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Pakistan - Affair - DEC

Ques- 07

① Introduction-

Education is the main pillar of growth, stability and progress towards betterment. Education has the power to uplift the miseries of the people - through knowledge, enlightenment, critical thinking and spiritual making skills. Every nation has to spend a good amount on education to progress and prosperity of the country. However, in the case of Pakistan - situation is alarming as the education system of Pakistan is crippled with myriad issues and problems. The curriculum of a country to the regional disparities and lack of technical education further aggravate the situation. Nevertheless, every problem has a solution and Pakistan's are no exception. long term and researched based reforms to improving funds and infrastructure will change the dynamics of Pakistan's education system. Education is a basic need and it need to be a priority to address.

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Understanding the analogy of If a national does not spend on education it will be wiped together:-
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quote highlights, how useful is expanding in education and with proper consideration the system will collapse by itself and no war or outbreak would be required. The importance of education has been taught to the people of Pakistan through the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (P.B.I.H) "Seek knowledge from the cradle to grave" This quote emphasizes the importance of education. Moreover, from Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to Nelson Mandela, everyone asserts that education is a vital component for growth.

③ Issues in Education System of Pakistan:

The education system of Pakistan is surrounded by many issues and exacerbates the situation to more extent. Some of the issues of education system of Pakistan are discussed hereinafter.

③.1 Outdated Curriculum:-

The curriculum of Pakistan's education is comprised of outdated knowledge and practices. The education system of Pakistan lacks updated and modern education - which helps in building cognitive

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abilities of an individual. The educational system of Pakistan discourage open question and relies heavily on cramming based learning. The outdated curriculum follows traditional pedagogical methods that further increases the issues in an already fragile system.

Regional disparities:-

The educational system of Pakistan lacks regional equality in receiving of education. The rural areas are even lack public schools with proper facilitation. If there are some schools opened they soon become the ghost schools - with teachers receiving monthly salaries without students enrollment and education. According to Education Sector reform programme report, the ghost schools are around 25% that shows inefficient and vulnerability.

Absence of funds and Infrastructure:-

Education ought to be a priority to any nation for preserving future generation for the economy and prosperity. However, in the case of Pakistan, the country only spends less than two percent of its GDP on education, which generates the problem of

infrastructure problems. The schools in urban areas are compact and lack garden or a ground to play areas. On the other side, the situation are worst in rural areas as they lack basic facilities; washrooms, sanitation, benches or proper roof to study under.

(3.4) Incompetent teachers:-

Teachers are considered the sunshine of a class, that brought positivity, energy and optimism in the classroom. Unfortunately, the teachers in Pakistan are incompetent as their focus relies on completion of subject rather than understanding the concept. According to an NGO (Sahil) reported that during their survey they witnessed teachers hit two siblings, upon enquiring she said they are animals and they understand their language - shows high incompetence of a teacher.

(4) Problems of education system of Pakistan:-

The problems of education system of Pakistan are expanded in all sectors. Some of the problems of education system of Pakistan are listed below.

High rate of drop out, and out of school children:-

The article 25(A) of the constitution of Pakistan, vowed for free and compulsory education till the age of 16. Nevertheless, the implementation of this article has been so where as the country has around twenty three million children out of school. Additionally the drop-out rate of the children is also high, because of the factors lack of proper schools, poverty, gender inequality or inflation.

Ideological conflict between school and Madrasahs:-

Pakistan has three types of education system that further fragment the society. Public, private and Madrasahs schools. Due to the difference in curriculum and ideologies the conflict of interest arises that affect the educational system of Pakistan.

Lack of technical knowledge and research facilities:-

Vocational training institutions of Pakistan lack proper on spot

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training facilities resulted in incompetent diploma holders unaware of the real issues to tackle and address. Also, the technical education for masons, plumbers and technicians are overlooked and doesn't get required attention. Moreover, the higher education institutes lack the facilities of research and modern technology that hinders new ideas and research for the betterment of the country.

9.9) Language barriers:-

Pakistan has two official languages as per its constitution - Urdu and English. Which have been followed religiously in the entire of education the latter language has been considered as a span. Despite of the fact that, Pakistan is a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural ethnicities country, the education system of the country feel alien to the children of speaking different language. Cultural imperialism has prevailed this behavior that certainly result in overshadowing the uniqueness of a local culture.

9.10) Solutions to the educational issues problem of Pakistan:-

The education

System of Pakistan has been suffering with many problems. However, their solution lies in commitment and making education a priority to address. A few of the solutions are discussed below.

1) Implementation of Article 25(A) to address regional disparities -

The Article 25(A) of the Constitution advocates equality in education before the law. The proper implementation of Article 25(A) with free and compulsory education will change the dynamics of education system of Pakistan. The regional disparities that increases gender inequality will reduce through the proper implementation and utilization of Article 25(A).

2) Research and reform Curriculum.

Curriculum is the basic pillar of education and it needs to be updated according to the modern needs and requirement of the world. It should emphasize on open questioning and critical thinking that develops problem-solving skills of an individual.

Moreover, the curriculum incorporates (STEM) Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics to get ready the student for technology-driven world.

(5.3) Registration of Madrasahs for proper accountability:-

Madrasahs' operation in Pakistan is quite common, but due to unregistered numbers of madrasahs proper accountability, implementation of curriculum and transparency left unchecked. There is a dire need of proper registration and curriculum update for madrasahs for smooth and aligned policies for better education and growth of the country. State should take aboard madrasahs' clerics to reduce the cost and enhance transparency.

(5.4) Improve funding and Infrastructure

Government and province should engage in policies to address the funding problem through mutual cooperation. Diversify funds through accountability to enhance infrastructure through planning, for electricity solar panels could be utilized, plus lunch mid-lunch to increase enrollment and

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proper sanitation. Along with it, Pakistan must engage with USAID or British Council for investment in education funds and development.

Private Sector involvement and cooperation.

Pakistan should engage private urban centres and large private companies to be a part of educational development programmes. Private urban can bring technology, books and research for the purpose of enhancement. Moreover the large private company should encourage for customer Social Responsibility (CSR) that most company already has encouraging them would enhance research, training and funding in the education system of Pakistan.

Conclusions-

The education system of Pakistan is surrounded with many problems and issues that if they are not addressed will create a havoc for the country. The education is a basic facility and it should be given to all individual irrespective of color, caste, gender or creed, however, the education system of

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Pakistan is surrounded with many issues including - outdated curriculum to lack of funds, and the problems lies in large number of out of school children to absence of funds and infrastructure programmes resulting in ghost schools. Every problem can be addressed through commitment and will of all the stakeholders of the country. The problems of education system of Pakistan could be addressed by repressing the issues by private sector involvement, increasing fund and implementation of Article 25(4) properly.

Q. No. - 06

Introduction:-

The economy is every countries back bone for stability and growth, and it is build by many factors that support economic stability and growth. Nevertheless, in the case of Pakistan the economic turmoil and instable short term policies have created an environment of unstable economic growth. The reasons behind Pakistan's short-term and ad hoc economic constraints are many - political polarization is the

foremost and important reason that has created an environment of uncertainty, the changing of government affect policies and hindered growth is along with it, the taxation system of a country measures economic growth but Pakistan's tax to GDP ratio has been consistent since 2010. Moreover the regional tensions and insurgency further exacerbate the situation. However, due to long term policies and addressing social and regional tensions will address these economic issues of the country.

Current economic situation of Pakistan :-

The current economy of the Pakistan is in a amidst of crises. The contemporary challenges faced by Pakistan's economy including the high inflation rate, huge and rising debt burden on the country. Additionally, the internal and external challenges; trust deficit between the people and states, low tax to GDP ratio, and uncertain environment to attract investment are creating a burden to the economy of Pakistan. Today, Pakistan's economy is facing challenges, if addressed

properly could paved the way for future economic stability and growth.

③ Reasons behind Pakistan's inability of long term stable economic policies:-

There are many reasons behind Pakistan's inability for long-term economic policies that generate growth and progress. Some of the reasons that are affecting the economy of Pakistan in achieving long-term success are below.

③.1 Political polarization:-

Political polarization is termed as overshadowing countries interest for personal vested interest. Pakistan's political have always been on cycle of changing governments and military intervention that affect the economic focus of a country. From the period of 2008-2013, 2013-2017, 2022 - continue. The political polarization has been getting worse and today blame game, banning opposition, and interference of political parties have deteriorated the long-term success of a country.

Lack of Structural reforms:

Structural reforms is what makes an economy prosper. These reforms are underlying long-term reforms that addresses various problems of state and its institutions. However, in the case of Pakistan structural reforms feels a distant dream as the institutions of the country are not willing to empower each other but to dismanite and blame the other institution for the growth and hingerence.

Low tax to GDP growth:-

Pakistan's tax has been stagnant at ten percent since 2010, and it had even witness a growth. The country solely relies on indirect taxes on burshenise the safaried class in every way possible. Pakistan has been unable to collect the direct tax due to lack of inefficient tax mechanism. Agriculture that consumes 55-60% labour force contribute 0.03% in the GDP in tax show a grim reality of taxation system of Pakistan.

Heavy reliance on foreign debt restructuring:-

Pakistan is facing a significant growing debt burden, with external

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banks constitute a large portion of its debt. Debt restructuring provide temporary relief and prevent default, it often come at a cost of heavy losses, investors confidence and loss of economic sovereignty. According to economic survey 2023, Pakistan had surpassed \$130 billion in its total debt, which shows vulnerability and instability in the economy.

(3.5) Resurgence and internal conflicts:-

Pakistan has been a victim of many terrorism activities and internal conflicts that instable the economy of a country. According to Pakistan Institute for Conflict and Studies (PKCS) published in report that there were 300 terrorist attacks in 2023, with an upward trend in 2024, as in starting 5 months more than 150 attacks recorded. This internal tensions affect the economic well-being in long-run.

(3.6) Geopolitical factor and regional tensions:-

Pakistan is on cross road of South-Asia that connect world and share borders with many neighbouring countries. Pakistan hostile neighbour including India, and

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of opposition are current active in creating tension in the country that - directly and indirectly affect the policies of economic stability and growth. India has been a hostile neighbour since independence and show its presence through different propagandas and agendas to create instability in the region. Kalkhushan Joshi and Abhirampan are few of its examples.

1) High tariffs and environment of uncertainty discourage foreign investment:-

Energy is the basic element for running a successful and stable economy. However, the energy sector is crippled with huge capacity payments to distribution and losses resulted in high tariffs and energy production. Expensive energy and shortages discourage domestic and foreign investors to invest in a country of high tariffs and uncertainty. Around more than ten small and medium enterprises have been shifted to outside of country due to high energy tariffs.

2) Short-term and populist policies:-

To attract foreign debt and political abuse the short-

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term and populist policies - that benefit in short-term only. The populist policies include subsidies, wages or price control to satisfy immediate needs of the population lead to long-term problem, inflation. The populist policies include spending heavily on projects like orange-trains or connectivity by overhauling the way we increase fiscal deficit and debt on a country, and short-term including structural reforms proved economic distortions.

(4) Conclusion:-

To conclude, the absence of long-term economic policies creates an environment of distress and uncertainty of economic stability. The reasons of Pakistan's failing in creating long-term economic policies are many. These range from political instability to absence of structural reforms, security concerns, geopolitical tension and rising debt are some of the main reasons of Pakistan's short-term reliance on economic policies that provide cushion in short-term only. These problems can be addressed through operative charter and align country's interest over personal and measures to counter corruption and tension would be the steps in the right direction.

Ques- 04

Introduction:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is known for his reforms in education to enlighten Muslims of the sub-continent. He advocated education, especially modern education to be part of the political, economic, and social sphere. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as the supporter of modern education feels anxious in promoting as the Muslims are of a view that modern education is to subscribe Islamic practices and to suppress Muslims. The religious thought contradicted to the belief that modern education would instill Christian belief and tradition into Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan assure people of the sub-continent that the belief is not true, while proving the loyalty of Muslims to the Britisher power the way for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

Sir Syed a reformer of modern education in the sub-continent:-

After the war of Independence, Muslims were sidelined by the Britisher as the Hindus blamed

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muslims for the outrage of war, and they are the changing reforms and structure of the british policies. The result of this led muslim alienation and fired from the positions and left schools as their language changes to English. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the right in the darkness, because he measured only education can uplift the miseries of the muslim by realising the british that muslim alone were not at fault. That led to the muslim empowerment and acknowledgment.

(3) Sir Syed's efforts to bridge the gaps between the modern and religious thoughts:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the ardent supporter of modern education and assert that only modern education plus religious could uplift the miseries of the muslims of the sub-continent. Some of the ways and efforts of Sir Syed are listed below.

(3.1) Awareness to the muslims that muslim education does not contradict with religion:-

Sir Syed's

first effort was to assure the muslims of the sub-continent that equitation does not separate or distract them from their religious purpose. Even it would make them embolden and strong to lead. Sir Syed highlight Quranic teachings and Holy prophet (S.A.W) sayings that promote equitation, even if an individual has to travel to the very end of China. The efforts in promoting equitation are unmatched as he instill the cause of identity in muslims.

Loyal Mohammedan; a pamphlet to remove the tensions between muslims and British:-

British were of a view that muslims are the main culprit of the outbreak 1857 war, and Hindus fuel the fire by changing the side. Sir Syed were aware that without acknowledgment of muslim loyalty to the crown and they were not alone in this can remove the tensions. Sir Syed wrote a pamphlet that include events and fight where muslims have been a great support to crown, muslims are not a threat to the crown. It was their policies that led them to it.

(3.3) Designed curriculum that covers religious plus modern education.

Sir Syed Ghous Khan knew that Muslims were not taking anything that envelope their religion practices or knowledge. He made a curriculum that include both religious and modern education to satisfy the needs of Muslims yet empower them through knowledge and skills. The step to include both modern and religious education was the step in the right direction.

(3.4) Scientific Society for publications modern language into Persian for better understanding.

Sir Syed Ghous Khan creates a Scientific Society, banish a publication where work of science, mathematics, sociology and everything gets published into local language for better understanding. The step for creating a Scientific Society for enlightenment of Muslims of the sub-continent with modern and past research encouraged Muslims to equip themselves with education of modern world.

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opening of Schools to better
regards Muslims with modern
education:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan opened
schools to provide education from the early
stages to learn modern education and
languages to get an opportunity. Sir Syed
Ahmad Khan first opened a school in
Lahore than the Victoria School to
 impart modern education and send Muslims
as a nation of change and participate in
the changing world of refer.

Aligarh University for higher
education and research:-

Sir Syed Ahmad
Khan had a dream of opening University
and at first he opened a Aligarh college
then it was converted into a University. The
University was made for the purpose of
higher education and research to
enlighten Muslims of the sub continent. The
University's purpose was to make Muslims
more knowledgeable and fit for the changing
dynamics of the world.

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(4) Conclusion:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the strong advocate of promoting modern education in the sub-continent for the Muslims. Despite of the fact that Muslims were alienated by the behaviour and changing policies of British, Sir Syed took the bold step in promoting modern education by assuring to Muslims that modern education and knowledge does not contradict with the belief system of Muslims. He made every effort to create harmony between Muslims and British to promote education by making schools, University and Scientific Society, are some of his efforts. Hence, Sir Syed's vision and commitment paved the way for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

Qno1-03

Intro questions -

The resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan seen a new wave of casualties and infrastructural damage that affect the image of a country and proven the stance of Delhi as a terrorist country. Pakistan has been surrounded with new wave of terrorism from Peshawar to attack on Chinese nationals has deteriorated the situation for Pakistan's economy. The reason behind the failure in combating terrorism has many imperline factors that are affecting it. The reasons of resurgence are short-term and ineffective policies of countering terrorism, failure in addressing the demand line problem and the country's socio-economic problems - pushed people to fall prey to resurgent organization. Moreover, the Secularism and radical ideologi further exploited the situation for Pakistan. However, problem can be addressed through comprehensive approach and consistent police and strict border control.

New wave of terrorism in Pakistan:-

The new wave of terrorism has emerged in Pakistan. The upsurge

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in recent attacks in recent years, has severely
-touted the country's security and counter-terrorism
efforts. The attack on the peshawar masjid in
2013 killed over 100 people, the attack on Quetta
police station to foreign envoys IED attack and
the killing of Chinese nationals. These attacks
have severely attack the sovereignty of the country
by doubting its strategies towards it. In these
attacks the country's LEA's has been targeted
heavily. Pakistan requires a new approach and
set of policies to settle it open for one and all.

③ Resurgence of terrorism and Pakistan's failure of policy in addressing it:-

The resurgence
of terrorism has left a question mark on Pakistan's
counter-terrorism approaches. Today, the world
is witnessing frequent attacks with no
concrete steps taken by the O.T department
and policy failures in addressing them. Some
of the factors behind the failure of policy are
discussed below.

③.1 Lack of Comprehensive Counter-terrorism Strategy:-

Pakistan's counter-terrorism approach

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has been reactive rather than proactive. The State has often resorted to military crackdowns and operations in response to terrorist attacks. However, without long-term approach in combating terrorism and finding the root cause of it has only exacerbated the situation in counter-terrorism approach and comprehensive policy measures.

Inconsistent engagement with militants:-

Pakistan's failure of policy in counter-terrorism has been due to inconsistent stance on militant groups. The Pakistan's has carried out operations against insurgents like TTP, it has accused them to threaten country's sovereignty has created a confusion. The state's policy of good vs Bad Taliban has fractured the society. The state providing safe heavens to Afghan Taliban and allowing and targeting ISI-K has deteriorated the situation in Pakistan combating terrorism.

Failure in addressing Afghan problems:-

Pakistan's counter-terrorism approach and policy has failed addressing

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The Afghan problem has created a long standing issue. Despite the very effort Pakistan and Afghan Border (Durand line) has been non settled issue since very long. Despite building fences and patrol increase along the porous border, the country failed in controlling the border. The 2021-take over of Afghan government has further exploit the situation in Pakistan.

(3.4) Socio-economic Issues:-

The long standing issues of the country, makes him weak in addressing the counterterrorism. The population of the country lives below the poverty line - a large population that are unable to meet basic needs fall prey to terrorist organization. Pakistan's failure in addressing the socio-economic issues has left many vulnerable to ideological allure of extremist groups. With more than 30% population living below poverty socio-economic stability continues to serve as a fertile ground.

(3.5) Radicalization and Sectarianism:

A significant amount of Pakistan's policy failure to counterterrorism.

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operation has been a widespread of radical ideologies and sectarianism that fulfil exploited the situation. The radical ideologies and religious clerics and educational institutions has been a breeding ground to extremism and terrorism. Pakistan's efforts to counter radical element and extremism remained insufficient and inconsistent. These clerics and religious ideologies continue to thrive, influencing young minds and increases extremism.

Weak governance and political instability:-

Political stability constitutes in resolving many issues of the country. However, in Pakistan the weak governance and political structure has provide them the safe heavens to prosper. Political polarization and weak institutions in showing intra-organizational weaknesses the lack of coherent and consistent policy. Weak governance and institutions led to the failure of policy and resurgence in terrorism.

Failure to integrate displaced populations:-

The military operations and

conflicts in tribal region intensify, millions of people have been displaced, often without sufficient support or re-settlement programmes. These displaced population, particularly from Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), face exclusion from the main stream society. Without proper rehabilitation, education and proper opportunities marginalised the community and makes them feel alienated.

(4) Way forward:-

Terrorism and resurgence of attack has attacked the social fabric of the country by affecting its image globally. The recent attacks have shown the failure of Pakistan's policy in counter-terrorism. However through pragmatic measure and comprehensive approach can yield the good outcomes. Country should approach with negotiation and talk with Taliban and military organization. There is a dire need of long term comprehensive policy with all stakeholders including for information sharing would be the step in the right direction. Moreover, the awareness campaign to the masses and uplifting

Socio-economic miseries are the step in the right direction. Hence, problems and policy failure could be addressed through pragmatic measures and commitment of all the stakeholders of the country.

Conclusion:-

The new wave of terrorism reflects a long standing policy failure in countering terrorism. The recent wave of terrorism has affected the image of a country as a failed nation in addressing the counter-terrorism approach. Absence of long-term comprehensive approach to inconsistent in the talks with militant and the Taliban government are all the incompetencies of Paktia's policy. However, through proper addressing the root cause of the problem and firm commitment in addressing the issue would yield great outcomes.