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Conclusion:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan developed a pragmatic and cautious political strategy focused on education, loyalty to British, and protection of muslim's identity. While it ensured survival and long-term empowerment of muslims, it differed significantly from the Indian National Congress's mass mobilization and anti-British approach. His vision laid the foundation for muslims political awareness but also sowed early seeds of communal separation in India.

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Good attempt

Keep proportion in your ideas

Be relevant

Question No #2
Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. Analyze its socio-economic and political implications and evaluate Pakistan's institutional response to climate-induced challenges.

Introduction:

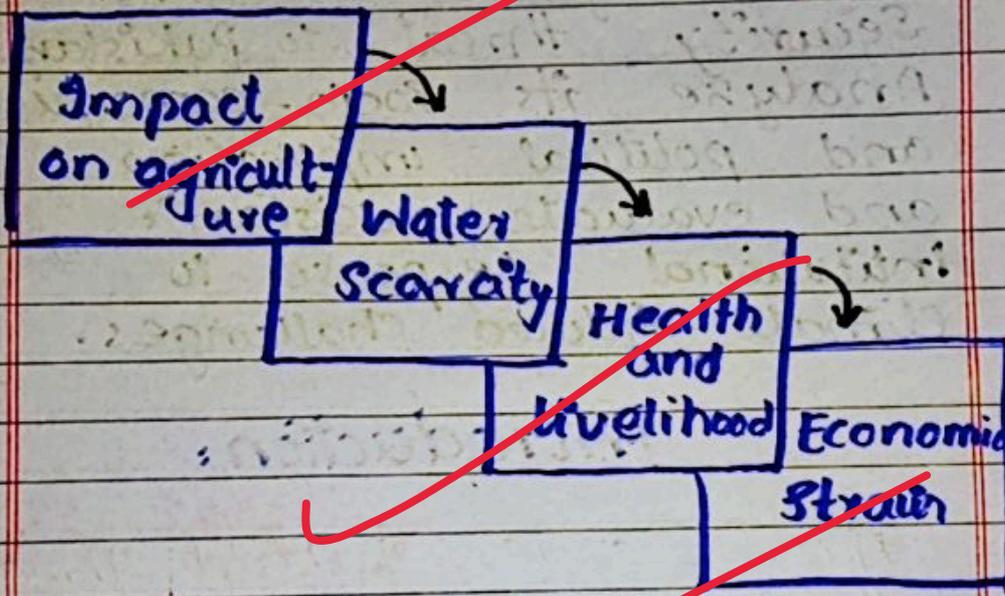
According to Rashid Ahmad in "Climate change and security in South Asia", climate change is not only an environmental issue but also a threat to national security. In Pakistan, rising temperatures, floods, droughts, and glacial melting are affecting society, economy, and politics. These challenges threaten livelihood, food security, and stability, economy, and politics, making climate change a serious non-traditional security threat.

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③ Socio-Economic Implications

Of Climate change:

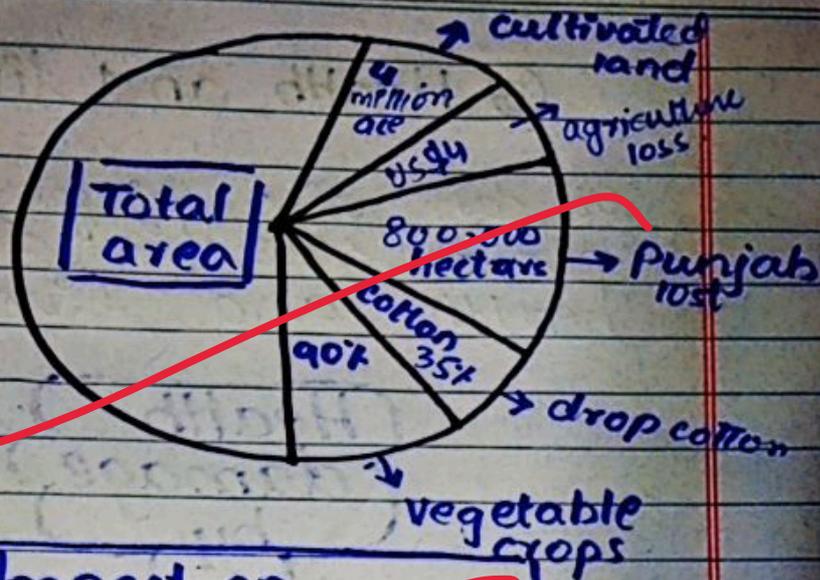


① Impact on Agriculture:

Agriculture contributes around 18-20% to Pakistan's GDP. Floods, droughts, and erratic rainfall extremely damage crops and livestock. This reduces food supply, increase prices, and worsens poverty.

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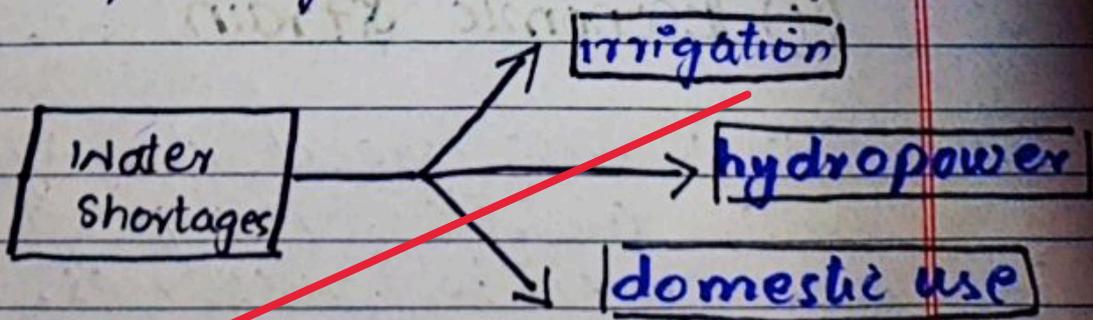
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Shows Impact on Agriculture

(2) Water Scarcity

Melting glaciers and changing rainfall patterns affect rivers and reservoirs. And water shortages threaten irrigation, hydropower, and domestic use. This creates conflicts over water resources, especially between provinces.

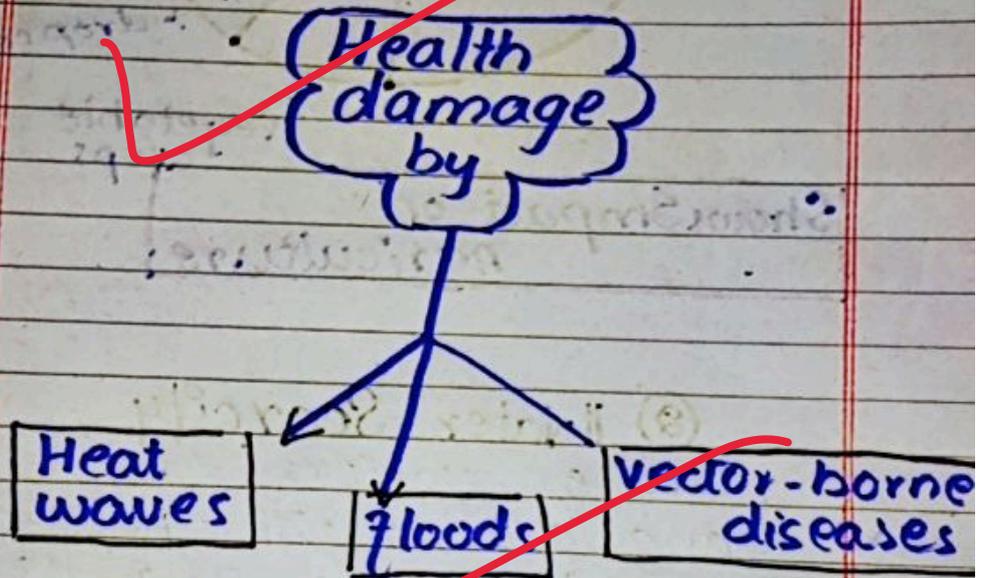


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(3) Health and livelihood

It can also play a pivotal role in damaging health and livelihood.



this creates conflicts over water resources especially between provinces

(4) Economic Strain

Repairing flood damage and disaster relief drains government's resources.

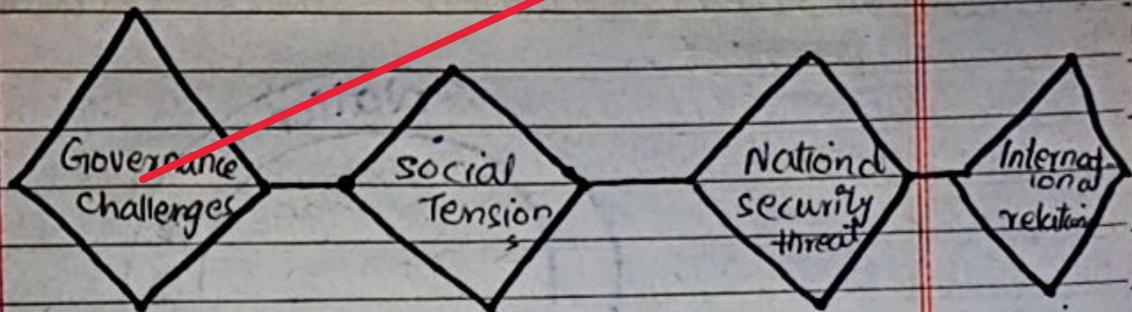
Agriculture reduces exports and GDP growth. so climate-induced disasters increase

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unemployment and inflation

(B) Political Implications of climate change:



(i) Governance challenges

Some frequent disasters test government response capacity. As well as mismanagement or slow relief leads to public dissatisfaction. They lost trust in the govt.

(ii) Social Tensions

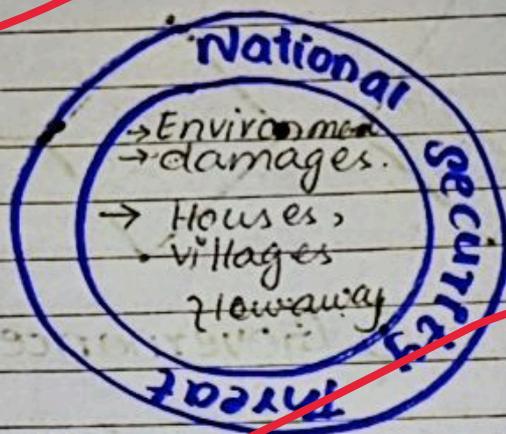
When water, food, or land become scarce, people may fight or argue over them. This can cause problems between communities or provinces.

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③ National Security Threat

Climate disasters make people move to cities or borders, which can create unrest.



These situations sometimes help criminals or rebels take advantage.

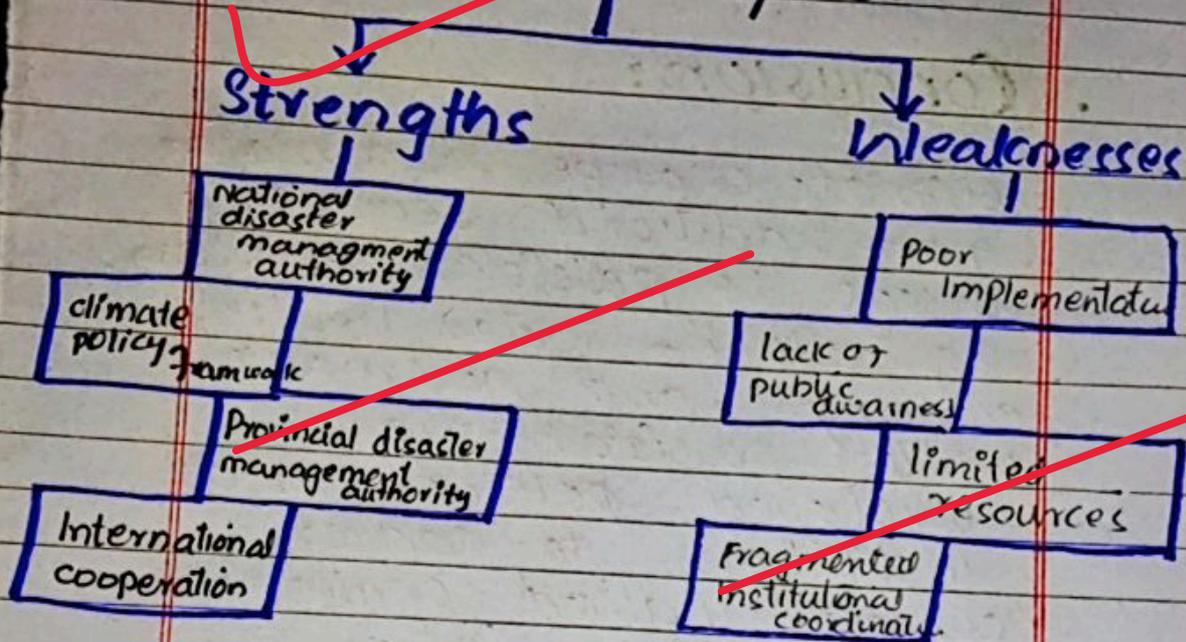
④ International Relations:

Pakistan shares rivers with India, less water from climate change can cause disputes. Floods or disasters near borders can affect trade or require foreign help.

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Evaluation Of Pakistan's Institutional Response:



Pakistan has NDMA and provincial disaster authorities to manage floods, heatwaves, and other disasters, it has been a National climate change policy and works with international organizations for funding and projects. These efforts help reduce damage and save lives, but implementation is weak, coordination is poor, and resources are limited. public awareness is low, and

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policies. often don't reach common people, so effectiveness is reduced.

• Conclusion:

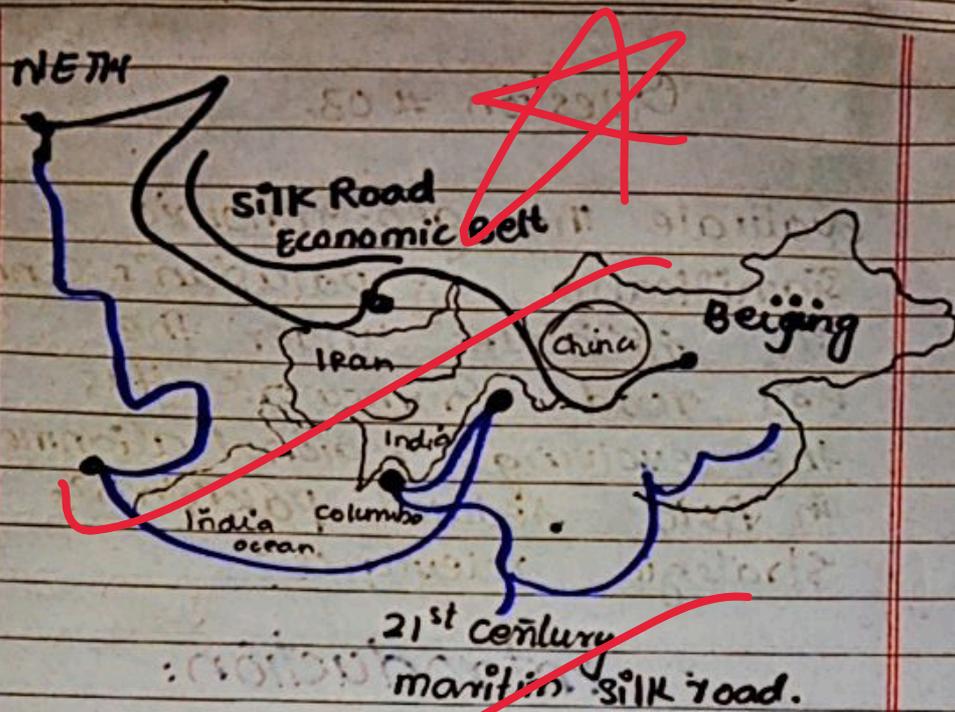
Climate change is a major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan, affecting agriculture, water health, economy, and governance. While Pakistan has developed policies and institutions to address climate-induced challenges, poor implementation, lack of coordination, and limited resources reduce effectiveness. Strengthening institutional response, raising public awareness, and investing in sustainable adaptation strategies are essential to protect Pakistan from future climate threats.

Question # 03.

Evaluate the geo-economic significance of Pakistan's connectivity initiatives under the Belt Road Framework. Has the evolving regional alignment in Asia reduced Pakistan's strategic relevance?

Introduction:

According to Rizwan Naseer in "CPEC: A Game changer for Pakistan", Pakistan's location gives it great geo-economic value by connecting South Asia, Central Asia, China and Middle East. Under China's Belt and Road Initiatives (BRI), Pakistan has launched major connectivity projects, especially through CPEC to turn geography into economic strength. However, changing regional alignments in Asia have raised questions about Pakistan's strategic relevance.

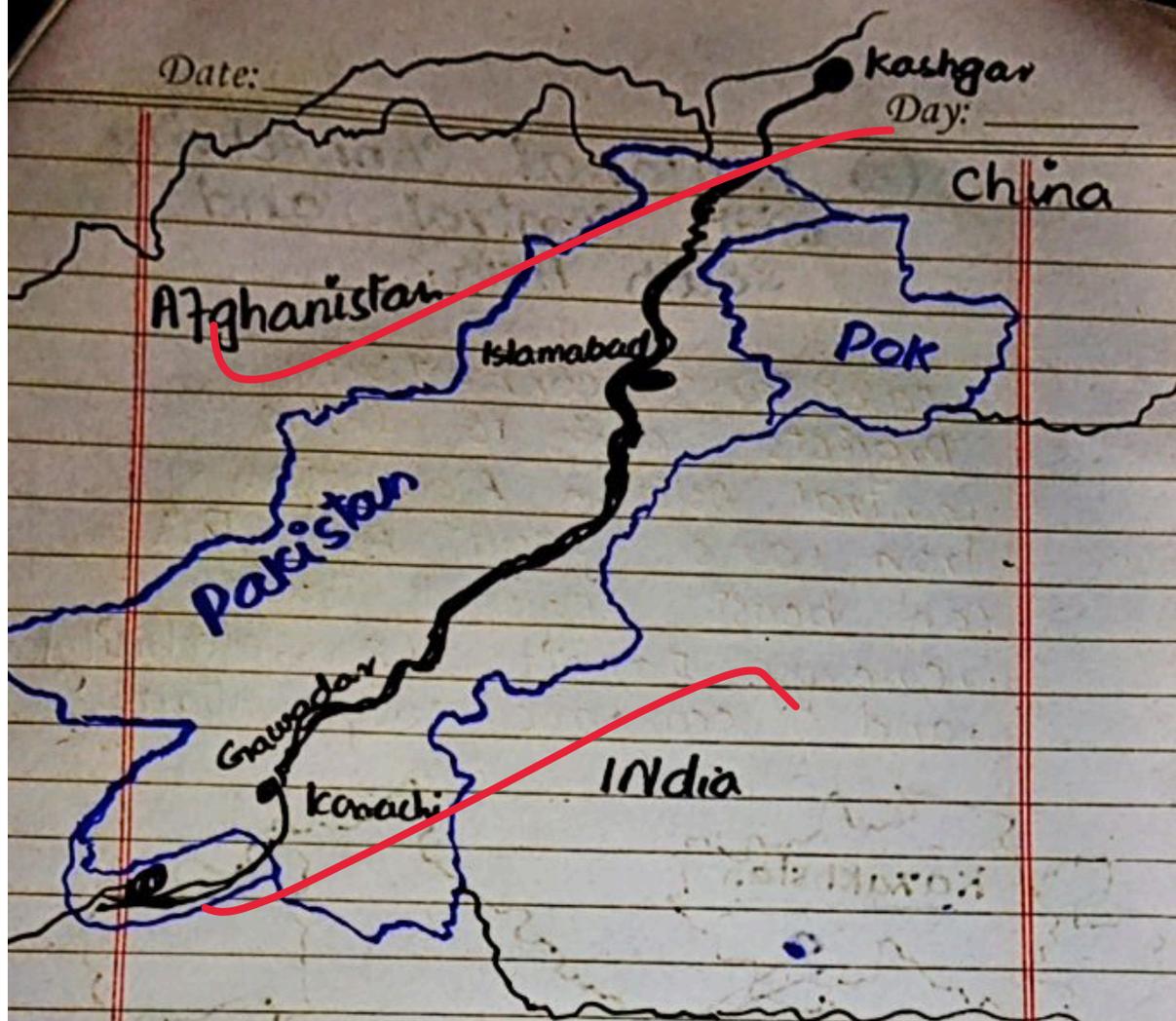


China's one Belt one Road Initiative.

③ Geoeconomic Significance of Pakistan's Connectivity Initiatives under BRI

① Strategic Location as a trade Corridor:-

Pakistan provides China the shortest land route to the Arabian Sea through Gwadar port. This reduces China's dependence on the long Malacca Strait route and makes Pakistan a key transit state for regional trade.



② China - Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):

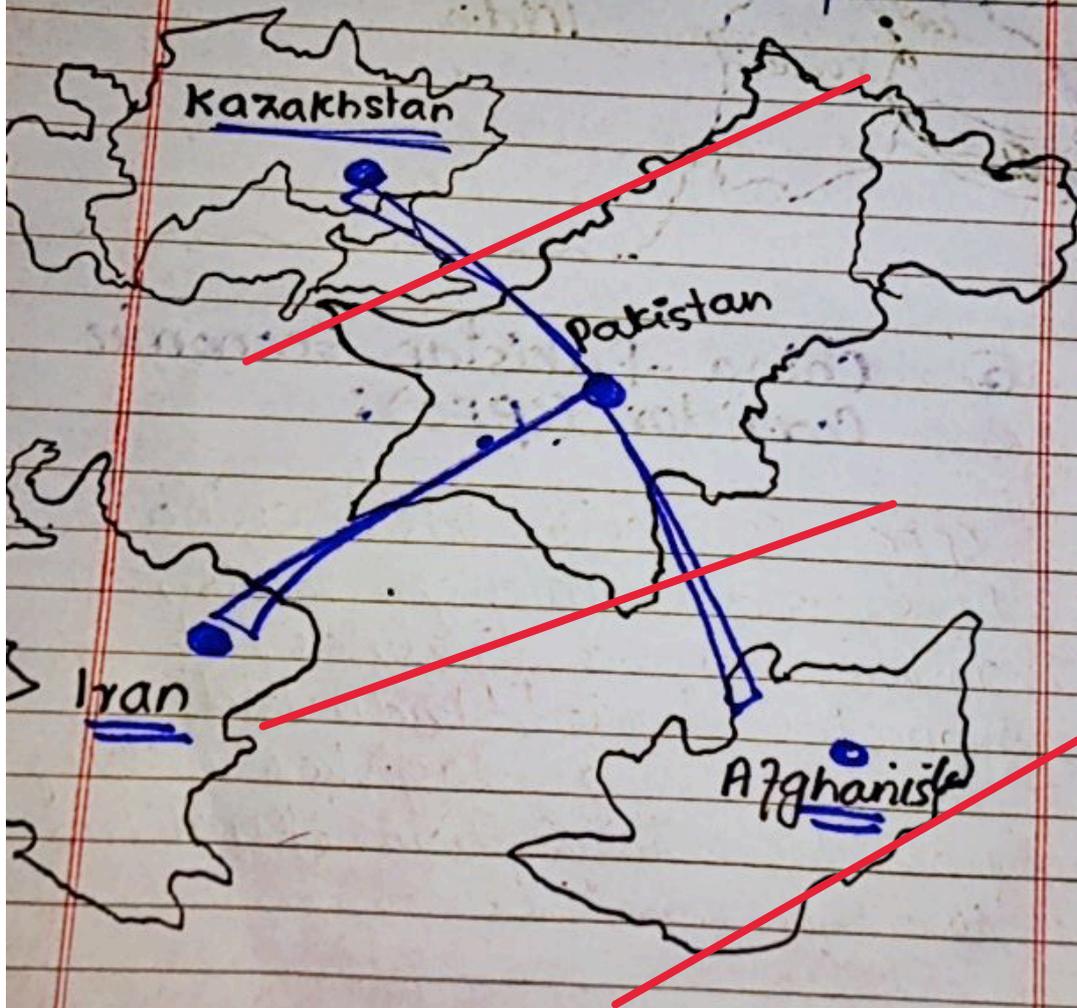
CPEC connects West China to Gwadar through roads, railways, and pipelines. It promotes trade, industrial zones, and logistics, helping Pakistan shift from geopolitics to geoeconomics.

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③ Regional Connectivity with Central and South Asia:

Pakistan's connectivity projects aim to link Central Asia, Afghanistan, Iran, and South Asia. This can boost regional trade, energy transit (gas, electricity), and economic cooperation.



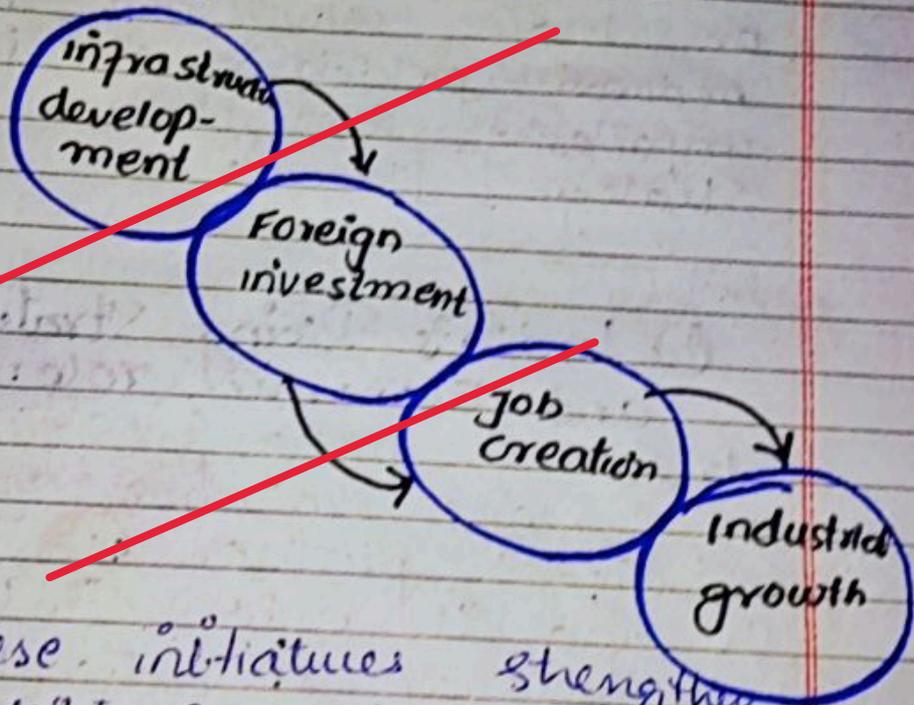
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④ Economic opportunities for Pakistan:

BRI projects play a pivotal role in bringing economic opportunities for Pakistan.

BRI Projects bring:



These initiatives strengthen Pakistan's role as a regional economic hub.

③ Evolving Regional Alignments in Asia Have partially reduced Pakistan's Strategic Relevance:-

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(a) Emergence of New power Blocs in Asia:-

In recent years, new groupings like the Quad (US, India, Japan, Australia) have changed Asia's power structure. These alliances focused more on India which has further reduced Pakistan's direct importance in western Strategic Planning.

(b) India's Rising Strategic and Economic role:

India is being promoted as a major economic and strategic partner by the US and its allies. This growing role of India has somewhat pushed Pakistan to the margins in regional decision-making.

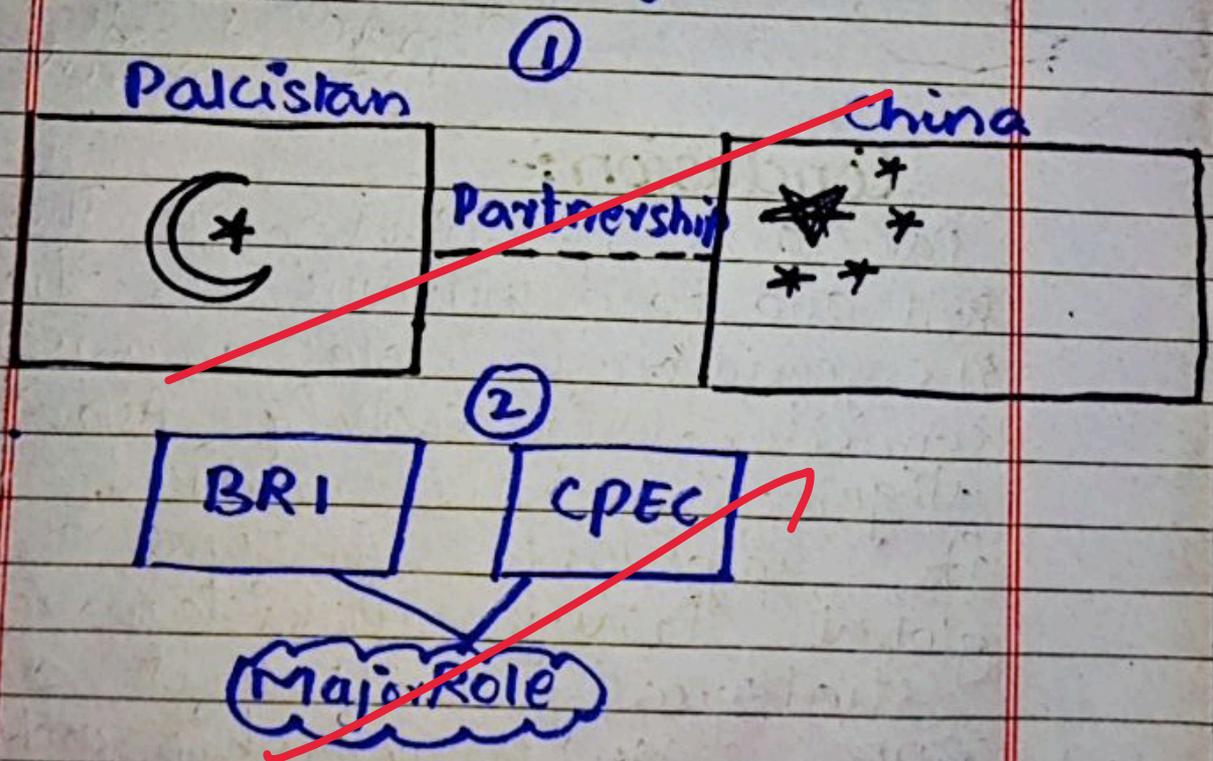
(c) Global Shift from military strategy to Economic Strength.

Today, countries value economic

power more than military location. Due to weak economic performance and governance issues, Pakistan's strategic value has declined to in some global calculations.

④ Pakistan's Strategic Importance has not disappeared.

Despite these changes, Pakistan remains important due to:



← Snapchat

1) Pakistan's Strategic Importance has not disappeared:

Despite these changes Pakistan remains important due to:

- ① **Partnership with China**
- ② **BRI & CPEC**

2) China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):

CPEC connects West China to Southeast Asian, India, Pakistan, and Middle East. Promotes trade, industrial zones, and logistic setup.

3) Strategic Location as a Trade Corridor:

Pakistan provides short the shortest land route to the Arabian Sea through Gwadar. It also reduces China's strategic disputes with people who are to build or build roads, which can create a road.

4) Geoeconomic Significance of Pakistan's Connectivity Initiatives under BRI:

China's one Belt one Road Initiative.

5) Global Shift from military strategy to

These initiatives strengthen Pakistan's role as a regional economic hub.

6) BRI defined Pakistan's Strategy:

Introduction:

According to Kishan Masani in CPEC, a Game changer for Pakistan. Pakistan's economic value by connecting with Asia, central Asia, Africa and Europe East. Under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) Pakistan has launched major connectivity projects especially through CPEC to turn its geography into economic strategy. However, changing nature of alignment of climate change.

7) Governance challenges:

Some of the major environmental response capacity as well as institutional or slow policy. Lead to loss in the best.

8) Social Tensions:

When water, food or land become scarce, people may fight or argue. Climate change can cause.

9) International Relations:

Pakistan shares water with India. Less water from climate change can cause.

10) Climate change:

Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. Analyze its socio-economic and political implications and evaluate Pakistan's institutional response to climate-induced challenges.

11) Impact on Agriculture:

Agriculture contributes around 18-20% to Pakistan's GDP. It is a vital sector and creates substantial external income. Crops and livestock.

12) Approach to British:

He advocated separate Muslim identity and unity under Indian rule.

13) Political Goals:

He advocated separate Muslim identity and unity under Indian rule.

14) Mass Mobilization:

He advocated separate Muslim identity and unity under Indian rule.

15) Building Muslim leadership and awareness:

He encouraged the formation of Muslim intellectual and political elite.

16) Political Strategy of Sir Syed:

Advocacy for loyalty to British.

17) Independence on cooperation between competing parties:

The success heavily relies on local and international Muslim community's cooperation in form of a convergence of vision and understanding of the plan quickly.

18) Challenges in implementation and resistance from stakeholders:

Multiple peace initiatives have been initiated but they face challenges in the path.

19) Economic and Humanitarian Consequences for Pakistan:

Pakistan has consistently supported Palestinian rights and call for the end to Israeli occupation. But backing the Gaza peace plan has high hurdles for peace plan and its potential impact.

20) Objectives of the Gaza Peace Plan to Reduce Conflict:

The plan seeks to end hostilities, improve living conditions, and establish negotiations between Israel and Palestinian authorities. It focuses on humanitarian aid, security guarantees, and potential lifting of sanctions.

21) Introduction:

The Gaza conflict has persisted for decades, with cycles of violence between Israel and Palestinian groups. Recently, international actors proposed a Gaza peace plan aiming to stabilize the region.

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3 → its location near
afghanistan & middle east



Conclusion:-

Pakistan's participation in the Belt and Road initiative has strengthened its geoeconomic role as a regional connector. While evolving Asian alignments have reduced its importance in some global strategies, Pakistan remains strategically relevant due to its partnership with China. Pakistan's relevance depends on how well Pakistan converts its connectivity into economic growth.

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Question No # 08

Technological innovation is increasingly viewed as a driver of economic growth. Examine Pakistan's potential to achieve technology-led development through policy and institutional reforms.

Introduction

According to Joseph Schumpeter in "Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy", technological innovation is the main engine of economic growth as it increases productivity, creates jobs, and improves competitiveness. Pakistan with its young population and growing digital sector, has significant potential to achieve technology-led development. provided its policies and institutions support innovation and entrepreneurship.

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⑧ Technological Innovation as a Driver of Economic Growth.

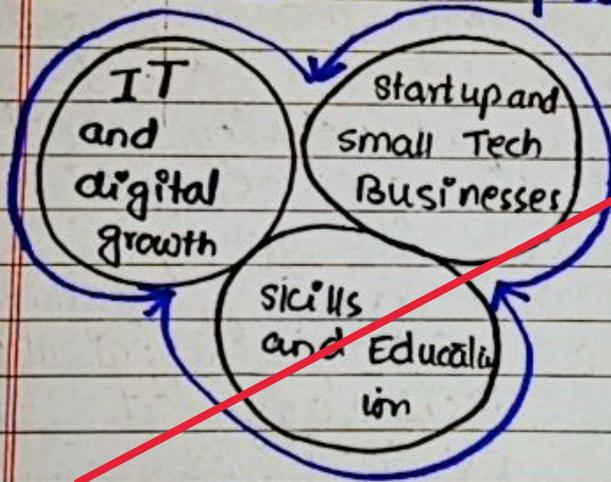
current Technology and innovation in Pak.

policies to encourage technology

Institutions to help innovation

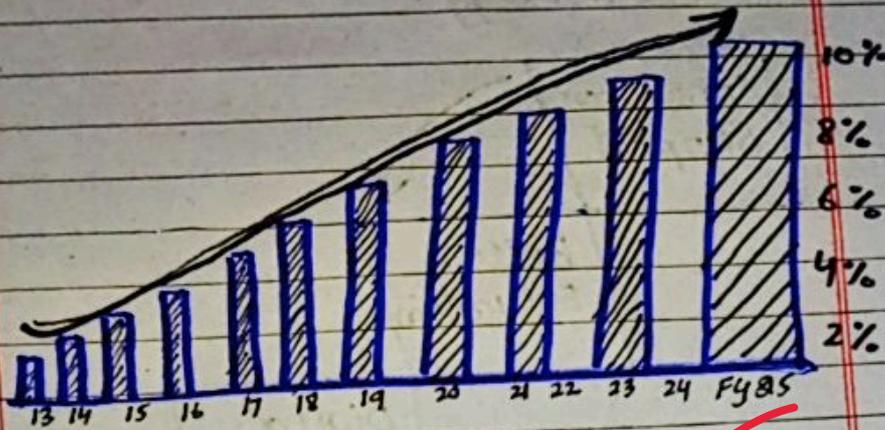
challenges Pak faces in Economic Growth

⑨ Current Technology and innovation in Pakistan:



(i) IT and Digital Growth:

Pakistan IT sector is growing fast and earned over \$3 billion in exports (2025). Freelancing, software, and apps are creating jobs and helping Pakistan earn foreign currency.



IT Sector is growing
Faster

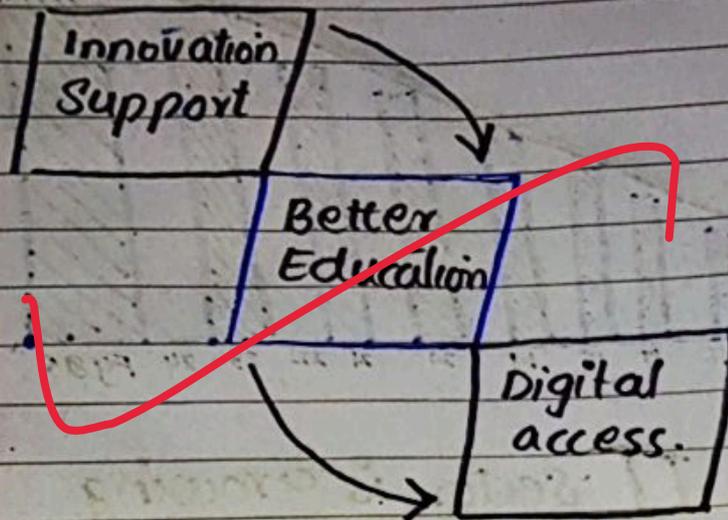
(b) Startup and Small Tech Businesses:-

New tech startups in fintech, e-commerce, and AI are emerging. Incubators like Plan 9 and NIC Karachi give support, monitoring and funding to young entrepreneurs.

(c) Skills and Education:

Pakistan has a large young population. But many people lack advanced technical skills, which slows growth in high-tech industries.

(b) Policies to Encourage Technology:



(a) Innovation Support plays a crucial role:

The government provides tax breaks, grants and R&D funding. It helps businesses invest in new ideas like AI, robotics, and biotechnology.

(b) Role of better Education:

Focusing on STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) education and vocational training improves technical skills. Collaborating with universities and foreign institutions and bringing modern knowledge to Pakistan.

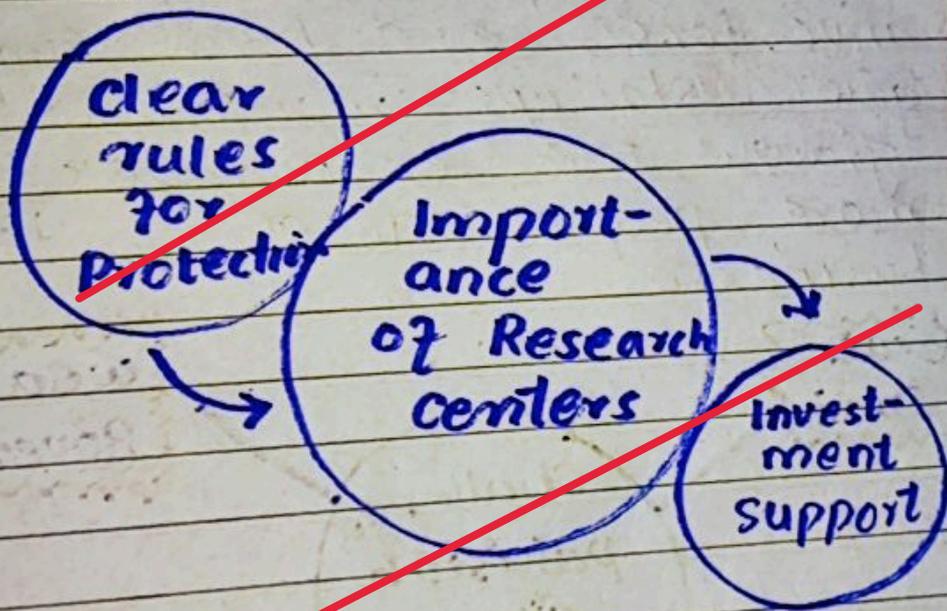
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(c) Significance of Digital access :-

Better internet, 4G/5G networks, and smart city projects make it easier for people and businesses to use technology. Reliable electricity is also necessary for growth.

(c) Institutions to Help Innovation :-



(i) Clear rules for protection :-

Pakistan needs business-friendly regulations and strong protection of intellectual property. Clear rules make it safe to start and grow tech businesses.

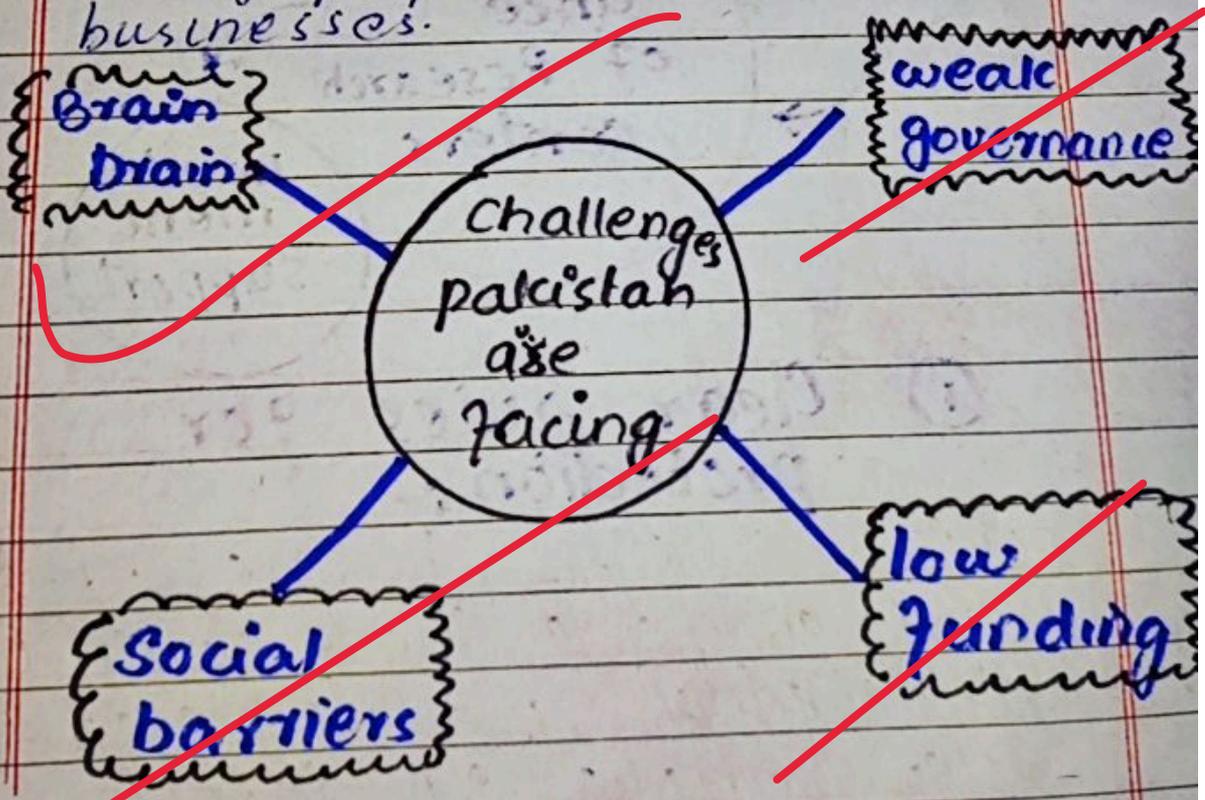
Importance of (b) Research Centers

modern universities and labs can do applied research

- partnerships with private companies help turn research into real products and businesses.

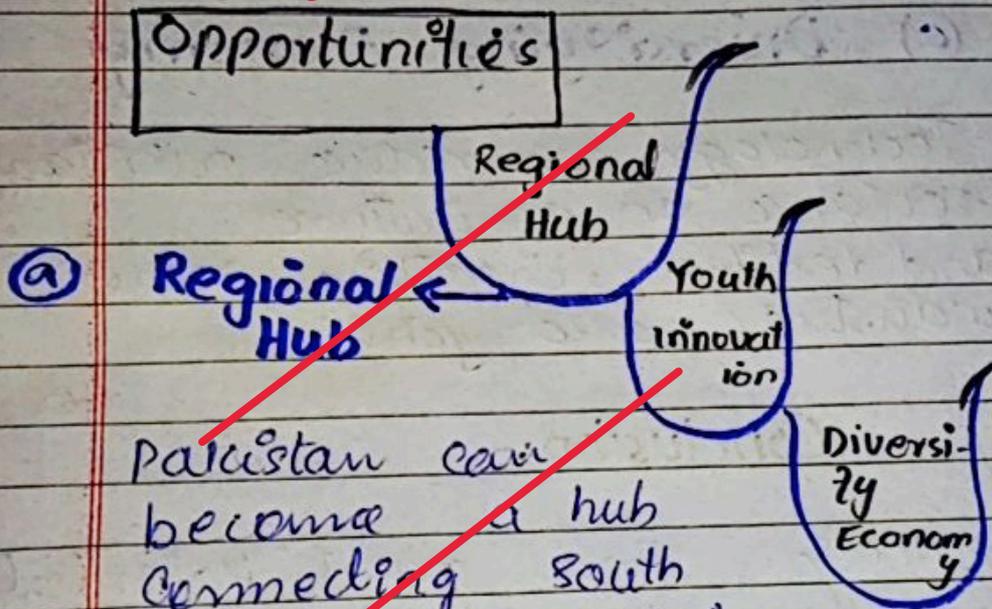
(c) Investment Support:-

Venture capital, angel investors, and bank support give startups money to grow. this encourages more people to start tech businesses.

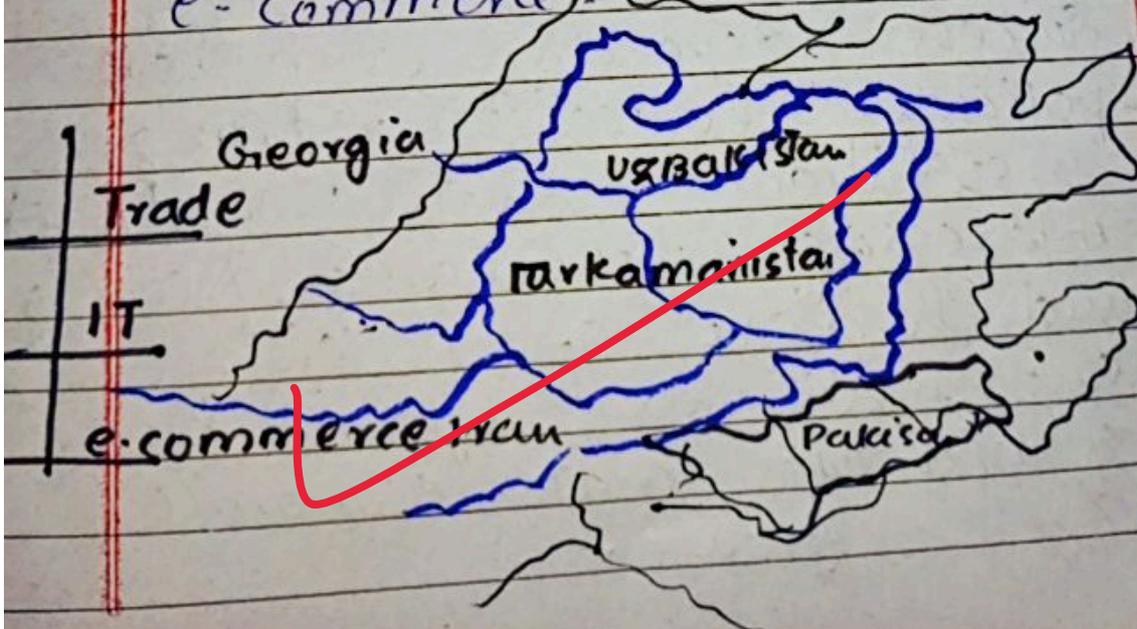


© Opportunities for Pakistan:

Despite challenges, it also provide opportunities which are based on the following:



Pakistan can become a hub connecting South and Central Asia through IT, trade, and e-commerce.



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⑥ Youth Innovation is significant for faster growth.

Young people are quick to adopt and create new technologies, which can help Pakistan grow faster.

(c) Diversifying Economy

Technology can reduce Pakistan's reliance on agriculture and textiles, creating more industries and jobs.

⑧ Conclusion:-

Pakistan has great potential for technology-led growth through its young population, IT sector, and startups. Success depends on better policies, education, strong institutions, and investment. Addressing governance, funding and barriers of Pakistan can make a regional hub of innovation and economic growth.