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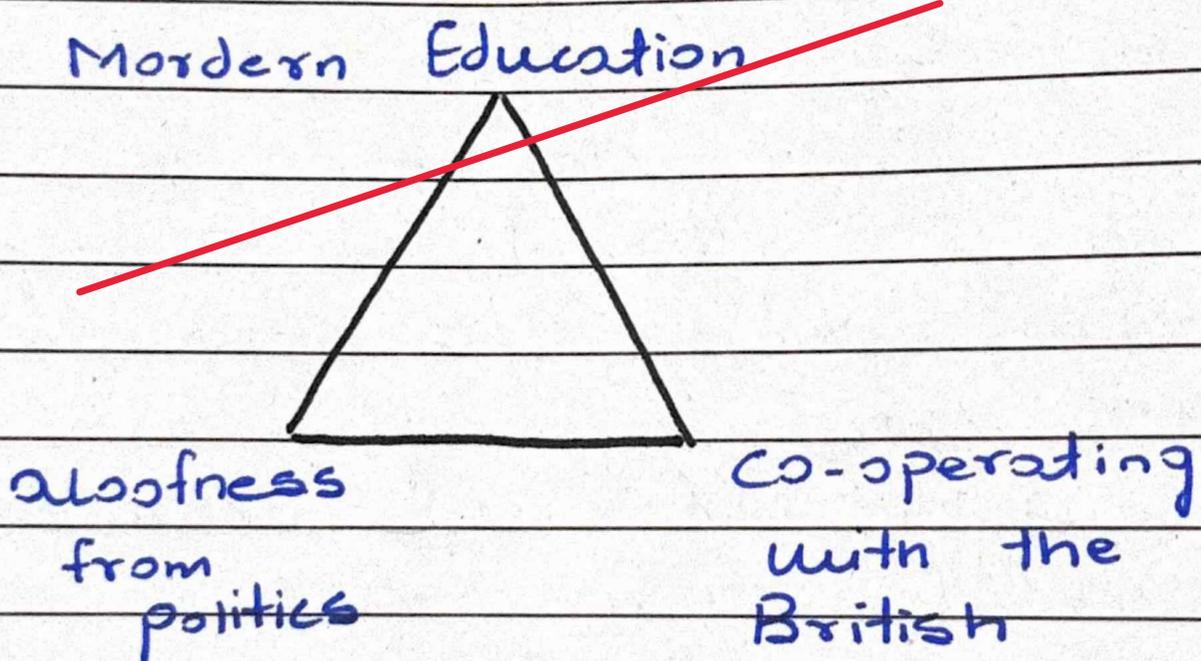
Q.1

1. Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the most prominent figures for Muslims in the pre-partition era. His policies were way ahead of the time but in many ways laid the ground work for finding a homeland for the Muslims of India. In his time he was branded a traitor by some Muslim circles as well due to his unconventional approach in dealing with the British.

2. Critically examine the political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the protection of Muslims interests in British India

1. Trinity Approach



A. Modern Education

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first scholar to identify that the decline of Muslims in India was due to failure to acquire modern education and he encouraged them to

learn english

B. Aloofness from politics

He encouraged the muslims to stay away from politics as it got them a negative image with the British.

C. Acquiescing Co-operating with the British

Sir Lyed encouraged muslims to acquire ~~education~~ co-operate with the British as by doing so Hindus were gaining more seats in administrative circles and their social standing was changing.

2. Two-Nation Theory

Sir Syed was the first to identify that Muslims and Hindus were two separate nations. They had different history, culture and languages. Before this both communities were not seen completely separate.

3. Aligarh University

Sir Syed also established the Aligarh University where prominent Muslim leaders of future studied and work for the separate homeland for Muslims.

4. Reducing grievances
between British
and Muslims through
his written work -
'Causes of the
Indian revolt'

Sir Syed through his
work identified that
Muslims were not
primarily responsible
for the Indian revolt
and Hindus were the majority.

5. Scientific Society -
translated works into
Urdu of various languages

The Scientific Society
started by Sir
Syed published a lot
of work by
translating them
into Urdu so the
Muslim masses
can be better educated.

3. How did his approach differ from methods adopted by Indian National Congress?

1. INC (Indian National Congress) was agitational

The INC was agitational with British. They completely boycotted British goods in the Swadeshi Movement.

In the non-co-operation movement, they opposed any dealing with the British until they accepted their demands.

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2. INC refused to
co-operate with the
British

Unlike, Six Eyed
INC policies was
based on refusal
to co-operate with
British. They did not
seek any favour
from the British but
were opposed to them

3. INC was not
focused on the
acquiring of education
of any community-
wanted political rights

INC did not focus
on educational development
of any community. Their
work was to get
political rights in
the running of
the country and
decide the order
of the day.

4. INC was focused on bringing change through political activism

~~INC was not waiting for British to be more positive towards them but politically active to ensure their demands met - amendment of partition of Bengal - 1911~~

5. INC was focused on removing British from India.

~~INC wanted complete removal of British from India. They wanted to govern their country themselves.~~

4. Conclusion

~~Sir Syed Ahmed Khan~~

Critical Examination of
Sir Syed's political
strategy :

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan understood that muslim keyday were over and the reality was that muslims were a minority. Unlike hindu dominated congress they had to win favour of the British for their survival.

4. Conclusion

~~Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's policies were evolutionary in the way he gave muslims a practical~~

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way to deal with
problems Muslims
were being. However,
his idea that
Muslims should get
out of politics
was later changed
by the Muslim
League as well in
1913 as it became
actively involved in
politics.

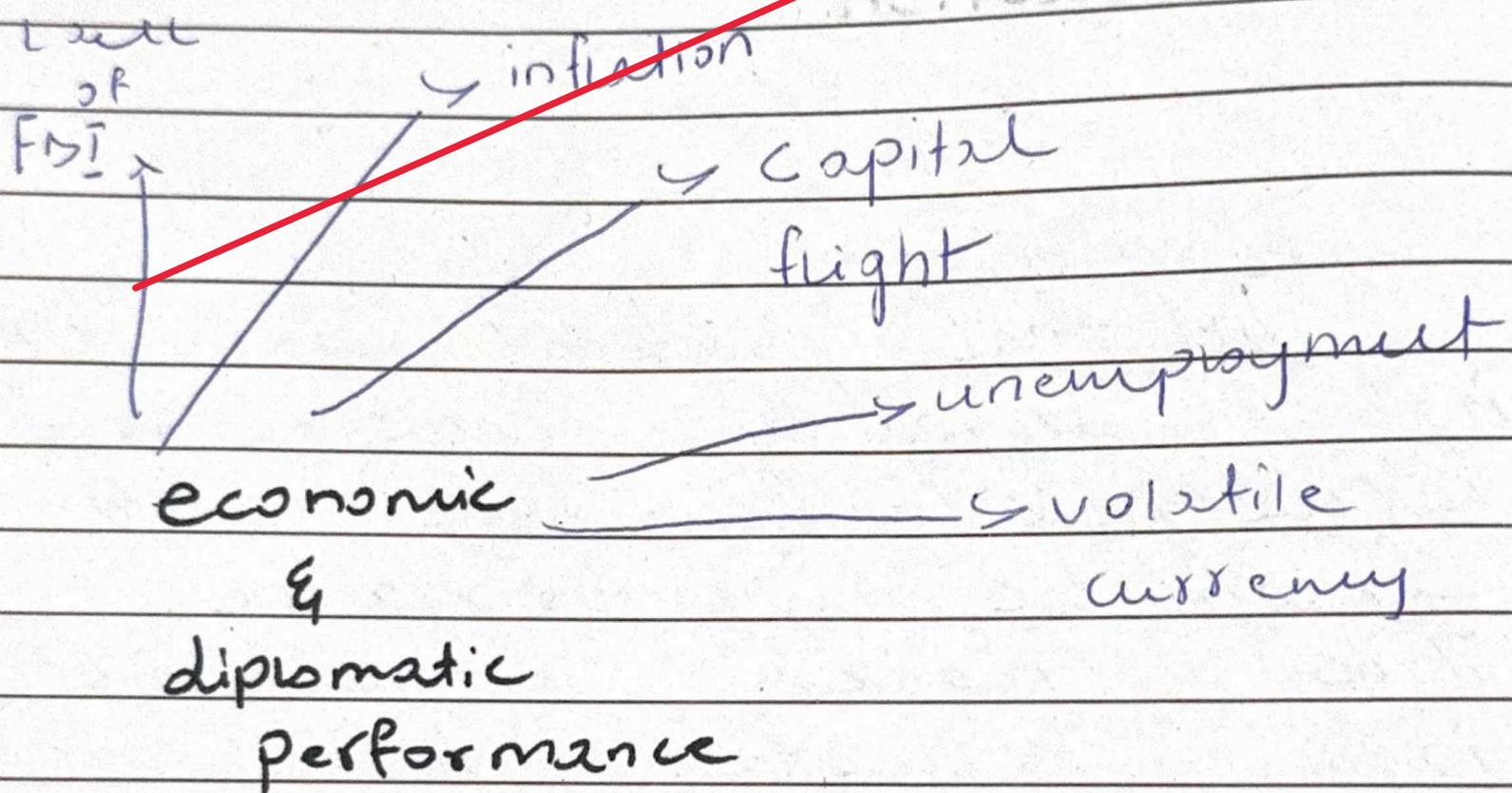
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Q. 4

1. Introduction

Internal political instability has undoubtedly constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance. This makes it difficult for Pakistan to project itself as a strong regional player when its own house is not in order. There are structural crises of this crisis and these have created severe disadvantages for Pakistan's national security and foreign policy as Pakistan has to deal with internal and external challenges simultaneously.

2. Internal political instability has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance



India
Labelling
Pakistan as
unstable
state

3. Analyze the structural causes of political instability

1. Constitutional clarity

There is lack of constitutional clarity in Pakistan as one amendment does not get passed and another is talked about.

e.g. 27th amendment passed and there is speculation of 28th

2. Blurred lines between different branches of government

Various branches of the government encroach on other and this creates uncertainty as to which branch is to do what

3. Routine passing of Ordinances

Routine passing of ordinances reduce the stature of parliament that has been devised to ensure legislation. The passing of ordinances creates trust-deficit that eventually creates political instability.

4. Lack of consensus of election process

All political parties contest elections but as soon as they lose the results are declared bogus. This creates trust-deficit. In comparison, USA, India etc countries respect the process.

5. Lack of devolution of power to local governance

Article 140-A guarantees people of a government structure that gives them local representatives to solve their issues. However, in reality these representatives at present lack power.

6. Politicisation of Bureaucracy

The bureaucracy has become highly politicised in the current government. Structures as removal/appointment of bureaucrats without due process.

In comparison, constitutional protection given to Indian bureaucrats that reduces political interference.

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7. Discontinuation of policies of predecessor government

Each government discards predecessor's policies.

Alkhar. S. Zaidi - Issues and challenges in Pakistan's Economy tells about the myopia of governments to discard policies of predecessor policies that creates chaos

8. Curtailment of free-speech - Excessive powers to PEMRA

DRAPA - Digital Regulatory Power Authority - has been given excessive powers that allow them to silence dissent, and well thought political criticism. This only reduces freedom of information - 19-A as given in the constitution.

3. Impact on Pakistan's national security and foreign policy of political instability

1 NATIONAL SECURITY

A. Excessive riots

The result has been routine protests by lawyers, media persons and civil rights activists that lead to escalation of conflict.

B. Conflict between civilians and administrative circle

The civilians and administrative circles have increasingly come at odds due to curtailments of constitutional rights of people.

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C: Easier to brainwash politically active youth

Youth in ^{urban and} rural areas easily brainwashed to join circles, such as TTP and BLA - Baloch Liberation Army - on the false narrative that people's rights are violated.

M: Economic cost - reluctance to invest - capital flight

Most investors reluctant to invest in Pakistan that reduces the economic sovereignty as has to go to World Bank IMF and dictate the economy.

2. Foreign policy

A. Declining diplomatic reach

The reach of Pakistan in diplomatic foot circles declines due to political instability as less trust by international community - Aitzaz Ahmed - Diplomatic Footprints.

B. Regional partners reluctant to engage with Pakistan

Countries, such as China, become reluctant to engage with Pakistan as unsure about the future of the country.

C. Internationally damages
Pakistan's effort
to improve its
soft-image

Pakistan's soft-image
is damaged due to
the negative press
it gets from various
media channels

e.g. 123/160 in human rights
index.

Non-state actors get
more space to
damage Pakistan's image

The non-state actors
get more room to
legitimize themselves
as representatives of
people when their
is political instability

e.g. BLA arguing it
represents people
of Pakistan.

Conclusion

Pakistan's political instability ranges from a variety of factors that are of structural nature. These impose huge costs for Pakistan on the national and foreign security realm. Therefore, there is a need to address structural causes of political instability.

Q.5

1. Introduction

There are political, economic and administrative factors that undermine federal cohesion in Pakistan. These factors have marred the country for generations and prevented effective working of the state.

2. Identify the political, economic and administrative factors that undermine federal cohesion in Pakistan.

A. → ethnic fault-lines

Political factors

→ Majority province vs minority provinces

→ hostility between political parties

→ religious divide

Political factors that undermine federal cohesion include the ethnic faultlines that divide people along with minority provinces having less say in federation, and political divide

between parties

Economic factors

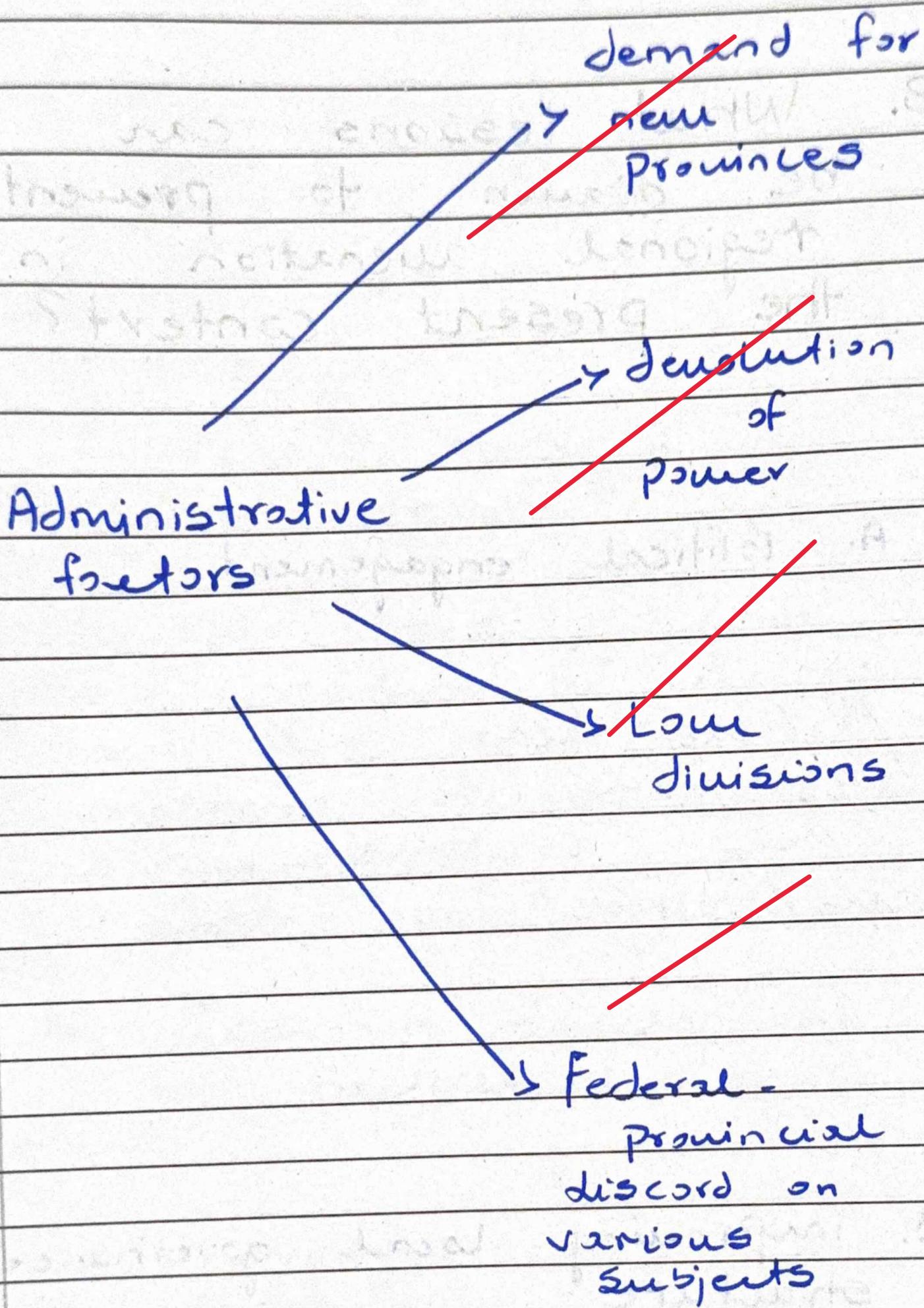
Federal
 - fiscal imbalance
 - disproportionate burden on federation

Burden of debt
 - \$30 billion

NFC award
 - rethinking 18th amendment

Low revenue initiatives to increase tax collection - by province

The economic factors for lack of federal cohesion include federal - fiscal imbalance, circular debt burden on federal government and debate on NFC that is opposed by provinces



Administrative factor that create discord is federation asking provinces to devolve powers further as well as creation of new provinces and law and order subject.

3. What lessons can be drawn to prevent regional alienation in the present context?

A. Political engagement

Political talks with all stakeholders is necessary to keep a permanent environment of peace

B. Improving local governance structure

Article 140-A needs to be imposed with framework in 28th amendment. At present, there is lack of timeline for elections and what powers they need to be given.

C. Swift judicial process

'Justice delayed is justice denied' at present, there are 200,000 cases pending Law Institute of Pakistan and this creates tension between people and hostility with the governance as rights denied.

D. Economic development in backward areas

In many areas, the development is in a horrendous state creating further administrative divisions will improve development in areas left behind, such as schools, hospitals and reduce tensions.

E. Greater share in the indigenous resources

The locals get a minuscule share in their own resources. ~~Sus gas~~ taken from an area that entire ~~Blister~~ enjoys but the same area lacks electrification and digital connection.

F. Elimination of rogue groups

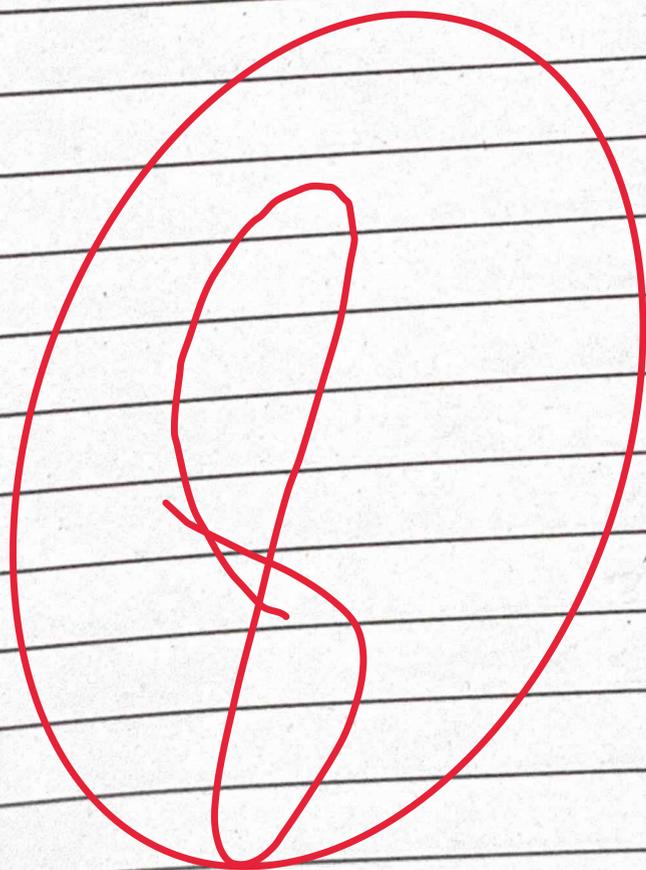
The State has to eliminate ~~groups,~~ such as ~~BLA and~~ ~~TIP,~~ for a viable and permanent peace. These groups are creating unrest in the region and counterproductive to development.

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4. Conclusion

There are a range of factors - economic, political and administrative that undermine federal cohesion. It is therefore imperative that a comprehensive framework is established to prevent regional alienation.



Improve paper presentation

Add references

Make good looking flowcharts

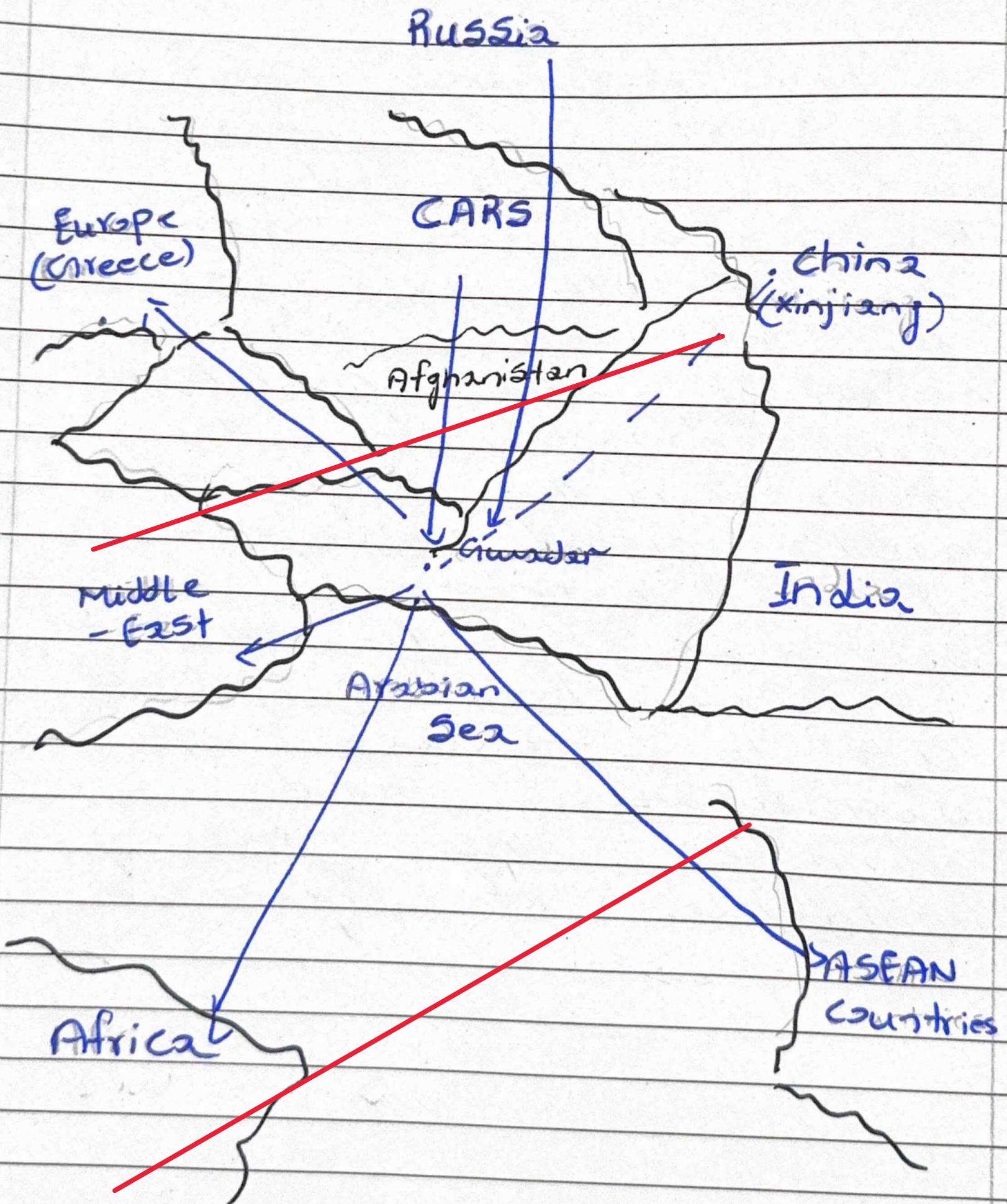
Be relevant to the question
Improve hand writing as well

Q. 3

1. Introduction

The geo-economic significance of Pakistan is immense due to Belt and Road framework as it connects various regions and other countries giving the countries an opportunity to trade with regional and global players. It is therefore no surprise that other projects have sprout up to reduce its significance and counter the growing influence of Pakistan.

2. Evaluation of the geo-economic significance of Pakistan's connectivity initiative under Belt and Road framework.



1. Connecting China with rest of the world

China has spent over \$75 billion dollars to develop this route as it reduces Chinese freight time from 45 days to 14 days according to Bloomberg.

2. Less reliance on Malacca Strait for China

China by using the CPEC route reduces its dependence on the Malacca Strait that is becoming increasingly hostile with the passing

day 25
 tensions ~~Indo-pacific~~
 rise

3. Russia ~~excess~~
 to warm waters

Russian ports freeze during the ~~winter~~ as in the Antarctic poles. This makes it difficult to keep trade open throughout the year. By connecting its trade through CARS it can reduce this dependence.

4. Connecting Asia with Europe - ~~New Silk Road~~

Pakistan's belt and road allows Asia to trade with Europe

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before trade had to pass through the Panama canal that is overly stressed. However, through Persian - middle East route trade can pass at less interval.

5. CARS - Central Asian Republics connection with South Asia

Central Asian Republics have always sought to export their abundant resources to South Asia but failed viable trade routes. This gives them an opportunity to trade with South Asia

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6. Asia and Africa connectivity

~~Through Pakistan
Belt and Road,
Asia and Africa
become increasingly
connected~~

3. Evolving regional
alignment in Asia
reduced Pakistan's strategic
relevance?

1. Bangladesh strained
relations increase Pakistan's
strategic relevance

The ouster of Haseena
Wesid has improved
relations between
Pakistan and Bangladesh
as after 11 years
Bangladeshi Foreign minister

visited Pakistan. This shows regional alignment giving boost to Pakistan's strategic relevance.

2. China's continued support for Pakistan

China is supporting the infrastructure development with CPEC-II in phase. This keeps the prominent position of Pakistan strong.

3. Iran has joined CPEC OBOR

China has included Iran in CPEC with \$400 billion in investment in coming years. This solidifies position of a neighbour of Pakistan and interests connectivity of CPEC.

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4. IMEC Losing significance
- hostility in
middle-east

~~IMEC is losing significance as Middle-East tensions have escalated with Israel attack on Qatar rethinking between the relations between regional players.~~

5. KSA - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Pact with Pakistan on defense further strengthen Pakistan's image

~~Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has shown more support for Pakistan making it a strategic partner. This increases Pakistan's image and strategic location.~~

6. USA's support for
Pakistan and acquiring
of minerals interest
embolden expansion of
infrastructure

USA is also looking
to acquire rare
earth minerals from
Pakistan and this
will give greater funds
to develop infrastructure

Conclusion

Pakistan's connectivity
initiative are a
game-changer for the
region with benefits
reaching far beyond.
The current regional
alignments are
more in favour of
Pakistan and increase
its strategic significance