

Year : 2021

PMS - PAK Affairs

Day: MTWTFS

Date: ___/___/20__

Question no. 1

Discuss the political ideology of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan towards the Indian National Congress with particular reference to his policy measures to counter the imminent dangers of majority rule in India.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Political Ideology towards Congress and Policy measures against majority rule in India

1. Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is one of those leaders that worked towards the revival of Muslim community after the war of Independence 1857. He indicated and highlighted the difference between Hindus and Muslims by establishing the basis for the Two nation theory. His political guidance for Muslims in essence was aimed at the detachment from the politics, especially, Indian National Congress (INC)'s politics. And he worked towards the uplift of Muslim community so that they would not be crushed by prejudicial Hindu majority.

2. Sir Syed's brief Introduction

Name: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Father: Syed Muhammad Muftaqi

Maternal Grandfather: Khawaja Farid-ud-din who

worked as Prime Minister of Mughal courts.

Education: Early education from Khawaja Farid. Also studied Quran, Hadith, Maths, history and various other subjects.

Titles: prophet of education.

Also elevated to Knighthood by

Profession: the British Empire.

1841 — Clerk

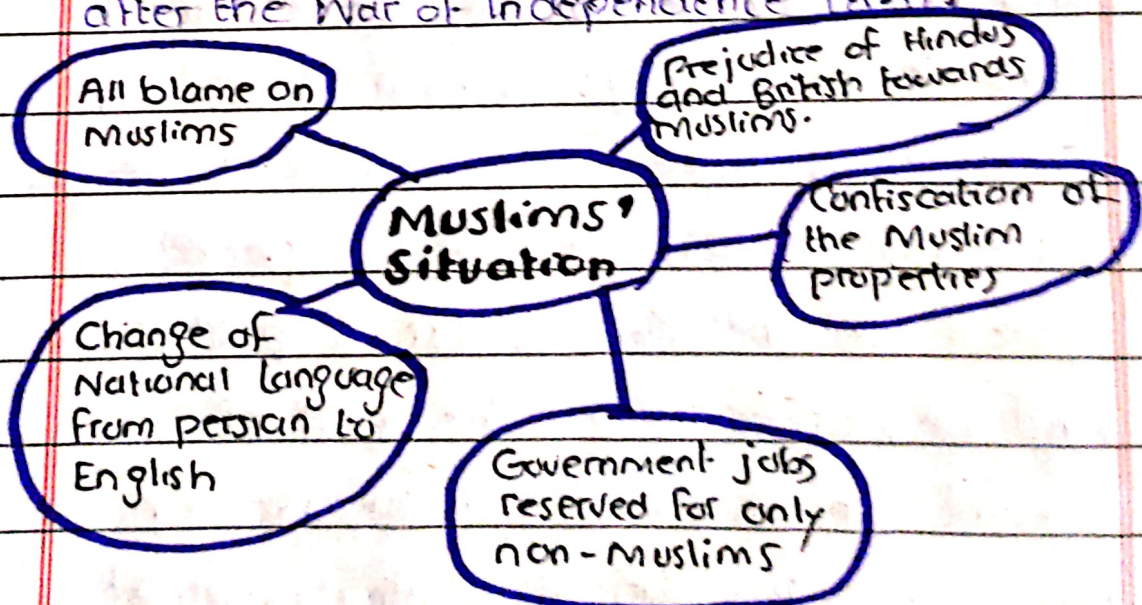
1843 — Munsaf (Sub judge)

1848 — Chief Judge

3. Historical Background

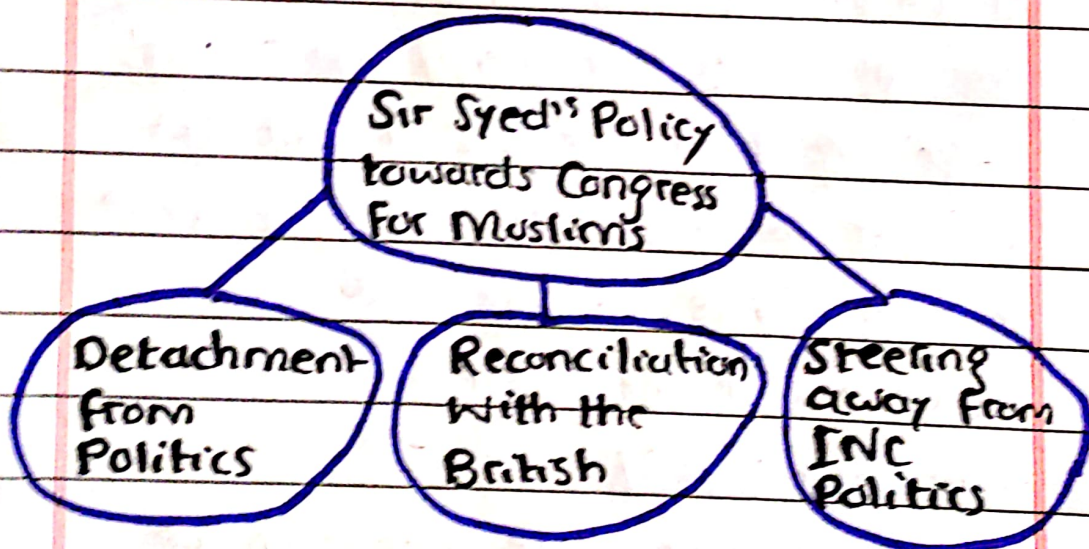
Muslims were facing serious problems

after the War of Independence 1857.



4. Political Ideology towards Congress

Indian National Congress was established in 1885. After coming into existence, it claimed to be representative of all the Indians of the sub-continent. For time being, it did advocate for the interests of all communities of India. But soon, it showed its true color, and its Hindu character was dominant in its practices. Sir Syed was aware of INC designs. He realized that Congress was only concerned about Hindu rights and problems. So he asked the Muslims to steer away from Congress and politics in general and work towards their uplift.



(a) Detachment from Politics

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan believed that Muslims were not ready to dive into politics, especially not when they were socially and financially downtrodden and there was a general lack of education. He believed that Muslims should focus to lift themselves up in the society before getting involved in the politics.

(b) Reconciliation with the British

Many of the Muslims were against a British government and thus there was a gap of communication between the Muslims and Hindus on the other hand, put all blame of the war on Muslims. Hence, British saw Muslims as their enemy and started targeting them. Sir Syed thought that in order for Muslim community to thrive or even survive, Muslims needed to reconcile with the government and show them their loyalty.

In this sense he wrote, Essays on the causes of Indian revolt and Loyal

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Muhammadans of India to show the British Govt that the war of Independence was due to the negligence of the government towards the local people.

© Steering away from Congress

Sir Syed discarded the claims of INC that it represented all the communities and used every ounce of his influence to keep the Muslims away from the Congress' politics. In order to give representation to Muslim political concerns he created Aligarh Deccan Association.

5. Policy measures to counter the dangers of Majority rule in the India

© Advocating Two Nation theory

He was advocate of the Two Nation theory. This reality that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations dawn upon him during the Urdu-Hindi Controversy of 1867. He advocated this to the Muslims. While ~~see~~ talking to Commissioner of Benaras, Mr. Shakespeare, he said,

"I'm convinced that Hindu-Muslims are two distinct nations, with their own culture, values and most importantly religion. Currently, there is no open hostility between the two. But it will change. Those who will live will see".

(b) Education uplift of Muslims

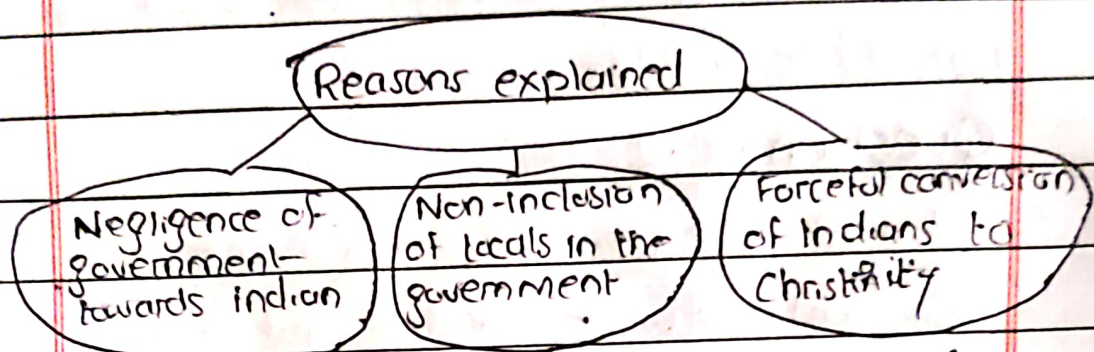
He knew that Muslims had to be educated in order to compete with the Hindu majority. He contributed as follows

- 1841 School at Muradabad
- 1843 School at Ghazipur
- 1846 Scientific Society
- 1848 Aligarh ~~College~~ Institute Gazette
- 1870 ~~Editor~~ ^{Editor} i-Tarqi-i-Musalmān-e-Hind
- 1871 Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School.
- 1877 MAO College (1877)
- 1920 Aligarh University (1920)

(c) Clearing the Misunderstandings

He knew that in order to get in favourable look of British, some misunderstandings needed to be cleared. British blamed Muslims for War of Independence 1857.

He wrote ~~an~~ Essays on the Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858 to explain the real reasons of the war and clear misunderstandings.



(d) Modernization of Muslim thought

Sir Syed was critical of the conservative thinking of the Muslim community. They; Refused to learn English as they thought it to be detrimental to their religion and also, did not try to talk or communicate with the British. These ~~to~~ conservative attitudes had made their conditions more deplorable. Sir Syed wrote Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhtlaq and others to modernize Muslim thinking and urge them to learn. ~~study~~ science and English. He said, "Learn science and get education, it is your only salvation".

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, without Sir Syed, Muslims'

Condition would get even worse. He successfully countered Congress and the threat of Hindu-Majority. And put basis of Pakistan by establishing the basis of Two Nation theory.

Question no. 2

Highlight the main problems in the Industrial sector of Pakistan and also suggest the measures for its improvement.

Problems In Industrial Sector of Pakistan and Measures for its Improvement

1- Introduction

Productivity is substantial to the growth of economy and nation income. National income in turn heavily affects and shapes national economic growth and living standards and welfare of the people. No country in the world is self sufficient enough to make everything on their own. They need to trade certain goods in order to meet ~~republic~~ domestic demands. And, of course, trade is dependent

Upon a country's ability to manufacture and produce goods. Pakistan is the 5th largest trade market in the world after US, China, India and Indonesia. But it ranks 46th in the nominal GDP as of now. The reasons are various but mainly due to the disparity between its imports and exports. There are various problems in the Industrial sector of Pakistan, solving of which can lead the country towards prosperity and sustainability.

2. Problems In the Industrial Sector

Despite being one of the biggest trade markets in the world, Pakistan exports are very low. Compared to India and Indonesia's exports of 322bn\$ and 187bn\$ respectively, Pakistan exports stand at a mere USD\$30bn as of Fiscal year 2023-24 (FY24). The reason is simply its underdeveloped industrial sector which is facing various issues. These issues are a major hindrance in the way of the country's progress.

(a) Frequent short falls

Energy crisis has been one of the biggest problems in Pakistan which has made public life difficult. The problem being itself, has however, implications on the Industrial sector.

Frequent short falls result in wastage of time and high production cost, resulting in loss to industries. According to Pakistan Business Council (PBC), frequent short falls in Pakistan can result in 20-30% loss in the Industrial sector. These energy losses hinder the development of industries and many industries have shifted to other countries, e.g., Bangladesh. The average short fall in Pakistan is 5000-7000 MW in the peak demanding hours.

(b) Low Productivity & Outdated tech.

Productivity is directly proportional to national income. However, Pakistan's industries lag behind in this area. One of the reasons for this not upgrading to latest technology and using outdated

technology which results in high cost production and often losses. According to Global Innovation Index report, Pakistan ranks 91st among the 130 featured countries.

This of course means that there will be lack of productivity. It is especially dangerous in this era of economic crisis.

According to State Bank of Pakistan, Pakistan's productivity lags behind that of its regional competitors. For instance, its productivity in textile and manufacturing is 41% less than that of Bangladesh.

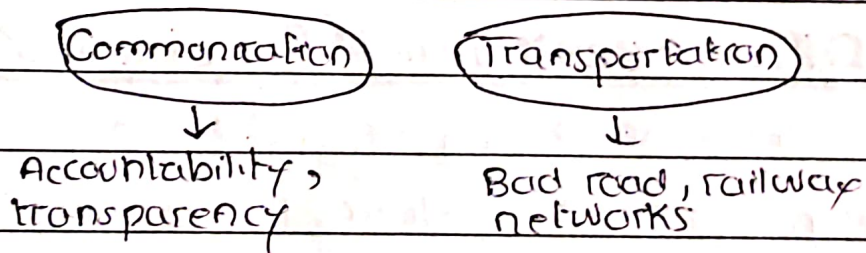
⊙ Difficult environment for businesses

There are a complex and time consuming systems relating to business in Pakistan. Following are some key issues in this regard.

- ① Complex taxation system.
- ② Corruption
- ③ Inadequacy of bureaucracy
- ④ Complex and time consuming registration systems.

④ Infrastructural Problems

This is self evident. Pakistan has been struggling in the quality and development of infrastructure since its inception in 1947. It is not just an issues of industries, but is also prevalent in other sectors such as education, health etc. According to World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index's report, Pakistan ranks 110 among the 141 countries regarding the quality of Infrastructure. This creates various problems for the industrial sectors such as:



⑤ Lack of Finances

Small and Middle Enterprises (SMEs) often struggle in terms of availability of finances. These cannot expand or modernize due to the limitation of

finances. To make matters worse, strict conditions for the availability of loans do not let them take loans and thus they cannot develop.

F) Environmental Degradation

Pakistan has been suffering from environment pollution and degradation. These issues are also associated with the industries which face severe scrutiny due to their unsustainable practices.

According to World Bank, Pakistan is among the top 10 countries that are facing environmental degradation and industrial sector is one of its major contributor.

3. Measures for Improvement

Dealing with Energy crisis

- Shift to Renewable energy like wind, water, geothermal etc.
- Implement National renewable policy

Upgrading Technology

- Tax rebates for those who upgrade technology
- Focusing on Research and development (R&D)

Improving Infrastructure

- Improving the road networks, railway networks.
- Improving the modes of transportation.

Creating easy environment

- Simplify tax system
- One window systems for businesses
- Accountability
- Transparency

Availability of loans

- Ease the conditions for loans
- Expand state Bank's refinance system

Sustainable environment

- Sustainable practices and use of sustainable materials.
- Minimizing the pollution.

4. Conclusion

To sum up what has been said so far, Pakistan Industrial sectors faces various issues. As Industries are integral to prosperity and economic growth of

the country, these issues cannot be ignored. With reforms in policies and existing structures, Pakistani industrial sector can become independent and support the country's growth.

Question no. 4

The debacle of 1971 was more the result of big powers leaning towards India, rather than our domestic failures. Discuss the above statement by critically evaluating the Poland's resolution in UN Security Council.

Discussion in Context of Poland's resolution that debacle of 1971 was more a result of big power leaning towards India than domestic failures.

1. Introduction

The debacle of 1971 was a deep wound whose scars are still present. Pakistan lost ~~is~~ almost half of its territory rather half of the country. Although the partition mainly happened due to the domestic failures, it is not wise to ignore the external factors involved at that time

that facilitated this secession. It can be said that if external factors, especially in the form of India were not involved then although the conflicts would still arise, but a partition could have been avoided. Nonetheless, ignoring the role of domestic failures is also not acceptable which were the creators of these conditions in the first place.

2. Brief Background

It all started when general elections were held in 1970s and Awami League led by Mujib-ur-Rehman in the East Pakistan got majority of seats. The refusal of West Pakistan elites to hand over power to Mujib created unrest, which soon turned to violent unrest in the West Pakistan. To make matter worse, military heavy measures to control the situation only made it worse. India which was already secretly helping Mukti Bahinis, Freedom Fighters (Bhadrakalita) got directly involved and it turned into

a full scale war. With the involvement of Indian army and Pakistan's lack of resources, Pakistan was on the verge of defeat.

3. Role of big powers

(a) USSR leaning towards India

In that very year, ~~Russia~~^{USSR} and India signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation in 1971. This meant that former Soviet Union would provide India with military and diplomatic support. This gave India the confidence to openly get involved in the domestic affair of Pakistan.

(b) US leaning towards Pakistan

Owing to cold war and securing of its interest US, supported Pakistan. Pakistan ~~had~~ went to the west bloc after its independence. So President Nixon assisted Pakistan both militarily and diplomatically. It vetoed many resolutions in the United Nation's Security Council.

© India's motives to harm Pakistan

India and Pakistan had already fought a major war in 1965. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was directly involved in this war as well, only to create problems for Pakistan and harm its integrity. It is evident by her statement after Bangladesh was created. He said, "We have taken revenge for a thousand year — We have drowned the Two Nation theory in the Ganga".

④ Passivity of China

China was conservative at that time. It showed sympathy to Pakistan. It stood as a friend for Pakistan offer advice and diplomacy. But it refrained from taking any direct military action. It condemned Indian involvements in the domestic issue of another country.

4. Poland Resolution 1971

Poland, belonging to Eastern bloc and an ally of USSR, presented a resolution in the United Nation's

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Security Council on 17 ^{August} ~~September~~ 1971. It included

- ① Immediate ceasefire of hostilities
- ② Withdrawal of military forces
- ③ Respecting the wishes of East Pakistanis

5. Analysis of Poland's Resolution

① Endorsement of USSR Policy

Some took this resolution as the endorsement of larger policy of USSR and Indian efforts to harm Pakistan.

Pakistan, relying on its support on China and US rejected the resolution. It called it as a violation of its integrity and sovereignty and endorsement of the interests of secessionist powers. US vetoed it, regarding the wishes of Pakistan.

② A Peaceful settlement was possible

However, in another light- it can also be seen that Poland's resolution saw ground realities, mainly:

Pakistan was on the verge of defeat.

Bangladesh's freedom
was inevitable

Seeing these ground realities it can also be said that Poland's resolution was a way to peacefully settle the conflict without shedding unnecessary blood.

6. Internal factors also played a huge role

Although external factors played an important role, domestic failures were the real originator of this conflict.

Pakistan cannot ignore this, for to ignore this is to ignore the opportunity to learn from the mistakes. These domestic failures were:

Political alienation
of East Pakistan

Military crackdowns
in East Pakistan.

Economic disparities
among East and
West Pakistan

1965 war - East Pakistan
was left unprotected

Almost all heads of
military, navy etc
were from West
Pakistan

Refusal to hand over
power by West Pakistan
when Awami league also
majority of seats in 1971

7. Conclusion

To conclude, it can be said that the debacle of 1971 was not a monolithic incident. It had both external and internal factors shaping it. While internal factors created the issue, the external factors accelerated it and finally put an end to it. In order to learn from the past, both external influence by big powers of the world and domestic failures originating from ~~the~~ West Pakistan should be considered.