

Part II

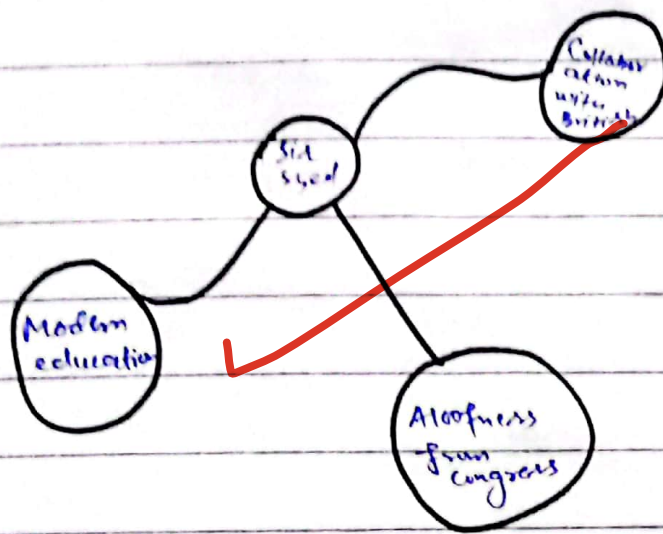
Question 04

⇒ Sir Syed attempt to reconcile modern scientific knowledge with Religion and to push new education

I INTRODUCTION

Sir Syed is regarded as a greatest scholar in Muslim history because of its introduction of modern education. He had introduced scientific and modern knowledge of western world to the people of East. Moreover, he had attempted to reconcile religion with new knowledge. Hence, he is a greatest reformer.

II An overview of Holy Trinity of Sir Syed Ideas



Sir Syed was a Judge during British era. He had attracted Muslims to pursue modern education. Ghandhi said:

"Sir Syed was a Prophet of education"

III Reconciliation of Modern education with religion and Push to new Education

① An overview of Education, before Sir Syed, prevailed in India

- Religious Education

• Fiqah

• Shariah

• Religious knowledge

② Summary of Attempts of Sir Syed

A) Established Schools for Modern Education

He established

many schools such as

• Madrasa Muradbad → 1859

• Madrasa Ghazipur → 1862

These schools were aimed at imparting modern education.

B) Establishment of Scientific Society

Scientific Society was established in 1864 in order to reconcile religion and scientific knowledge. This society had introduced scientific knowledge in India.

C) Translation of Western Scientific Texts in local languages

Scientific Society had translated many western books such as philosophy, and scientific book containing theory of evolution were translated into indigenous languages of India. This remained continued after the death of Sir Syed.

D) Reconciled Western and Eastern Religious Knowledge

Sir Syed was

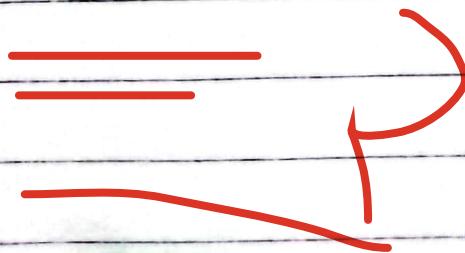
admirer of British. Hence, he wrote a book in order to reconcile both nations.

Tabeen ul Klam

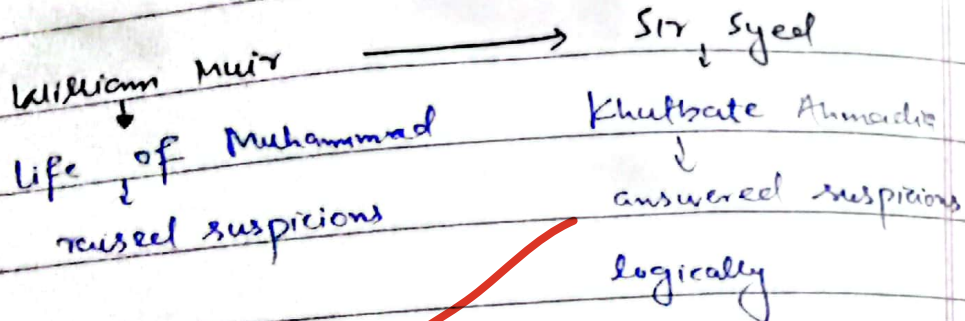
Reconciled some points of Bible and Quran

E) Initiated a scientific Translation of Holy Texts

Sir Syed started interpret Quran on logical grounds. This started a wave of scientific knowledge among Muslims. This was a reconciliation of Quranic and scientific knowledge.



17th
Date
F) Answered Western Suspicions about Islam in order to reconcile both



This was another attempt of Sir Syed at reconciling Eastern and Western knowledge.

G) Introduction of Western Concepts in Eastern Knowledge

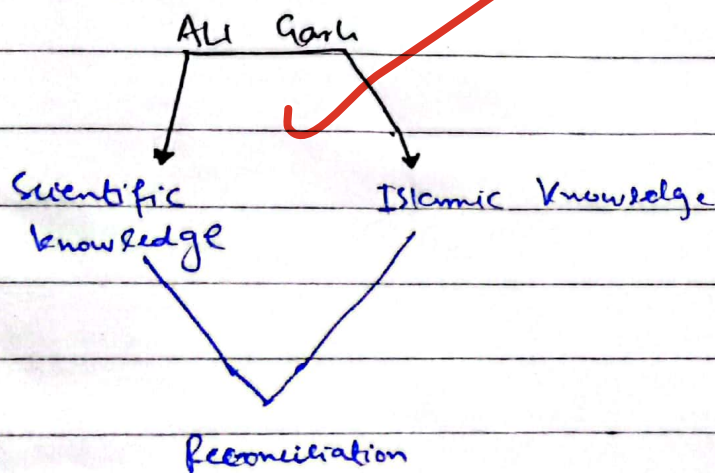
→ INDIA
↓
Monarchy

Sir Syed
↓
Convinced and
Introduced Democracy
in Eastern Literature

This was a major reconciliation because later it proved to be precursor of Indian Independence.

h) Integrated western knowledge in the syllabus of Ali Qark institution

Sir Syed reconciled western education in Eastern education through Ali Qark



In this way, Sir Syed reconciled both knowledge

add more arguments in the religious part.

IV CRITICAL ANALYSIS

This reconciliation of knowledge proved very effective. It impacted and strengthened the position of Muslims in India in following

ways

- Provided leaders for independence
- Economic well-being of Muslims
- Introduction of Muslims with scientific western knowledge.

Khalid bin Sayeed has credited Sir Syed for introducing Muslims to scientific knowledge

✓ CONCLUSION

The efforts of Sir Syed bore fruit in the form of reconciling Eastern religious knowledge with scientific western knowledge. Hence, Sir Syed, due to his endless services to Muslims, is regarded as one of the best Muslims reformers of 18th century India.

Question

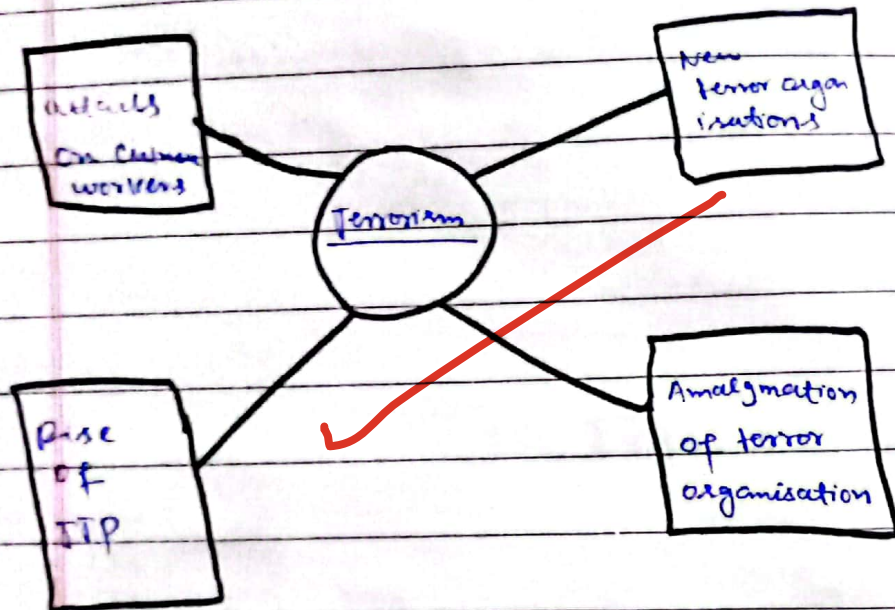
03

→ New wave of terrorism exposing policy failures of Pakistan to combat terrorism

I INTRODUCTION

The resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan exposes the failures of policy of Pakistan to combat terrorism in form of absence of implementing policies, and lack of consensus on initiating new policies against terrorism. Moreover, building new policies according to the changing strength of terrorism is missing. Hence, the recent resurgence is the result of policy failures of the Pakistan.

II An overview of resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan



The recent wave has threatened the social fabric and long-lasting peace in the country. Here is a timeline of terrorism in Pakistan

- Fall of Kabul into the hands of Mujahideen 1979
- Emergence of terrorism in PAK 1990
- Kabul support to terrorism in PAK 2000
- APS attack 2014

- Operation Zarb-e-Azab 2014
- End of terrorism 2014-2021
- Kethul government of Taliban 2021
- Resurgence of Terrorism in Pak

III New Wave of Terrorism exposing policy failures of Pakistan

A) Wrong policy analysis after operation Zarb-e-Azab

Zarb-e-Azab

↳ Terrorist have been eradicated

This wrong analysis proved disastrous. In fact, terrorists were still present and they started to regain their strength.

B) Wrong policy analysis provided an opportunity to terrorists to regain their strength.

2015-2020

↳ Terrorist gathered strength.

Resultantly, after getting enough strength, they have started to attack Pakistani security personnel.

C) Wrong policies resulted in the amalgamation of terrorist organisation

- Laskker Jhangvi
- Jaish-e-Muhammad → TTP
- Sipah-e-Sahaba

The merger of these above-mentioned organisation became possible due to wrong analysis that the terrorism have been failed.

D) Lack of policy - Commitment to implement existing policies

National Action plan

was a major blow to terrorists. Unfortunately there is lack of motivation to fully implement this plan. This lack of implementation resulted in the rise of terrorism

E) No policy of restricting Afghan refugees before 2023 strengthened the new wave of terrorism

In the form of refugees many terrorists have entered into the country. The absence of restricting the influx of Afghan refugees before 2023 resulted in new wave of terrorism.

F) Lack of policy to control social media applications before 2023

Social media

- ↳ circulates terrorist ideology
- ↳ recruit new soldiers

In 2023, the firewall on social media was announced. The absence of this in previous years strengthened resurgence of terrorism.

G) Lack of consensus on initiating new policies against terrorism

Govt decided launching an operation against terrorist but this was criticised heavily by certain sections of the part of opposition of other provinces. This lack of consensus enhanced second wave of terrorism.

h) absence of new policies regarding changing dynamics of terrorism initiated new wave of terrorism

(Astana)

↳ a group of terrorist only targeting police

The other groups are targeting all sections of society. There is no policy to control different groups differently. This is a benefit for the resurgence of terrorism.

add more arguments

IV CRITICAL ANALYSIS

also discuss the manifestations part.

It is not only policy failures that are contributing to the rise of terrorism in Pakistan. Other factors such as Taliban support to TTP and external support to separatist movement are also responsible for terrorism. Muhammad Amis Rana, a security analyst, attributes the resurgence

Day: _____

Date: _____

of terrorism to TTP support from Taliban government.

v CONCLUSION

Hence, it becomes clear that TTP support from Taliban and policy failures of the country are responsible for the new wave of terrorism in Pakistan. The policy failures after 2014 Zarb-e-Azab operation contributed in the rise of terrorism.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments.

Question

02

⇒ Critical evaluation of 26th amendment in affecting balance of power between various pillars of the state

I INTRODUCTION

The 26th amendment includes various strong benefits and weak repercussions of changing power dynamics between the three pillars of the state. This amendment fulfills the Roman Question "who will guard the guard". Hence, it has altered the power dynamics between judiciary, legislature, and executive.

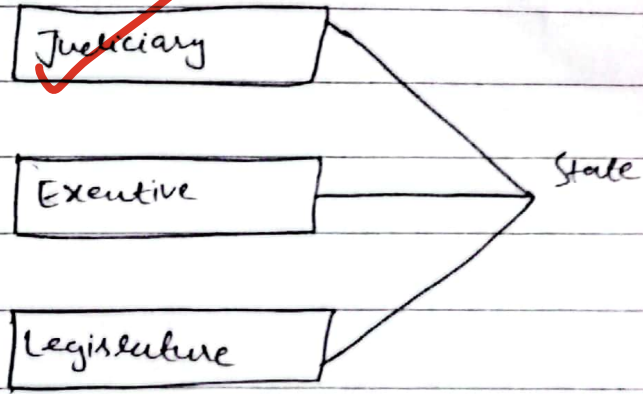
II Understanding 26th amendment and three pillars of the State

A) 26th Amendment

It received the assent of President of Pakistan on the night of 21 October, 2024. It introduced some constitutional changes.

B) Three pillar of State

The following are the three pillars of the State



III 26th Amendment Resulted in Strengthening Parliament

A) Control of appointment in the hands of Parliament

Before: Senior Judge → Chief Justice

26th amendment has amended article

175A. It introduced Parliamentary

Committee consisting approximately

12 members. (7) members are of Parliament

controlling appointment.

B) Ensured the check of Parliament on Chief Justice

26th amendment has introduced the "performance evaluation" of Chief Justice. If it seems unsatisfactory the Chief Justice will be answerable to the Committee of Parliament.

c) Parliamentary check on the term of 3 years

Before: depended on age

26th amendment has fixed the term of Chief Justice at 3 years. This is a Parliamentary sovereignty over Chief Justice. After 3 years, he has to retire.

d) Strengthened Parliament against Judiciary by curtailing suo moto power

Suo moto power: legalise martial laws

26th amendment has curtailed this power of Parliament Judiciary for asserting Parliamentary sovereignty.

e) Restricted Judicial Activism

Suo moto was a major reason behind judicial

activism. The curtailment of suo motu power has prevented judicial activism

IV 26th amendment: A Threat to Judicial Independence

A) Ensured parliamentarian dictatorship

Judiciary was a check on Parliament. However, 26th amendment, a critical argument, has removed the check of judiciary on Parliament giving birth to parliament dictatorship

B) Judiciary can't take actions against violent activities

Suo motu power was helpful in preventing human rights violation according to

1
to critics. However, 26th amendment
has removed this power of
Judiciary.

c) Performance evaluation by
parliament is a threat to
Judicial Independence

Critics argue that
performance evaluation is a major
check on the independence of
judiciary. According to them, a
judge can be removed due to
personal liking.

Judg Removal



personal preference
of parliament

Hence, it is a threat to
Judicial independence.

D) Appointment power in the hands of parliament is also a threat to Judicial Independence

Before 26th
↓

Senior most judge
was nominated as
next Chief Justice

26th amendment: established parliamentary committee. According to critics, this appointment power might influence the working of judge the judge might favor parliament consent over independent decision making.

Y CONCLUSION

26th amend has wonderfully curtailed the extra powers of judiciary. These powers were affecting the balance of balance of between three pillars of the state. However, 26th amendment has successfully created a smooth balance of power among different pillars of the state.

08

Question

07

→ Issues, Problems and Solution
of Education System of
Pakistan

I INTRODUCTION

The education system of Pakistan is facing myriad of issues and problems like low quality of education, out of school children and infrastructural problems. However, certain solutions including teacher training, STEM Education and access to education can resolve the problems of education. Hence, the education system of the country is facing problems and certain strategies can resolve these issues.

II An overview of the crisis of education in Pakistan

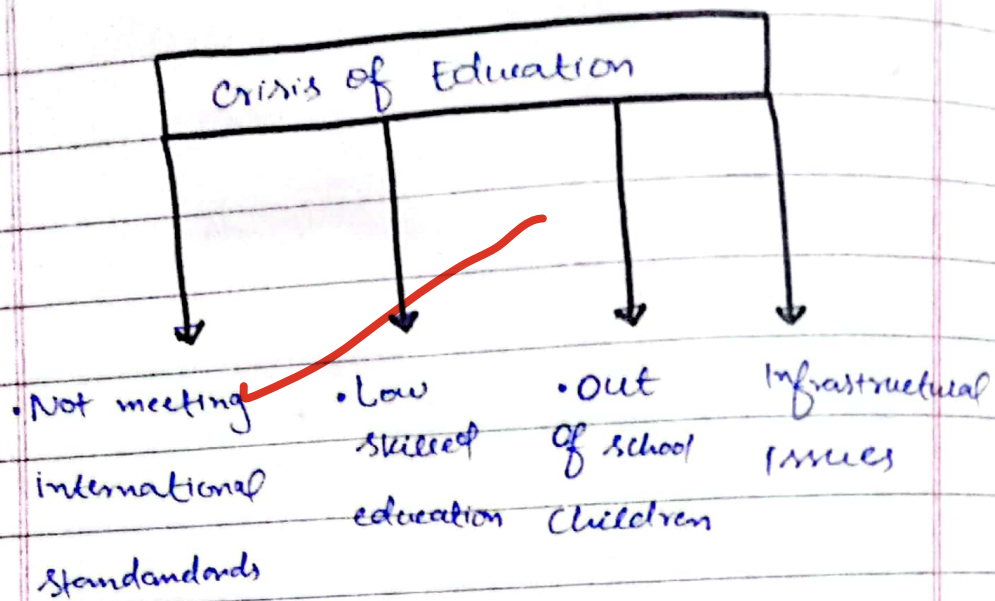


Fig: Showing educational crisis in the country

The review of Sir Agham Khan University reveals that the educational standard of the country is not up to the standard of International requirement.

III Issues and Problems of education in Pakistan

A) Low Quality of education

The low quality of education is a biggest problem in the country. The quality of education is not up to the standard of international requirement.

B) Out of school children

use marker for references.

According to Economic Survey of Pakistan, there are 22.6 million out of school children in Pakistan. This is a major issue of education in the country.

is it a problem?

e) Diversity in educational teaching

Private schools



High paid

Quality
education

Public schools



low paid

Not Quality
education

This diversity of
education presents challenges.

D) Infrastructural problems

Small schools



Balochistan

Schools



• lack basic facilities

Many school lack
basic facilities like Washroom and
water. This results in low enrollment
of girls.

E) Low budget spending on education

add source against your stats

~~only 1% of budget is spent on education~~

minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines

IV Solutions of Educational Crisis in Pakistan

A) Increasing Budget Spending on education

World Economic

forum has advised that at least 5% budget should be spent on education. This increase in budget can resolve many problems of the country's education by improving infrastructure.

B) Promoting STEM Education

S T E M

Science Technology Engineering medical

This combination of education will

will improve the quality of education in the country.

c) Promoting Teachers' training Programme

Teacher Training

↳ Imparting skill-based education

The training of teachers can improve the low quality of education in the country.

d) Bridging the Gap between private and public schools

Anjum Altaf in his book "What we get wrong about our education system" argues that bridging gap between public and private schools will result in mitigating the classiness of education.

✓ CONCLUSION

The educational system of Pakistan faces numerous challenges. However, practical steps can resolve this crisis to a significant level. Hence, there is dire need of resolving educational system by following certain strategies.