPOWERING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE DELIVERY AND NARROWING THE DISPARITY BETWEEN MASSES AND GOVERNMENT:

Devolving the power to the grass root levels locally will significantly ease the tensions among masses and the administration. It will also allow the efficient delivery of public services at grass root levels thereby reducing the public grievances and chances of alienation.

(iii) ENSURING CONTINUATION OF GOVERNMENTS FOLLOWED BY SMOOTH TRANSITION MECHANISMS:

Ensuring the continuation of government followed by smooth transition mechanisms can ensure the chances of regional connectivity. Following the smooth mechanisms of democratic countries like USA and UK

can help in avoiding the abrupt power changes -

(iv) REVISING NFC AWARDS WITHOUT RECENTRALIZATION APPROACH:

Revision of NFC award, as demanded largely, can also make the provinces feel addressed by the center thereby reducing the chances of regional alienation. However, it must be done ~~under~~^{without} the strict approach of recentralization by keeping the provinces more empowered.

(v) INTEGRATING WITH THE REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO DEAL WITH THE SECURITY ISSUES OF CONCERNED AREAS:

The close coordination between the law enforcement agencies of center and the provinces can help address the security vulnerability of ~~area~~ a province without the threat of regional alienation. This will also help in gaining the confidence of the government of the area thereby strengthening the connectivity.

D) Conclusion:

In short, owing to political, economic and administrative factors, Pakistan suffers from the menace of incohesion at federal level. However, this instability is eradicable through various channels such as devolving powers truly to grassroot levels, addressing the security concerns by mutual coordination, revising fiscal award for equal resource distribution demand and ensuring smooth transition of governments. Only then Pakistan can overcome the threat of regional alienation.