

## QNO 1

Political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for protection of Muslim interests. How his approach differ from methods adopted by Indian National Congress.

## Answer

### 1- Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan played pivotal role for the protection of Muslim interests in British India. After war of independence 1857, he realized that the survival of Muslims lies in getting education. His efforts to promote modern education among Muslims led to formation of Muslim representative political party known as All India Muslim League. Moreover, his approach

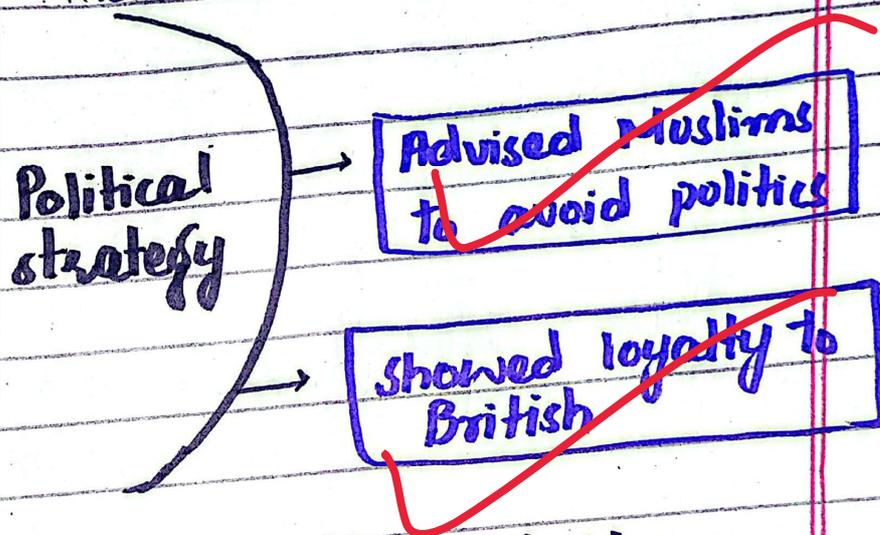
was considerably different from methods adopted by Indian National Congress in terms of loyalty to British and suggested Muslims not to be a part of politics.

## 2. Historical perspective invoking Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to work for Muslims:

The war of independence 1857 was the main factor behind the Muslims bad conditions. Although Indians also supported Muslims in this war, but after defeat they blamed Muslims for the revolt and set themselves aside. The British started to punish Muslims for the revolt. This whole incidents invoked Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to work for the Muslims of sub-continent, and he dedicated his life for this purpose.

### 3. Political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

The political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was unique. He advised Muslims not to be a part of political party, and promoted education among them.



#### 3.1- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan work to convince Britishers about Muslim loyalty:

After Independence 1857, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized the real factor

behind British anger. He put his efforts in literature to expose the main reasons of independence war 1857.

key books and pamphlets showing loyalty to British Indians

Causes of the Indian Revolt 1857

Loyal Muhammadans of India

British government and Musلمان

3.2 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan efforts to prevent Muslims from affiliation of any political party:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan attempted

to prevent Muslims to be a part of any political party.

~~Political steps he took to keep Muslims away from politics~~



~~Opposition of Indian National Congress~~



~~Proposed Two Nation Theory~~



~~Called politics a dirty game~~



~~Public speeches and writing against politics~~

## 4. Approach of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan differ from approach of Indian National Congress:

### 4.1- Methods of Indian National Congress:

- Indian National Congress focused on politics
- Dominancy of Hindus in sub-continent
- Acquisition of power in British India.

### 4.2. Approach of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

The approach of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was different. Instead of focusing on politics, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized the importance of education for

the Muslims.

Educational efforts of  
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan  
to promote awareness  
and make Muslims  
compatible for the  
modern world

↓  
~~Scientific Society  
1864~~

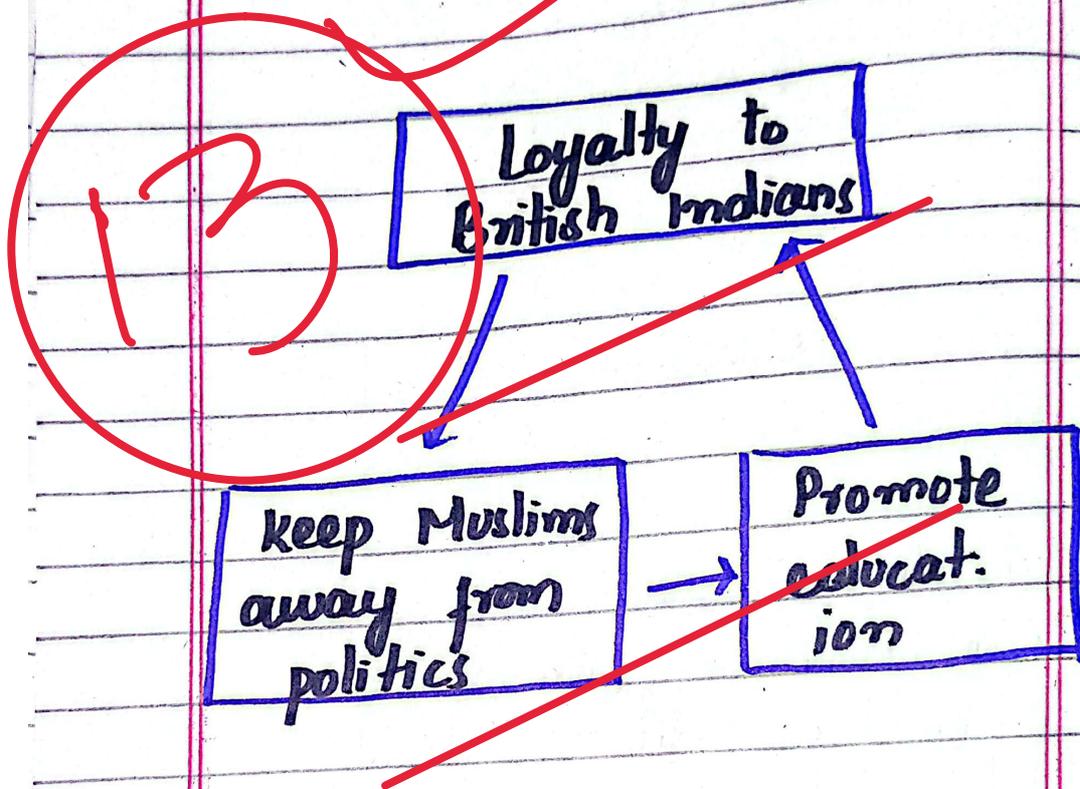
↓  
~~MAO college  
1875~~

↓  
~~Aligarh university  
1920~~

Thus, Sir Syed Ahmad  
Khan adopted unique methods

to protect Muslim interests.

## 5. Political strategy and method of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.



## 6. Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan played crucial role in the sub-continent. His efforts to protect Muslim interest in the sub-continent

hold a significant importance. After the war of independence 1857, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played significant role to protect Muslims for the burnt anger of British India. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's role to convince Britishers about the Muslim loyalty is of unique importance. Moreover, the backwardness of Muslims in education was also removed by Sir Syed Ahmad's effort. Thus, he holds a significant position in the history of Muslims to protect Muslim interest, having unique method different from method of Indian National Congress.

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## QNO 2

Climate change as a major non-traditional security threat. Analyze socio-economic and political implications, and Pakistan's institution response to climate-induced challenge.

### Answer

#### 1- Introduction:

Climate change is a major non-traditional threat to the security of Pakistan. Many factors contribute to climate change, which in turn has a severe socio-economic and political implication. Moreover, the traffic response of Pakistan's institution to climate-induced

challenges is also exacerbating the situation.

## 2. Climate change and factors responsible for it:

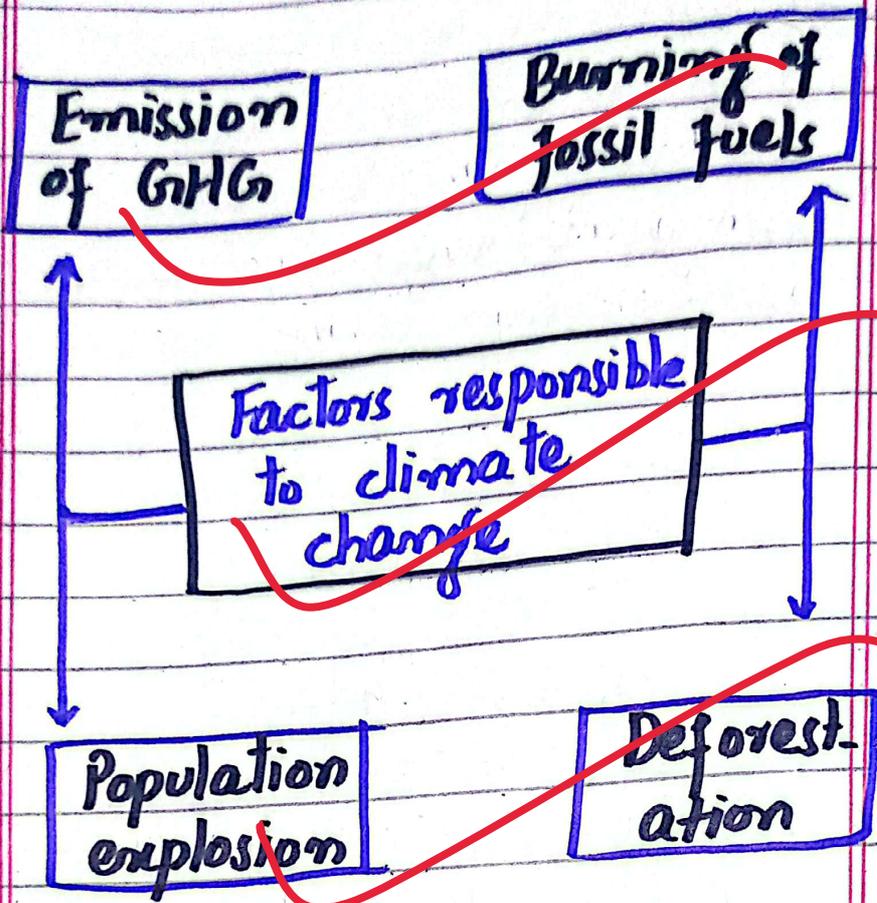
"change in weather over a period of 30 year is called climate change."

### 2.1 Factors res:

According to Climate Risk Index, 2026, Pakistan ranks 15th in climate change countries.

### 2.1- Factors responsible for climate change:

Many factors contribute to climate change which are given below:



### 3. Socio-economic implication of climate change for Pakistan:

Climate change has socio-economic implications in Pakistan which results in social and economic disasters. Some socio-economic implications are:

### 3.1- Financial and capital loss:

Climate change results in financial and capital loss, resulting in economic loss.

About 30B PKR lost in flood 2023

### 3.2- Loss of infrastructure and bio-diversity:

Climate change induces infrastructure and bio-diversity loss.

In Pakistan's 2025 monsoon flood, heavier rainfall caused the collapse of around 1600 homes

### 3.3- Increase in crime rate:

Climate change increases the crime rate. When one's home is destroyed and he does not have employment, the only option he has to crime for livelihood.

### 3.4. Cultural and literature loss:

Climate change also has severe implication in cultural and literature loss.

**The Future of Heritage as climate change** by **David Harvey** explores that climate change threatens cultural heritage by putting sites, traditions and ways of life at risk.

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## Political implications of Climate change:

Political implications

Climate change threat to national security by declining resources

Frequent climate disasters test the capacity of governments to deliver relief

Climate change creates climate refugees and pressures urban governance

Climate change causes global and national inequality

5.

Pakistan institutional response to climate-induced challenges:

5.1.

Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination

- Formulates National climate Change policy 2012
- National Adaptation Plan

5.2

NDMA & PDMA

- Works together to reduce adverse effects.
- Smog control and urban resilience initiative

5.3.

Pakistan Meteorological Department

Weather forecast.

Strengths:

Policy recognition of climate threat

• Growing climate diplomacy

### Weakness:

Poor implementation  
Lack of climate financing  
Weak accountability

### 6- Conclusion:

To conclude,  
climate change is a  
security threat to Pakistan.  
Despite less contributor to  
green house gases, Pakistan  
is severely affected from  
climate disasters. These disasters  
have severe implications,  
and institutional response  
to climate-induced challenges  
is at cross border.

## QNO6

Regional organizations in South and Central Asia failed to deliver meaningful integration? suggest practical measures to strengthen regional connectivity.

## Answer

### 1. Introduction:

The regional organizations were formed to enhance co-operation and trade in a region. However, regional organizations formed in South and Central Asia failed to deliver meaningful integration due to regional conflicts and less capital value. Moreover, these conflicts

can be resolved if proper negotiation on a particular issue is made. These conflicts require negotiation to resolve.

## 2. Main regional organizations in South and Central Asia

Many regional organizations are working in South and Central Asia. Some of them are given:

South Asian Association for regional cooperation (SARAC)



Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)



ECO

### 3. Factors responsible for failure of regional organizations in South and Central Asia.

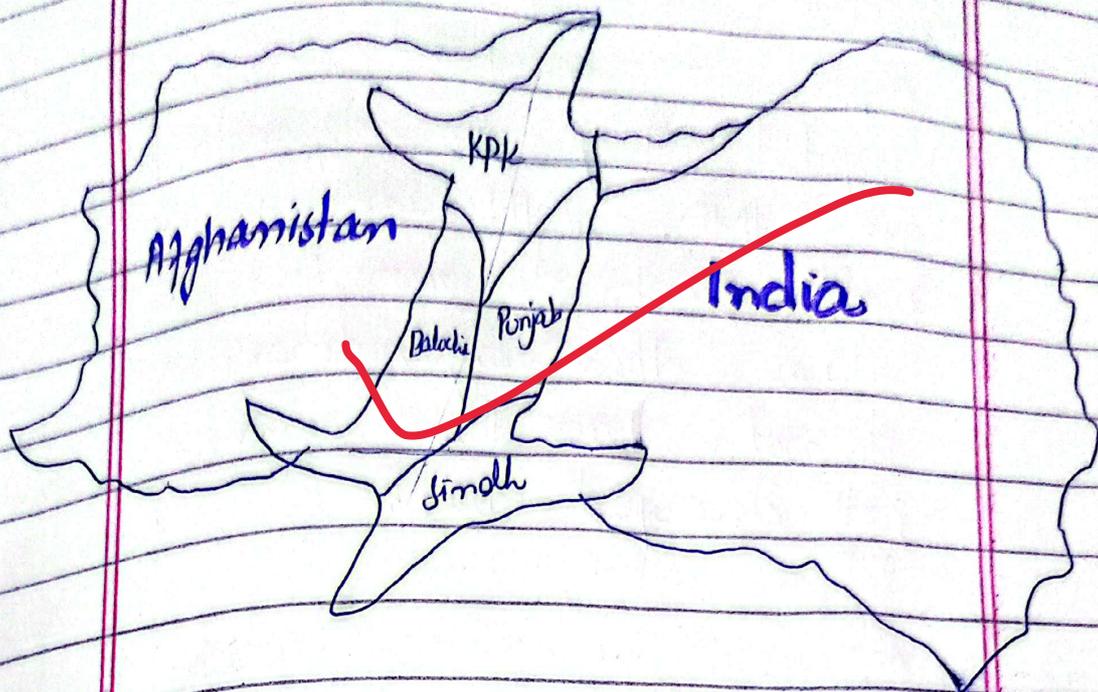
#### 3.1- Regional conflicts among states:

The regional conflicts among states are main reasons for failure of regional organization.

**SAARC** → Pakistan and India  
(no meeting after 2016 Uri-attack)

**SAARC** → Pakistan and Afghanistan  
(cross-border issue)

Pakistan having borders with India and Afghanistan is facing problems



SCO → India and China  
(border issue)

SCO → Pakistan and  
India  
(India denied to

sign memorandum in  
SCO in SCO conference 2015)

3.2. Dependence on West  
for capital:  
South and

Central Asian countries are dependent on West for capital. They are dependent on IMF, SWIFT Bank or World Bank to run their states. These organizations do not have their own well-developed bank.

### 3.3- States in South and Central Asia having different interest form different bloc:

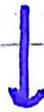
To counter China's power, India forms bloc with the U.S.A. China, as an emerging superpower form bloc with Russia (rival of the EU in Ukraine war)

China  $\xrightarrow{\text{against}}$  India + U.S.A

BRICS  $\xrightarrow{\text{competitor}}$  EU

#### 4- Practical measures to strengthen regional connectivity:

~~Practical measures to strengthen regional connectivity~~



~~Resolve regional conflicts~~

Resolve Pak, India  
India china  
conflict



~~Development of regional banks for loan~~

Asian Development  
or AIIB bank  
like IMF



~~Reduce dependency on dollars~~

To counter  
dollars, introduce  
new currency

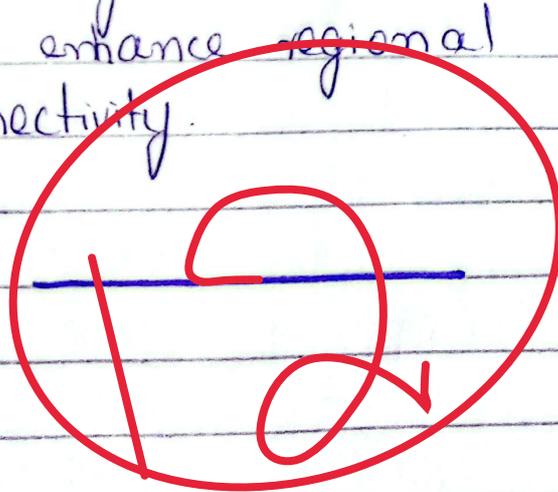


~~Enhance trade  
in a region~~

Enhance  
defence, textile  
and other trade.

## 5. Conclusion:

To conclude,  
regional South and Central  
Asia organizations failed to  
deliver meaningful integration.  
Many factors including  
regional conflicts, dependency  
on West, contribute to  
failure. This failure demands  
own development bank,  
enhance trade and reduce  
dependency on West  
to enhance regional  
connectivity.



## QNO 7

Role of Pakistan's security establishment in shaping country's foreign policy. To what extent has it influenced Pakistan international standing.

## Answer

### 1- Introduction:

Pakistan's security establishment holds a significant position in shaping country's foreign policy. For long, the country's foreign policy has remained dependent on its security including Soviet Union invasion of Afghanistan, post-9/11, and the recent Pakistan-India conflict 2019. This security establishment has

influenced Pakistan standing  
in international level.

## 2.1- Role of security establishment in shaping foreign policy: Pakistan

has ~~been~~ used its security  
establishment to shape its  
foreign policy. It has been  
served as a security  
guarantor since 1979.

## 2.1- Security guarantor to the U.S against Soviet invasion of Afghanistan:

~~Pakistan~~  
provided security to the  
U.S against invasion of  
Soviet Union (Russia)  
Afghanistan. It has provided  
its bases to the U.S  
and trained Afghan

Afghan Mujahideen.

**Role of Pakistan as a security guarantor to the U.S after 9/11.**

Pakistan

again provided its naval, air bases to the U.S after 9/11 against terrorism. Pakistan has been combating terrorism over a long history, and provided its security to counter terrorism.

**Influence of Pakistan's effort to counter terrorism with the West.**

Since 1979, Pakistan's effort to counter terrorism has been labelled as terrorist or extremist state internationally.

4. Pakistan recent security establishment role in foreign policy and its influence in international standing:

4.1. Pakistan-India May Conflict:

Pakistan retaliated India attack on May 7, 2025 and named this operation **Bunyan-um-Mansoor**. The strong Pakistan security establishment not only shot down Indian Rafale Jet, but also improved its position as a strong and peace making country.

4.2 Influence of Pakistan security in international standing:

#### 4.2.1- Trump's appraisal of Pakistan Field security and Marshall:

The U.S.A president appreciated Pakistan security in the United Nation General Assembly, and hosted a meeting in white house with Pakistan's Field Marshall.

#### 4.2.2. Pakistan known as peace promoting country:

Pakistan formal deputation to the UNGA as a peace deputation improved its status. Moreover, the president of UNGA met with peace deputation under Bilal Butto presidency.

4.2.3. Pakistan defense pact  
with KSA as a  
good security guarantor

global standing improved  
that Gulf countries  
started to sign pact  
with Pakistan.

### 5. Conclusion:

To conclude,  
Pakistan has been as  
a security guarantor over  
a long history. Its  
foreign policy is ~~base~~  
shaped by its security.  
After Pak-India May  
conflict 2025, its global  
standing as a robust  
security has improved  
and Gulf countries started  
to sign defence pact.

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