

QUESTION 4

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

Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was an ardent reformer who, with his zeal, love for his people and insight of his knowledge, tried his best to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion and he was anxious to push new education in the Muslims of subcontinent. After the defeat faced by Muslims in the war of 1857 and seeing Muslims in a deplorable condition where they were completely cut from western

education and language, Sir Syed tried not only to clarify their image to colonizers but also established education system in which curriculum was aligned with both western and Islamic teachings, with an aim to change the social, political and educational lives of Muslims of subcontinent.

Aligarh Movement: A step toward Reconciling Modern Scientific thought with Religion:

Sir Syed, while seeing the deplorable social, political and economic condition of Muslims of Subcontinent decided to decided to render his services to the Muslims which is known in the history as Ali Garh Movement

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Under Aligarh movement, Sir Syed tried to lift Muslims on social, political, religious and educational grounds.

Through Aligarh movement, we tried to teach the Muslims that conservatism towards modern western education and animosity towards Colonizers would prove hazardous for their own wellbeing.

Educational Aspects of Aligarh Movement

1859 → School at Muradabad

↳ where Persian and English was taught

1863 → School at Gazipur

1864 → Scientific Society at Gazipur

↳ To connect the people with scientific knowledge

1866 → Aligarh Institute Gazette

↳ Both in English and Urdu, to convey Muslim narrative to colonials.

1869 → Went to England

17 ↳ Studied the curriculum and educational system of west and later tried to imply it in subcontinent.

1870 → Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Muslaman-i-Hind

↳ To impart modern scientific knowledge to Muslims.

1877 → MAO college

↳ A great success, proved to be the bedrock of Muslim educational and religious practices.

1920 → Aligarh Muslim University

↳ Not only a reconciliation of Modern scientific knowledge with religion but also proved as a ground for the struggle of independence.

Hence, through this timeline, Sir Sayed's struggle to make the Muslims of sub-continent aware of the modern scientific education, is shown.

Moreover, it also helped to convey the Muslim narrative to the Masters by translating urdu writings in English, so that the Whites also got to know about the Muslim perspective of the struggle and to differentiate it from Hindu struggle.

Religious Aspects of Aligarh Movement

Muslims were denied to practice their religion freely at the time when Sir Syed started his struggle. So, he tried to rebuild the confidence and self-esteem in the Muslims to stand for their rights and to struggle for their survival.

Educational counselling, and modern education system broadened the minds of the Muslim and they started to practice the religion along with gaining western education.

Through writing, like *Tabeen-al-Kalam* Sir Syed also tried to highlight the similarities between Islam and Christianity, to develop a soft corner in the Colonizers. So that Muslims can easily practice their religion.

Conclusion: Reconciliation of Modern Scientific Thought and Religion under one roof i.e Aligarh

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was an ardent reformer who sought to reconcile modern scientific thought with Islamic teachings and was deeply committed to pushing forward modern education in the Muslims of sub-continent.

His legacy as a reformer was built on a belief that embracing modernity, through education and scientific knowledge, along with practicing religion is essential for the survival of Muslims in United India. Hence, his efforts transformed the educational perspectives of the Muslims while preaching the religion under one roof i.e Aligarh University and MAO college.



Question No 7

"The world is progressing so rapidly that without requisite advancements in education, not only shall we be left behind others but may be wiped out altogether". Discuss the Issues, Problems and solutions of the education system of Pakistan in light of the statement.

Introduction:

The statement highlights that in a world of technological advancements, innovation, scientific discoveries, globalization and economic transformation, if a country lacks in education, it means it is left behind the world competing on educational ground and if not tackled, the issue has the potential to completely,

wipe the country out. The educational system of Pakistan is not align with the modern standards and if Pakistan does not reform its educational system, it will face the threat of being left behind the world.

Issues And Problems In The Education System of Pakistan

Following are some of the most pressing issues and problems in the education system of Pakistan:

1- Lack of Standardized Education At Govt. Institutions.

One of the major issues in Pakistan's education system is the disparity in the standardized quality of

education. There exists a divide between public and private schools, colleges and universities. Moreover, this divide is present in urban, rural areas and as well as among different provinces.

2- Illiteracy and Dropout Rates

Pakistan is among the countries with the highest illiteracy rates in the world. According to UNESCO, around 22.8 Million children of school-going age are out of school. Moreover, the dropout rate is also very high, most specifically for girls. As of year 2024, 54 pc of the children in the Sindh are recorded as dropout.

3-

Inadequate Resources

5-

Many schools in Pakistan lack basic facilities such as electricity, clean drinking water, sanitation, stationary, etc. The condition of schools and colleges in rural areas is often more deplorable. Moreover, the schools are not equipped with modern equipments like computer labs, laboratories etc.

4-

Govt.'s Financial Constraints

The government's allocation to education is insufficient to meet the demands of a growing population. Pakistan spends 2-3% of GDP on education which is far below the recommended international level of 4-6% of GDP.

5-

Outdated Curriculum

The curriculum being followed in the education system of Pakistan does not match with the international standards. Pakistan tried to devise SNC, Single national curriculum to provide equal educational standards across the country, but it cannot be adequately applicable as after 18th amendment in the constitution of 1973, education is a provincial matter.

Solutions to Address the Challenges in the Education System of Pakistan

Following are some of the solutions that, if applied, have the tendency to lower or minimize the challenge faced by the

education system of Pakistan.

1- Improving Access to Education

The government should devise policies that incentivize education for all children, such as scholarship, meals and free stationary. Moreover, government must focus on girls education by giving them monthly stipend so their parent send them to school.

2- By increasing Budget allocation for Education

The government must have to increase the budget allocation for education. The GDP ratio allocated for education should be increased to meet the requirements.

Learn, a group of ~~students~~

3- Through Public-Private Partnership

Pakistan can improve the system of education through public-private partnership. It can encourage private sector investment in schools and colleges which can help in filling the gap in resources and create more opportunities for students.

4 Curriculum Reforms

Pakistan need to focus on inclusion of curriculum which gives more emphasis on critical thinking, creativity, and problem solving. Moreover, the curriculum should follow global trends in education including scientific innovation and sustainability.

5-

Enhancing Virtual Learning.

Physical learning needs more resources and funds while it is easy to manage the learning process through virtual/e-learning platforms which help to bridge the gap as those who are unable to attend physical schools can be facilitated.

Conclusion:

The education system of Pakistan faces significant challenges, including lack of standardized institutions, increased illiteracy and dropout rate, limited resources, low allocation of budget etc. However, addressing these challenges is crucial to ensure that Pakistan does not fall behind in the global race of innovation and development.

QUESTION No 3

New wave of terrorism exposes Pakistan's policy failures to combat the menace. Evaluate.

Introduction:

The new wave of terrorism in Pakistan has highlighted significant policy failure in combating terrorism, which is constantly persisting despite years of military operations, counter-terrorism strategies and domestic reforms. The current wave of terrorism is hitting the country more severely as it not only shows the policy failure but also highlights the challenges Pakistan has to face in regional and global dynamics.

Key Policy Failure In Combating Terrorism

1- Lack of Comprehensive Counter Terrorism Strategies

Pakistan has conducted and adopted multiple counter-terrorism strategies to combat terrorism including Zard-e-Azab and Radd-ul-Fasad but these operations were fragmented and lack holistic nationally integrated strategies.

2- Delayed solution of Afghan Border:

Pakistan shares a very long border with Afghanistan. Afghan is a country with the issue of terrorism and Talibanization. Pakistan is remained

unsuccessful in securing its borders with Afghanistan as that border is highly porous, allowing insurgents to cross freely between Pakistan and Afghanistan making difficult for Pakistan to combat terrorism.

3- Provision of Safe Havens to Militant Groups

Pakistan is always being criticised for its historical support of militant groups and non state actors.

Militant groups like TTP, Jaish-e-Mohammad, Lashkar-e-Taiba have deep connections in Pakistan. Now, Pakistan is unable to scrap out these militant groups from the country, as they have found safe havens here.

4- Political Polarization And Governance Issues

There exists a great political instability, and unmanaged fragmented governance within Pakistan, which provides an environment for ~~polit~~ extremist groups to multiply. So, the policy making towards countering and combating terrorism get affected.

5- Civil-Military Imbalance

Pakistan's civil military imbalance also hamper effective policy making and implementation against counter terrorism in Pakistan. Inconsistent policies between the military, and civilian institutions have created a fragmented approach to counter terrorism, weakening its overall effectiveness.

6- Delayed Judicial Processes

The judicial system of Pakistan is slow and inefficient for handling terrorism cases. Counter terrorism laws are present in Pakistan but have often been weakly enforced. The counter terrorism courts are often inefficient in providing justice. The case of 'APS Attack' in Peshawar is one of the examples where the effectives are searching for justice for almost 9 years.

Conclusion

The new wave of terrorism in Pakistan highlights its deep-rooted issues in its approach to combating terrorism. The lack of a comprehensive strategy, instability

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and lack of coordination among state institutions have allowed terrorism to grow and persist.