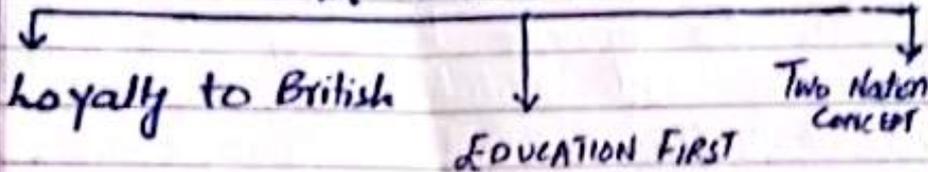


QUESTION-1

Address whole question
Be relevant

Critically examine the political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the protection of Muslim interests in British India. How did his approach differ from the methods adopted by the Indian National Congress?

SIR SYED POLICY



INTRODUCTION

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a visionary, reformed, thinker who protected the Muslim identity after the war of independence. He applied a distinct strategy like promotion of education, loyalty to British for Muslim identity preservation. His approach is totally different from the Indian National Congress.

SIR SYED STRATEGY

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan worked for the self-improvement of Muslims. He thinks that Muslims should realize the reality of British Empire. For this realization he wrote many letters to British.

LETTERS OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote many letters to promote harmony between Muslims and British. For British he wrote:

The Essay on the Causes of Indian Revolt 1858

In this letter he talked about the reasons of war that why this war is happened.

Loyal Muhammadian of Indian
In this letter, he showed the loyal picture of Muslims that they saved the lives of Britishers during war of independence.

Commentary on Bible
He gave the commentary on Bible to show that Muslims and Britishers are cousin.

FOR MUSLIMS

He also wrote letters for Muslims to educate the Muslims.

Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhtlaq
(Scientific Society at G)^x

In this letter, he showed the measures now adopted by Muslims by for Britishers. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan became a catalyst between Muslims and Britishers.

PROMOTION OF EDUCATION

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan said to the Muslims that no politics but education first. From 1859 to 1875 number of Britishers graduates were 715 and Muslims graduates were only 20. For promotion of education he made the Scientific Society at Ghazi pur and establish the school at Ghazi pur. After two years this school become college and inaugurated by Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India. After the death of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the college become the university which is known as Muslim University Aligarh. This university made different Muslim leaders among of those is Ayub Khan.

TWO NATION THEORY

Sir Syed argued that Hindus and Muslims were two distinct nations with separate culture and interest. He said that I had a fancy thought that Muslims and Hindus are two eyes of a bride that is India, I was wrong.

OPPOSED INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

All India National Congress claimed that it was representation of all Indians, but it was only representation of Hindus. In 1867 Urdu Hindi controversy happened where Urdu is the language of lower judicial officers. Hindus protested against Urdu language and demands all script will be written in Hindi language. This showed the hypocrisy of Indian National Congress. Congress started the Cow protection movement, Shiva Jee movement to prominent they Hindu legacy in India. But Sir Syed Ahmed stopped Muslims from all of these and emphasized on education.

LEGACY OF SIR SYED POLICIES

Sir Syed helped the Muslims to preserve their distinct identity. He is catalyst of promoting better understanding between Muslims and Britishers. Due to Sir Syed, the education standard of India is improved. This education system provided future leaders to the Muslims of India.

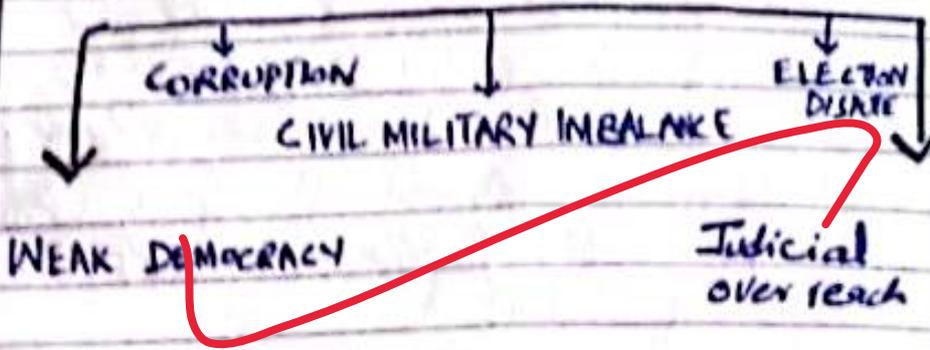
CONCLUSION

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the great visionary leader. Their political, educational reforms in India give distinct identity to the Muslims. It was Sir Syed who advocate the two nation theory, which is the base of Muslim identity. Through his reforms and movements, Sir Syed proved that Congress is the group of only Hindus and their agenda and policies are totally different from Muslims.

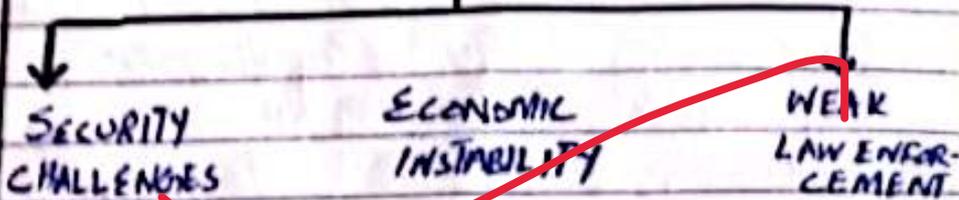
How sir syed strategy was different than Congress

QUESTION - 01

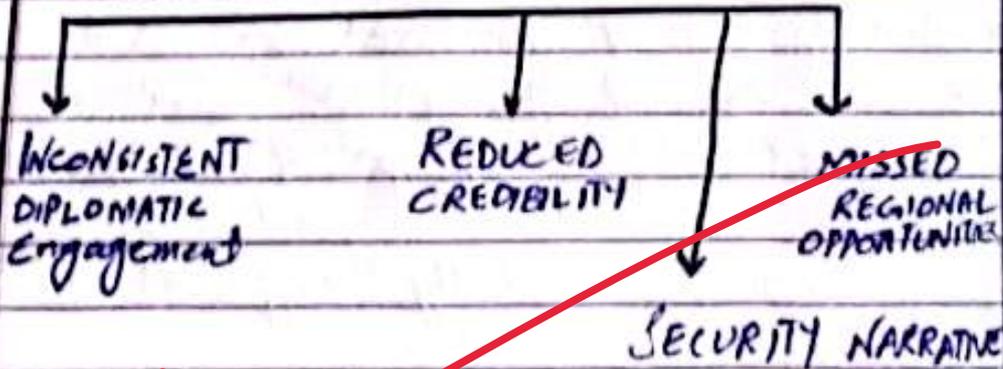
POLITICAL INSTABILITY



IMPACT ON NATIONAL SECURITY



IMPACT ON FOREIGN POLICY



INTRODUCTION

Political stability is connected with economic stability,

Security stability and the foreign stability. Pakistan is a democratic country. Democracy is flourished through the free elections, civil military balance and strong check and balance with institutions. Unfortunately through out the foundation of Pakistan, democracy could not be flourished.

WEAK DEMOCRACY

As democracy is for the people of the people and by the people. People elect their nominees by political parties. But in political parties there is no democracy but there is dynastic politics. Through this dynastic politics the real elected of a person people could not be elected. This dynastic politics represents the wrong picture of democracy.

CIVIL MILITARY IMBALANCE

From foundation of Pakistan, there is a tussle between civilian politicians and military officials. The dominant role of military officials plays an important role to

spreading the uncertainty. About four times martial imposed and during these four times the foreign stability and economic stability is in uncertain. As military officials are not the representative of people, so it can also leads towards the weak democracy and political instability.

CORRUPTION PRACTICES

Democracy is the name of strong check and balance between institution and their representative. It is the name of accountability. But in Pakistan, among the political leaders corrupt practices are so common, that lose the confidence of common people. This corrupt practices is caused of instability in the country.

ELECTION DISPUTES

Free and fair elections is the root of every democracy. But during election corrupt practices and the intervention of government officials leads towards the election certain

From very start of these days the election process is full of certainty and clarity. For example, Election of Ayub Khan, and Feroze Jinnah, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman became uncertain and raise question about the democracy in Pakistan. Through election, the representation of people is secured which lead to the political stability and economic growth, but when election is conducted with disputes, it caused the political instability and economic and foreign interdependency.

IMPACTS ON NATIONAL SECURITY

When the political instability of a country is caused by the representatives, it leads to the foreign, economic instability and become the danger of national security.

SECURITY CHALLENGES

Due to political instability, security challenges are raised in a country. Protest, shutter down, regression

in the people seem very closely. This security challenge probably the bad image of a country and can be lead to the economic diversification. ~~It was~~ in Pakistan, when the political instability happened, the security challenge is seem very clearly. This security challenge is in both traditional and non-traditional when the country is in weak the external elements show aggression and can attack to that country.

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY

Political stability leads to the economic stability. When the democracy is in the country, the foreign direct investment comes to the country because political stability boosts the confidence of foreign investor. True representative of the country make policies as such that are fulfill the needs of people and as well as the foreign investor. As democracy is for the people, of the people and by the people, the representative of the people think about people and make as policies as that are favour in the people.

WEAK LAW ENFORCEMENT

As instability in political system the delayed in structural reforms in law enforcement, counterterrorism and intelligence coordination. When the representatives are corrupt, no check and balance among institutions the law enforcement agencies of the country also become weak. Due to this weak law enforcement different and other ill practices are enforced and the situation of country is become uncertain. Due to this weak law enforcement, it is threat to the national security which is leads to the worst situation of a country.

IMPACT ON FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign policy of an country is dependent upon the political stability of country. If a country is political instable, country face national security problem. Through national security problem country faces difficulties in foreign policy.

INCONSISTENT DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT

When a country face national security problems through political instability, it cannot meet the diplomatic engagement of other countries consistently. Frequent change in leadership, resulting the shift in foreign policy priorities. And no pragmatic and measurable policies are made for diplomatic engagement. For that times a country lose its image in the international market.

REDUCED CREDIBILITY

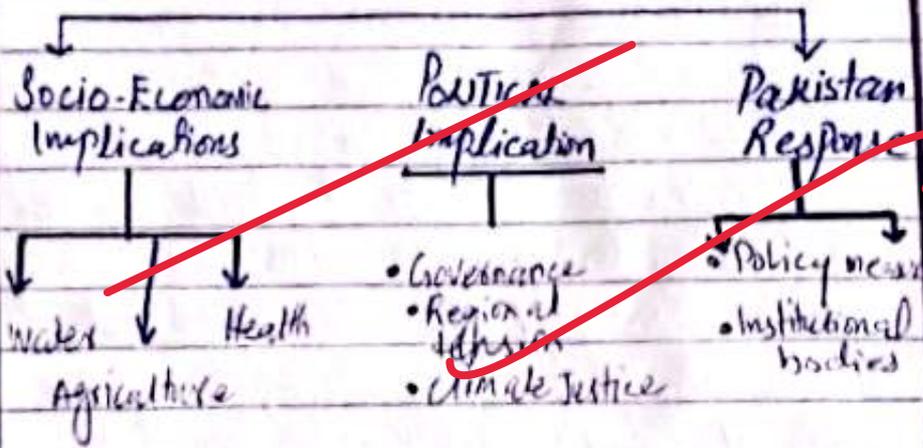
Due to political instability, international partners find it difficult to engage with an unstable political system. This unstable system affected aid, trade and strategic cooperation. Because of frequent change of policies, imposing of tariff, makes international partners in doubt that is threat to the national security of the country.

CONCLUSION

Political stability is an umbrella term under which economic stability, national security lies. For a country which is political instable may face all the problems and lose his dignity in the international market.

QUESTION-2

CLIMATE CHANGE



INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a burning issue and it poses a serious threat to Pakistan's non-traditional security threats. It affects the economy, governance and social fabric of the society. As a country

high vulnerable to climate risks, Pakistan faces floods, droughts, glaciers melt and extreme weather condition even contributing less than 1% to global emissions.

Socio-Economic Implications

Climate change has numerous socio-economic implication like:

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Pakistan is an agricultural country. About 60% people directly or indirectly attached with agriculture. The economy of Pakistan is also dependented upon the agriculture. Due to climate change the agriculture sector is affected badly. Rising temperature, irregular rainfall destroye the crop production that leads to the food security. Floods are also reason to damage the farmlands, increasing food security and rural poverty.

WATER STRESS

Due to climate change

The melting of glaciers and mis management of water lead to water scarcity. Pakistan do not have so many dams that stores the water. Due to glacier melting, the rise threat of flood which leads to the destruction of the land, cause of deaths. Glaciers are source of fresh water, melting of glacier is threat to cause, end of fresh water.

HEALTH IMPACT

Due to climate change, floods, having irregular rainfall is caused of large displacement of people from one place to another. Due to climate change, poor air quality, quality of water is compromised and population caused the region of diseases. Increased ratio in malaria, dengue, heat strokes and deaths are the product of climate change.

POLITICAL IMPLICATION

Climate change has affected the ability of governance if the

right decision is not taken
the right time.

GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES

Due to climate change, the
institutional weakness are exposed.
During floods when the government
is not giving the shelter, food
and other facilities it leads towards
the distrust, and dissatisfaction
among the people. Disaster management
expose the institutional weakness.

REGIONAL TENSION

Climate change
is the reason of regional tension
between two countries. This tension
is due to the natural resources like
water. Recently Pakistan India
conflict is started due to the
Indus water treaty. Same like
other regional tension, like china
India is also because of distribution
of natural resources.

PAKISTAN RESPONSE

Climate
Change is affecting the third world

Keep proportion in your ideas

Date: ___/___/20___

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
○○○○○○

Countries. Third world countries raised voice against the climate policies which are adopted by the first world countries.

Internationally, Pakistan signed the Paris Agreement and fulfills the demand of COP26 of Billion Tree Tunnami. Recently, Pakistan play effective role in COP30 to address the issue of climate change that poses the threat to its sovereignty.

At domestic level, Pakistan made National Climate Change Policy for mitigation and adaptation of the demands of climate change.

Pakistan has institutional bodies like Ministries of Climate Change and NDMA that oversees the climate policies and disaster response.

CONCLUSION

Although climate is problem of all over the globe. Serious and pragmatic measures must be adopted for to overcome this threat and betterment of future.