

Q.2.

### Introduction:

Pakistan is deeply inflicted by the ~~war~~ resurgence of terrorism. This new wave of terrorism has not only impacted economy of the country but also created rifts in China-Pakistan Friendship. Moreover, it also exposed the flawed policy of ceasefire, inability to integrate erstwhile FATA, failure to curb smuggling at borders etc. Additionally, it raised question on military preparedness, full implementation of National Action plan and failure on diplomatic fronts of India and Afghanistan.

New wave of terrorism in Pakistan: instability at home and humiliation at foreign front:

After end of ceasefire in 2023, terrorist outfits including Tehreek Taliban Pakistan, Balochistan Liberation Army etc. accelerated their attacks. It costs billion



dollar loss to economy and  
loss of 8000 lives so far.  
Moreover, attack on chinese  
nationals heralded a sign  
to destabilise CPEC (China  
Pakistan Economic corridor)

(Troika to destabilise Pakistan:  
Omey Ayman: Press review; May 2024)

**Evaluation of New wave  
of terrorism as sign of  
Failure in Pakistan's  
policy:**

Pakistan government along military  
aid significantly destroyed the  
Threshold of terrorism after Army  
Public School Attack 2014.

However, ceasefire Agreement and  
resurgence of BLA, TTP in 2023  
exposed flawed policy of  
Pakistan in following ways:

**(i) Ceasefire agreement:**  
Opportunity for militants  
to reorganize themselves.

In 2022, government brokered a



ceasefire Agreement with the militant outfits. However, it only acted as opportunity for crushed militant. Those outfits acquired heavy artillery and broke ceasefire agreement in 2023.

(ii) New wave of terrorism exposed flawed policy of government to deal with FATA issue:

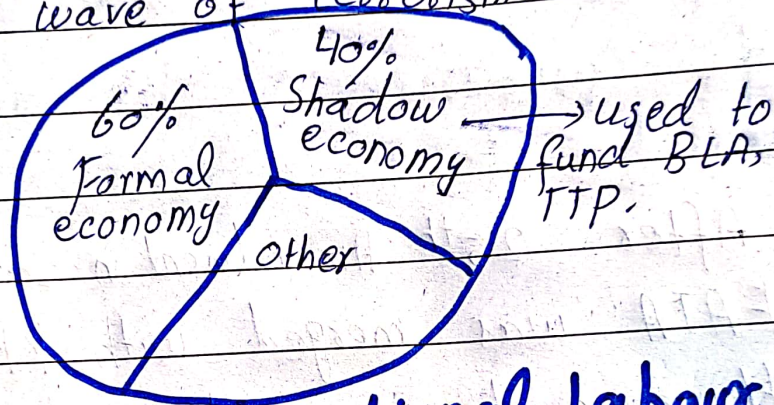
After 25th Amendment in 2019, FATA was merged with KPK. However, it remained a deprived region in terms of resources, thus acting as breeding ground for TTP militants. Moreover, sectarian clashes in Parachinar also acted as opportunity for militants to take strongholds in Pakistan. In this way, government's failure is evident in terms of FATA.

(iii) New wave of terrorism exposed flawed policy of government to curb smuggling



at borders:

Shadow economy is the major source of revenues for militancy. Smuggling has caused Rs. 300 billion loss to the country, which is engulfed by terrorist outfits. Thus, ineffectiveness of government to curb smuggling has been exposed by renewed wave of terrorism.



Source: International Labour organization:

(iv) Resurgence of terrorist outfits has raised questions on preparedness of the military:

kinetic action holds pivotal importance to nullify militant outfits. There is no doubt that military played its full role to thwart militant designs. However, a spike in attacks is raising question on



reports submitted to military about possible attacks.

(v) New wave of terrorism is casting shadows on implementation of national Action plan:

National action plan was signed by all religious parties to contain militancy both by kinetic as well as awareness means. Moreover, point 10 of national Action plan emphasizes upon Balochistan insurgency. However, a number of militants, still have connection with unregistered seminaries and Balochistan Insurgency is increasing day by day.

(vi) ~~Ne~~ Renewed insurgency is a sign of diplomatic failure of Pakistan with India:

It is undeniable fact that India is funding militant outfits in Afghanistan, in order to



achieve its hegemonic ambitions.  
(Confessional statement of Maulvi  
Mansur of BLA: 2024). However,  
Pakistan has failed to employ  
coercive diplomacy against  
India.

### Conclusion.

A Renewed wave of terrorism  
is more dangerous. It is because  
of the fact militant outfits are  
destabilising Pakistan internally and  
tarnishing its image externally. Moreover,  
a number of internal and external  
flaws in national policy of  
Pakistan became prominent after  
this renewed wave of terrorism.  
Therefore, a renewed effort is required  
to tackle this menace.



### Q. 4.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was an ardent reformer, who undertook a number of initiatives in different realms of uplift Muslims of India. In this quest of reformation, he undertook a number of initiatives to reconcile Islamic injunctions with scientific thoughts. For this purpose, he propounded the idea of rationalism in religious interpretation, rejected ~~sci~~ superstitions, established scientific society, emphasized Muslims to learn English, organized international conferences, and established scientific department at Aligarh university.

#### **Sir Syed as reformer: An overview.**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in 1817. He served both in Mughal court and then in English offices. From his observations, he took a stock of ~~their~~ Muslim's downfall and took following



initiatives to uplift Muslims.

**Educational** | Aligarh University 1875, Madrasah Ghaziabad.

**Religious** | Asar-ul-Sanadeed, Tafseer Ahmadi.

**Social** | Muhammden educational conference.

Explanation of fact that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan reconciled Scientific thoughts with religion and quest for new education.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a reformer who reconciled religious thoughts with science by following methods:

① Sir Syed Ahmed Khan propounded concept of injecting rationalism in religious ideologies:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan proposed that religious ideas should be judged upon the basis of wisdom and scientific method. In Tafseer-e-Ahmadi, he provided a rationalistic exegesis of Quranic verses. In this way, he also urged Muslims to adopt scientific method for religion.



(ii) Sir Syed rejected superstitions in the religious scripture of Muslims:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the second person, after Shah Waliullah, whose emphasized upon purify the religious scriptures of superstitions.

In this writings and essay, he lamented the Mullahs who included stories as part of Islam.

(iii) Sir Syed established scientific society to teach Muslims importance of science in Modern day religion:

In 1884, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established scientific society. The purpose of this society was to translate the foreign books on science and technology into Urdu. Moreover, this scientific society was also empowered to raise awareness that Science is not a western knowledge.



M T W T F S  
(iv) Sir Syed <sup>organized</sup> ~~organizer~~ conferences on international scientific research to define modern Muslims in the lens of science:

Along with different societies, Sir Syed ~~organized~~ international conferences for Muslim students. Eminent scholars from West lectured students upon scientific research. Moreover, Muslim students also began to see religion through the lens of scientific knowledge.

(v) Sir Syed urged Muslims to learn English, in a move to push for new education:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan urged Muslims to learn English language. In one of his essays, he cited Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) to Noman Bin Sabit (R.A.) to learn Latin. The purpose was to prepare Muslims for new wave of technology that was majorly being fought in English.



تاریخ: ۱/۱/۱

(vi) Sir Syed established Aligarh University for an extensive research on Science, Islam and Modern-day education:

In 1875 Sir Syed established Aligarh college. The curriculum was designed so to promote scientific research, western and Islamic philosophy and educate the Muslim students.

(vii) Aligarh Institute produce of galaxy of Modern-day Muslim scholars, who further interpreted religion in line with Science.

From Aligarh institute, a galaxy of Modern Muslim scholars were produced. They include Molana Shabeer Ahmed Usmani, Moulana Iltaf Husain Hali and Syed Ameer Ali. Syed Ameer Ali wrote "Spirit of Islam" in order to present scientific view of Islam.



## Conclusion:

Indeed, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a great reformer, who awakened Muslims from superstitious infiltrated stories of religion to the new and scientific basis of Islam. All of his quests to reform religion with science and scientific new education left long-lasting impact on Muslim Nationalism in India.

## Q.5.

### Introduction.

Domestic upheaval tarnishes the image of country at International level.

Domestic stability such as separation of powers and electoral transparency can strengthen democratic indices and increase international relevance of Pakistan.

Moreover, political consensus of elite and decrease in establishment intervention will lead to effective and Independent foreign policy. Moreover, good governance through eliminating corruption and increasing accountability will promote international



cooperation. Similarly, addressing trust deficits can promote national <sup>on</sup> integrating decreasing role of foreign intervention.

International relevance depends on domestic stability.

When domestic indices of a country are strong, it has unified public opinion on its side and thus can have independent foreign policy. Moreover, all foreign contracts are secured because of sustainable policies. Therefore, strengthening democracy, establishing political stability, providing competent governance and addressing trust deficit between people and state is mandatory to address.

How strengthening democracy can increase domestic stability & international relevance

Electoral transparency, democracy and international imp.

Separation of powers, democracy and international imp.



(i) Separation of powers between pillars of state will present country a epitome of stability in International arena:

Montesquieu proposed separation of powers between <sup>legislature</sup> state, executive and judiciary to strengthen democracy of the country.

It will make country a stable and prosperous democracy in the world, having more international say in United Nations

(ii) Electoral transparency can uphold democracy and increase international democratic index of country:

In 2024, democracy score of Pakistan slipped and it fell into authoritarian regime group. Therefore, electoral transparency will make Pakistan a true democratic regime.

Improvement in democratic indices will unlock opportunities for Pakistan in the globalised world.



How establishing durable political stability can ensure domestic stability and international relevance.

Decrease in establishment intervention

Political consensus, stability and continued foreign policy.

(i) Establishing political consensus can provide political stability and continuity on foreign policy front.

According to John Hegley, political consensus of elite is necessary for political stability. It will provide a cohesive policy framework for international fronts.

(ii) A decrease in establishment intervention can stable politics of country and ensure stable policies internationally.

Establishment of Pakistan is notorious for getting its hands in military problems. Decreasing political



intervention will remove suspicions of undemocratic structure of country. Moreover, political stability will lead to stability of Foreign policy in Pakistan.

Accountability  
good governance  
and  
Recognises

How competent governance can lead to domestic stability and improve international image?

Elimination of corruption, good governance and CPI.

**(i) Eliminating corruption can lead to good governance and improving score of country in corruption perception Index:**

In Corruption Perception Index 2024, Pakistan stands at 128th, forming at worst indices in corruption. Corruption removal will recover public money and lead to good governance. It will improve country scores in Transparency International monetizing system, increasing International position.



(ii) Accountability of public officers is key to good governance which will provide recognition to country on foreign front:

Accountability is considered a key of good governance. Public office holders remain vigilant and work for improving the policies of the country. It will provide recognition to country at foreign front and provide international say.

How addressing trust deficit between people and state can enhance international relevance

Sustainable Economic Policies of Country

Transparency lowers trust deficit leading to good international image

(i) Transparency in utilization of taxes will improve public confidence and demand of Pakistani nationals in foreign countries:

Transparency in utilization of taxes will improve confidence of public in the state. Moreover, it



instills an urge among citizens to work for interest of the country. Thus, citizens gets skilled and there demand for services rises in international market.

(ii) Sustainable economic policies can increase state-people relationship leading to defeat of insurgency in country:

Sustainable economic policies will provide people with job opportunities and putting an end to economic deprivation. Thus, trust-deficit of people living in peripheres is lowered. It lowers foreign interventions in the country and thus also militancy and insurgency will also diminish.

(unheard voices: Dawn News: 2023)

conclusion:

Undoubtedly, strengthening democracy and ensuring good governance alongwith political stability can decrease trust-deficit in country. It will provide sustainable economic policies and stable foreign policy in international arena.



Q. 7:-

Introduction:

Quaid-e-Azam emphasized the importance of education for nation building. However, shortage of budget, lack of technological innovation, politicization of educational institutions and outdated curriculum are problems of education system of Pakistan. However, capacity-building and increasing academia-Industry collaboration can resolve the issue.

Decoding the Quaid's Statement:

In the given statement, Quaid-e-Azam emphasized upon the importance of education in modern world. Secondly, Quaid emphasizes upon technological innovations in education.

Issues in education system of Pakistan:

(i) A shortage of budget for education sector is main issue of education system of Pakistan.

Pakistan is facing a severe shortage of budget for education.



It shows that education is trivial matter for government. Approved budget for HEC is RS.220M while budget of Stanford University is \$20 Billion.

(ii) Lack of technological innovation is another key <sup>issue</sup> reason in education system of Pakistan.

Education system of Pakistan is based upon cramming system. Students are not taught about the ongoing technological innovations in the world. It has turned them into tech-blind nation. (Ed-tech: Waqar Hasran: Dawn: 2024).

Problems in the education system of Pakistan

(i) Politicization of educational institutions is significant loophole in education system of Pakistan:

Educational institutions are excessively involved in politics. Professors are promoted on basis of political connections. Student unions have become politically aligned student federation. It is a major blow to education system of Pakistan.



(ii) Outdated curriculum is th. another problem in education system of Pakistan:

Curriculum, being taught, in schools and colleges of Pakistan is completely outdated. It is still based upon

George Micaly designed curriculum 1935.

It does not fulfill the modern demands of education.

Solutions of for improving education system of Pakistan.

(i) Skills development among youngsters can uplift education sector of Pakistan:

Capacity building to impart skills is the prominent solution to improve educational system of Pakistan.

In this way, Pakistan can turn educational institutions beneficial for the country.

(ii) Industry-academia

cooperation is a significant solution to resolve educational crisis:

Collaboration between Industry



academia is the need of the hour.  
It can be done by establishing  
Research and development centres at  
educational departments of Pakistan.  
It can empower students <sup>with</sup> ~~about~~ skills  
which are ~~in~~ demanded globally.

### Conclusion:

Although Quaid-e-Azam, as  
founder of the nation, emphasized  
upon the innovative education.  
A number of issues and problems  
hampered this prospect. However,  
implementing given solutions can  
improve education system of Pakistan.