

Pakistan Affairs

Part II

Q. NO: 1

Introduction: "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the transitional figure between medieval and the modern age." Freeland Abbott

The political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the protection of Muslim interests in British India were: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started movement in the subcontinent which was known as Aligarh Movement. In this movement, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted Muslims to keep aloof from politics of agitation, and he started making different schools and colleges for Muslims to get education such as Maulana school at Muzidabadi, Victoria School, Aligarh Gazette and Aligarh College and University. Sir Syed's approach was different from the methods adopted by Indian National Congress in a way that Sir Syed advised and refrained Muslims from politics of agitation while Indian National Congress was in hand with Britishers.

1. The political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the protection of Muslim interests in British India:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan ~~put~~ forwarded a plan to unite Muslims and Hindus together. But before their union ~~he~~ started movement known as "Aligarh Movement."

Political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the protection of Muslim interests in British India

Aligarh Movement

To keep Muslims ^{not} aloof from western education

Sir Syed wanted Muslims to get western education

1.1) War of Independence 1857 and the whole blame of war was strained to Muslims by Britishers:

The war of 1857 has drastic impacts over Muslims. Because, Britishers have blamed Muslims for the initiation of hostilities.

1.2) Britishers sided Muslims from every sector of employment:

Britishers had sided Muslims from every sector of employment. Therefore, Muslims were restrained from every sector of employment.

1.3) Muslims were aloof from western Education system:

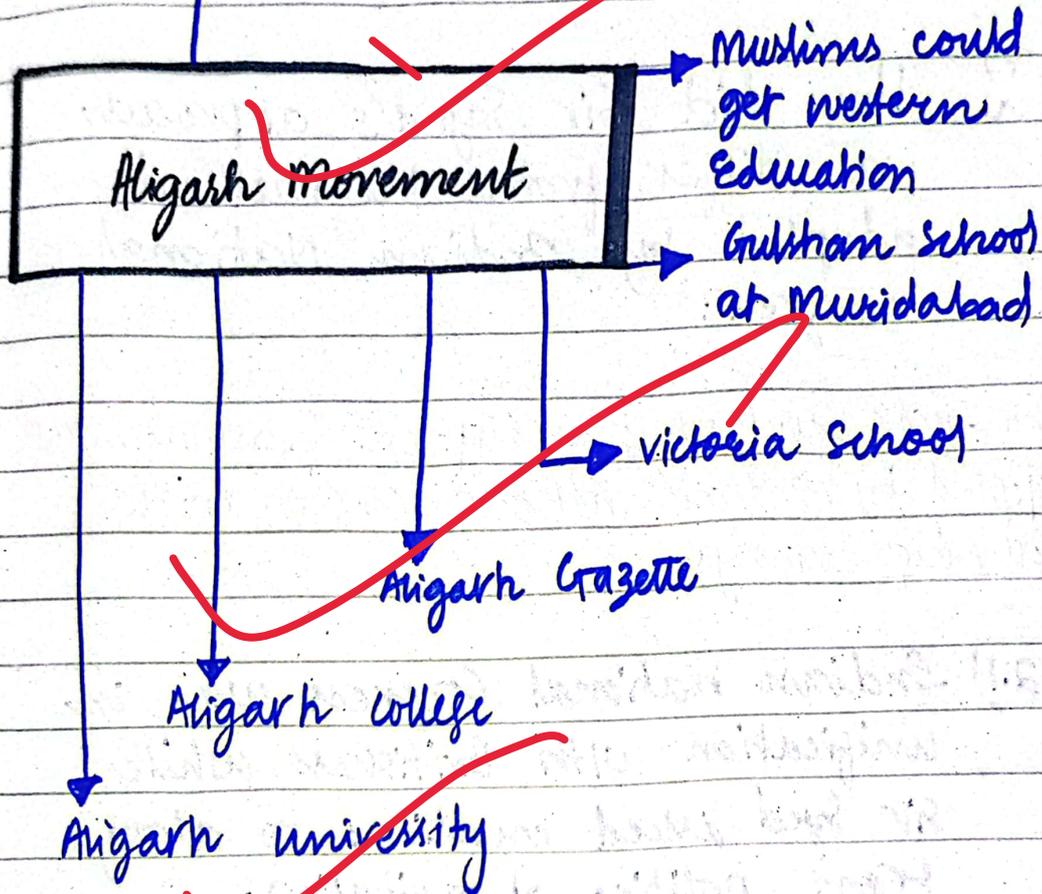
Muslims were keeping aloof from the western Education system. They were not getting Education and this had drastic impacts on their lives.

1.4) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted to create a system where Muslims could get western Education:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the one who

realized this and he wanted to bring reforms. Therefore he politically think and started movement called "Aligarh Movement"

for the awakening of muslims



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan put his major efforts for the education of muslims. So that, muslims could get western Education and then they can compete with Britishers and Indian national Congress.

1.5) 1886; united association of muslims and Hindus:

In 1886; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan has created a platform through which muslims and Hindus could share their ideas and views.

2. How did Sir Syed's approach was differ from the methods adopted by Indian National Congress

Sir Syed's approach was different from the methods adopted by Indian national Congress in the following ways:

2.1) Indian national Congress was in unification with Britishers while Sir Syed asked muslims to aloof from politics of agitation:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan asked muslims to aloof from the politics of agitation because Hindus and Britishers were unified together. While, for muslims they both were threat. Therefore Sir Syed asked muslims to aloof from politics of agitation.

2.2) Indian national congress was Hindus dominated party which were heavily supporting hindus, therefore Sir Syed awakened muslims to get western education.

The hindu dominated party was Indian National congress. Therefore, Sir Syed asked muslims to get western education and not to join politics of cruelty.

2.3) Sir Syed believed not only in religious Education but also western Education while Indian national congress was adopting just western Education.

Sir Syed believed that muslims should get both religious as well as political Education. While, Indian national congress was heavily dependant on western education.

2.4) 1867 Indian national congress had started Urdu Hindi controversy:

In 1867, Indian national congress had started Urdu Hindi controversy. In which, Hindus were trying to replace Hindi with Urdu. This has drastic impact on muslims. This had also discouraged Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

wanted to awake
the muslims of the
subcontinent

To aloof from politics
of agitation

Get western education

He created many schools,
and colleges for muslims
to get education

1867 Urdu Hindi
Controversy discouraged
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Two Nations Theory

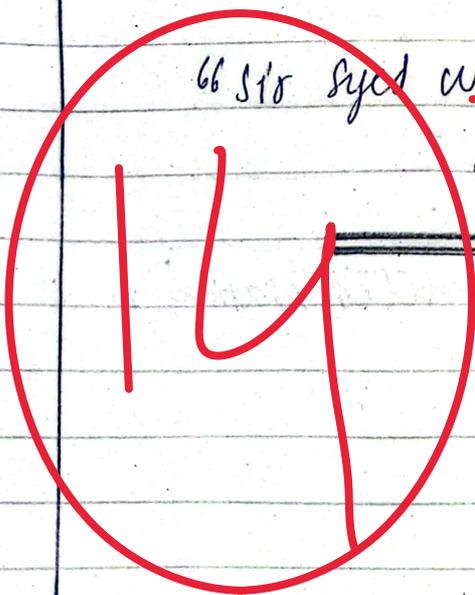
2.5) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and two Nations theory:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realised that Hindus and Muslims cannot live together after 1867 incidents of Urdu Hindi controversy. Therefore, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan supported two nations theory.

Conclusion: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political strategy was different from that of Indian national congress in a way that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted to awake the Muslims. Therefore, he started making schools, colleges and universities for Muslims to get western education and to compete with the Hindus and Britishers. But in 1867, Urdu Hindi controversy had discouraged him and he started to support two nations theory.

"Sir Syed was an ardent reformer."

~ Jawaharlal Nehru



Q NO: 2

Introduction: "Pakistan is on the
frontline of climate change impacts."

~ Dawn

Climate change is the major challenge of 21st century. The developed world is responsible for the emission of carbon gases such as China, United States, India and Europe. The impacts of climate change on Pakistan is increasing Heatwaves, Glaciers melt, natural disasters such as floods and drought and Health related issues. These issues can be mitigated by early warning systems, climate resilient infrastructure, Research and Technology and Strengthening Health sector.

"Pakistan contributes less than
1% of Green house gases. However,
is the most vulnerable nation to
climate change" ~ United Nations

1. Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan:

Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. The reasons are:

1.1) Developed world is causing emission of carbon which has drastic impact over the developing world:

"China emits about 34 to 36% of carbon gas, United States around 15%, Europe around 9% plus and India around 9%." - United Nations framework on Climate change.

The major contributors of carbon gas emissions are China, United States, Europe and India. The developed countries are responsible to emit carbon gases which then has a drastic impact over developing countries.

1.2) Paris climate agreement was put forward. However, United States has moved out of the agreement:

To control the emissions of carbon gases an agreement was signed in 2015. This agreement was

known as Paris climate change agreement. The United States after few years of signing an agreement has moved out of the agreement and started making pace of industrialization and transportations which further has drastic impact on developing nations.

2) The effect of climate change on Pakistan socially, economically and politically. Climate change has a drastic effect on Pakistan socially, economically and politically sum as:

2.1) Increase in Temperature and Heatwaves.

Climate change is causing increase in temperatures as well as heatwaves. It has drastic impact over the lives of Pakistanis.

“Increase in temperatures and Heatwaves can cause 2500 to 3000 deaths annually by 2030”
~ World Health Organization

2.2) Melting of Glaciers and floods:

"The Glaciers in Himalayas and Karakoram are melting at a rate of 0.3 meters annually."

~ International research on climate change

If glaciers will be melting in this rate then it can cause shortage of water in the near future.

2.3) Natural Disasters such as Drought and floods:

The floods of 2010, 2022 and 2025 is a case in point. The natural disasters are due to climate change impacts. Droughts in different parts of Sindh is also due to climate change.

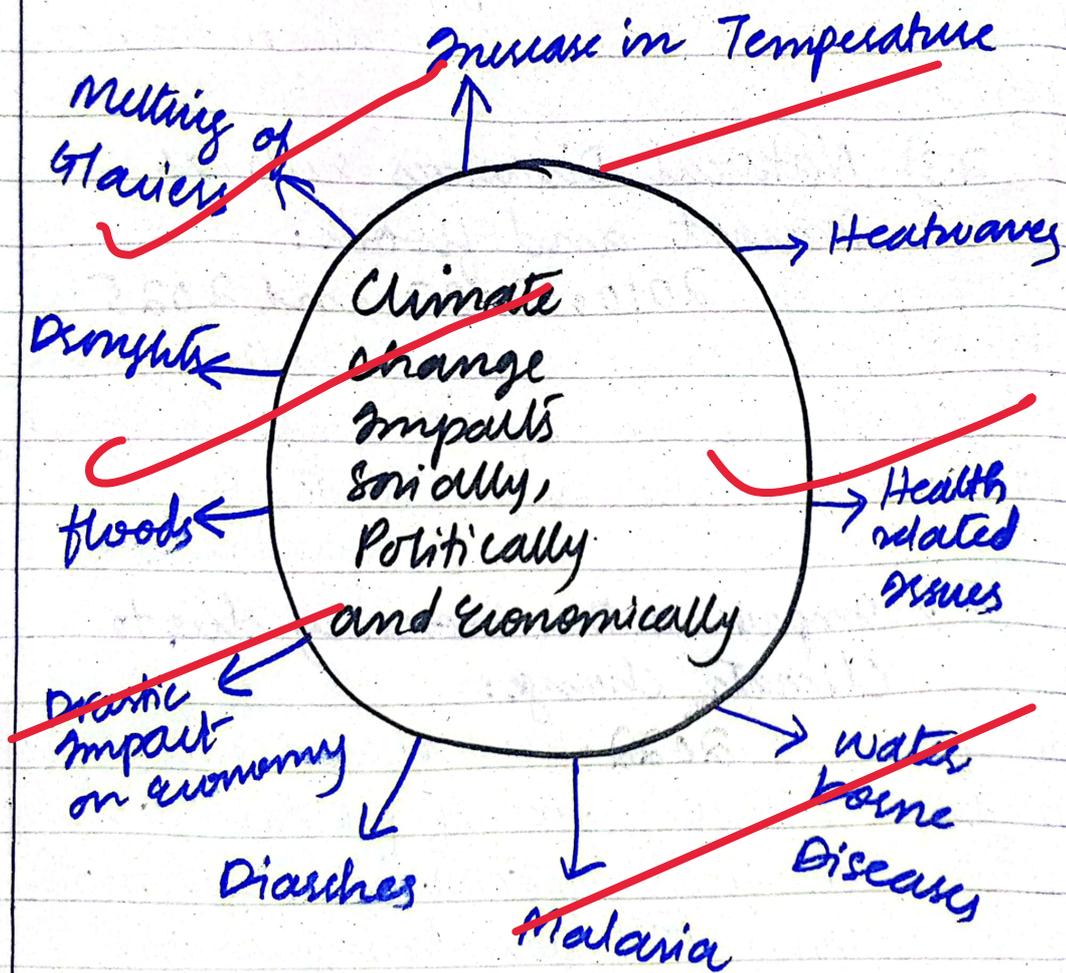
2.4) Impact on the economy due to Climate change:

The floods of 2022 has caused drastic impacts on the economic sector of Pakistan.

"The floods of 2022 has caused more than \$3 Billion damage on the economy." ~ World Bank

2.5) Health related issues such as Malaria and water borne Diseases:

Climate change causes health related issues such as malaria and water borne diseases such as Diarrhea, Dysentery and other diseases-



3) Response of Pakistan to mitigate with climate change:

3.1) Climate resilient infrastructure:

Make climate resilient infrastructure such as Drip, sprinkler technologies in agriculture can help reduce climate effects.

3.2) Early warning system:

Build early warning system in the national level this can save lives. Early warning system through mobile alerts and messages.

3.3) Research and Technology:

Research and Technology can be increased due to which new methods can be added to mitigate with the climate change.

3.4) Build Dams to store water:

Dams should be made to store water. If water could be stored in a proper way then floods could be mitigated. To increase the construction of Diamer Basha dam, Murremand Dam.

3.5) ~~Health issues could be mitigated by strengthening health sector:~~

~~Health issues could be mitigated by strengthening the health sector. If health sector could be strengthened then the issues related to health can be resolved and can be tackled.~~

~~Conclusion: Climate change is the non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. It has several impacts on Pakistan such as Heatwaves and increasing temperature, Glacial melt, Disasters such as floods and droughts, loss in Gross domestic product. These impacts could be resolved by early warning system, climate resilient infrastructure, Research and technology and strengthening health sector.~~

~~"Climate change is the major challenge of 21st century."~~

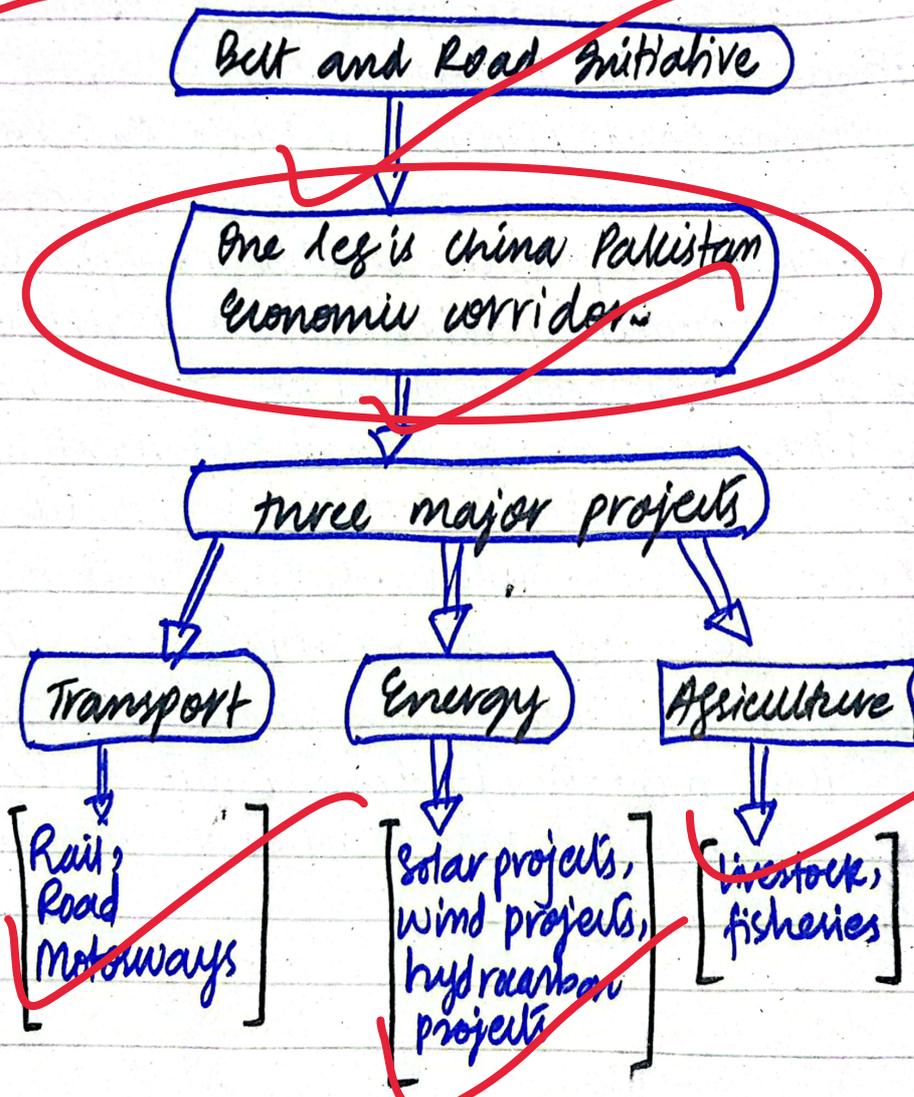
QNO: 3

Introduction: "Through Belt and Road initiative, Pakistan can become a transit corridor." ~ Down

The Belt and Road Initiative is comprised upon following three projects that is Transport, Energy and Agriculture. The geoeconomic significance of Belt and Road Initiative is that it can make Pakistan a transit corridor because Pakistan can be connected to Iran, Saudi Arabia, Middle East and other central Asian and East Asian countries. If the project would be completed it can connect Pakistan with Uzbekistan and open trade opportunities for both of the countries. The growing regional alignment in Asia has not reduced Pakistan's strategic relevance due to certain reasons BRI is a far bigger project that is comprised on six corridors and more investment in trillion of dollars has already done while SMEC is a recent project that is based on only the transport sector.

1. Belt and Road Initiative;
China and Pakistan corridor
is one leg of BRI.

China and Pakistan economic corridor is
one of the leg of Belt and road initiative.
It is comprised upon three important
projects such as Transport, Energy and
Agriculture sector.



2. Geoeconomic Significance of Pakistan's Connectivity Initiatives under the Belt and Road framework:

The geoeconomic significance of Pakistan's connectivity initiatives under the Belt and Road Initiative is:

2.1) Through Belt and Road Initiative Pakistan could be a Transit trade:

Belt and Road Initiative could connect Pakistan with Central Asia, East Asia and Middle East. Therefore, Pakistan can be a transit trade through China Pakistan Economic Corridor.

2.2) Belt and Road Initiative connects Pakistan to Middle East:

The Belt and Road Initiative can connect Pakistan to Middle East such as Iran, Saudi Arabia. Through, BRI Pakistan can get oil from Iran at easy access.

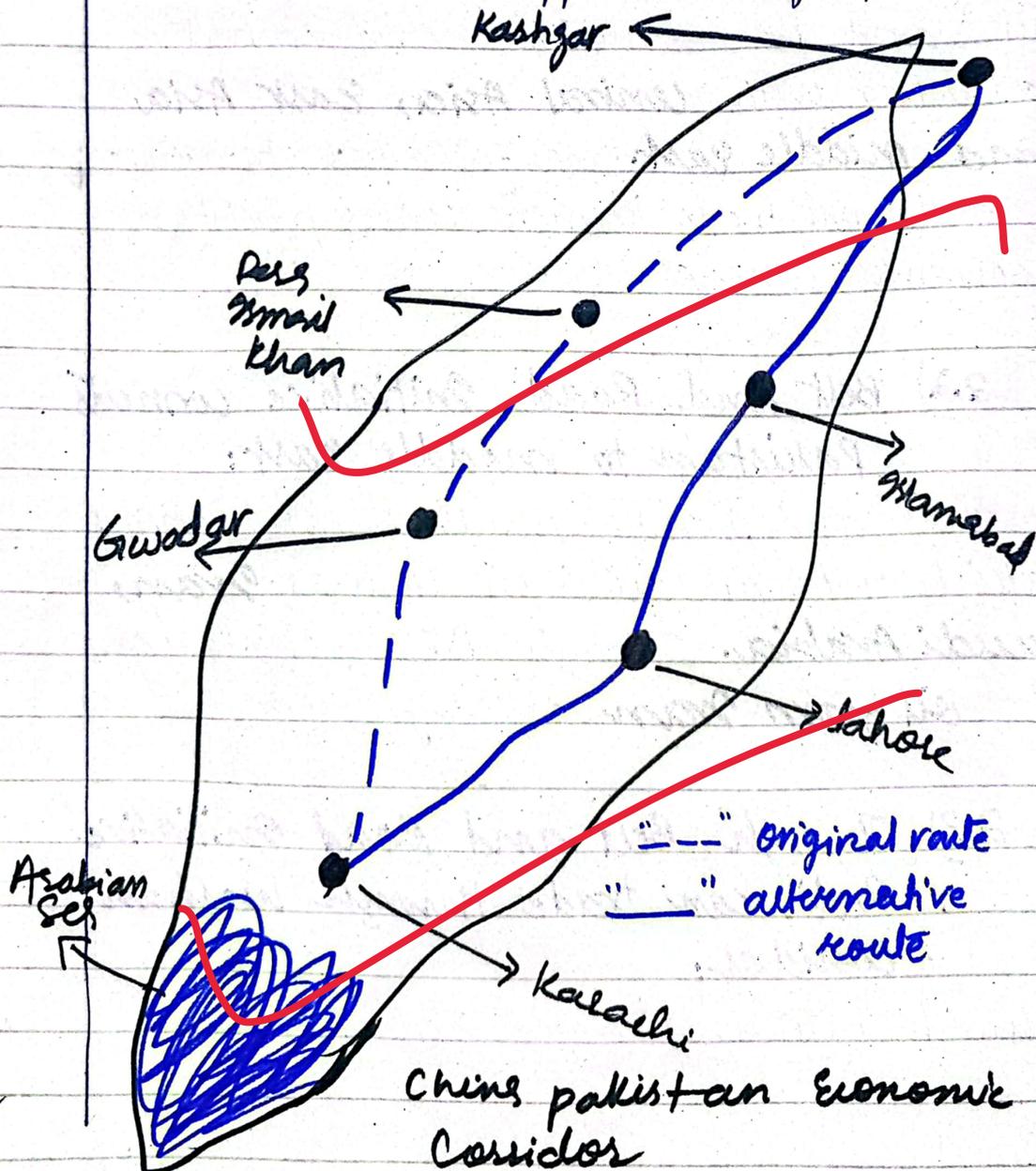
2.3) Through Belt and Road Initiative India can trade through Wahan Corridor:

Through Belt and Road Initiative, India

can get access for trade from wushan
corridor.

2.4) ~~ML-1 project can connect
with Uzbekistan:~~

Through ML-1 Pakistan can connect
with Uzbekistan. It can get access for
trade and other opportunities for Pakistan.



3) The evolving alliance in Asia that is IMEC has not reduced Pakistan strategic relevance due to following reasons:

3.1) Belt and Road initiative is based on six corridors while IMEC is based on only one corridor.

Belt and Road initiative is a far bigger project while IMEC is a project that is based on only one leg.

3.2) BRI was announced in 2013 while IMEC was announced in 2023:

BRI was announced in 2013, while IMEC was announced in 2023. BRI has already turned ten, while IMEC is recently announced.

3.3) BRI is a far bigger project that is comprised of transport, energy, and Agriculture while IMEC is based only on transport sector:

BRI is a far bigger project that is comprised on three corridors that is transport, energy and Agriculture. While IMEC is based only on one sector that is transport.

3.4) The investment of BRI is in trillions while of IMEC is in Billions.

The investment of BRI is in trillion dollars while the investment in IMEC is in billion dollars.

Conclusion: Belt and Road initiative comprised of China Pakistan Economic corridor that is based on Transport, Energy and Agriculture sector. Through these projects Pakistan would be connected to Central Asia, East Asia and Middle East. If MCI project would be completed it can connect Pakistan to Uzbekistan. The growing regional alignment in Asia has not reduced Pakistan's strategic relevance.