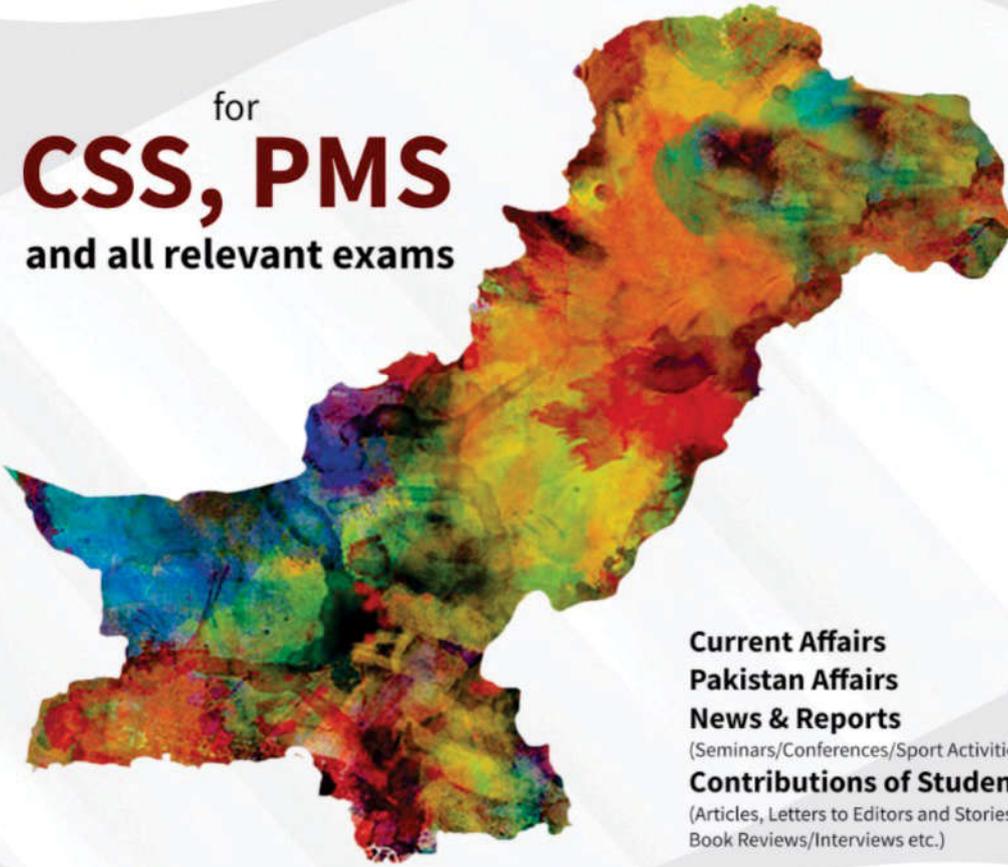




# KNOWLEDGE CORRIDOR

Quarterly Vol.II, No.1  
January-March 2022

for  
**CSS, PMS**  
and all relevant exams



**Current Affairs**  
**Pakistan Affairs**  
**News & Reports**  
(Seminars/Conferences/Sport Activities)  
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(Articles, Letters to Editors and Stories/  
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**PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE**  
**UNIVERSITY OF SINDH, JAMSHORO**

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## **EDITORIAL NOTE**

*Knowledge Corridor* believes in diversity and creativity. Present volume of the magazine *Knowledge Corridor* is consisted of articles and reports on various academic and research activities conducted by Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro.

The magazine is published by Pakistan Study Centre. It encourages faculty members, researchers and students to submit their genuine contributions for publication.

This magazine places special emphasis on development of creativity, critical thinking, literary and academic writing skills of BS, MA & M.Phil level students.

It upholds principles of academic freedom and maintains high standards. Research scholars and students are advised to submit the articles, book review, essays, short stories, poetry, letters to editor and reports for publication.

**Prof. Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**  
Editor

## THE RESOLUTION AND THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN

*Professor Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar*

The struggle that started on March 23, 1940, reached its zenith on August 14, 1947. The journey represented the expression of the commitment to get to a target, and then the ultimate success in achieving that target.

Over the years, understanding the dynamics behind the 1947 partition has whetted the appetite of scholars and historians for unearthing the truth about speculations and myths about the narrative of how the subcontinent was divided.

The analysis of the British divide-and-rule policy has received fair attention from post-partition historians. It sparked intense debate over the role of the colonial rulers in disintegrating British India. It has generated controversies surrounding whether the partition of India was a planned affair or a result of a change triggered by geopolitical and historical factors.

However, it can be argued that in both cases, the role of leadership was a crucial factor in the making of Pakistan.

*The outline that the Lahore Resolution had drawn in the shape of geographical zones and majority areas got a concrete shape later on because the Quaid was able to see an opportunity and moved swiftly to make the most of it.*

Some historians believe that the partition of India was inevitable even though the British adopted the policy of keeping India united. K.B. Sayeed has explained the background to Pakistan Movement by mentioning that Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah indicated in his interview with Beverley Nichols that the idea of the partition of India had first occurred to John Bright some two decades after the 1857 War of Independence. It was evident from the way the partition plan was manipulated, mainly due to bitter opposition from Congress, that the initial idea was to transfer power to several successor states.

The analysis of K.B. Sayeed suggests that the idea of a separate homeland for Muslims was floated in 1883. Wilfrid Scawen stated plainly that Northern India's provinces were to be administered by the Muslims and Southern India by the Hindus. Under this scheme, the British were to maintain their overall control. However, they intended to give provinces some powers to handle finance and administration.

The Government of India Act, 1919, made it evident that the British intended to devolve power to the indigenous peoples. As a result, Muslims began to make a concerted effort to obtain a share of authority. In 1924, the Muslims demanded reforms in the North-West Frontier Province in an All-India Muslim League (AIML) session. A group of seven parliamentarians, led by Sir John Simon, visited India in 1927 to explore the possibilities of reforming the constitution and studying the working of the Government of India Act, 1919. The group retained the separate status of Muslims.

In 1928, the Nehru Report also noted Muslim apprehensions about their separate interests. The Quaid-i-Azam responded to the report through his famous Fourteen Points, which put the table a viable strategy to save and protect the distinct identity of Muslims as a separate community and to protect their legitimate rights.

Allama Iqbal further conceptualised the aspirations of Muslim in his 1930 Allahabad address. Five years later, the 1919 Act was replaced by the 1935 Act, which introduced a federal form of government, as mentioned in Jinnah's Fourteen Points, and incorporated some Muslim demands, including Sind's separation from the Bombay Presidency.

However, the 1935 Act was unable to safeguard all the legitimate interests of Muslims. In 1938, the League gave all powers to its president to work out an alternative strategy to deal with the Act.

Moreover, anti-Muslim policies during the Congress rule from 1937 to 1939 also exposed its failure to accommodate Muslim interests. In 1938, resolutions passed at the Sindh Muslim League Conference held in Karachi expressed the disapproval of the notion of 'federation' enshrined in the 1935 Act.

While all this was going on in the subcontinent, new realities emerged elsewhere, as Germany and Britain declared war on each other in September 1939. That year, the Central Legislature passed the Defence of India Act, authorising emergency powers and supporting the British effort related to the Second World War. This created an opportunity for the Congress and the League leadership to engage with the British in political bargaining.

On September 18, Quaid-i-Azam, through the Muslim League's working committee, unequivocally stated that Muslims would lend their support on the condition that they were assured that future constitutional reforms and a new constitution would not be framed or adopted without the League's consent.

As the War raged on, it was clear that the British would no longer continue their rule over the subcontinent because the colonial authority had been shrinking owing to security threats. This further increased the bargaining position of Indian leaders across the political spectrum to negotiate with the British.

Despite Lord Linlithgow's assurance of granting the dominion status to India and bringing constitutional changes in the light of Indian views, Congress was using various tactics to put pressure on the British to transfer power to it sooner or later.

In March 1940, Congress adopted a resolution condemning the War, describing it as a means to reach "imperialist ends", and made itself clearly disassociated. The Congress wanted to make the most of the precarious situation faced by the British. It rejected the dominion status by arguing that Indian freedom "cannot exist within the orbit of imperialism" and sought to take over charge as the sole successor to the British.

The Quaid-i-Azam, already aware of Congress's intentions and its political manoeuvrings, proclaimed that before any constitutional settlement, it must be recognised that India was not one nation but two and that the Muslims would not accept arbitration of anybody, be it Indian or British, but would determine their destiny by themselves.

Jinnah's thoughts took practical shape in the form of the Lahore Resolution, which came as a clear response to the legitimacy claimed by Congress under its self-generated image of being the only representative party of the Indian people. The landmark resolution was passed on March 23, 1940, at Minto Park – subsequently renamed the Iqbal Park – near the Lahore Fort by the All-India Muslim League to represent the aspirations of the entire Muslim community of the subcontinent.

Thus, Pakistan was established as a result of the Two Nation Theory, which codified the rights of Muslims in British India. The Lahore Resolution provided a constitutional blueprint, outlining the features of a federation, independence and the creation of autonomous and strategically viable units constituted in such geographical locations where Muslims were in the majority.

The formation of these units in the North-Western and Eastern zones of colonial India was based on demographic, historical and cultural factors. This idea received polarity of views and opinions expressed by various leaders.

H. V. Hodson believed that the resolution was a “broad aspiration to which it was politically easier to adhere to in principle” than to execute it on the ground.

The Hindu press, however, translated this resolution as the ‘Pakistan Resolution’. It was declared as a ‘mad scheme’ by Jawaharlal Nehru and described by Viceroy Linlithgow as Jinnah’s political manoeuvring.

Originally, the resolution did not mention the word ‘Pakistan’ and it talked about ‘states’, but this ambiguity and vagueness were later made clear by the League at a convention in Delhi on April 19, 1946, and subsequently the criticism by the Hindus was responded to in an effective manner.

Meanwhile, in 1941, the third year of World War II, Japan advanced in the United States by attacking the naval base at the Pearl Harbour, and also conquered Singapore. Britain’s failure to protect Burma and Malaya created a reason to be worried about India’s vulnerability. Japan’s war propaganda was also aimed at encouraging the Indians to initiate a revolt against the British, but the situation largely remained calm, mainly because political parties remained engaged by the British.

However, the British government was under constant pressure from its allies, including the then US president Franklin Roosevelt, to resolve the Indian problem. Besides, Winston Churchill, the then prime minister of the United Kingdom, was also convinced by Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of his War Cabinet, to negotiate a realistic solution to the Indian problem.

In February 1946, after the War was over, the British parliament decided to send three cabinet ministers to India, including Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander. They arrived in India to develop a consensus for seeking the broadest measure of agreement on constitutional conventions and procedures of a future constitutional framework and establishing a new executive council.

According to H. V. Hodson, the British cabinet members neither had the authority to hammer out their own solutions nor were they empowered to suggest their own proposals. They just came to engage the Indian leadership into a political dialogue for framing a future constitution by themselves. They were here to resolve the issue of constitution-making and convince the leadership of major political parties to make this possible.

However, the way they conducted themselves during the negotiations showed their inadequacy. After failing to achieve an agreement on their plan, they alternatively put forward their own proposals in May 1946.

Apparently, the plan brought back the same concept of the Cripps Mission of 1942, which had been thwarted by Indian political leaders. These proposals contemplated a constitution with a weak Centre dealing with few subjects, including foreign affairs, defence and communications.

Jinnah, being a consummate statesman and a wise leader, had a special knack for understanding situations and foreseeing possible scenarios. Thus, he was able to see the shortcomings of the Cabinet Mission Plan. But, more importantly, he was able to see room for creating a separate country for the Muslims.

Thus, on June 6, 1946, the Council of the Muslim League passed a resolution in favour of the plan. The League leaders also reiterated that a sovereign state of Pakistan would remain the unalterable goal of the Muslim struggle.

The British once again recognised that the Muslims were a separate nation, and not one of the communities living in India. The outline that the Lahore Resolution had drawn in the shape of geographical zones got a concrete shape because the Quaid was able to see an opportunity and made his move early to make the most of it.

Congress leader Mahatma Gandhi declared the Cabinet Mission Plan as a brave and frank document the British government could have produced under the circumstances. However, the Congress was determined to create confusion by misinterpreting the main principles of the plan, like propagating falsely that the provinces in the groups were not bound to remain in their respective groups. This view was not supported by the British government whose intentions were clear that the grouping of the provinces was made carefully and it could not be altered or modified unless major political forces agreed to the idea.

A major source of Congress discontentment was the inclusion of Assam with Muslim-majority Bengal province. In addition, the North-West Frontier Province was also placed in the group that was to become a part of Pakistan. Thus, on June 26, 1946, Congress opposed the compulsory clustering of provinces and tried to manoeuvre the political situation by keeping India united.

On July 10, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru shared the view that the Congress would be free to change the grouping of provinces as per the wishes of individual administrations. But this was not possible because it was not the plan's intention. Eventually, after the acceptance from both major political parties —the Muslim League and the Congress — the formation of a coalition government was announced.

The practical shape of a separate country for Muslims was clearly outlined in the form of the Lahore Resolution. V. D. Mahajan, in his book *History of Modern India*, has quoted the comments of Dr. Lal Bahadur that the Lahore Resolution was the highest culmination of Muslim aspirations aroused by leaders from Sir Syed Ahmed's times, but it was never put so boldly as in 1940. In the words of I. H. Qureshi, "from now onwards, the Muslim League policy was clear and unmistakable".

Thus, the Muslims across the subcontinent flocked under the banner of the League for the final march towards the achievement of Pakistan through a new course of action defined by the resolution.

The Lahore Resolution genuinely addressed South Asia's communal and constitutional conflict. Thus, it proposed that India be partitioned into two major zones: one for the Hindus, and the other for the Muslims.

Following the adoption of the Lahore Resolution, the desire for a separate and sovereign state began to take shape. In just seven years, the Pakistan Movement, led by the Quaid, was able to accomplish a watershed moment in history on August 14, 1947. As the first independent country created after World War II, Pakistan emerged on the global map, which hardly has a parallel in the annals of history for being an ideological state.

The 1940 resolution adumbrated the achievement of Pakistan. However, post-partition political elite lacked the vision, and were not very anxious to understand the spirit and wisdom contained in the landmark resolution.

As a result, there was a rise in tendencies of religious and political intolerance, discrimination, provincialism, ethnic politics and economic disparity that caused social deprivation in the smaller units that constituted Pakistan.

Consequently, elite conflict, Indian intervention and a growing sense of deprivation in the country's East wing resulted in the dismemberment of Pakistan in 1971.

Besides, a delay in the constitution-making process created bad governance and gave way to issues of political instability. It took over eight years to frame the first constitution of the country. After its abrogation, the second constitution was designed by a military regime without subjecting it to a parliamentary vote.

The third constitution, promulgated in 1973, emerged as a consensus document, which was also amended by the ruling elite to entrench itself in power without respecting constitutional principles and democratic norms.

Upholding this tradition has engendered economic instability and political polarisation in society. However, some notable changes have included the 18th Amendment to the Constitution that marked the beginning of provinces' administrative and financial autonomy.

Furthermore, improving governance, strengthening institutional resilience, curbing all forms of extremism, promoting democratic values, respecting constitutionalism, believing in the supremacy of law and pursuing a policy of inclusiveness is a way forward for tackling internal and external threats, including neighbouring country's hostile behaviour marked by active conflict in the Kashmir region.

Moreover, creating a society based on cooperation, and not competition, will further develop a sense of being and belonging among the people, and help strengthen the bonds of unity, integration and cohesion.

*The writer is Professor & Director of Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro  
Published in Daily Dawn 23-03-2022 <https://www.dawn.com/news/1681449>*

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## **RESEARCH PROPOSAL**

### **ROLE OF WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN MANAGING COVID CRISIS**

*Anosha Shafi*

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In March 2020, countries across the globe recognized the serious threat to health and safety posed by the novel coronavirus. Countries closed borders, imposed travel restrictions, issued stay-at-home orders, and launched testing and contact tracing programmes—though the timing and depth of these measures varied greatly. This variation fuelled a media narrative in the early months of the pandemic that

suggested that women presidents and prime ministers outperformed their male counterparts in containing viral spread and lowering mortality.

women leaders around the globe are managing the COVID-19 crisis better than their male counterparts, responding faster and communicating better about pandemic policies. In this paper we examine empirical data on the timing of policy responses from the Coronavirus Government Response Tracker to determine whether and how countries led by women reacted differently to the pandemic.

This research relies less on explicit contrasts between women and men, and more on stories about women leaders' successes. We find that, no matter their particular role or their country's particular circumstances, many women placed premiums on communicating clearly, responding rapidly, and attending to social protection

This study will highlight the critical role of women's leadership in responding to COVID-19 and preparing for a more equitable recovery. Across the globe, women are at the helm of institutions carrying out effective and inclusive COVID-19 responses, from the highest levels of decision-making to frontline service delivery.

## **STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS**

New York, 8 July 2021 - While a number of high-profile women leaders have been in the spotlight globally for their impactful COVID-19 response, women make up less than 1 in 3 of top leadership positions in public administration globally according to new data by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Gender Inequality Research Lab (GIRL) at the University of Pittsburgh. Leaving women out of these critical decision-making roles and processes, including in COVID-19 efforts, is threatening an inclusive and green recovery from the pandemic.

The latest Gender Equality in Public Administration (GEPA) report, the first comprehensive in-depth research into the issue covering 170 countries, finds that persistent gaps remain and women continue to hit glass ceilings and glass walls that stop them from advancing to positions at the highest levels of power and influence. Though there's been progress on women's representation overall in public administration in many countries, women in all regions of the world are still significantly outnumbered by men in leadership and decision-making positions. On average women are 46 percent of public administrators, but hold only 31 percent of top leadership positions and comprise only 30 percent of senior managers.

Many countries continue to grapple with fallout from the COVID-19 crisis and its staggering economic and social impacts on women and girls, from an alarming rise in violence against women and girls to a large loss of jobs and income, which are threatening to set back progress on gender equality. Up to 105 million additional women and girls, who are already overrepresented among the world's extreme poor, could be pushed into poverty by 2030 because of the pandemic, according to UNDP analysis. The GEPA report finds that women have a very limited role in health policy decision-making, including in countries' COVID-19 response. While 58 percent of employees in health ministries are women, they average only 34 percent of decision-making positions.

Women's representation is also low across COVID-19 government task forces, which are leading the pandemic response. Of the 300 national COVID-19 task forces examined in 163 countries and territories, women make up on average 27 percent of the positions and lead 18 percent of task forces. Only 6 percent of COVID-19 task forces are at gender parity, while shockingly nearly double that, 11 percent, have no women at all.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

(Jalalzai, 2013) a women reaches executive office is highly contingent on institutions both within the government and within the leadership selection

(Freizer and Maclean 2020) seems that the women world leaders have dealt with the pandemic much more effectively than their male counterparts

(Schwindt-Bayer, 2011) winning often involves playing by men's rules, and thus the winning women are much like other male politicians. If this is the case, we could expect differences in performance during a crisis to be attributed to many other factors.

(Krook and O'Brien) the number of women in the legislature may also be a signal of overall gender equality in society. Including more women in the legislature expands the pool of candidates from which women leaders can be drawn and increases the likelihood that women will receive influential cabinet positions, thus the share of women in legislatures can serve as a proxy for the level of power women hold in the government

(Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator) "The pivotal decisions being made today will affect the well-being of people and planet for generations to come. Sustainable recovery is only possible when women are able to play a full role in shaping a post-COVID-19 world that works for all of us."

## RESEARCH GAP

Our research aims to fill some analytical gaps by focusing on women Leaders in the macro context of the world's Female leadership. We try to dig deeper into the study of leadership by women when it is exercised directly and in full force. This takes us beyond the exploration of the influence of more gender-balanced management bodies which research has addressed so far. Who more than the Leader through their vision and decisions, is responsible for a country's overall success?

Focusing on women as leaders is part of a changing vision of a world that needs to be more diverse, equitable, and sustainable. To that end, quota policy is a way forward that we believe is more of a transitional means to achieve deeper change. The impact of women Leaders as role models seems to be far more inspiring.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Q#1 How women leaders at national and international level were able to manage COVID-19 Crisis?

Q#2 What were the achievements of women leaders?

Q#3 What were the strategies adopted by women leaders?

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To explore the women leaders contributions
2. To identify in the development of women's leadership
3. To suggest ways and means for women employment

## RESEARCH STATEMENTS

A woman is like a tea bag, you can't tell how strong she is until you put her in hot water:

- How women are typically more participative and democratic than men if they approach to leadership?
- Why women typically facing more challenges than men if they are vying in leader's role?
- Are women's socio political attitudes tend to be more compassionate, other oriented, and egalitarian than those of man?

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method of study is descriptive and explanatory, it is based on records and reports of different organisations and departments. This study uses a qualitative research design to explore and understand the perspectives and actions of women leaders with regards to the covid-19 pandemic. Responding particularly to the research questions what are the dynamics of their leadership actions and responses are when dealing with covid-19.

### Primary Sources

Official reports  
Interviews  
Observations  
Surveys  
Papers

### Secondary Sources

Research journals  
Newspapers  
Electronic media  
Social media  
Books

## SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Women all over the world faced so many challenges during COVID-19. Despite so many challenges women also the shining examples of vital and effective leadership in the pandemic management the study of such an important topic requires in-depth study and understanding to enhance the importance of female leadership. The purpose behind this topic is to explore the role of all female leaders belonging to different countries including Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Germany and Slovakia, these countries with their female head of state internationally recognised for their effectiveness of their management.

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*Research Proposal by BS Student of Pakistan Study Centre*

PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF SINDH, JAMSHORO

**PROCEEDINGS**

**“1971 DOCUMENTARY RECOGNIZED FOR BEING FAIR AND BALANCED”**

Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro organized Screening Event: “Separation of East Pakistan” Talking to Faculty, Research Scholars and Students. The vice Chancellor University of Sindh Jamshoro Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro remarked that the documentary produced by Senator (R) Javed Jabbar provides evidence-based facts about the tragic event of separation of East Pakistan is great contribution in the field of history. He further said that that the documentary will enable our research scholars to conduct research on various aspects of history Pakistan.



The Director Pakistan Study Centre Professor Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar in his welcome address said that the documentary is based on interviews of national and international scholars greatly contribute to our understanding of this neglected aspect of history. This

documentary has also used various archival sources scattered across many boundaries. In this way the documentary unlocks the doors of historical mysteries and provides new vistas for academic investigation. This untold story will help to counter baseless Indian propaganda against Pakistan. It exposes Indian illegal intervention in Pakistan's internal affairs which was clear violation of international law.



Further he hoped that faculty, researchers and students will benefit from learning history which is crucial to understanding of the nature of South Asian politics even today.

Senator (R) JavedJabbar while giving introduction about movie said that: In reflection of the fact that the 110 - minute documentary film titled: "Separation of East Pakistan — the Untold Story" presents a fair and balanced portrayal of the factors that caused the great tragedy of 1971, a leading Bengali language TV channel based in Europe that is viewed by millions of Bangladeshis living in overseas countries has recently obtained the rights to telecast the film. This was stated by former Senator and Information Minister JavedJabbar who is the writer and executive producer of the documentary, an independent production of Evolution Media. Responding to comments and questions by Faculty members and students after the jam-packed screening at the Pakistan Study Centre , University of Sindh, Jamshoro on 18th January 2022, he said that the main motivation for making this documentary is the fact that over the past 50 years since 1971, many myths and falsehoods have been promoted by Indian media and academia in particular to hold Pakistan solely responsible for the separation. Whereas, he said

that, as the evidence presented in the film proves, there was both a covert and overt role played by India in promoting disinformation, distrust, subversion and violence and then outright illegal invasion of East Pakistan by Indian armed forces on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1971 vastly outnumbering under-equipped Pakistani forces who nevertheless fought gallantly and avoided further bloodshed . He stressed that the people of Bangladesh and Pakistan bear goodwill for each other and want to build a new future of friendship and mutual respect over the next 50 years.

The event was attended by Mr.Dost Muhammad Baloch chairman SOAS Village Jamshoro Ms Yasmeen, and Tahmina Mufti were also guest speakers. Further the faculty members and large number of students watched movie and learnt new facts about history.

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PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE  
UNIVERSITY OF SINDH JAMSHORO



**NATIONAL INTEGRATION**

**A PERSPECTIVE OF EAST PAKISTAN CRISIS 1971**

**SEMINAR REPORT**

PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE  
UNIVERSITY OF SINDH JAMSHORO  
**NATIONAL SEMINAR**  
**"NATIONAL INTEGRATION: THE PERSPECTIVE OF EAST PAKISTAN CRISIS 1971"**  
MONDAY, MARCH 28, 2022 @ 10:00 AM

**Presided by:**  
Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro  
Vice Chancellor University of Sindh Jamshoro

**Keynote Speaker:**  
Brigadier Nasir Shafiq  
Director Army Institute of Military History  
General Headquarters, Rawalpindi

**Venue:**  
Allama I. I. Kazi Conference Hall  
Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh Jamshoro

Monday, March 28, 2022

- Topic: **NATIONAL INTEGRATION:  
A Perspective of East Pakistan Crisis 1971**
- Presided Over: **Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro**  
Honourable Vice Chancellor University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Chief Guest: **Brigadier Nasir Shafiq**, Director Army Institute of Military History  
General Headquarters, Rawalpindi
- Welcome Address: **Prof. Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**, Director Pakistan Study Centre  
University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Day / Date: March, 28<sup>th</sup> April 2022
- Venue: Allama I. I. Kazi Conference Hall of Pakistan Study Centre
- Organized by: Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Participants: Graduate and Post-graduate students of PSC University of Sindh
- Computerized by: **Ayaz Channa**, Publications Officer, Pakistan Study Centre
- Edited by: **Professor Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**  
Director Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro

## PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF SINDH, JAMSHORO

### PROCEEDINGS

Pakistan Study Centre is established under the Act of Parliament according to Section-10 of the Centres of Excellence Act, 197 (XXIV of 1974). Pakistan Study Centre (PSC) is one of the leading research focused institutions of higher education. The PSC is a part of internationally recognized University of Sindh, Jamshoro. Under the leadership of Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro, Vice Chancellor University of Sindh; Pakistan Study Centre has started a series of workshops/seminars and conferences.

A one-day seminar on **“National Integration: A Perspective of East Pakistan Crisis 1971”** was organised by the Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh in collaboration with the Army Institute of Military History General Headquarters Rawalpindi on Monday 28<sup>th</sup> March 2022 @ Allama I.I.Kazi Conference Hall of Pakistan Study Centre Jamshoro.



In this Seminar, Brigadier Nasir Shafiq, Director Army Institute of Military History General Headquarters Rawalpindi was invited as Guest Speaker. He stated that East Pakistan became Bangladesh on December 16, 1971. Jinnah's Pakistan disappeared from the map of the world with the break-up of the first post-colonial state. Yet, the legacy of united Pakistan still haunts the minds of those who had experienced the tragedy of their country's dismemberment because of the mishandling of a crisis which emanated after the holding of Pakistan's first general elections in December 1970.



Never in modern history is there any example that the majority province of a country seceded. If there were lingual, cultural, geographical, political and economic causes along with external involvement which led to the disintegration of Jinnah's Pakistan, lack of political will and the determination to keep the country together on the part of those who were at the helm of affairs also led to a great tragedy uprooting hundreds and thousands of people.

He further expressed that the legacy of united Pakistan thus has its impact on Bangladesh and Pakistan but for different reasons. In case of Bangladesh, Bengalis saw its struggle for provincial autonomy being suppressed by the West Pakistan-dominated central government. The results of the 1970 general elections were not a referendum for Bangladesh but for provincial autonomy. It was only when the regime of Yahya Khan refused to accept election



results and launched military operation, it culminated into the emergence of Bangladesh. Likewise, in the present-day Pakistan, the failure of state to deal with issues which cause sense of deprivation in smaller provinces is somehow related to the legacy of united Pakistan because during those days the failure of national integration and just distribution of resources augmented the influence of ultra-nationalist forces.

At the end, he expressed that if Islamabad is mindful of ground realities which shape nationalistic feelings, particularly among smaller provinces, it is time for all stakeholders to come on board so that power is shared.

**MEMENTOS / FLORA OF HONOUR**



**THANK YOU**