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Introduction:

Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan had significant events these were title of Khan by British because he saved 20 British families. He was closed to British and because he knew that Muslims reformed need to closer to British government that was a reason. he was pro-British. In regime of British got worth position near to British. Because he performed the activities for betterment of Muslims.

1. Positive work for Muslims

- 1878: He was nominated as Member of Imperial Council Lord Dalton. at that time it was the cabinet achievement. He
- He was made member of Civil Service Commission

Aligarh Movement introduced by Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan.

1. Objectives of Aligarh Movement.

- a) To protect Islam against the onslaught of Orientalists and to prove that it is the one true religion.

- 2) To remove the bitter enmity which had arisen between Muslims and the British, and to establish friendly relations.
- 3) To interpret the teachings of Islam and to bring them in harmony with modern science and philosophy, and adoption of technology.
- 4) To encourage Muslims to have a rational and enlightened view of life.
- 5) To persuade Muslims to learn English language.
- 6) Educational Conference: 1886 Muhammad Education Conference. This conference is very important in regard to Pakistan movement. When Muslims made the All India Muslim League - the Conference's annual session in 1906 in Dhaka served as a launching platform for the Party.

Aspects of Movement and Services of Sir Syed.

1. Educational Aspects / Services:

a) Setting up of Education institutes:

a) 1859 Gulshan School in Ahmedabad

b) 1863 School in Ghazipur.

c) 1875 Mohammed Anglo oriental School which was later raised to the status of a college highschool.

2. Writing of books and Magazines:

a) Loyal Mohammed of India essence was to prove to the British that Muslims of India were loyal to British.

b) Causes of India mutiny (Risala asbabe bayhawat e hind) with the objective to remove difference between the Muslims.

c) Aligarh Institute Gazette in 1866 (Magazine)

3. Establishment of educational societies:

How modern universities have the concept of societies for example arts and culture

society. Similarly he developed a society

in Aligarh with the key reason for translating

western research papers into Urdu.

4 Setting up of Educational Committee the purpose of a committee is to address a particular matter. Educational Committee in 1870

Political Services:

- a) Gave concept of two nation theory: languages two different 1857. Pakistan based on religious ground difference) It demanded separation.
- b) Protection of Urdu in Urdu-Hindi controversy: In Justice System was used Urdu. It changed into Hindi controversy.
- c) Loyal Muhammadans of India: To prove the British right regime, Muslims were loyal. Munity had happened where is no Muslim involved.
- d) Risala Asbab-e-Baghawate-Minel aimed of books was political uplifted Muslims.

(Social Aspects / Services)

1. Risala Tehzeeb ul Akhlaq Book ^{was} written by Sayyed Ahmed. It restored the views of muslims regarding the Islamic. It described cultures and traditions and Society Reformed on Islamic values.
2. ~~Mat~~ Muslimism orphan houses: To make houses for orphan.
3. Removing Superstitious outlook: To build the Muslims logical thought processed in perspective of life. To view on the things logical Rather than Superstitious outlook. logical Reasoning remove the superstitious outlook about life.

Intellectual Aspect / Services:

~~Materials:~~ To encourage muslims was focused on economic uplift, and on business.

Nationalism: Two national theory similar was
Community only work for themselves that was
one ideology.

Inclusion:

Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan had worked for
Muslims and changed the ideology through
action and developed the trust of British
Government. Introduced was Materialism, Rationalism
and Nationalism.

Write conclusion

Introduction:

In the 21st Century, security is no longer confined to military threats; non-traditional security challenges, particularly climate change, have emerged as existential risks. Pakistan is among the top climate-vulnerable countries despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change now threatens Pakistan's economic stability, social cohesion, political governance and national security, making it a multi-dimensional crisis.

Social-Economic Implications of Climate Change in Pakistan.

1. Economic Vulnerability and Development Setbacks:

Climate-induced disasters—floods, droughts, heatwaves, and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) cause billions of dollars of losses annually. Agriculture, which employs nearly 40% of the workforce and supports rural livelihood, is highly climate-sensitive. Crop failures, livestock losses, and disrupted supply chains undermine food security and economic

Economic growth.

Impact:

Reduced GDP growth.

Increased poverty and inequality

Rising food inflation.

2. Food and Water Insecurity

Pakistan's reliance on the Indus River System fed largely by Himalayan glacier, makes it extremely vulnerable to climate variability. Erratic rainfall, shrinking glaciers, and inefficient water management have intensified water stress.

Consequences:-

- Declining per capita water availability.
- Increased inter-provincial water disputes.
- Heightened risk of famine-like economic conditions in arid regions.

3. Public Health and Health Human Security

Rising temperatures and extreme weather events have severe public health implications. Heatwaves cause mass casualties, while floods trigger outbreaks of water-borne and vector-borne disease.

Result:

Overburdened

Overburdened health infrastructure

Increased mortality among vulnerable populations.

long-term human capital erosion.

4. Climate-Induced Migration and Urban Stress

Environment degradation forces rural populations to migrate urban centers, accelerating unplanned urbanization. Cities like Karachi and Lahore face pressure on housing, sanitation, employment and law enforcement.

Security Dimension:

Expansion of informal settlements

Increased crime and social unrest.

Strain on municipal governance

Political and governance Implications.

1. Threat to Political Stability:

Frequent climate disasters expose government weaknesses, leading to public dissatisfaction and erosion of state legitimacy. Inadequate disaster response fuels political grievances, especially in marginalized regions such as Balochistan and Sindh.

2. Federal-Provincial Tensions:

Climate governance in Pakistan is complicated by the 18th constitutional Amendment, which developed environmental responsibilities to provinces. Coordination gaps between federal and provincial authorities hinder effective policy implementation.

3. National Security and Strategic Risks:

Climate stress acts as a threat multiplier, exacerbating existing security challenges such as extremism, resources conflicts, and border instability. Scarcity of water and livelihood can fuel radicalization and inter-communal conflict.

Evaluation of Pakistan's Institutional Response

1. Policy and institutional response: Framework:

Pakistan has taken several institutional steps:

- National Climate Change Policy (2012; updated 2021)
- Ministry of Climate Change.
- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)

These institutions reflect growing recognition of climate change as a national priority.

2. Adaptation and Mitigation Initiatives:

Projects such as:

Ten Billion Tree Tsunami

Recharge Pakistan

Early warning system for floods and heatwaves.

3. International Climate Diplomacy:

Pakistan has played an active role in global climate forums, highlighting climate justice and advocating for loss and damage financing, especially after catastrophic floods.

4. Critical Gaps and limitations:

Despite policy frameworks, Pakistan's response suffers from:

- Weak implementation capacity
- Insufficient climate financing
- Lack of data-driven planning
- Poor inter-institutional coordination
- Reactive rather than preventive disaster management.

Institutions remain under-resourced and overly dependent on international aid.

Critical Assessment:

Pakistan's institutional response reflects policy awareness operational weaknesses. While climate change is increasingly securitized in national discourse.

It has yet to be fully integrated into economic planning, national security strategy, and governance reforms without ~~under~~ mainstreaming climate resilience ~~also~~ across sectors, policies risk remaining symbolic.

Conclusion:

Climate change has ~~changed~~ evolved into a non-traditional but existential security threat for Pakistan, undermining socio-economic stability and political governance. While Pakistan has taken commendable steps at the policy and diplomatic levels, ~~its~~ institutional weakness limit effective ~~adaptation~~ adaptation and ~~rest~~ resilience.

Avoid cutting
Keep the length of all answers
equal

Make flow charts and graphs where it is
necessary