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Batch 03-065  
Pakistan Affairs

Q.No.4: Sir Syed

### 1: Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was an ardent reformer. He wanted to push new education so that Muslims can keep pace with the world. Sir Syed was upset about the miserable condition of the Muslims and their image before British Raj was very vulnerable. He introduced many reforms to better the condition of Muslims. He took rigorous steps in education, politics and social reforms of Muslims. He cleared the mis-conceptions of Britishers and promoted scientific education in Muslim by opening educational Institutes. Basically he was the Pioneer of two nation Theory in sub-continent.

## 2. Historical Perspective:

Sir Syed was a radical leader. He wanted to upgrade the miserable life of Muslims.

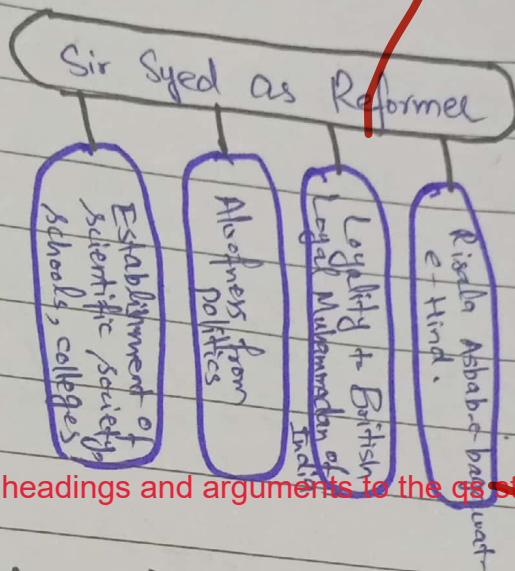
The war of Independence declared Muslims as rebels. Hindus proposed in such a way that all mutiny was accused to Muslims.

Urdu-Hindi controversy is another major event in shaping the thought of Sir Syed. After Urdu-Hindi issue he became proponent of two nation-theory. He said Muslim and Hindus cannot live together. Muslims were deprived of from electorate, they had not enjoyed any voting rights. Muslims were not allowed to participate in public jobs and offices due to aloofness from education. These all factors made him ardent reformer.

## 3: Sir Syed As An Ardent Reformer:

Sir Syed took the bold step to

upgrade Muslims condition in sub-continent  
He introduced many reforms in  
muslim Community.



relate your headings and arguments to the statement

### 3.1. Major Reforms in Education Field,

- I He motivated muslims to get education so that they can get jobs and all rights similar to Hindus.
- II He established Ghazipur (1853) school, Muradabad school 1862.
- III He founded scientific society.
- IV He established Muhammadan Anglo oriental school and college (MAO)
- V Another big step was his Ali-garh college.

### 3.2: Sir Syed Advised Aloofness from politics.

Sir Syed wanted to keep Muslims away from dirty politics. He only wanted to get education and then get their rights.

### 3.3: - Sir Syed's Pro-British Approach to clear the mis-understandings of British Raj.

Sir Syed was considered pro-British but he was loyal to Muslims. Britishers considered Muslims the main culprits of war of Independence. Sir Syed cleared this thought by writing;

- \* Risala Asbab-e-baghawate-hind.
- \* Loyall Muhammadans of India.

### 4: Sir Syed's reconciliation efforts to connect religion and modern education to push new education:

Sir Syed anxiously want to

push a new education system.  
He wanted to muslims to get  
scientific - skillful education to earn  
and secure good jobs and positions.  
So he founded many schools  
and colleges. The establishment  
of scientific society was the proof  
that he was not pro-Britisher  
he only thought good for muslims.

this is the main aspect asked. discuss it in detail by giving multiple subheadings.

### S:- Conclusion:

He was an ardent reformer who wanted to reconcile religion and education. He worked for the betterment of muslims.

He established schools and colleges, cleared the British Raj's mis-understanding about muslims due to Independence war of 1857.

He was the jewel of our history he did such things that no one could do that for muslims.

## Q.No.7:- Education

### 1: Introduction:

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. Pakistan is always a victim of deteriorated education system since its inception.

Quaid-i-Azam advised to students right after the emergence of Pakistan to work hard and get education and flourish Pakistan. Pakistan's education system has many flaws such as lack of resources and trained educators, out-dated curriculum and un-organized system but there are many solutions to counter these problems such as; increased budget allocation for education, training of educators and upgradation of curriculum.

## 2: Historical Development:

After the emergence of Pakistan Quaid-i-Azam advised students to work hard. He visited universities in East and West Pakistan. But after Quaid the education system became victim to decline. The education system degrading day by day.

## 3: Quaid's Golden Words About Education:

Quaid said;

"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."

He visited Dhaka university and advised student to work hard.

Qaid's famous words: Work, Work and work only.

## \*4 :- Issues and Problems of the Education System of Pakistan:

Pakistan is liable to many issues and problems related to education system such as;

### 4.1: Lack of Adequate Budget allocated to Education:

Pakistan is a country imprisoned by its geography and surrounded by hostile neighbours. So the policy rules focus only on defence and major budget portion goes to Defence department. In case of education only 1.6% of GDP is spendel on education according to Pakistan Education Survey (PES). This budget is not enough for the progress, development



and maintenance of education system.

#### 4.2. Lack of teaching staff in the Education System:

Pakistan always lacks in educators. According to Pakistan Education Survey 2023, PES - Punjab needs 200000 educators at school level. There should be one teacher for forty students according to this Pakistan is short of teaching staff.

#### 4.3. Out-of-School Children and low literacy rate:

Digital Sensus- 2023;

"There are 26m out of school children in Pakistan."

According to Economic Survey of Pakistan;

"Only Four children

out of ten go to school in Pakistan."

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The ratio is too alarming therefore the literacy rate of Pakistan is very low.

## Digital Census - 2023;

"Literacy rate of Pakistan is 62.8%."

The literacy rate of male is 73% while that of women is 51%.

The literacy rate of Pakistan is lowest in south Asian countries

### 4.4: Untrained teaching faculty educating the generation:

Mostly public sector teachers are untrained and untouched to digital systems and lack new advancements and unaware of advance knowledge.

Therefore, they are deteriorating the quality of education.

#### 4.5: Out-dated and Old-curriculum Being taught to students.

Our education system is conservative it hates innovation and advancements. So our so-called political leaders, public office holders and policy makers did not paid any attention to the renewal of education system. Out-dated books and old curriculum being taught to students is in-adequate to develop according to international standards.

add more arguments

#### 5: Solutions to Counter Problems Of Education System:

There are some proposed solutions to counter the problems of education system.

## S.1. Increasing Budget allocation for Education System:

The Budget spending on Education must increase to solve all the ills and problems of the education system.

## S.2. Provision of Mandatory and Free Education:

There should be free education for all the ages. Education should be mandatory.

In 18th Amendment

The article 25-A was introduced - The right to free education.

The law is present but its implementation is invisible because 26m children are out of school in Pakistan in 2023.

### S.3: Mandatory Frequent trainings for teaching Faculties:

The frequent training should be planned necessarily to requisite advancements in education to incorporate new learning and teaching methods in education.

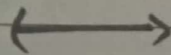
### S.4: Updation of out-dated curriculum according to advancements:

The curriculum and books for every grade should be updated every year to include new researches, techniques and advancement in education system so that students can get education according to international standards.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments.

## 6. Conclusion:

There are many issues and problems in education system of Pakistan but they can be resolved by spending more budget on education, training of educators and incorporating new curriculum and techniques in education system. So that we shall not be left behind because the world is moving too rapidly.



## Q No. 8:

### Pakistan's Foreign Policy

#### 1. Introduction:

Pakistan's Foreign policy appears to be rudderless because it lack clarity

and complete sense of vision.

Pakistan's Foreign Policy is characterized by drifts slowly and gradually moving and unclear interests and visions.

Quaid-i-Azam said that our foreign policy is friendly in the region / no offence to anyone.

Due to lack of political instability, discontinuous policies, controversy over power show and pursuance of personal gains put the foreign policy behind the wall.

Foreign policy should be clear and co-herent to counter the global and regional challenges of the world.

## 2: Historical Development.

After the emergence of Pakistan in 1947, Quaid made clear to the whole

world that;

"Pakistan has friendly foreign policy - having no offence with any state and needs co-ordial relations with neighbouring countries and at large with all countries of the world."

Pakistan's Foreign Policy is always being geo-strategic due to its location rather than it should be geo-economic so the goals and vision must reconcile with the interests of Pakistan. Being surrounded by hostile neighbours such as India and Afghanistan Pakistan always went for geo-strategic foreign policy, but its foreign policy always remained non-offensive towards any state.

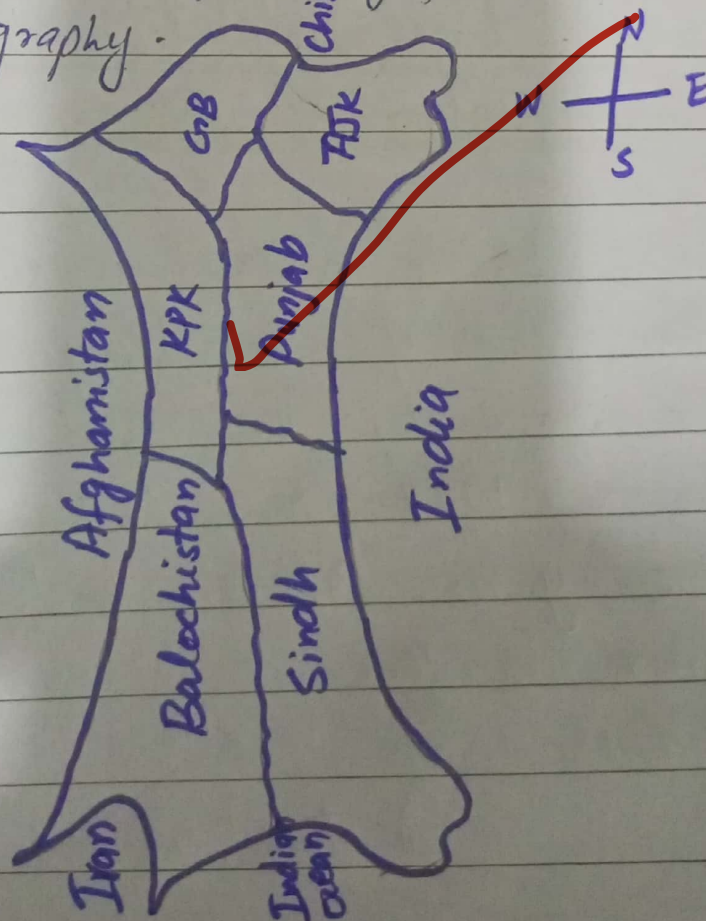


### 3: Pakistan's Foreign Policy Appears to be Rudderless - characterized by Drifts:

Pakistan's Foreign Policy lacks to have clear goals, interests and vision characterized by drifts.

#### 3.1 :- Geo-strategic Foreign Policy due to cross-border defence and security challenges:

Pakistan is imprisoned by its geography and topography.



In the east we have hostile nuclear power India - having cold relations since inception. In the west of Pakistan we have Afghanistan with which our relations are always in a dwindling state due to Durand line Issue. So due to these factors our foreign policy is geo-strategic because Pakistan has to tackle security challenges within the state and cross-border also.

### 3.2: Political Instability and Discontinuation of Policies:

Pakistan is liable to political instability, the extent of instability can be seen by the fact that from 1947 to 1958 in nine years Pakistan had eleven prime ministers.

**Nehru said;**

I did not used to change

that much clothes as Pakistan changed its Prime minister." The prevalence of political instability is clear and evident from the fact that no Prime minister completed its 5 years term in his office. As compared to Pakistan, India had only one Prime minister till the death of Nehru. Discontinuation of policies make other countries un-interested in our state.

keep the description of single arguments brief and increase the number of arguments instead.

### 3.3.- Controversies over Power gain and personal interests:

In Pakistan a blame game over elections and lust of power and pursuance of personal interests is the hurdle in the solid and clear foreign policy of Pakistan. The political leaders are only satisfying their lust.

### 3.4:- Military Interventions made Foreign policy drifted:

Pakistan seen four military interventions in seven decades. Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan, Zia-ul-haq and Pervez Musharraf suspended constitution and policies and made Pakistan un-attractive for other countries.

### 4: Need of clarity and coherency in Foreign policy to meet regional and global challenges:

Pakistan need clarity of vision and interest to make its foreign policy cordial towards other countries.

### 4.1:- Pursuance of National Interests should be the First Priority:

On 1973 constitution of Pakistan the

Articles from 29-40 refers to policy rules. Article-40 of the constitution refers to the foreign policy. So the first and foremost important determinant of foreign policy must be "national interests." We have to make our foreign policy according to our national interests.

Britain Ex Prime-minister Palmerston said;

"There are no permanent friends, no permanent enemies in the international community; the only permanent thing is national interests."

4.2. Need to learn balance between U.S.A and China Relations:

Pakistan should have clear vision

about the U.S.A and China. On one side there is old established friend - who granted helps, aids and nuclear assistance on the other hand there is China which is newly established neighbour - supporting Pakistan through thick and thin.

4.3:- Clear the Confusion either we should go to communists bloc or capitalist bloc:

After emergence Quaid announced that we are not a part of any bloc. When USSR invaded Afghanistan Pakistan supported Afghanistan and joined capitalist bloc. But when U.S.A started war in Afghanistan Pakistan became the part of communist bloc. Now Pakistan has to clear its vision about where to go with.

## 5: Conclusion

Pakistan's Foreign Policy is unclear and appears to be muddled. Pakistan needs clarity in vision and coherence to solve all the regional and global challenges of the world.



## Q No. 2

### 26<sup>th</sup> Amendments

#### 1. Introduction:

26<sup>th</sup> Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan was passed on 20<sup>th</sup> of October 2024. Many changes were made. 62 articles were amended in this amendment but the main provisions were related to judiciary, judicial commission, ribba, right to clean environment. Most effecting

changes were made in judiciary. These changes may impact on the balance of power between legislature and judiciary.

The amendment made judiciary dependent on legislature and cabinet of prime minister. It was more likely to cut the feathers of judiciary.

## 2: Affects of Twenty-Sixth amendment on balance of power between various pillars of the state :

The 26th Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan affected the main pillars of the state such as judiciary and legislature.

### 2.1: Change in term of chief Justice :

The office term for



Chief Justice has been reduced to three years.

This will effect the legal proceedings and civilian cases.

### 2.2. Establishment of Judicial Commission.

A judicial commission will be formed and its selection will be done by parliamentary committee. This parliamentary committee consists of representatives from every political party according to representation in parliament.

### 2.3. Selection of Chief Justice from top three senior judges:

In past, the most senior judge is selected as chief justice but now the

three judges name were suggested to parliamentary committee and committee will select one from three of them.

This amendment clipped the wings of justice and seniority rights because this provision can be used for personal and party interests.

### 3: Critical Evaluation of Impacts of Twenty Sixth Amendment on state pillars:

I Choosing from top three senior judges a chief justice will favour political parties. They will choose accordingly not on merit base affecting the transparency.

II Selection of chief justice

by parliament will aggravate both pillars of state in front of each other

ii Parliaments rule in selection of chief Justice and judicial commission will make judiciary depended on legislature.

#### 4. Conclusion

Twenty sixth amendment in the constitution clipped the wings of Judiciary making the independent judiciary dependent on legislature. This amendment will create tension between the two main state pillars.