

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE III

Pakistan Affairs

PART II

Question no 4

(A) INTRODUCTION

Muslims had ruled sub-continent for hundreds of years. The Emergence of East India Company and their rapid domination gave a massive blow to the people of sub-continent, especially the Muslims. In reaction to that, Muslims completely refused to accept their rule which led to severe consequences. Ultimately, the Muslim community ended up in isolation with Hindus and Sikhs dominating over them. In those grave times, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emerged as a savior for Muslims. He was a true believer of power of education. He advised the Muslims to set aside their grievances and focus on acquiring modern education along with religious studies. He was a firm believer that only through education can Muslims regain their lost glory.

(B) COST OF RIGIDITY OF MUSLIMS

Due to the rigidity of Muslims of sub-continent, they had to pay heavy cost.

(1) Educational Backwardness

Muslims refused to learn English language. Due to which, they were unable to achieve modern education, which led to their backwardness in every field.

(2) Economic Instability

Due to illiteracy, Muslims were unable to acquire good jobs, rendering them unable to support themselves and their families.

(3) Unemployment

Unemployment grew rapidly among Muslims, reducing their purchasing power.

(4) Drop in Lifestyle

Due to lack of money, people were unable to sustain their lifestyle, leading to rapid decrease in living standards.

(5) Lack of Skill Development

Muslims were unable to get modern skills as they refused to learn English language.

(6) Domination of Hindus in Higher Positions

Hindus quickly accepted the change, showing no resistance to learning a new language. Due to which, they continued their education and were able to get high-level jobs, unlike Muslims.

(7) Low paying Jobs

Muslims were forced to resort to low paying jobs to sustain themselves.

(8) Lack of Resources

Muslims faced acute lack of resources because those in high positions were unwilling to address their problems.

(9) Lack of Authority

Muslims ~~lacked~~ had lack of authority. Due to which, they were unable to solve their issues and live a comfortable life.

(10) Growing Distances with Other Communities

The other communities accepted the change and embraced scientific education. They started excelling in their fields while Muslims were facing educational backwardness.

(11) Resentment with the State

This resulted in increasing resentment with the state, making it more difficult to accept the British rule.

(12) Isolation of Muslim Community

Growing differences with other communities and the state led to the isolation of Muslim community.

(C) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan: Aligarh Movement

Use specific, relevant and self-explanatory headings

(1) Aligarh Movement

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emerged as a beacon of hope for Muslim community. He started Aligarh movement in order to help Muslims regain their lost glory. He preached Muslims to get religious as well as scientific education.

(2) Embrace Scientific Education

Sir Syed was an ardent believer that only through acquiring modern scientific education, can a safe future be ensured for Muslims of Subcontinent.

(3) Religious Motivation

He advised Muslims that Islam preaches religious as well as scientific education.

Therefore, it was their right to get modern education. This increased motivation among Muslims to get educated.

(D) MOTIVE OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

(1) Employment Opportunities

By educating themselves, Sir Syed believed that Muslims would get more employment opportunities and better jobs.

(2) Economic Stability

By acquiring better jobs, Muslims would be able to ensure economic ~~econ~~ stability, ultimately, increasing their living standards.

(3) Enhanced Authority

Sir Syed believed that by acquiring better positions, Muslims would gain enhanced authority. This would help them address their problems.

(4) Platform to voice their Concerns

By educating themselves, Muslims would be able to achieve a platform where they could voice their concerns.

(5) Uniting with other Communities

Through modern educations, Muslims would be able to unite with other communities.

(6) Reducing Hindu Dominance

The Hindu dominance at higher positions could be reduced if Muslims acquired modern scientific education.

(7) Regaining their lost Glory

Only through education, can Muslims work on regaining their lost glory.

(E) CONCLUSION

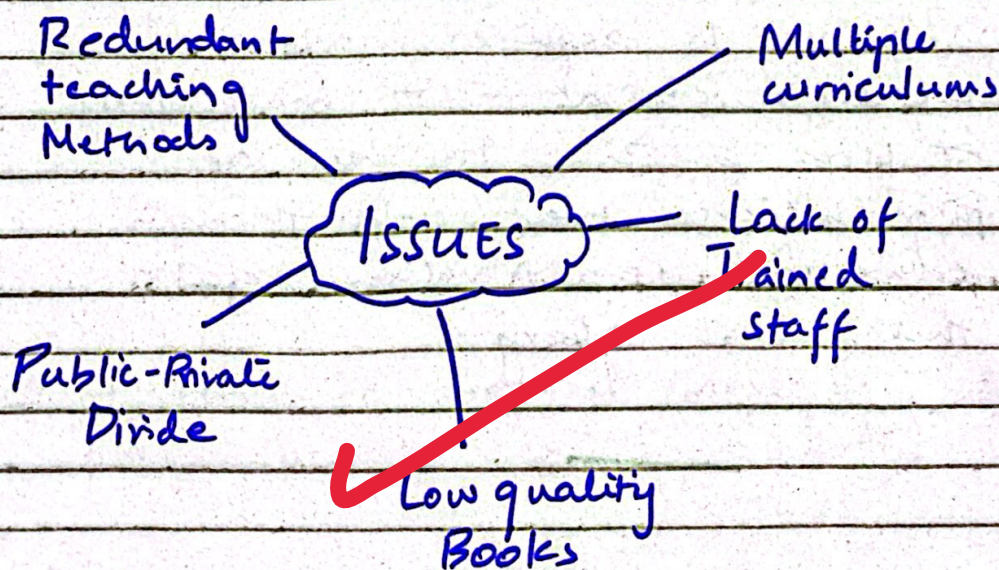
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, was, without a doubt, an ardent reformer who transformed the Muslim community of sub-continent. He convinced Muslims to acquire modern scientific education to make their lives better. He was a firm believer that only through education, can Muslims regain their lost glory.

Question no. 7

(A) INTRODUCTION

Education is, without a doubt, a key to success. It has the potential to not only transform the lives of individuals but whole nation. Most of the problems that Pakistan face today can be addressed by reform the educational system of Pakistan. Ignoring the educational sector, can lead to severe consequences, ~~underlining~~ ~~the~~ underscoring the imperative to take adequate steps to address the issues.

(B) ISSUES OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM



(1) Multiple Curricula

Multiple curriculums are prevalent today in the country, leading to increased disparity among citizens.

(2) Lack of training of Teachers

Teachers are not trained due to which they are unable to teach effectively.

Minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines

(3) Redundant Teaching Methods

Teachers are incapable of embracing modern techniques. Due to which, they resort to redundant teaching methods.

(4) Public - Private divide

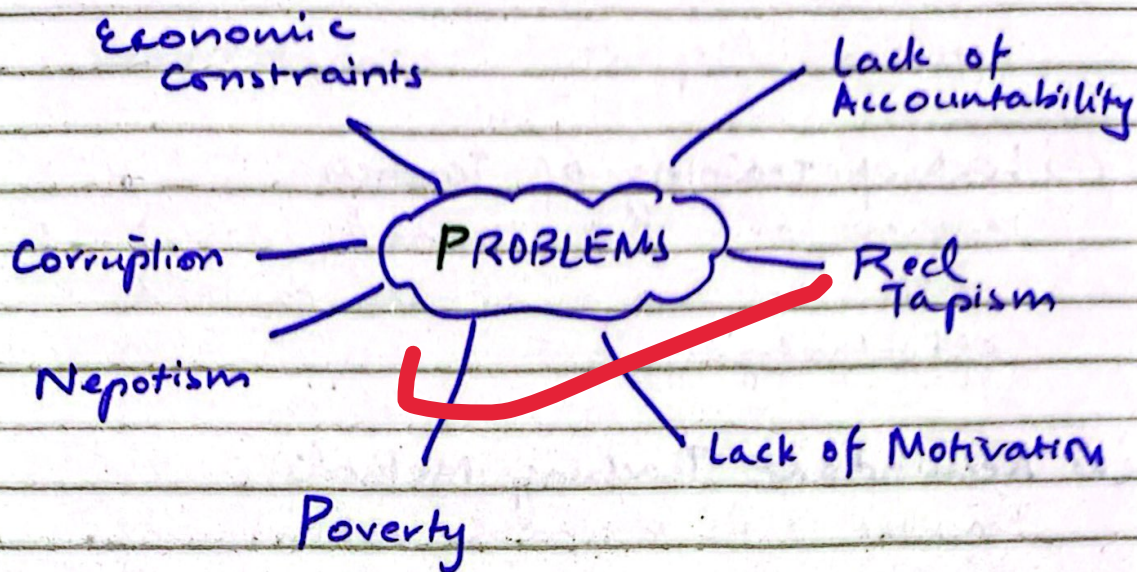
The huge difference between the infrastructure, teaching standards and books of public and private schools exacerbate the existing inequalities.

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

(5) Low Quality Books

There are no checks and balances to ensure the quality of books. Poor quality books build weak educational foundations.

(C) PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM



(1) Economic Constraints

The low budget of educational sector lead to economic constraints for educational institutions.

(2) Corruption

The corrupt practices further exacerbate the situation, resulting into more economic deficiency.

(3) Nepotism

The prevalent practice of nepotism deprive the skilled people off their right. It leads to rise of incompetency in the educational sector.

Do not use
one word
headings.

(4) Lack of Motivation

Due to corrupt practices and nepotism on the rise, people lose motivation to work upto their true potential.

(5) Lack of Accountability

People are not held accountable for their actions, giving rise to lethargy and corrupt practices.

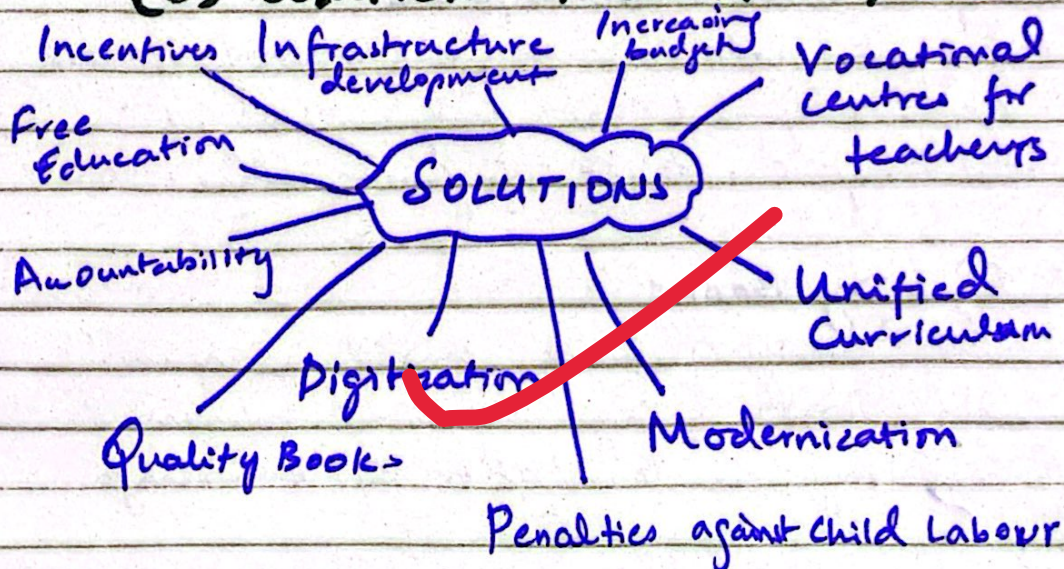
(6) Poverty

Due to poverty, many children are kept out of school and forced to work.

(7) Red-Tapism

Strict adherence to rules and government practices often discourage change by causing unnecessary delays. Due to which, people avoid changing the system.

(D) SOLUTIONS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM



(1) Vocational Centres for teachers

Vocational and training centres should be introduced for teachers to train them for modern teaching techniques.

(2) Unified Curriculum

A unified curriculum should be introduced in the country to ensure uniformity.

(3) Modernization

Modern educational technique should be incorporated in educational systems to make students capable to compete with developed nations.

(4) Digitization

The educational system should be digitized to reduce the prevalent practices of nepotism and corruption. It will also ensure transparency.

(5) Infrastructure Development

The governmental schools should be equipped with proper budget to improve their infrastructure.

(6) Quality Books

The quality of books should be ensured as books play a vital role in building the foundation of knowledge.

(11) Increasing Education Budget

Educational budget should be increased to strengthen educational institutions.

(7) Incentives

Incentives should be awarded to good teachers to motivate them to work to their best of abilities.

(8) Increased Accountability

The teachers who do not work to their full potential should be held accountable.

(9) Free education for lower class

Free education should be delivered to children coming from poor families to encourage the lower class to send their children to schools.

(10) Strict penalties against child Labour

Strict penalties should be imposed against child labour to discourage children out of schools.

(E) CONCLUSION

Pakistan need to take swift action to reform the educational system of the country to ensure a safe future. Most of the problems of the country can be resolved by taking adequate steps to improve education. This will strengthen the youth, who are the future of the nation.

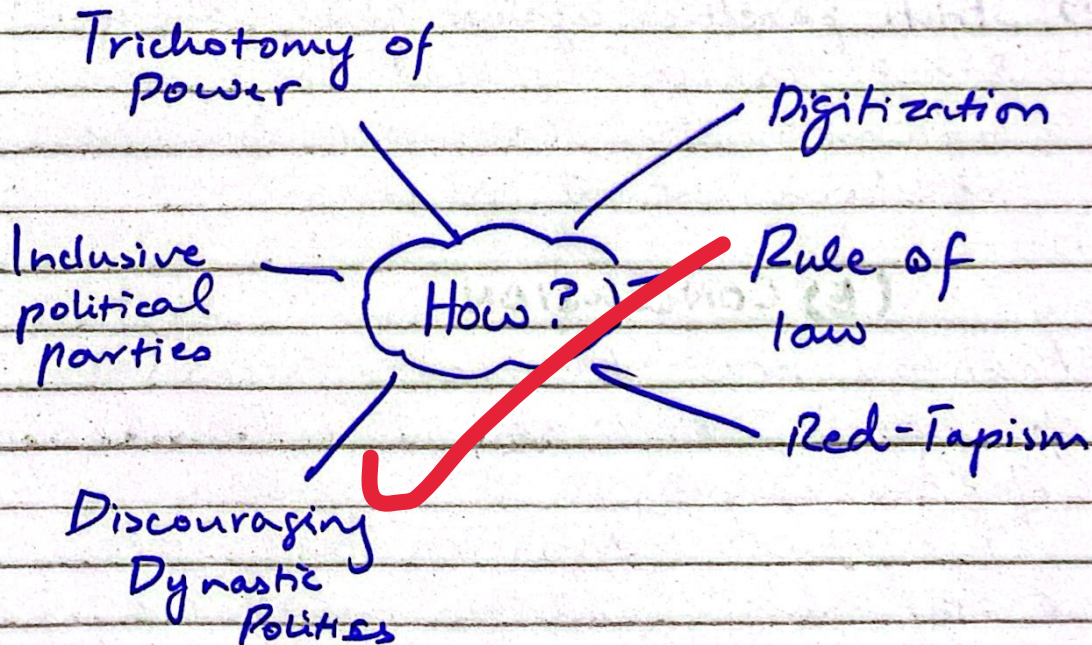


Question no. 5

(A) INTRODUCTION

To compete on the international stage, Pakistan needs to address its key challenges which include strengthening the democracy, establishing durable political stability, providing competent-governance and addressing trust deficits between people and state. Only by ensuring these challenges, can Pakistan maintain its international relevance.

(B) STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY



(1) Digitization

Digitization of government or bringing e-governance would reduce the corrupt practices and would ensure quick responses.

(2) Red-Tapism

Strict adherence to rules and governmental practices lead to increased and unnecessary delays and reduced efficiency.

(3) Rule of law

Rule of law should be ensured in the country to bring stability.

(4) Trichotomy of Power

Trichotomy of power should be maintained. The Judiciary, Legislature and Executive should work in their own jurisdictions.

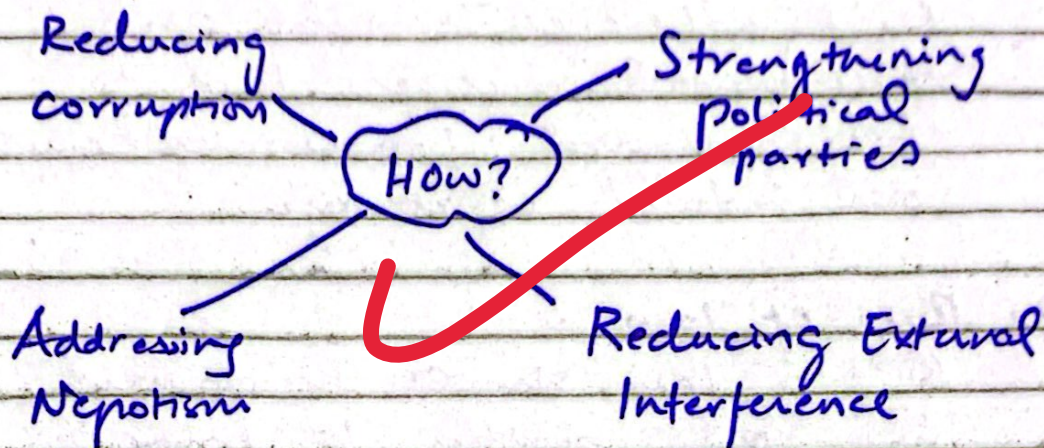
(5) Inclusive Political Parties

The parties should be inclusive to make sure that the concerns at the grass-root level are heard and addressed.

(6) Discouraging Dynastic Politics

The dynastic politics should be discouraged to ensure that competent people get the chance to rise to the top.

(C) DURABLE POLITICAL SYSTEM



(1) Reducing Corruption

Strict action should be taken against those caught in corrupt practices. Digitizing the system can also help address corruption.

(2) Addressing Nepotism

Nepotism deprives the competent of their rights. Strict measures should be taken against nepotism to ensure that competent people become part of political parties.

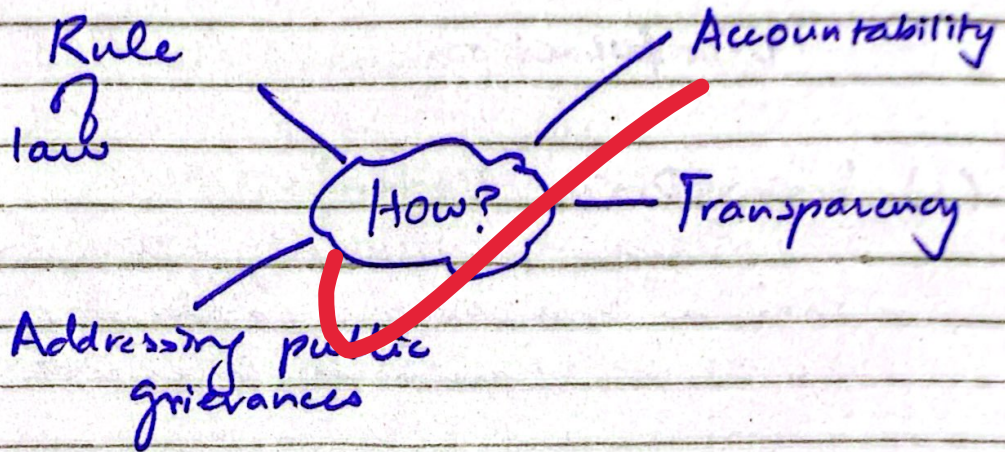
(3) Strengthening Political Parties

The political parties should be strengthened to reduce external interferences.

(4) Reducing External Interference

The external interference into political systems should be discouraged.

(D) COMPETENT GOVERNANCE



(1) Accountability

Accountability should be increased to ensure that people in the government work to their full potential.

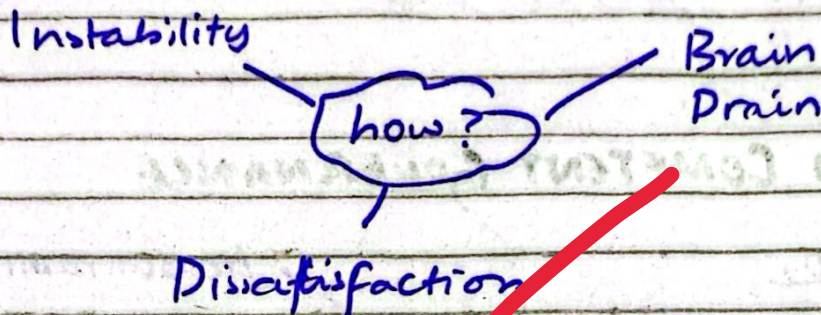
(2) Transparency

Transparency in governmental practices should be improved to increase trust of public in government.

(3) Rule of law

Rule of law is a crucial aspect of competent governance. It would bring stability in the region.

(E) Addressing trust deficit



(1) Brain Drain

To address the issue of brain drain from the host country, addressing trust in government is essential.

(2) Instability

Establishing trust of public in the government is essential to bring stability in Pakistan.

(3) Dissatisfaction

Addressing grievances and building trust of public in government is essential to reduce dissatisfaction.

Conclusion

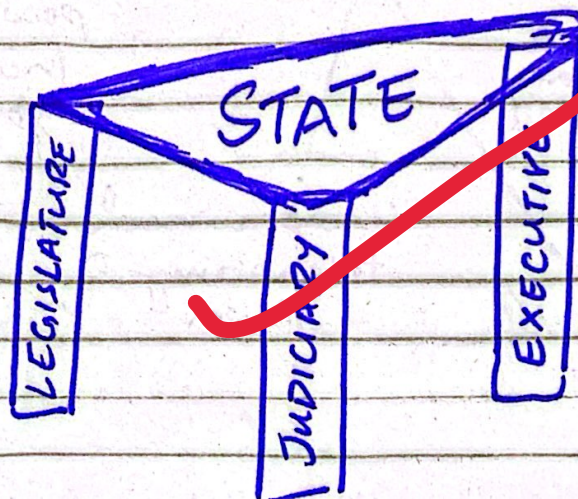
It is essential that for Pakistan work on strengthening the democracy, empowering political system, bringing competent governance and building trust among public to address the challenges faced by the country.

Question no 2

(A) Introduction

Many critiques argue that the twenty-sixth amendment to the ~~Constit~~ constitution of Pakistan 1973 has undermined the powers of judiciary, compromising the trichotomy of power in the country.

(B) PILLARS OF A STATE



(1) Legislature

The basic task of legislature is to make the law.

(2) Judiciary

The Judiciary interprets the law.

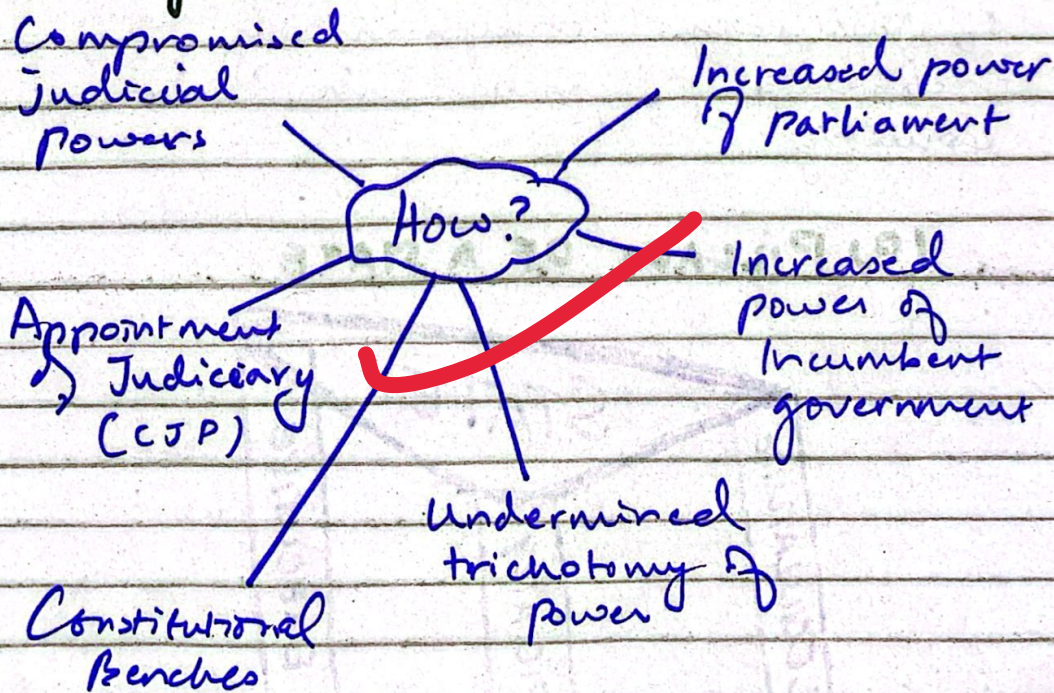
(3) Executive

The Executive enforces the law.

(C) TRICHOTOMY OF POWER

The three pillars of the state - Executive, Judiciary and Legislature - work in their own domains and ~~legislations~~ jurisdictions, maintaining the trichotomy of power.

(D) 26th Amendment affecting balance of Power



Mention the article numbers amended as references

(1) Empowering Parliament

Through 26th Amendment, the parliament has gained immense powers. It will now play a huge role in appointment of judiciary.

(2) Appointment of Judiciary (CJP)

Before the chief Justice of Pakistan was appointed on seniority basis but now the parliamentary committee would select CJP from among the top three judges.

(3) Constitutional Benches

Constitutional benches have been convened in high courts and the supreme court. They will hear the cases regarding constitutional matters. The benches would consist of Parliamentary members, further increasing their powers.

(4) Compromised Judicial Independence

The judicial independence has been compromised, giving rise to imbalance of power in the country.

(5) Undermined Trichotomy of Power

The amendment has undermined the trichotomy of power in the country.