

Q# Write a detailed and systematic analysis of the charismatic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of Indian Muslims during the crisis ridden decade of 1937-47.

Question # 02

Answer # 02

1) Introduction

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah played crucial roles in the last decade of united sub-continent. He became key political leader in Hindu dominated system. Jinnah's attitude after Congress ministries in 1937 changed. Jinnah, who was granted title of Hindu Muslim unity by Sarojni Naidu became staunch supporter of partition and Muslim's rights. Firstly, it was Nehru report that had shocked Jinnah, when his recommendations were wholly rejected. Last nail in the coffin became the Congress ministries. Congress policies were prejudiced and wanted to establish Hindu dominated country. The policies of ministries outraged several groups including Muslims. This was the reason that Jinnah asked all minority groups to celebrate day of deliverance

in 1939, when congress ministries resigned. Moreover, in this decade Qaid-e-Azam awakened Muslims who were still supporting Congress. He travelled almost all those states where Muslims lived. He mobilised people which became crucial in next elections where Muslims won almost all seats. Finally, Jinnah compelled British as well as Hindus to ~~be~~ concede to the demand of partition. It became possible in 3rd June Mountbatten plan. It was his charismatic leadership that compelled British and Mountbatten to capitulate before Jinnah.

2) Charismatic leadership of Jinnah in decade of 1937 - 1947

Congress ministries persuaded Jinnah that it was impossible to protect the interests of Muslims in Hindu dominated state. He took several steps that prove charismatic leadership of Qaid-e-Azam.

2.1) Congress policies and criticism by Jinnah

Muslims faced defeat in 1937 elections. Congress Ministry was established. Congress started showing its true

colours through their policies. Congress passed several prejudiced policies which ~~were~~ were aimed at suppressing Muslims and other groups. The policies in education where students had to recite Band-e-Mataram, read Hindu scripture. Moreover, Congress Ministries also passed several social policies that were aimed at suppressing Minority groups in sub-continent. If was only Quid-e-Azam who protested against such policies of Congress. Jinnah also mobilised other minority groups to protest against the oppressive policies of Congress ministries.

2.2) Mobilisation of Muslims after Congress Ministries

Jinnah travelled almost all states in sub-continent in order to expose prejudice of Congress and mobilise support for All India Muslim League. When Muslim League was defeated in 1937 elections, several leaders of Congress proudly said that there ~~were~~ ~~only~~ ~~one~~ ~~political~~ ~~party~~ ~~that~~ ~~represented~~ ~~people~~ ~~of~~ ~~sub-continent~~ ~~and~~ ~~other~~ ~~was~~ ~~British~~. However,

Jinnah reminded them that there was third which was All India Muslim League. He proved this claim in next elections.

2.3) Day of Deliverence & Jinnah as leader of Muslims and other minority groups

Fed up of oppressive policies, Jinnah mobilised Muslims as well as other minority groups to observe Day of Deliverence. He propagated that resignation of Congress ministries was a sigh of relief for all the minority groups.

2.4) From Drawing Room politics to Streets

Jinnah persuaded all Muslims in the sub-continent to come out of drawing rooms and take to streets. He mobilised Muslims in order to pressurize Congress as well as British to accept Muslims' demands. After Congress Ministries, Muslim's demands were not taken seriously. However, Jinnah compelled Congress as well as British to concede to Muslim's demands. He taught

Muslims to come on roads
for their rights. Date _____

2.5) Elections after Jinnah's Efforts

When the next elections were conducted under 1935 Act, Muslims almost won all of their seats. They now became eligible to talk to Congress on equal terms. This was the reason that Liaqat Ali Khan became finance Minister which is considered as a key ministry. This became only possible because untiring efforts of Jinnah.

2.6) Partition became only possible because of leadership of Jinnah.

Jinnah was pressurized by British as well as Congress leaders to back out from the demand of separation. They were ready to address the reservations of Muslims. However, Jinnah had become fed up of such promises. He

reminded congress about Lucknow Pact and Delhi Muslim proposal and insisted on partition. Moreover, he also discussed these partition on equal terms with Congress and British. Finally sub-continent was partitioned. It became only possible because of efforts of Dawid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

3) Conclusion

In a nutshell, it was Jinnah's hard work which made partition possible. His charismatic leadership in decade 1937 to 1947 preserved rights of not only Muslims but also several other minority groups. He was not only leader of Muslims, he was the leader of minorities in sub-continent.

From defying oppressive policies of congress to British suppression of Muslims, Jinnah single-handedly defeated them and formed a Muslim state: Pakistan: land of pure people.

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Question # 04: Industrialization is the backbone of the modern economic system and uplifts the standard of living of the masses. Elaborate causes for the hindrance of Industrial development in Pakistan.

Question # 04

Answer # 04

1) Introduction

Industrialization is the backbone of modern economic system. It uplifts people's living standard. Industrialization has played key role in the progress of many countries in the world. It generates jobs and reduces unemployment. It enables the generation of wealth in the country and makes people self-sufficient. This becomes possible when a country follows the path of industrialization. However, Pakistan has been unable to follow this path. There are hurdles to industrialization in Pakistan varying from political hurdles to economic and social hurdles. Pakistan has been the victim of imbalances and mismanagement in resources of Pakistan. The biggest resources that is ~~was~~ currently being wasted

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is Pakistan's youth. It is time to take cogent measures to be on the path of industrialization.

2) Political factors as the main hindrance to Industrial development in Pakistan

Since the independence of Pakistan, the country has witnessed the political instability in the country which has played key role in stopping Pakistan from becoming an industrialized country.

2.1) Instable political system

Economic system can not grow and thrive in instable political system.

The evidence of this is that not even single prime minister has completed its constitutional term.

It leads to the discontinuity of economic policy. Governments keep changing affecting the investor confidence. In a instable country, investors refrain from investing. This has acted as a hindrance to the industrial development of Pakistan.

2.2) Leadership Crisis and Lack of Good Governance

Pakistan has also been the victim of leadership crisis and lack of good governance. When Pakistan's founders died, no leader has been able to fill the vacuum. Leadership of Pakistan failed to guide the country to the path of progress. Moreover, the country has also been unable to establish the model of good governance. When a country is misgoverned, it can not lead to the path of industrialization. Hence, this has been yet another hurdle to industrial development in Pakistan.

2.3) Institutional Imbalances in the Country

Moreover, Pakistan has also largely suffered from institutional imbalances. It has been story of seventy years that institutions of Pakistan cross their constitutional boundaries and interfere in the domain of other institutions. It has been also the reason that institutions have never worked on their full capacity. Hence, this the

institutional imbalances have also acted as hurdle to the industrial development of Pakistan.

3) Social factors as hurdle to industrial development of Pakistan

Moreover, social factors like education, corruption and crime have also acted as hurdle to industrial development of Pakistan.

3.1) Lack of Education

The literacy rate in Pakistan is still under 60%. When the large portion of population is ~~was~~ uneducated, economy in that country cannot thrive. Lack of education has also acted as a hurdle to industrial development of Pakistan.

3.2) Rampant Corruption

Moreover, Pakistan has been suffering from corruption. It has acted as a hurdle to ease of doing business. In a country where there is rampant corruption, that country cannot come on the path of industrialization.

4) Economic factors as a hurdle to Industrial development in Pakistan

Pakistan has been victim of the mismanagement in Pakistan. The mismanagement is also in the economic system. There are several economic hurdles like, lack of ease of doing business, no long term economic policy, policy discontinuity, consumption-led economy, government policies of controlling economy and lack of institutional effectiveness.

4.1) Lack of Ease of Doing Business

There is lengthy process, when someone wants to open a business in Pakistan. There is lack of ease of doing business. People invest their money in property instead of investing in business. This leads to harmful impact on the economy. Hence, this is the first hurdle in economic terms context to industrial development in Pakistan.

4.2) Failure to devise long Term Economic policy

Long term economic policy is key policy for the industrialization. However, Pakistan has been unable to devise long term economic policy. It has acted as a hurdle to economic industrialization in Pakistan.

4.3) Discontinuity in economic policy

With the change of government in Pakistan, economic policy is also changed. It acts as a shock for the industry. When economic policy is changed in passing years, it leads to disastrous impacts on industries. This has been the problem in Pakistan which acted as a hurdle to industrial development.

4.4) Consumption-led-economy

Moreover, Pakistan has also been a the consumption-led-economy. The lack of culture to produce and export has also led Pakistan on the crossroads. The culture to finance import things is also

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another issue of Pakistan.

4.5) Government Policies of Controlling Economy and failure to promote institutional effectiveness

Lastly, successive governments have failed to devise the policies necessary for industrial development. Moreover, government in Pakistan is mostly found controlling economy. Recent ban on imports is the evidence which forced many industries to shut-down. Lastly, the governments have failed to promote institutional effectiveness in economic institutions.

5) Conclusion

In a nutshell, the hurdles to industrialization vary from political, social and economic factors. Failure to establish good governance, control corruption and create ease of doing business prevents Pakistan from becoming an industrially developed country. Hopefully, Pakistan will adopt the path of industrialization in the years to come.

Q#07: Pakistan is located on cross-road of South Asia. Explain its geo-strategic/political importance and challenges.

Question #07

Answer #07

1) Introduction

According to Allama Iqbal, Afghanistan is the heart of Asia. Pakistan is neighbor of Afghanistan. Moreover, the geo-political location of Pakistan is significant, which offers a lot of opportunities in geo-strategic sense. Pakistan borders with two of the strong states; India and China. Both of these countries have significant stake in the global politics. Moreover, the border of Pakistan with Iran, which is an oil rich state is also of paramount importance for Pakistan. Moreover, Pakistan's coastal boundary having two significant ports like Gwadar and Karachi port offers unique benefits. However, Pakistan also faces important challenges due to the its geo-strategic location. Both benefits and challenges persist there. However, Pakistan has yet to resolve challenges and take utmost benefits from geo-strategic location.

2) Geo-strategic importance of Pakistan

Pakistan is located at the crossroads of South Asia. However, it has significant benefits. Pakistan's coastal boundary that offers benefits of Indian ocean. Pakistan's border with China that solves Chinese dilemmas of Malacca strait. Moreover, the geo-strategic significance of Gwadar port which is near strait of Hormuz and neighbourhood of gateway to Central Asia; Afghanistan.

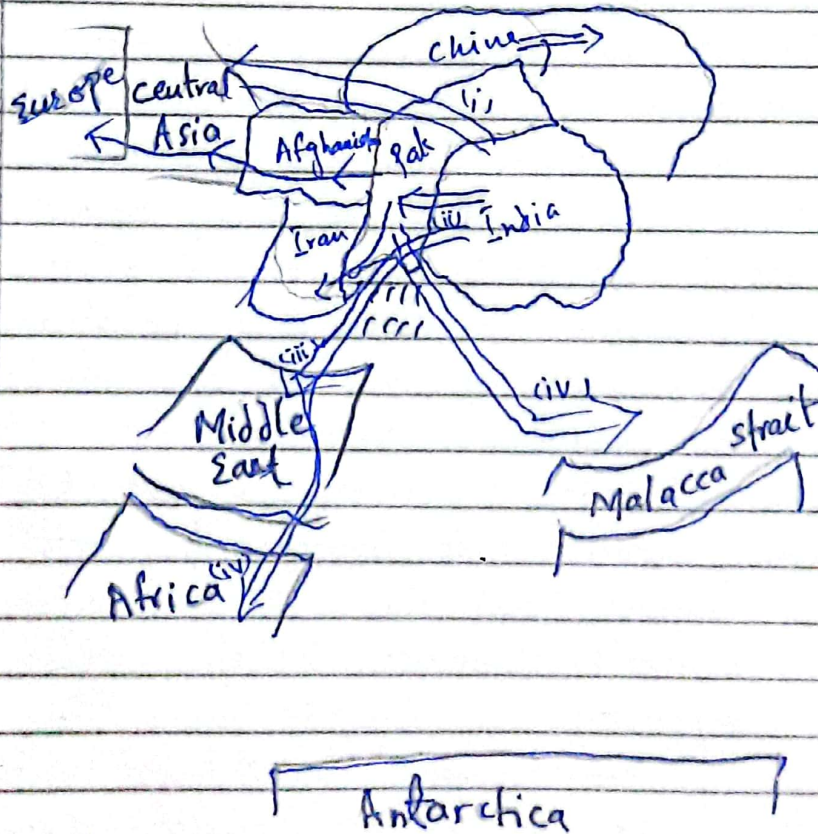


Fig: 07.1
Geo-strategic
location of Pakistan

2.1) Pakistan's coastal boundary and Indian Ocean politics

In terms of geo-political importance, Pakistan's coastal boundary is of utmost importance, as it provides marine context. Pakistan can play significant role in Indian Ocean politics. In the coming times, Pakistan will be a key state. # Indian Ocean has already become area of influence for the global players. China has, for this reason, allied with Pakistan. The two countries cooperate in the region for geo-political gains.

2.2) Pakistan's border with China and China's Malacca dilemma

Pakistan's unique location in South-Asia has become made Pakistan a major stakeholder in global politics. Chinese dilemma of Malacca dilemma has been taken care of by Pakistan's geo-strategic location. Moreover, the border of Pakistan with China offers countless opportunities to Pakistan. It is because China is an influential player in world politics. Moreover, the malaccan dilemma ~~dilemma~~ alternative route from Gwadar Pakistan has already highlighted major significance

of Pakistan's geo-political location.

2.3) Geo-political Significance of Gwadar port

Gwadar port is said to be the deepest port in the world. It offers enormous opportunities to Pakistan. It has made Pakistan part of the major Geo-economic project of China, which is Belt and Road Initiative. CPEC (China Pakistan Economic corridor) has significant importance for world politics. It offers China the shortest route to strait of Hormuz and then to Europe and America. It has given Pakistan utmost importance in the region and the world.

2.4) Strait of Hormuz and Pakistan

Pakistan offers unique location. The country is not far from strait of Hormuz which is passage for 70% oil travel. This is the reason that Chinese Belt and Road Initiative has been paced up. Chinese city of Kashgar and Baluchistan's Gwadar port has granted

China as well as Pakistan a great benefit.

2.5) Afghanistan as gateway to Central Asia

Furthermore, Pakistan has also the boundary with Afghanistan, which is called gateway to Central Asia. Central Asian states are rich with energy resources. The peace in Afghanistan will increase Islamabad's importance even more. Energy plays instrumental role in twenty-first century politics. Pakistan can become center of attention in near future.

2.6) Pak-Iran and Middle East Politics

Pakistan has also been stakeholder in politics of Middle East. It is because of the country's border with the alleged revisionist powerhouse of Middle East. Iran has been a major player in global politics. Though, it is sanctioned due its pursuit of nuclear weapons. However, it remains a vital state in Middle East. In this sense, Pakistan also possesses importance as it is neighbour of Iran.

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3) Challenges to Pakistan's geo-strategic location

Pakistan faces several challenges over its geo-strategic front. From one side there is hostile India which keeps Pakistan alert on its defense front. Mostly because of its Cold Start Doctrine. Moreover, Iranian alleged revisionist stance and pursuit of nuclear weapons are a hindrance to Pakistan's relations. The instability in Afghanistan continues to haunt Pakistan. Lastly, increasing monitoring by global powers like the USA and the UK also hinders Pakistan's progress. These are major challenges that Pakistan has been facing, specifically because of its geostrategic location.

3.1) Hostile India

Pakistan continues to face challenges from its Indian border. It is because India has been hostile towards its neighbours. Mostly because of historical reasons. If India continues to challenge Pakistan with weapons of mass destruction and its hostile doctrine like Cold Start Doctrine. Hence, this is the

geo-strategic challenge to Pakistan

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3.2) Pakistan's border with Iran

Moreover, Pakistan's border with Iran is a challenge to Pakistan's geo-strategic location. Because of Iran's alleged revisionist ambitions and its pursuit of weapons of mass destruction has posed a significant threat to Pakistan.

3.3) Pakistan's border with ~~Iran~~ Afghanistan

Moreover, Pakistan's border with Afghanistan has also posed significant threats. It has also been the reason of loss of lives and loss of economy in Pakistan. Pakistan's inclusion in the war against Soviet Union in late 20th century and War on Terror in early twenty-first century. It has done significant damage to the country in the form of terrorism and the drone attacks done by the USA.

3.4) Global Politics and Geo-Strategic location of Pakistan

Lastly, Pakistan has also faced

significant challenge because of its geo-strategic location. Pakistan had to try and develop the balancing act in its foreign policy. However, the country is ~~has~~ yet to develop the balancing act. The dilemma of choosing neighboring China or the Western bloc, has done enormous damage to Pakistan.

4) Conclusion

Pakistan's location at the crossroads of South-Asia has benefitted Pakistan. However, it also faces challenge on the strategic location front. Pakistan has been sandwiched. From one ~~or two~~ directions, there is India and from the other, there ~~are~~ are Iran and Afghanistan. One is involved in proxy wars and the other in terrorism. However, there is silver lining as well. The country is of utmost geo-political importance in the region.

Question # 05: The evolution of democratic system has always remained a dilemma in Pakistan even after passing more than seven decades of its existence, the democracy could not get its roots. Discuss in detail.

Question # 05

Answer # 05

1) Introduction

Pakistan has a had chequered history when it comes to democracy. Democracy, defined as of the people, for the people and by the people has not been evolved even after seven decades of the country. There are several causes behind this problem: Military intervention, institutional imbalances, influence of elite in governance system, authoritarian bureaucracy, absence of rule of law, absence of accountability and transparency and inability to conduct free & fair elections. Lastly, the dynastic culture in political parties has prevented democracy from getting to its roots in Pakistan. However, democracy in Pakistan is in transitional state stage. If this stage is

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covered, the next process will be the consolidation process of democracy.

2-) Dilemma of Democratic evolution in Pakistan

According to political scholars, there are three stages of democracy. First is beginning stage when a country adopts democracy as form of political system. The second part is transitioning when political power is transferred peacefully to other parties, through free and fair elections. The last stage is said to be the consolidation process when the system of democracy is consolidated. However, Pakistan is still on second stage as it finds difficulty in the transition. Currently, elections are being delayed for one or the other reasons. The three successive democratic governments or assemblies completed their terms. It looked like, now democracy will be on the path of consolidation. However, it is bleak for now. Following are few causes of crisis of democracy in Pakistan.

2.1) Military Interventions

Pakistan's democracy survived three

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coups by military dictators. The intervention of military in other institutions has been the cause that democracy has not been able to evolve in Pakistan. Currently, the undemocratic institutions are controlling democratic governments through hybrid set-up. This power struggle between military and politicians has acted as a major hurdle to Pakistan's democratic evolution.

2.2) Institutional imbalances and abrogation of Constitution

Institutions in Pakistan transgress their constitutional limits. This is abrogation of constitution. The doctrines like doctrine of necessity imposed by judiciary and tactics of institutions to delay elections in successive years has acted a major hurdle to democratic evolution in Pakistan.

~~2.3) Institutional~~

2.3) Influence of elite in the governance System

Elite of Pakistan like land lords and notorious industrialists influence Pakistan's democratic

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system. This elite passes legislation that serve their interests and not Pakistan's interests. The elite has robbed people of their rights in the country. This is also the reason that democracy has not been able to evolve in Pakistan.

2.4) Authoritarian bureaucracy with Colonial mentality

Bureaucracy is either prevented from working honestly by notorious politicians or they do not work honestly because of their colonial mindset. If it is true that make up of the country's bureaucracy is still on colonial lines. Hence, A country with bureaucrats who of colonial mindset cannot cultivate democratic system in the country.

2.5) Absence of Rule of Law

Democracy cannot thrive in a country where there is absence of rule of law. Pakistan has been victim of rule of law. A country that cannot provide safety to their citizens. The country cannot cultivate democratic system.

2.6) Absence of accountability and transparency

Moreover, there is absence of accountability and transparency in the country. The country that cannot hold people in authority accountable, cannot be free of corrupt practices. To add to this, absence of accountability and transparency from the country prevent it from developing inclusive policies.

Pakistan faces famine of accountability and transparency. This is also the reason that Pakistan has not been able to evolve as a democratic system.

2.7) Inability to conduct free and fair elections

Moreover, election Commission Pakistan is criticized to be under the influence of some institutions or parties. With that, the institution fails to conduct free and fair elections in the country. This is the reason that parties criticize governments of rigging.

2.8) Dynastic culture in political parties

Lastly, Pakistan's political parties lack the democratic culture. They work on dynastic culture. Same is translated in the political culture of Pakistan. Pakistan faces the issues of democracy due to the dynastic makeup of the polity.

3) Conclusion

In a nutshell, Pakistan has not been able to emerge as a strong democratic state due to the myriad of hurdles created at home. For instance, the clash of institutions and influence of one institution on other institutions has prevented democratic system to emerge in the country. However, strict following of the constitution can resolve the issues of democracy. Pakistan can come on the third stage of the 1st con democracy, which consolidation phase or stage.