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Q Give an account of the services of Sir syed Ahmed for the educational and social uplift of the Muslims of the Subcontinent?

1) Introduction

Sir syed was averse to the idea of participation by the Muslims in any organized political activity which he feared, might revive British hostility towards them. He also dislike Hindu Muslim collaboration in any joint venture.

The man to realize the impending peril was Sir syed, a witness of tragic event of 1857. He exerted his utmost to harmonize British-Muslim relations. His assessment was that the Muslims lag in the acquisition of western education and knowledge. He took several positive steps to achieve his objectives. Sir syed's efforts transformed into a movement, known as Aligarh movement, and it left its imprint on the Muslims of every part of South-Asian subcontinent.

He protected Islam against the onslaught of Orientalists and prove that it was the one true religion.

His efforts resulted as removal of enmity between Muslims and the British, Development of western Education, Economic development of Muslims. His efforts earned him the title "Prophet of Education".

2) Background: Situation at that time:

The war of Independence 1857 was ended up with disaster for the Muslims. The British chose to believe that Muslims are responsible of Anti British uplift. With the rebellion of 1857, this feeling was intensified and every attempt was made to ruin Muslims and suppress them forever. Their efforts resulted as liquidation of Mughal's rule and the sub-continent came under the British crown. After dethroning the Muslim rulers from the throne, the new rulers implemented a new educational policy with drastic changes. They made English as an official language in 1835. This made ~~m~~ This spawned a negative attitude amongst the Muslims towards ^{everything} modern and western. Sir Syed launched his attempt

to revive the spirit of progress within Muslims community of India.

3) Life Sketch of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Early life:

Sir Syed born on 17th October 1817 to Syed Muhammad Tayyib.

Education. He get knowledge from Fasil-ud-Din. He get education of Quran-Arabic, Persian, History, Maths and medicine.

Professional life:

He joined government in 1839 as a Clerical officer and promoted as Sub Judge in 1841. He transferred to Delhi 1846.

He awarded the title of Knighthood in 1888.

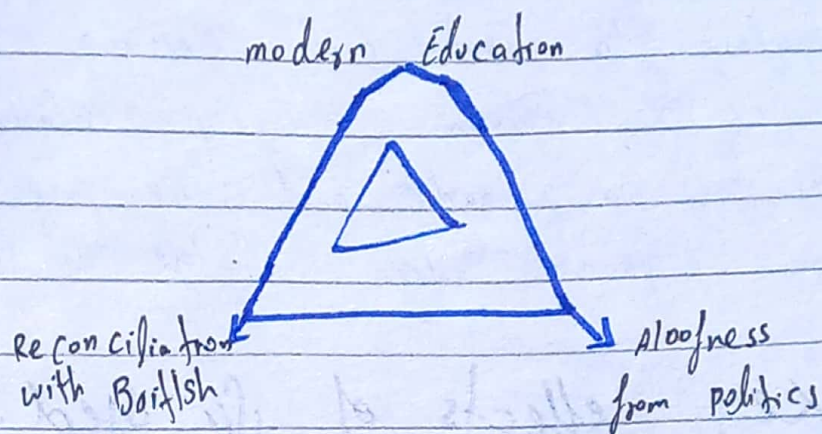
Death: He died in 1898.

4) Educational aspect of Aligarh Movement to uplift the Muslims of Subcontinent.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's first objective was to acquaint the British with Indian

mind; his next goal was to open the minds of his countrymen to European literature, science and technology.

Khalid Aziz write in his book
The making of Pakistan base of
Aligarh movement was Trinity of ideas



i) Educational services institutions

- In 1859 built Gulshan school in Muradabad. In 1863 he set up Victoria school in Ghazipur.
- In 1874, 24th May he offered the pattern of Oxford MAO High school.
- In 1877 MAO high got a status of college, and in 1920 promoted as Muslim University.

ii) Organizational work:

- Educational Conference established in Muhammadan

1886, held public meetings to discuss modern educational techniques.

iii) Societal efforts to uplift Muslims.

- Scientific Society at Calcutta
1864. In ^{it} translated modern work from English to Urdu and Persian.
- In 1870 Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-Muslmanan-i-Hind was made and the purpose was to impart Modern knowledge to Muslims.

5) Key effects of Sir Syed's Services on the Subcontinent Muslims:

The Ali gash movement injected a life and fervence in the dormant body of the Muslims nation and helped them to regain their lost position of eminence and glory. It renewed confidence among the Muslims to fight for their economic and social rights. The Ali gash movement was a broad movement which left its impact on every phase of Muslims life. The actions

taken by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan left a far-reaching impact on the social economic, religious, political and cultural aspects of the Muslims.

Great Philosopher Iqbal said:

"The real greatness of the man (Sir Syed) consist in the fact that he was first Indian Muslim who felt the need of a fresh orientation of Islam and worked for it."

Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal

- Economic development of Muslim
- Emergence of Political leadership
- Development of Urdu language
- Role in Pakistan movement.
- Establishment of Islamic Educational Institutions.

Removal of bitter enmity between the British and the Muslims and arisen of friendly relations.

These all were the impacts of Sir Syed's efforts on the Muslims of subcontinent.

6) Conclusion:

Aligarh Movement proved to be a game changer. Sir Syed was a Messiah of the Muslims of sub-continent in the 19th century. He single handedly worked towards the moral, social, political, economic and religious uplifting. This revival brought the Muslims out of the shadows of menace and prejudice. Syed Khan's Aligarh movement played a significant role in bringing about an intellectual revolution among the Indian Muslims. Thus, he succeeded in achieving its major Trinity of ideas: i.e. educational progress and social progress. About Sir Syed, C.F. Andrews and Gijja Said:
"Other men have written books and founded colleges; but to arrest as with a wall, the degeneration of a whole people, that is a work of prophet"

Date: 16 Feb 2023.

PMS 2021 Q.2. Highlight the main problems in the industrial sector of Pakistan and also suggest the measures for its improvement.

Introduction:

Industrialization plays a vital role in the economic development of the country. The historical facts reveal that all the developed countries of the world broke the vicious circle of underdevelopment by industrialization. Pakistan being a developing country also wants to achieve higher standard of living for its masses. It has, therefore, embarked upon various programs of industrialization.

Industry of Pakistan is third most important component of economy after services and agriculture. New development in the industrialization

Date: _____

is the backbone of increasing agriculture as well as other firms. It contributes more than 25% to our GDP, but this is not enough share because industrial growth has always many problems and hurdles, i.e. historical, economic, social failing this sector into backwardness. Here are some contemporary problems of industrial sector.

Major Problems of industrial Sector:

1. **Energy Crisis faced by the industries:** Energy crisis is the major problem faced by the ~~indot~~ industries in Pakistan. There is not only a scarcity of electric power but also, there is a short fall of gas in the country. Especially, when the demand peaks, domestic segment is accommodated as part of government policy. Thus, industries face shut down for hours and even days. Moreover, energy crisis

raises production costs, also a detriment to industries. The already poorly performing sector has witnessed a flight of capital owing to energy crisis.

2. Red Tape foreign investors; law and order:

Our bureaucracy is a replica of the old imperialist bureaucracy, which was especially for the British colonies not for the industrial sectors, but we adopted it at a level that destroyed our economy.

When foreign investors intend to invest in Pakistan they have to go through many bureaucratic hurdles. And in the end, these investors never come back to invest in Pakistan.

Even worse is the situation of young entrepreneurs who do not have the budget to maintain all the industrial sectors present in Pakistan.

Law and order situation in the country has been very unfavorable for the economic activities.

Date: _____

3. Lack of research and development's obstacle in Diversification:

Our industries lack the financial resources to conduct research and development. Even if the industries make huge profits, they never support research because they want people to get all the profits without any compensation.

Pakistan has not been able to develop a strong capital goods sector. The share of engineering industries is ~~totally~~ ^{total} manufacturing is abysmally low. Not surprisingly, a new industrial base has led to highly concentrated exports: roughly 60% of the ~~country's~~ country's manufactured exports consists of only textiles and clothing, and carpets and rugs.

4. Human resource development; Lack of trained manpower:

Pakistan is deficient in the skilled human resources that are vital for technological advancement. Our work force lacks the skills necessary for modern industry.

Date:

limited knowledge of old methods and techniques. A modern high-tech industry can not prove to be the right environment for large-scale industrial development.

5. weak Infrastructure; Lack of material testing Laboratories:

Weak physical infrastructure has been a major hindering the performance of the manufacturing sector. Most industries have to rely on foreign laboratories, resulting in huge costs. Material testing should be test the quality of manufactured material. This will lead to production of high-quality materials to compete in the international market. The lack of such facilities puts our industry at a disadvantage compared to other countries.

6. Lack of credit facilities:

In Pakistan availability of credit and finance facilities for small medium enterprise have been very low, especially since the energy

Date: _____

Council set in. Banks lend but mostly to large industries. Ordinary people are deprived of such facilities.

7) Lack of Planning Tax Benefits for new industries.

Tax incentives are fundamental to the establishment of new industries. The government should establish industrial estates by exempting them from taxes and other such surcharges.

Tax incentive policies in Pakistan are generally based on nepotism and self interest.

Remedies of Industrial Problems:

Solution of Energy Crisis:

Energy crisis has been draining the capital out of the country. However, with energy related projects underway it is hoped that, soon energy demands of domestic and industrial sectors would be met.

Encouragement of Solar ^{energy} and net marketing has also given a viable option to industry.

Date:

2. One window operation for investors:

The government should introduce a bureaucratic system and provide one window operation to the investors instead of involving them in such a heavy process. That will make foreign investors to invest in our country.

3. Research and Development should be focoused:

We must focus on research and development to compete with the developed world. Government funds can be helpful in this regards.

4. Development of Infrastructure:

The Government should set-up the establishment of Economic Zones and industrial Estates under the umbrella of CPEC, as envisaged under CPEC.

5. Human Resource Development: Training of work force.

Provide monthly updated training courses to the workforce and encourage the private sector to invest in skills training.

6. SME's Promotion.

The Small Medium Enterprises played a key role in development of economics like Japan, Taiwan, Korea, and China. We should improve regulatory environment. (and bank should established)

7. Providing relief to industry from tax exemption with targeted industry with time frame will boost industry.

8. The government should set up material testing laboratory work to help industries develop quality products.

Conclusion:

Problems in the industrial sector are of great importance for the economic development of the country. It is historical fact that country with strong industrial sectors have shown more economic growth. Projects like CPFC, Ease of Doing business, one window operation, technological advancement, modern research techniques, Human resource development and SME's promotion will boost industrial sector of Pakistan.