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Part-II

Q.No.4.

Answer.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a 19th century Indian reformer and scholar who played a significant role in promoting modern education and reconciling scientific thought with Islam.

Reconciling scientific thought with religion:

Context:

During the 19th century, the British colonial rule in India introduced western scientific and philosophical ideas, which many Muslims saw as conflicting with Islamic values. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan argued that Islam was not opposed to scientific progress, but rather, it was the interpretation of Islamic teachings that needed to be re-examined.

Theological works:

Sir Syed wrote several theological works, including "Asas-e-Chahar Mushkilat" which aimed to reconcile scientific thought

with Islamic topology. He argued that science and religion were not mutually exclusive and that Islam encouraged intellectual inquiry and critical thinking.

Rational interpretation:

Sir Syed advocated for a rational interpretation of Islamic scriptures, emphasizing the importance of understanding the historical and cultural context in which they are written.

Promoting modern education:

1. Aligarh Muslim University:

Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh, which later became Aligarh Muslim University (AMU). He envisioned AMU as an institution that would provide modern education to Muslim youth, while also promoting Islamic values.

2. Curriculum:

Sir Syed introduced a curriculum that combined Western scientific knowledge with Islamic studies, aiming to create a new generation of Muslim leaders who could navigate the changing social and political landscape.

3. Education as a tool for reform:

Sir Syed believed that education was key to reforming Muslim society. He saw education as a means to improve the socio-economic status

of muslims and to promote social justice.

Impact of Sir Syed's efforts:

Modernization of muslim thought:

Sir Syed efforts helped modernize muslim thought, encouraging muslims to engage with Western ideas and scientific knowledge.

Promoting muslim unity:

Sir Syed's movement brought together muslims from different regions and backgrounds, promoting a sense of unity and shared purpose.

Influenced on Indian national movement:

Sir Syed ideas influenced the Indian national movement, with many leaders, including Muhammad Ali Jinnah, drawing inspiration from his work.

Legacy:

Sir Syed's legacy extends beyond India, influencing muslim reform movements in other parts of the world.

Challenges faced by Sir Syed:

Conservative opposition:

Sir Syed faced opposition from conservative muslims who saw his efforts as a threat to traditional Islamic values.

Limited resources:

Sir Syed faced significant challenges in establishing and maintaining

the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college, including limited resources and funding.

British colonial rule:

Sir Syed had to navigate the complex and often restrictive environment of British colonial rule, which limited his ability to promote his ideas and establish his institution.

Overall, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a pioneering reformer who played a significant role in promoting modern education and reconciling scientific thought with Islam. His efforts continue to inspire and influence Muslim thought and education today.

Q.No. 2.

Answer.

The twenty-sixth Amendment to the constitution of Pakistan, which allows individuals between the age of 18 and 21 to vote, is expected to have a significant impact on the balance of power between the various pillars of the state.

Legislative branch:

Increased representation:

The amendment will lead to an increase in the number of voters, which may result in a more representative

legislature.

Shift in power dynamic :

The younger generation, who are more likely to be influenced by social media and technology, may bring a fresh perspective to the legislative process.

Potential for change:

The amendment may lead to a shift in power from traditional politicians to a new generation of leaders.

Executive branch:

Increased accountability:

The executive ~~for~~ branch may face increased scrutiny from the younger generation, who are more likely to hold them accountable for their actions.

Shift in priorities:

The executive branch may need to adapt to the changing priorities of the younger generation, who may focus on issues like education, healthcare, and employment.

Potential for conflict:

The executive branch may face conflict with the legislative branch, as the younger generation may push for radical changes.

Judiciary:

Increased scrutiny:

The judiciary may face the

increased scrutiny from the younger generation, who may push for more progressive, and inclusive interpretations of the law.

Shift in jurisprudence:

The amendment may lead to a shift in jurisprudence, as the judiciary may need to adapt to the changing values and priorities of the younger generation.

Potential for conflict:

The judiciary may face conflict with the executive and legislative branches, as the younger generation may push for more radical changes.

Military:

Increased civilian control:

The amendment may lead to increased civilian control over the military, as the younger generation may be more skeptical of military intervention in politics.

Shift in priorities:

The military may need to adapt to the changing priorities of the younger generation, who may focus on issues like human rights and social justice.

Potential for conflict:

The military may face conflict with the civilian branches, as the younger generation may push for more radical changes.

Civil society:

Increased activism:

The amendment may lead to increased activism from civil society, as the younger generation may be more inclined to participate in politics.

Shift in priorities:

Civil society may need to adapt to the changing priorities of the younger generation, who may focus on issues like education, healthcare and employment.

Potential for collaboration:

Civil society may collaborate with the legislative and executive branches to push for more progressive and inclusive policies.

In conclusion, the twenty-sixth amendment to the constitution of Pakistan is expected to have a significant impact on the balance of power between the various pillars of the state. While it may lead to increased representation, accountability, and scrutiny, it may also lead to conflict and challenges for the executive, judiciary, military, and civil society. Ultimately, the amendment's impact will depend on how the various pillars of the state adapt to the changing values and priorities of the younger generation.

Q.No. 6.

Answer.

Pakistan's inability to frame long-term economic policy has led to ad hoc, spasmodic, and muddled goals that lack any strategic direction for long-term economic considerations.

Causes of lack of long-term economic policy:

Political instability:

Pakistan has experienced frequent changes in government, which has led to a lack of continuity in economic policy.

Short-term focus:

Governments have focused on short-term gains, rather than long-term economic development.

Lack of institutional capacity:

Pakistan's institutions, such as the planning commission and the Ministry of Finance, have limited capacity to develop and implement long-term economic policies.

External pressures:

External factors, such as IMF conditions and foreign aid, have influenced Pakistan's economic policy, rather than domestic priorities.

Consequences of lack of long-term economic policy:

Economic volatility:

Ad hoc, economic policies have led to economic volatility, with frequent fluctuations in inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates.

Lack of investment:

Uncertainty and instability have discouraged investment, both domestic and foreign.

Inefficient allocation of resources:

Muddled goals have led to inefficient allocation of resources, with priorities shifting frequently.

Dependence on foreign aid:

Pakistan's reliance on foreign aid has limited its ability to develop domestic economic capacity.

Impact on economic growth:

Slow economic growth:

Pakistan's economic growth has been slow, averaging around 3-4% per annum.

Poverty and inequality:

Economic volatility and inefficiencies have exacerbated poverty and inequality.

Unemployment:

High unemployment rate have become a persistent issue.

Brain drain:

Talented individuals have emigrated, seeking better economic opportunities.

Need for long-term economic policy:

Strategic direction:

A long-term economic policy would provide a strategic direction for economic development.

Investment attraction:

A clear policy framework would attract investment and promote economic growth.

Institutional Capacity building:

Developing institutional capacity would enable effective policy implementation.

Sustainable development:

A long-term policy would promote sustainable development, reducing poverty and inequality.

Recommendation:

Establish a long-term economic vision:

Develop a long-term economic vision, aligned with national priorities.

Strengthen institutions:

Strengthen institutions, such as the planning commission and the ministry of Finance, to develop and implement long-term economic policies.

Promote human development:

Invest in human development, including education and healthcare, to enhance productivity and competitiveness.

Foster public-private partnerships:

Foster public-private

partnerships to attract investment and promote economic growth.

In conclusion, Pakistan's inability to frame long-term economic policy has led to ad hoc, spasmodic, and muddled goals that lack any strategic direction for long-term economic policy is essential to promote economic growth, reduce poverty and inequality and attract investment.
