

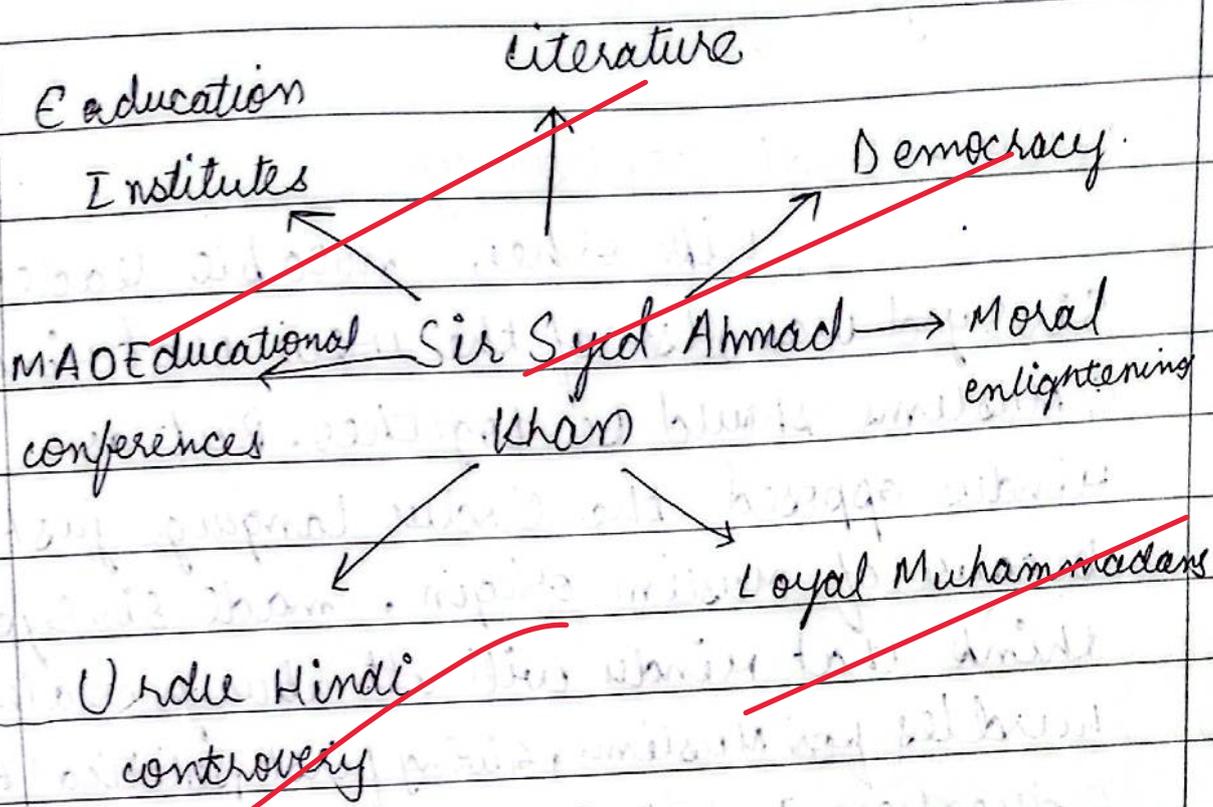
Q: NO 1:

Role of Sir Syed:

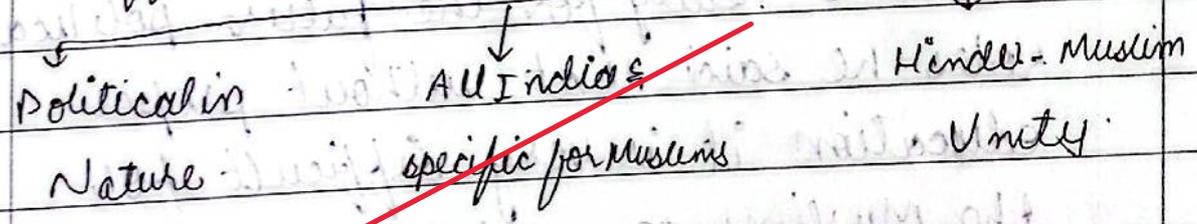
1 Introduction:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is one of the pioneers who gave Muslims the political thought. He wanted the Muslims to be politically active so that they can effectively represent Muslims who were in the minority in the subcontinent. For the political enlightenment of the Muslims of India, he wanted them to pursue higher education which is according to the modern standards, the Urdu-Hindi controversy further strengthened his thoughts and also by his literature wrote books that will lessen the difference between the Muslims and the British. He was at first against the Muslim participation in politics because he assumed that in order to represent the Muslims in the best way education is very

important component. When the Institutes were developed and a group of modern literate Muslims were formed then a proper political view came to lime light. He also provided the Muslims ~~by~~ opportunity to present their thoughts. His efforts differed than the congress mainly in a way that it congress was only political struggle while Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to educate the Muslims first and then provide them with the opportunity to participate in politics.



Differences from INC:



Sir Syed Efforts:

Urdu-Hindi controversy:

Like other notable leaders Sir Syed was also of the view that Hindus & Muslims should be together. But as Hindus opposed the Urdu language just because of Muslim origin, made Sir Syed think that Hindus will all always create hurdles for Muslims, giving first political thought Education Institutes :-

In order to make the Muslims ready for the future political roles he said that without proper education it is very difficult for the Muslims to participate effectively in the political landscape. He therefore founded a number of education institutes which along with religious education ensured the modern day education. Victoria school, Aligarh college are its examples

Literature:

The literary accomplishments of Sir Syed paved way for Muslims in politics. He wrote his book *Asar-us-sanadid*, He also wrote *Asbab-Baghawat-e-Hind*, which acted as a tool to normalize relations with the British. Also provided Muslims with the guidelines and SOPs to work effectively in political paradigms.

MAO Educational conferences:-

When a large and sufficient chunk of graduates were produced, Sir Syed inaugurated the educational conferences which provided the Muslims a platform to effectively polish their political skills and learn from the experiences of the great leaders attending the conference. This gave Muslims major political insights

Loyal Muhammadans:-

The society named the Loyal Muhammadans society was formed by Sir Syed and his students which would effectively discuss the political situation. Also they were involved in devising practical steps in order to increase the Muslim influence in politics of subcontinent.

Moral enlightenment

Only education was not enough, Sir Syed had a vision that along with education moral education was equal importance because without it the Muslims will not be effective. He published a magazine Tehzeeb ul Ikhlaq which served as a bright light for the Muslims to enhance their moral values.

Fundamentals of democracy:-

He insisted on Muslim participation in politics because he knew that in a democracy the minority group is always deprived of its rights. Therefore, to make the Muslims ready for the political landscape was very necessary.

Difference from Indian National Congress:
Political in Nature.

The Indian National Congress was only political in nature and just wanted Indians to participate in politics to effectively counter the British. While Sir Syed's effort was more of education in nature as he wanted to achieve political enlightenment through education.

All India while other specific for Muslims

~~Indian National Congress came up with a slogan that it represents whole India while Sir Syed vowed to make efforts for the Muslims so that they are able to effectively represent the minority Muslims in India.~~

Hindu-Muslim Unity

~~INC vowed or wanted Hindu-Muslim Unity in order to effectively counter British but Sir Syed due to certain events turned against it and ~~wanted~~ said that Muslims should work hard as they were in minority, and usually in minorities are deprived of their due rights.~~

conclusion :-

All these efforts made by Sir Syed were very significant and they eventually made the Muslims made aware of and compelled them to join politics. It was his effort that most of the notable leadership came from his educational institutes.

Q: NO 4

Introduction:-

Pakistan is facing the issue of political instability since its inception. There has been a lack of consensus among the political players and always the personal interest prevailed. This notion has brought a lot of harm to Pakistan in every field. Due to this Pakistan always remained behind in the development standards, education

health and other social steps.

Due to political instability
Pakistan's national security
had been compromised a lot

as the enemy state. India
took full advantage, there
had been rise of terrorism
and also the issue of human
security arose. Diplomatically

Pakistan faced a lack of trust
from the international community
and also due to political
instability long lasted regional
partners went away eventually
weakening Pakistan's diplomatic
position.

Causes :

Lack of consensus
Personal Interests
Populism
Over National & Military regimes

Impacts on National Security :

India ^{look} ~~made~~ full advantage
The rise of non-state actors

Impacts on Foreign Policy :

International Mistrust
Lack of support from long lasting friends

Causes:-

Lack of consensus:-

The major cause of the political instability is that it was never seen that there was a political consensus among the political parties of National issues and national policies. Due to this one action of a political party was seen as a challenge by the other. Personal interest over national interest.

Unfortunately, overtime it can be witnessed that most of the leaders as well as political parties work for their own interest rather than to safeguard their the national Interest. Every popular leader and the party just took the steps which could strong their position in the political landscape and no matter it could hamper the national interest

Populism and Military Regimes:

Populism is also one of the major issues as people in love of their leader do anything and knowing this, the leaders exploited it. Also, the long lasted military regimes disturbed the civilian rule and at the same time creating political dilemma.

Impact on National Security:

India took full advantage:

Due to political instability, India took advantage in a way that it continued to infiltrate inside Pakistan to gain its dirty objectives. Not only this they funded the non state actors and claimed on the international front that Pakistan's internal condition is not suitable for the region.

Rise of Non state actors :-

As politicians were busy countering each other, there was a rise in terrorism which made Pakistan weak in terms of its security. Due to political instability, there was lack of consensus in countering terrorism and they took full advantage.

Impacts on Foreign Policy :-

International Mistrust,

Due to political instability, the international countries continued to distrust Pakistan as they said that if there is not stability how can they do investment or normalize the relations with Pakistan. Lack of stability made Pakistan look vulnerable in terms of control and achieving promises made.

Lack of support from the long lasted friends.

Due to political instability and political confrontation, the long lasted friends like USA and the Middle East moved away as there was no constant policy to keep them intact. Due to this they just have a normal relations and look for others to gain geopolitical objectives.
Conclusion:

Due to political instability, Pakistan has faced issues both in terms of internal and external security. Also in the mean time diplomatic losses are done. Therefore, it is important to take this issue seriously and in order to make Pakistan with internally as well as externally.

①: NO 5:

Introduction:-

Pakistan adopted the federal constitution in 1973 which aimed that there will be powers concentrated in the centre but at the same time the provinces will enjoy full autonomy. It was just seen on papers firstly but after 18th Amendment the provinces gained more autonomy. Despite all these effort Pakistan still lacks the cohesion and a strong bond between the provinces and ~~the~~ centre, destructively effecting federation system.

In terms of political there is different government than the centre and they do not comply with centre, in terms of economy every province complains regarding the NFC award and administratively they are just focused on their goals

neglecting advice of the centre.

In order to prevent this, a consensus should be made, there should be equitable distribution of resources and also national dialogue should be held enhancing co-operation.

Political factors → Different governments
→ Regional politics

Economic factors → NFA award
→ low revenue

Administrative factors → Under provincial government
→ self interest over govt advice

Lessons to prevent regional alienation

National dialogue → just distribution of resources.

Political Factors

Different Government

In almost of the provinces there is a different government than that of centre. Because of this the provincial government creates hurdles in order to implement the national action plan eventually creating a gap.

Regional Politics

The politics are not wholistic in nature rather most of the parties are confined to regions and provinces which makes their way of doing work myopic. They are only involved in the work which they think will benefit them and their government neglecting the centre's advice.

Economic Factors,

NFC Award:

Every province is having an issue with the NFC award as they confront the centre that their share is being compromised. Due to this conflict, there is always a deadlock.

Low Revenue.

The centre complains that the provinces generate lower revenue which creates extra burden upon the government. The provinces should increase the share to the centre. This is responded in a way that as their share is being compromised in NFC, they won't increase the share net. A gain creating a rift.

Administrative factors.

Under Provincial Government

The administration come directly under the command of the provincial government. Therefore if there is rift between the government and the centre it becomes difficult to administer the province upon centre's guidelines.

self interest over Government advice

The self interest of the provinces usually overtakes the centre's interest. They do only those work which they consider important and ensure

them the next term as well. It is very well a cause of conflict as government decisions are compromised

①
Lessons to prevent alienation.

National Dialogue

It is very much important that the national dialogue should be made which should enable the centre and state to build trust and at the same time ensuring development.

Just distribution of Resources.

The resources should be divided in an equitable manner such that every province is satisfied and as a result they increase their share in the net pool ensuring the strong centre.

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Conclusion:-

All these issues have caused negative effects upon the federal cohesion but still the condition has not been worsened. Immediate and effective steps are necessary which can reverse negative things and ensure progress.

~~Conclusion~~

Q: NO6:

Introduction:-

The regional organizations of South and central Asia have been failed to deliver meaningful impact because of the fact that the region is not stable, there is a threat of non state actors and a power influence on them by the global powers. Pak-India rivalry is also one of the major causes. To counter this such steps like trade deals, cultural integration and enhanced relations can help. In terms of Pakistan and India they should develop a framework which resolves their issues without hampering collaboration

Causes:-

- Instability
- Non State actors
- Foreign Influence
- Pak-India Tensions

Measures:-

- Free trade zones
- Cultural activities
- Diplomatic ties
- Resolve issue without disturbing

co-operation

Causes:

Instability

The region is instable in many ways, there are always conflicts happening. The nations are more prone towards protests and such type of activities which internally make the government to take the constructive steps.

Non state actors:-

There is existence of non state actors. The region is facing the issue of terrorism which makes it really hard for the nations to focus on the regional organizations.

Foreign Influence:

This region has the influence of Foreign powers, which makes it difficult to act upon the decisions of the organization. For example: Pakistan & Nepal are influenced by China due to which relations with India never get normalized.

Pak - India Tensions:

Pak-India tensions are a major cause of failure as they are often involved in a deadlock, and due to this the regional co-operation gets disturbed.

Remedies:

Free trade zones:

The trade tools should be used as the agreements should be done that free trade will be practiced ensuring the economic development of the region.

Cultural activities

The relations will be strengthened when the cultural activities and exchange in the form of people exchange, study and sports happen which will ensure development and co operation

Diplomatic ties

Diplomatically the relations should be enhanced so that the co-operation gets on in healthy way and at the same times issues be resolved.

Resolve issue without disturbing co-operation.

Pakistan and India should agree on a framework that despite their issues and problems they will keep on co-operating making effective organization.

Maintain cleanliness

Write conclusion at the end

Write suitable words