

Part - II

Q. No. 1.

Answer:

Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emerged as a transformative visionary during the 19th century "dark age" of the Indian Muslims following the 1857 War of Independence. His political strategy was essentially a rescue designed to rehabilitate a community facing systematic British hostility and socio-economic marginalization. Central to his approach was the "Aligarh Movement" which prioritized educational modernization and reconciliation with the British. By articulating the Two Nation Theory, he provided the intellectual framework for a distinct Muslim identity, arguing that the religious, cultural difference between

the Hindus and Muslims.

2. Sir Syed's Political Strategy:

i) Post 1857 Reconciliation:

Efforts to bridge the trust deficit between the British Crown and the Muslim community through works like "The causes of the Indian Revolt."

ii) The Aligarh Movement:

His educational mission served as a political tool to create a new Muslim elite capable of leadership.

iii) Proactive Loyalism:

His belief that the British Raj was a necessary shield against potential majority oppression.

iv) The "Education First" Policy:

His rationale for prioritizing Western education over active political participation to prevent

"suicidal" agitation

3. Shift in Ideology and National Identity:

i) The Hindu-Urdu

Controversy (1867):

This was the turning point that shifted his focus from communal harmony to the Two Nation Theory.

ii) Rejection of the "Unitary

Nation" Concept:

His critique of the idea that India was a single, homogenous political entity.

iii) Socio-cultural

Preservation:

Strategies to protect Muslim culture, language and heritage

within the colonial administrative framework.

iv) Critique of Representative

Democracy:

He viewed the Indian National Congress demand for popular election as the "tyranny of the majority."

v) Competitive Examination:

His fear that open exams would favour the educationally advanced Hindu community over Muslim.



4. Comparative Divergence :

Sir syed vs. Indian National Congress

Comparing the view of Sir syed Ahmed Khan and the Indian National Congress reveals key difference in their approaches to the political and social future

of India, particularly the Muslim community.

i) Political representation:

The Indian National Congress advocated for representative democracy based on numerical majority, while Sir Syed expressed concerns that this system would disadvantage minorities.

ii) Employment:

The INC supported open competition for government jobs. Sir Syed, however, argued for consideration like nominations and quotas to address the educational disparities faced by the Muslim community.

iii) National Identity:

The INC promote the idea of unified nation. However, Sir Syed presented a perspective that Hindu and Muslims are distinct communities.

iv) Political strategy:

While the Indian National Congress utilized political activism and pressure to demand self rule, Sir Syed advocated for strategic collaboration with British to safeguard Muslim interest.

v) Priorities:

The INC sought immediate self rule, where Sir Syed prioritized modern education, believing political engagement must follow intellectual advancement.

5. Conclusion:

Sir Syed's pragmatic strategy provide a "strategic pause" prioritizing educational parity and separate representation over INC's mass mobilization for self rule. ~~While~~, He successfully cultivated a modern Muslim intelligentsia and established the ideological framework for a distinct political identity, ultimately laying the foundation for the Pakistan Movement.

Q. No. 2

Answer:

Introduction:

Climate change has evolved from a peripheral environment concern into a central ~~external~~ existential threat to Pakistan's national security. As a "potential threat multiplier," it intersects with the country's existing economic fragilities and political instabilities to create a complex crisis of governance and survival." Despite contributing minimally to global emissions, Pakistan faces the dual burden of catastrophic weather events and systematic erosion of its socio-economic foundations. Consequently, addressing climate-induced challenges has become a mandatory pillar of the state's security paradigm and institutional reform agenda.

2. Socio-economic Implications

i) Macroeconomic Instability:

• Climate disasters drain 9.5% of annual GDP. The World Bank projects that climate risks could reduce Pakistan's GDP by 18-20% by 2050.

ii) Agriculture Disruption:

Staple crop yield (wheat and rice) dropped by 13.5% in 2024-25 due to heatwaves and irregular rainfall.

This threatens the food security and associated work-force.

iii) Water Insecurity:

Pakistan is transitioning from "water stressed" to "water scarce" with per capita availability projected to drop

roughly 860 cubic meters by 2026.

iv) Poverty and Health:

Flood have pushed over 9 million people below poverty line.

Warmer temperatures have increased the risk of water borne disease and respiratory illnesses from severe smog.

v) Mass Displacement:

Recent catastrophes caused the internal displacement of

3. Political Implication:

i) Empowerment of Non-state Actors:

Violent non-state actors exploit government relief gaps during disasters to provide aid, building local sympathy and recruitment bases.

ii) Inter-provincial Tension:

Scarcity of water and arable land intensifies dispute over resource distribution between upper and lower riparian regions, particularly between Sindh and Punjab

iii) Erosion of state writ:

Failure to provide timely disaster recovery, erode public trust in state institution,

iv) Geopolitical Friction:

Erratic river flows complicate transboundary water management with India and Afghanistan

v) Urban Social Tension:

Rapid rural-to urban climate migration fuels ethnic and communal competition for limited

jobs and housing in cities. Provincial

vi) lack of coordination in federal & provincial level

4. Institutional Response:

i) National Adaptation Plan (NAP):

Mainstreams climate risks into economic sector with a focus on 'Fit, Grow, and Build' strategies for long term resilience.

ii) National Resilience Plan:

Spearheaded by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), this plan focus on outcome based strategies to reduce human and infrastructure losses.

iii) Financing Constraints:

Pakistan requires approximately \$ 101 billion for a full energy transition by 2030, but domestic funding remains scarce.

Conclusion:

Climate change is no longer a peripheral issue but nation's most urgent national security question, which has been forcing socio-economic and political ~~in~~ ^{hurdle}, and face challenges to counter climate change threat.

Q. No. 4

Answer:

1. Introduction:

Pakistan continues to face a "triple crisis" of political, economic and security challenges. The elusive nature of political stability remains the primary hurdle, preventing the nation from leveraging its geostrategic potential and hollowing out the state's capacity to address mounting human and traditional security threats.

2. Structural causes of Political Instability:

i) Dynastic and Patronage Based Politics:

Power is largely concentrated within a few elite families, fostering a culture where personal loyalties and kinship override merit-based

institutionalization.

ii) Governance and Legitimacy Crisis:

Frequent leadership rotations and allegations of electoral malpractice erode public trust, making it difficult for any government to complete its five year tenure.

iii) Civil Military Asymmetry:

The persistent tension between civilian governments and the military establishment often termed the "shadow state" stifles democratic growth and disrupts institutional continuity.

iv) Institutional Fragility:

Weak democratic institutions marred by corruption and inefficiency fail to provide a robust check on executive authority.

v) Constitutional loopholes:

Ambiguities in laws regarding party loyalty (Article 63A) and role of the Election Commission often to "horse riding" and unstable coalition.

vi) Ethnic and Regional Harmony:

Competition between provinces particularly the perceived dominance of ~~one~~ province, fuel grievance in small provinces by population, hindering national integration.

3. Impact on National Security:

i) Escalating Terrorism and Insurgency:

political unrest has strained internal security apparatuses, allowing militant groups to exploit power vacuums.

ii) Human security

Crisis:

Governance failures have left 45% of the population in poverty (World Bank), with crumbling public services and inadequate healthcare further destabilizing the social fabric.

iii) Erosion of internal cohesion:

Politicization of state institutions and increased scrutiny after major conflict have heightened internal pressure and diplomatic scrutiny.

4. Impact on Foreign

Policy:

i) Diminished Diplomatic Leverage:

a struggling economy, reliant on IMF bailouts and geopolitical "rent seeking" forces Pakistan into defensive posture, compromising its autonomy in internal negotiation.

ii) Inconsistent Policy Trajectories:

Frequent changes in government result in "Flip Flopping" on international agreements, deterring foreign investment and eroding the confidence of global allies.

iii) Regional Brinkmanship:

Internal instability increase the risk of miscalculations with neighbors, where rhetoric often substitutes for evidence based diplomacy.

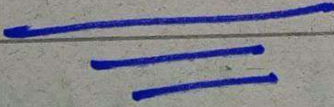
iv) Geostrategic Vulnerability:

Pakistan is increasingly viewed as a vulnerable state making it a threat for international

rivalries that further constrain its domestic policy choice.

s Conclusion:

Pakistan political instability is no longer a mere domestic concern but a structural hurdle to its national survival. This remain unattainable without broad based political consensus. Comprehensive constitutional reform and stable government make a shift toward peace and thrive diplomacy.



Q. No. 6

Answer:

1. Introduction:

Regional integration in South and Central Asia continues to lag behind global standard. While South Asia remain one of the world's least integrated region with intra regional trade at barely 5%. The shifting focus toward geo-economics is driving new, project based effort to link Pakistan with the landlocked Central Asian Republics (CARs).

2. Structural Causes of Integration Failure:

i) Indo-Pak Rivalry:

The continuous "trust deficit" and conflict between Indo-Pak have effectively paralyzed SAARC, which

has not held a summit since 2014.

ii) Institutional Weakness:

Regional bodies like SAARC and ECO lack binding enforcement mechanism.

iii) Consensus Constraint:

The requirement for unanimous decision making allows bilateral disputes to veto collective economic progress.

iv) Economic Asymmetry:

The immense size of the Indian economy create fear of market dominance among smaller neighbours, hindering trade liberalization.

v) Infrastructure Deficit:

Poor physical and digital

digital connectivity at cross-border significant inflate the cost of intra-regional logistics.

vi) External Power Interference:

Global rivalries often force regional state into competing blocs, further fracturing unity.

vii) Political Prioritization:

"High politics" consistently take precedence over "low politics" (trade and environmental cooperation).

3. Practical measures for strengthening connectivity:

i) Operationalizing Trans-

Afghan Rail:

Expediting the Trans Afghan Railway (Terniz-kabul-Peshawar)

to reduce cargo delivery time between Uzbekistan and Pakistan by five days.

ii) **Energy Market Integration:**

Completing the CASA-1000 project with Pakistan's section on track for to create a unified Central Asian - South Asian energy grid.

iii) **Trade Facilitation Agreement:**

Fully implementing bilateral transit trade agreements, such as the Pak-Uzbekistan Transit Trade Agreement.

iv) **Digital Connectivity:**

Investing in digital corridors and custom (e.g M-Tons and TIR operation) to bypass physical border delays and reduce corruption.

v) CPEC as a

Regional Hub:

Expanding the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor framework to include Afghanistan and Central Asia, turning Cwadas into a natural hub for CARs.

vi) Sub Regional 'Minilateralism':

Focusing on smaller, functional groups to achieve results.

vii) Special Economic Zones (SEZs):

Developing SEZs along connectivity routes to build regional value chains, allowing CARs to process raw materials for export via Pakistani ports.

4. Conclusion:

Formal organization has

failed in south and central Asia. The path lies in «functional integration, practical, project driven connectivity that prioritizes economic necessity over political consensus.
