

## Section B

①

Q "The world is progressing so rapidly that without requisite advancements in education, not only shall we be left behind others, but we may be wiped out altogether." Discuss issues, problems and solutions of the Education System.

### Introduction :-

A nation can only succeed when they are educated and have a tight relationship with education. Education is an advancement, for a ladder for success. The way education is cramming or memorization of books. Pakistan is still using the traditional system of education and no new technology, activity learning and also outdated syllabus are major issues with the education system of Pakistan. Pakistan is lagging behind its EFA and MDGs targets.

### Issues :-

Pakistan is lagging behind its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Education for All Targets (EFA). The primary school enrollment rate stands at 85.9% falling short of the 100% targets. Gender disparity remains stark, with male literacy at 71% and female literacy at 48%. Urban areas shows higher literacy rates compared to rural regions, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to ensure equitable access to quality education for all.

### Problems :-

Following are the problems of education system in Pakistan :-

A Access to Education And Quality of Education :-

Access to education is severely hampered by geographic, gender and socioeconomic disparities. Rural areas, particularly in KP and Balochistan faces shortages of education institutions. The quality of education is another major issue with outdated syllabus and teaching methods. More focus is on rote-memorization rather than on critical thinking and problem solving skills. According to Pakistan Education System Reports many school teachers are not trained for this job. Another issue is of clean drinking water and sanitation system, shortage of libraries and laboring. In a nutshell, with all of these issues and problems, access to quality is a major hurdle.

B Inequality in Educational Opportunities :-

Rich people send their kids to either foreign institutes or private sector schools that comprise about 31% of Pakistan education system. The situation in government institutes is worse as no one wants to work, there are many ghost teachers. These teachers job is secure as no one can fire them so the teaching quality is worst in government institutes that comprise about 64%. This inequality in education rises many sectarian issues as well as difference in degree and knowledge. Then students from renowned institutes take important jobs as there is such a big gap of education.

C Governance And Management :-

The problems with governance and management are many. Funds allocated for education are often mismanaged. Then corruptions and poor policy

exacerbate the problems within the education system. Political interference and nepotism at hiring good teachers adds fuel to the fire.

#### tion D Financial Constraints :-

Financial constraints are a significant barrier to the development of Pakistan's education sector. The budget allocation for education remains insufficient, consistently falling short of the recommended 4% of GDP, with only about 2% actually being spent in recent years. This underfunding affects every aspect of education, from infrastructure developments to teacher salaries and the availability of learning materials.

### • Solutions to Problems of Education System :

#### A Improving Access to Education :

Building more schools in rural and underserved areas, implementing policies to reduce gender disparities and provide financial assistance and scholarships for economically disadvantaged students.

#### B Enhancing Quality of Education :

Curriculum should be updated and match O and A levels or SAT of America. Investment should be made in Teacher training and tougher exams should be introduced for teacher hiring.

(4)

### C Ensuring Equity in Education :-

Standardize education across public and should be introduced to reduce regional disparities through targeted interventions, and ensure equal distribution of resources and facilities.

### D Strengthening Governance and Management :-

Enhance accountability and transparency in educational institutions, implement effective policies and monitor their execution and reduce corruption to ensure efficient use of resources.

### Conclusion :-

Addressing the issues in Pakistan's education system is crucial for the country's development. By improving access, enhancing quality, ensuring equity, strengthening governance, addressing financial constraints, Pakistan can create a robust education system that keeps pace with global progress, ensuring a bright future for all citizens.

(4)

Q Sir Syed was an ardent reformer who wanted to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion and was anxious to push new education. Explain.

### A Introduction :

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a prominent social reformer and educator who played a major role in awakening of Muslims. Sir Syed wanted to reconcile modern scientific thought with religious beliefs. He believed that education was the key to progress and worked tirelessly to uplift the Muslims society through educational reforms.

### Founding of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College :

In 1857, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh, which later became Aligarh Muslim University. The college was established with the objective of providing a balanced education that combined Western scientific knowledge with traditional Eastern values. This institution aimed to produce enlightened and forward-thinking leaders who could contribute to the progress of their community and country.

### Reconciliation of Modern Scientific Thought with Religion :

Com

cont

pivo

siar

his

ar

he

in

6

v

-

Sir Syed believed that Islam and modern science were not inherently contradictory. He often quoted, "God has endowed human beings with reason and it must be used in all matters of faith and life." He advocated for the integration of scientific inquiry and rational thinking with religious education, arguing that true understanding of Islam encouraged learning and progress. He also said, "The real greatness of man lies in his continuous strive for knowledge." His efforts to harmonize these seemingly divergent fields were ground breaking and aimed to dispel misconceptions that science and religion could not coexist.

### Educational Reforms and Innovations:-

Sir Syed introduced significant reforms in the education system, emphasizing the need for modern subjects like science and mathematics alongside traditional Islamic studies. He believed in a holistic education that would prepare students for the challenges of the modern world. His efforts included improving the quality of teaching, developing curricula that integrated Western and Eastern knowledge, and promoting critical thinking and innovation.



### Conclusion :-

In conclusion, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's contributions as an ardent reformer were pivotal in advancing education and reconciling scientific thought with religion in British India. His work in founding educational institutions and promoting a balanced approach to learning has left a lasting legacy, highlighting the importance of education in fostering progress and development for the Muslim community. His vision and reforms continue to inspire efforts towards educational and social advancement.