

## QUESTION # 01

### Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan adopted a different and advanced strategy to protect the Muslims of India. He opposed congress and restricted muslims from involving in politics. He highlighted educational gain for national wellbeing. He pointed out two nation theory and help muslims for reconciliation with British.

### Background of Sir Syed Ahmad

He was born on 17 oct 1817. He was part of East India company. He was serving in Bijnaur, when war of Independence (1857) broke out. He saved many English man, women and children. He witnessed grievances of muslims after war as they were considered the creator of destruction by war of Independence.

### Sir Syed and Renaissance of Muslims

Sir Syed was educated and understood the importance of knowledge. He advised

muslims to stay away from political affairs. I. H. Qureshi writes in "The Making of Pakistan" about Sir Syed that he had,

"Loyalty towards British, devotion for education and aloofness from politics."

### Aligarh Movement and Educational Aspect

Sir Syed with help of Aligarh movement devise a plan to protect muslims in sub-continent. He believed that through education muslims will be strong in economy, character and gain political awareness. He opposed the idea that congress is the party for all Indians.

Conquered nations must gain the Education of science in which the race of conquering nations excel.

- Sir Syed Khan

Sir Syed for the protection of muslims, started a school in Muradabad in 1859. Another school, in 1863 in Gari-pur. A scientific society was established

For the translation of English text in Urdu and Persian. MAO school was inaugurated in 1875. It was later converted into a college in 1877 and 'Aligarh Muslim University' in 1920. In consideration of services of Sir Syed The Times of London called him The Prophet of Education.

Without education Muslims would have become the slaves of Hindus, which were far more advance in education and more stable financially.

- Nehru

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan versus Indian National Congress

Sir Syed opposed Indian National Congress at many forum for the sake of protecting Muslims. He understood the manipulation of Congress, Congress will dominate Muslims after Independence. So, he gave narrative of two-nation in sub-continent and Congress is representative of Hindus only.

## ⇒ Urdu - Hindi controversy

Muslims favoured Urdu as national language with Persian script. However, Hindus struggle for Hindi as national language with Deva Nagri script. So, Urdu - Hindi controversy started.

## ⇒ Sir Syed - Literary Works

Sir Syed used literature to defeat Muslims in subcontinent. He always chose peaceful methods rather aggressive approach by Congress.

Muslims were suffering after war of Independence (1857), Hindus claimed and accused Muslims as more responsible.

Sir Syed wrote, Risala Azbaby Bagawat e Hind, Loyal Muhammadan of India.

By writing these he tried for reconciliation between Muslims and Britishers.

## ⇒ Restricted from Politics

Sir Syed believed that Muslims are yet immature for politics and politics is wastage of time. Congress will use Muslims for their own purposes.

He advised Muslims to focus on education and refrain from politics.

## ⇒ Opposition of Congress

Congress desired to get independence collectively. They aimed that they will suppress Muslims and achieve independence on cost of lives of Muslims. Sir Syed disagreement with Congress was that they are not representatives of 'Indians' rather 'Hindus' only.

## ⇒ Sir Syed - Two Nation theory

Congress tried to push down the differences among Muslims and Hindus.

Sir Syed highlighted the differences and cleared that Muslims are a separate nation. Two nations in sub-continent and they must be separated.

~~At present there is no open hostility between the two but in future it will increase immensely. He who lives will see~~

- Sir Syed

## ⇒ Uniting Muslims - Against Congress

Sir Syed wrote works for this and helped Muslims to achieve solidarity and cohesion. He wrote **Tehzeeb**

ul Ikhlaq, for amending attitudes of Muslims. He wrote Khatbat e Ahmadiya and Tabeen - Al - Kalam.

### Impacts of Sir Syed's efforts

Sir Syed's efforts collecting the Muslims resulted in independence. It gave the sense of separate nations. He protected them by sustainable use of western education. The Aligarh college provided a generation of political leaders and they struggled for the Independence and achieved it. Sir Syed exposed the agenda of Congress and saved Muslims from being part of it.

Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan and Chief Ayub Khan were also products of Aligarh University.

### Conclusion

The enduring efforts of Sir Syed laid the base of Pakistan. It empowered the Muslims and an approach different from Congress gave two-nation theory. He is remembered for his services for Muslims of sub-continent.

## QUESTION # 04

### Introduction

Pakistan has been struggling since independence. However, instead of improvement, the political stability in state is continuously backsliding. The political instability is major cause behind poor economic and diplomatic performance. Pakistan has bestowed with natural resources, human capital, strategic location, but unsustainable use of these blessing resulted in staggering national security and foreign policy.

### ⇒ Historical Perspective

Pakistan is victim of political instability since independence. There are 30 years under direct military rule by Genral Ayub, Zia and Musharraf. Democratic values never flourished in Pakistan. The tussel between military and civilians political parties and their undemocratic skirmishes on name of politics caused major instability at governance level.

The enduring struggle between civilian authorities and military power has stymied Pakistan's democratic development and governance.

Pakistan: Beyond the Crisis State  
Maleeha Lodhi

### ⇒ Political Instability and Economic Performance

The major threat of instability by now caused is on economic prosperity. Pakistan is dependent on loans from IMF and WB. In FY 2025-26, the total expenditures were 18.6 trillion while the revenue collected was only 13 trillion. The budget deficit, trade deficit all are results and linked with weak governance.

#### 1- Unchecked Economic Institutions

In Pakistan, economic institutions are either politicized or burdened. Many critics question the authenticity of BISP, it is victim of corruption because of lack of transparency. Moreover, most of the state's institutions are 'Extractive Institution'

and they smooth the failure path for any nation. As mentioned by Acemoglu in 'Why Nations Fail'.

## 2- Cycle of Debt Trap

Every year a huge chunk of budget is reserved for debt financing. In 2025, Pakistan added 9.3 trillion in her debt. The total reached at almost 80.3 trillion. It means Pakistan is adding 25.4 billion per day.

## 3- Politicization of development Projects

Politicization of every department is very common in Pakistan. CPEC phase II which planned to be started in 2020, stopped because of politicization and resurgence. Pakistan is suffering from climate change, but our dam projects even politicized. Examples Gratia, politicization of Kala Bug Dam.

## ↳ Political Instability and Diplomatic Performance

Pakistan is performing poorly in diplomatic front. At Independence, Pakistan choose USA instead of Russia

but USA proved to be a 'fair-weather friend'.

### 1- Discontinuity in Policies

Every government change & diplomacy according to their interests. The new government reverse those projects and initiate new ones. Military dictators always had good relations with USA and the economy depended on loans. The patron-client relation.

### 2- Relation with China and Saudi Arabia

PMLN enjoys good relations with China. They are supporter of CPEC and see positively towards collective economic growth with China.

PPP enjoys good relation with Saudi. Recently, there is number of visits among Pakistan government and representative of China and Saudi.

The continuation of CPEC-II and Saudi Defence Pact.

### ➔ Structural Cause of Instability

The instability at both economic and

diplomatic front has direct link with political instability.

### 1- Division of Power

The instability is rising because of lack of division of power in government.

The curtailment of Judicial independence and opaque procedures. The overpowered institutions for political gain. The executive, legislature and judiciary must be separated. There is lack of check and balance system.

### 2- NFC Award

The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment in constitution restricted from decrease in provincial share.

NFC awards divided financial resources among federal and provinces. However, no NFC award for sharing finances from provincial to divisional or district level.

### 3- Local Government

The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment made local government as mandatory. Even then, no proper procedures for empowering local government. The power has been shift from federal to provincial level but not

From provincial to local level. It is necessary to ensure (diplomatic) democratic development and bring stability.

#### 4- Accountability and Transparency

The institutions of state have become hub for corruption as revealed by IMF report 2025. The lack of accountability in governance procedures and absence of transparency acted as catalyst for political overpowered structures.

Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely

#### 5- Intra-Party Democracy

Democracy insures stability in a state. The <sup>political</sup> parties are following kinships and hamper intra-party democracy. This dynastic kind of political parties are threat to democratic rules.

#### ⇒ Impacts on National Security and Foreign Policy

Barry Buzan says that "security is a pursuit of freedom from threat". Whereas, national security is 'The

ability of a state to protect its independent integrity from the forces of hostility. The national security and foreign policy both are victims of political instability.

Considering national security in merely military terms is doubly misleading.

— Richard S. Ullman

### 1- Extremism in KPK and Balochistan

The absence of sustainable empowering policies created gaps and it has been exploited by extremists. The poor governance, unemployment, lack of education creates vulnerabilities. The terrorists exploit them by giving sense of belonging and economic help.

Jabberlot in 'Pakistan at Crossroad', mentions that a whole generation in FATA is victim of narrative building by extremists.

Balochistan and KPK is a heaven for extremists.

### 2- Resurgence of Terrorism

The withdrawal of USA from Afghanistan in Aug 2021, resulted in resurgence and

increased instability in Pakistan. In 2022, TTP attacked 78 times.

US state department Report (2025), highlighted the use of leftover arms by USA, the Taliban are using those weapons against Pakistan.

### 3- Climate Change

Climate change is also a threat to national security, it caused major loss of lives and economy in 2022 and 2023. The lack of water <sup>storage</sup> reservoirs bring floods.

### 4- Brain drain

The political instability is a leading cause of brain drain. In 2025, 35000 Pakistanis left Pakistan.

### 5- Exposed Vulnerabilities

Pakistan was not strong at diplomatic front and India played major role in exposing our vulnerabilities. Modi in 2016, 2019 mentioned, 'We will isolate Pakistan diplomatically'. The political instability failed to manage the propaganda.

### 6- Disinformation Campaign

European disinformation released 'India

'cronache' . They exposed Indian mis-information campaign against Pakistan

### 7. International Image

The restricted image of Pakistan because of media firewalls. The world's view about Pakistan is revealed by 'Freedom of Journalism report', it declared Pakistan as 'unsecure for journalism'. Media is a tool to portray good or bad image of a state. Pakistan failed in portraying herself as democratic state and ensure media freedom.

### 8. Event of May - FP

The war of May helped Pakistan to reverse its diplomatic efforts. Bilawal Bhatti visited Brussels to spread India's violation. Pakistan is successfully using her success in war at every forum.

It proved successful. The coalition government if remained stable, then diplomatic efforts and foreign policy can be managed well. The political parties must give consideration to welfare of state, instead of individual gain.

## QUESTION # 03

### Introduction

Pakistan is struggling from economic crisis and BRI provides an opportunity to reverse economic efforts. It has significant role in future economic well-being of Pakistan. The part of BRI, CPEC which is its flagship project is vital for geo-economic connectivity of Pakistan. The other regional alignment can challenge Pakistan's strategic relevance but can not provide an alternative.

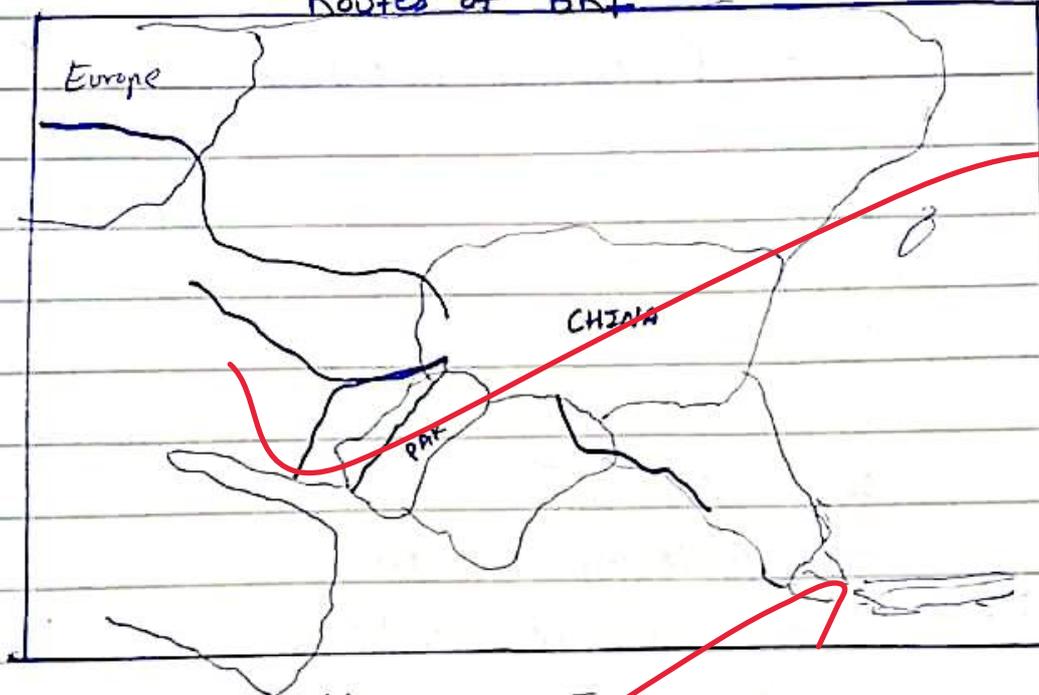
### ⇒ Belt and Road Initiative

It is project by China and it cost 1.3 trillion. China gave an alternative for sea trade. It flourish connectivity and provide economic relations among countries. West and their allies see it as debt trap and present counter projects like IMEC.

The BRI was <sup>proposed</sup> started in 2013, its first project in Pakistan CPEC, will

decide its major success. It has total 6 routes

### Routes of BRI



- 1- China - Afghanistan - Iran
- 2- China - Central Asia
- 3- China - India Myanmar Bangladesh
- 4- China - Asean
- 5- China - Pakistan Economic corridor
- 6- China - Azerbaijan - Georgia - Europe

### ⇒ Importance for Pakistan

#### 1- Alternative Route

CPEC will provide alternative to China. China is facing security threat is south China sea. The route from

Pakistan is more secure and short.

It provide easy trade with Gulf countries, decreasing the distance by 12000 km and 22000 km for Europe.

## 2- Dependence on Pakistan

China will depend on Pakistan as her 80% of trade from south China is reversed. China need energy from Gulf and it will pass from Pakistan. The emerging economy would be depended on Pakistan for trade.

## 3- Gateway for Asia

Pakistan can provide trade route to central Asian countries. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, they have no water boundary. They can reach sea by using land mass of Pakistan and flourishing the waterway corridor will be helpful.

## 4- Route for India

Pakistan will provide India to access central Asia for energy as they are rich in energy. It just need to connect from border to Lahore, from Lahore the ML-1 by CPEC can be

used for trade

### 5- Trade of Pakistan

Under CPEC, the deepest port at Gwadar is budding. Pakistan has the potential to explore 'Blue economy' and manage its trade deficit.

Pakistan will also collect revenue by providing route to other states

### ⇒ The effects of Alternatives

BRI is already started and a project of 13 trillion and connect to countries. It will develop 150-200 economic zones in different countries.

The opportunity of agricultural, infrastructure, transport and energy will not be provided by any other regional alignment.

China is second biggest economy and remained all-weather friend of Pakistan.

The alignment in Asia is also threatened by 'Taliban Resurgence'. It has no solution without

Pakistan. **If** Afghanistan is the heart of

Add references

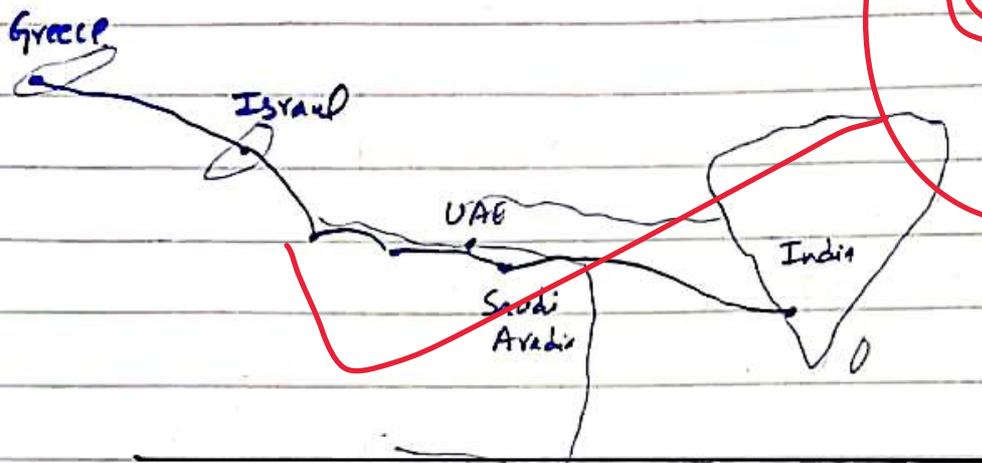
Add research based data

Asia, Pakistan is its artery.

The blockage in one disrupts the whole region. - Majeed Lodhi

India also providing grounds for alignment in Asia. To counter China on behalf of USA and to Pakistan for historic rivalry.

India and IMEC.



It is only collected 20 bn of investment by Saudi Arabia only. It is proposed in 2023 when BRI turn to.

India and INSTEC

India is mastermind of INSTEC, she gathered central Asian states, Russia to connect Europe. Its Eastern route was operational in 2021. They tested a trade from Finland to India, it took 22 days. However, the withdrawal of USA, sanctions on Iran and sanction on Russia hampered its success.