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Maria

PAK AFFAIRS

Question No 1

Evaluate the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in Socio-Political ?

In the darkest hour of Muslims' life in India, Muslim community produced a great and courageous leader in the person of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He keenly observed the condition of Muslims in British India, which was mostly due to their own extremist and conservative attitude.

Sir Syed took practical steps for the educational uplift of Muslims of India, by establishing M.A.O college which later became university and set up a body as Anjuman-i-Taragi-i-Musalmanan-i-Hind with the objective of imparting modern knowledge to the Muslims of India. So, they can be able to know their social, economic and political rights. Right to Participate

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in legislation and government. He worked for the promotion of Urdu. When Congress ^{became} failed to give rights to Muslims of India. He realized that this will never work ^{for} the betterment of Muslims and Muslims should have their political party, their language and their own country and proposed Two Nation Theory.

Role of Sir Syed in Social awakening of Muslims

1- By establishing Anjuman for Promotion of Urdu.

He set himself the task of protecting Urdu language from being faded away and replaced by Hindi and English. He founded "Anjuman-i-Taraki-i-Urdu" for the protection of Urdu and gave a new tone and color to the Urdu literature.

According to Iqbal Rabbani, Sir Syed wrote magazines as *Ankame-i-Taam*, *i-Ahle-i-Kitab* in which he wrote it was not against Islam to eat with

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Christians. He developed a sense in Muslims respect Christianity and they are not against Britishers. By removing hatred of Muslims among the hearts of Britishers he worked for the uplift of Muslims.

2 - Ali Garh Movement for promotion of Education in Muslims

Sir Syed's Aligarh movement was based on two folds one for the Renaissance of Muslims which included modern education and cooperation with the British government. The next step is acquisition of modern knowledge and English for taking due place in Indian Society. On 24-May M.A.O ^{school} ~~college~~ was established which later upgraded to the status of college and then university. It was a residential campus offered both western and eastern learnings. It was a broad movement affecting every phase of Muslim's life. According to Imam Rabbani it was more than education institution.

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Role of sir syed in economic awakening of Muslims

1. Advocacy for Muslim share in Government Employment

He pressed the British to appoint more Muslims in civil service and lower administration arguing that Muslims were economically disadvantaged.

2. Promotion of Entrepreneurships

He guided Muslim landlords and zamindars to adopt modern agriculture techniques irrigation methods and land management according to A.K. Aziz.

3. Creation of a Modern Muslim middle class

M.A.O college gradually produced businessmen, lawyer, teachers, civil servants and journalist strengthening Muslim financial independence as said by Ikram Rabbani. He opposed the Indian National Congress, believing it did not represent nationhood instinct.

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How his Reforms influenced the Demand for a separate Homeland

Sir Syed believe that Muslims were a separate "qaum" was adapted and expanded by Allama Iqbal and later the Muslim League

1- By promoting modern education develop a sense of independence

In the beginning of Aligarh movement he set a school at Muradabad where English and Persian were taught. He established another school at Ghazipur. He set up a Scientific Society at Ghazipur which published a journal in English and Persian known as Aligarh Institute Gazette and finally Aligarh university which was a symbol of Muslim greater achievement. These create awareness and desire for new country.

2- Political awakening and formation of Muslim League

He believed that Indian National Congress appeared very innocent and democratic

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but actually were aimed at complete elimination of Muslims from India, so in order to protect their identity Muslim feels a need of their country where they can live independently.

3- Urdu-Hindi controversy (1867) and Cultural Nationalism

When George Campbell, ordered that Urdu should be scrapped from the Syllabus and demanded that Hindi written in Devanagari script should be introduced as court language. This created awareness among Muslims. The Muslims now understand that Hindu and British were not sincere towards them and to expect any justice and fairplay from them meant living in fool's paradise. The anti-Urdu stance further strengthened the two Nation concept.

4- Two-Nation Theory - separate identity

Sir Syed who was a pioneer of two-Nation theory. Sir Syed was a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity,

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but attitude of Congress and anti-Urdu stance was extremely disappointed for him. Sir Syed realized Muslims and Hindus were two separate and distinct nations with their distinctive culture and beliefs. For the first time he gave Two-Nation Theory which became the basis of Pakistan Movement.

Sir Syed was an architect of Muslim revival in India. His reforms in education, religion, politics and society not only awakened Indian Muslims but also planted the ideological seeds to the Two-Nation Theory. Without Sir Syed's effort, the Muslim community would have not been prepared for the Pakistan Movement led by Jinnah.

Question No 2

Analyse the constitutional crisis b/w 1947 - 1973 ----?

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From independence in 1947 to until 1973 constitution, Pakistan struggled with repeated constitutional crisis. due to weak political institution, conflict between military and civil, political instability and death of Liaqat Ali Khan immediately after one year affect the progress of Pakistan. All these causes were the ^{reason} of separation of East and West Pakistan.

1- Absence of constitution After independence

Pakistan became independent without having own constitution and relying on Government of India Act 1935 with amendments. This temporary framework caused the confusion about powers of Governor-General.

2- Dominance of Bureaucracy and Governor-General (1947-1954).

According to K.K. Aziz after Quaid-e-Azam and Liaqat Ali Khan's death, bureaucrats Iskandar Mirza and G.H. Muhammad became

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dominated in politics. Frequent dismissal of Prime Ministers Nizamuddin and Bogra created instability.

3- Delayed objective Resolution implementation

According to I.H. Qureshi. The objective Resolution outlined the constitutional principles, but political conflicts prevented its translation into a full Constitution. The struggle or dispute over Islamic vs secular identity slowed progress. Prem Hari and C. Chattopadhyaya claimed Muslims want Islamic state but that was not Quaid's word. This delayed constitution.

4- Failure of first constitutional assembly

The assembly took seven years but failed due to disputes over representation, language issues, distribution of powers. G.G. Muhammad dissolved it in 1954.

5- East - West Pakistan conflict

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East Pakistan had 56% population more than west Pakistan but they have less political power and the major issues

- i. Parity formula ii. Capital location
- iii. language controversy iv. economic disparity
- Delayed consensus on federal structure

6- First Martial law collapse of Parliamentary system

According to Hamid Khan President Iskandar Mirza and General Ayub Khan imposed martial and military became dominant power in center. Parliamentary system and constitution suspended caused a wide spread ~~interference~~ interference in the progress of country and cause weak institutions.

7 Ayub Khan's Presidential constitution

Ayub Khan replaced parliamentary democracy with presidential system and "Basic democracies" centralizing

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Power in the presidency created stronger military-bureaucratic control. Opposition from political parties increased constitutional instability. (K.K. Aziz)

8- 1965 war and Political Turmoil

According to Stanley Wolpert, Pakistan's wars, political unrest, Fatima Jinnah's election challenge and economic inequalities weakened Ayub's constitutional order. His resignation brought another extra-constitutional step Yana's Martial Law and further exacerbated the situation.

9- Breakdown of the 1970 Political Process

The 1970 elections produced two rival majorities. Awami League in East Pakistan and Bhutto in West Pakistan. Disagreement over the six points and federal arrangements led to a severe constitutional deadlock and ultimately secession of East Pakistan (1971).

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10- Absence of Civilian - Military balance.

According to Ayesha Jalal, Between 1947 to 1973, military and Bureaucracy remained more powerful than elected leaders. Their interference repeatedly derailed constitution-making efforts.

Pakistan's constitutional crisis resulted mainly from rival power centers - Governor-General, bureaucracy, military and divided political leadership. Regional conflicts, weak institutions, and repeated extra-constitutional actions delayed stable constitution making for 26 years. Only in 1973 did Pakistan achieve a consensual constitution framework.

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Question NO 3

Evaluate the Socio-economic implication of CPEC for Pakistan
IS CPEC ?

China - Pakistan Economic corridor launched in 2015 as a part of China's Belt and Road initiative aims to improve infrastructure, energy supply, connectivity, and regional integration. It is Pakistan's largest development programme since 1947. debates are continue on it whether it is a transformative opportunity or a new dependency cycle.

Socio-economic implication of CPEC

1. Energy security and industrial Revival

CPEC added more than 5000, 7000 MW to Pakistan's grid through, solar, wind, coal and hydel projects. This reduced load-shedding and revived industrial production capacity according to Planning Commission of Pakistan (CPEC energy portfolio).

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2- Transport and connectivity upgrading

The building of motorways, highways, Gwadar Port, orange line and other transport services enhanced national and regional connectivity. This supports market access, trade efficiency, and value-chain integration. Gwadar Port connects South Asia, Central Asia, Middle East and Africa. This serves as a major trade hub.

3- FDI and Capital Inflows

According to World Bank Reports on BRI project CPEC attracted the largest foreign investment in Pakistan's history. Capital inflow stabilised Pakistan's infrastructure deficit and encouraged private investment.

4- Employment Generation under CPEC

According to UNDP Pakistan, construction

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energy projects, logistics and SEZs generated thousands of direct and indirect jobs for Pakistani labour and engineers.

IS CPEC Transformative or Another cycle of Dependency?

CPEC as a Transformative opportunity

CPEC is as a transformative opportunity for Pakistan as discussed above it modernises infrastructure in Pakistan, solve energy shortages, promotes regional integration, supports industrialisation through SEZs, opens Central Asian trade corridors and boosts employment and regional development in Pakistan. According to **Pakistan**

Institute of Development and Economics

CPEC may raise Pakistan's growth rate by 2-2.5 pp per year. The planning commission projects 700,000+ direct jobs by 2030 via CPEC projects.

CPEC has helped add more than 5000 MW

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Power
to Pakistan's grid alleviating part
of its energy crisis. This states shows
that CPEC helped Pakistan and act
as an transformative opportunity for
Pakistan.

CPEC as a cycle of Dependency

Under CPEC Chinese dominance in
key sectors, trade deficits with China,
debt repayment pressures and
limited indigenous industrial competitiveness
act as a cycle of Dependency.
While United ~~President~~ states expressed
its displeasure over CPEC, its policy
makers gradually started bracketing
Pakistan with China. By depending
and relying on Chinese Pakistan
fail to reform its economy and
institution. Dependency theory explains how
developing states often become reliant on
powerful partners for capital, technology
and markets - creating long term structural
reliance. So by relying on external
support from China weakens its domestic
industry and institution.

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So it can be said that CPEC is a transformative opportunity for Pakistan not just an infrastructure investment but a potential catalyst for higher growth. However realising this transformation depends on how Pakistan manages risk, debt, governance, SEZ productivity and ensuring - that benefits are broad-based. If Pakistan play its cards well by focusing on efficient implementation, good governance CPEC could significantly reduce dependency and boost self-sustaining economic growth.