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Subjective part

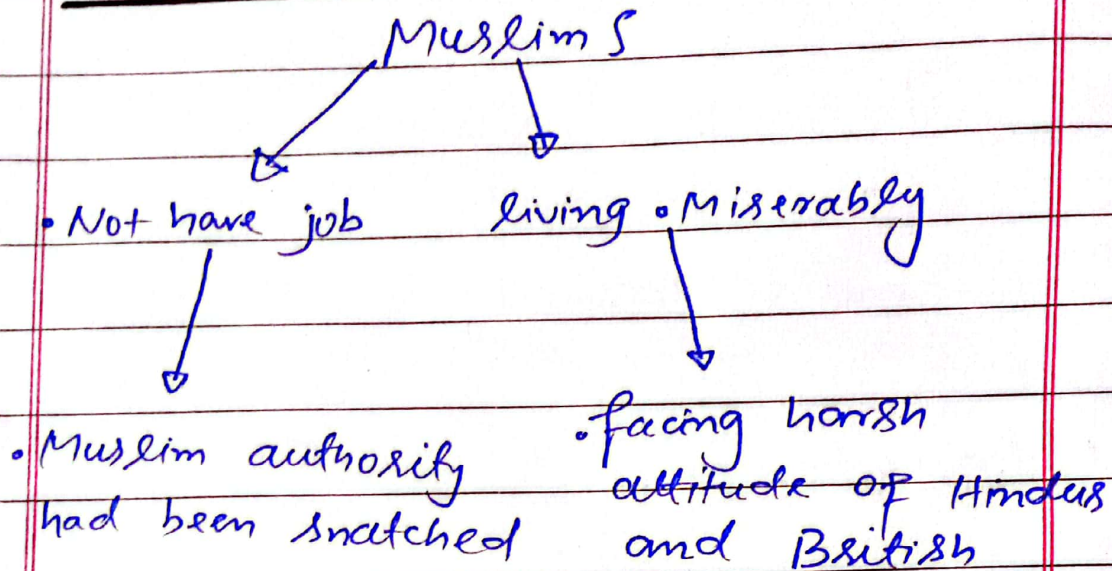
Question no 03

Role of Sir Syed in
Creating Muslim nationalism
and Identity

1- Introduction

The socio-political circumstances were in a state of decay. In such a scenario, Sir Syed courageously revived muslim nationalism by providing separate platforms to muslims and preserving their language. He created a distinct identity of muslims by uplifting their status.

2 An overview of Socio-political Circumstances



3- Role of Sir Syed in Creating Muslim Nationalism

i) provided a separate political platform

He separately established a platform for muslim voices. All India British Association for Muslims was created solely for muslims.

ii) First Proponent of Two
nation Theory

He identified
the separate identity of muslims

Qaum

→ Sir Syed called
muslims with
this word

He considered muslim a distinct
nation.

iii) Realized muslims that Hindus
are not favorable allies

He considered
and analyzed the shrewdness
of Hindus. He restricted muslims
to join Indian Nation Congress.
because of lack of trust on
Hindus.

iv) Educational upliftment of Muslims for raising Nationalism

He realized that education could only be a solution for raising Muslim nationalism.

Institution

- ↳ Madrasa Ghazi Abad
- ↳ Scientific Society
- ↳ Ali Garh College / University

Ali Garh provided leader for Muslims regarding establishing Pakistan.

4- Role of Sir Syed in Establishing Muslim Identity

i) preserved Muslim language

18

1867 Urdu - Hindi

Controversy became a hot debate

issue at that time. He struggled for preserving the language of Muslims. Later, this became national language of Pakistan.

ii) Restricted intermarriage between Hindus and Muslim

He said that

"It is better to be a slave of people of book than Hindus"

(Hafiz Malik, Profile of Sir Syed)

He was in favor of preserving cultural and religious identity of Muslims.

iii) worked for economic welfare of Muslims for reducing their dependency on Hindus

After 1857,

Muslims were living miserably because of their role in the war. Hindus had captured all resources. After realizing this, Sir Syed encouraged Muslims to obtain education and get jobs.

iv) Preserved Religious Identity of Muslims

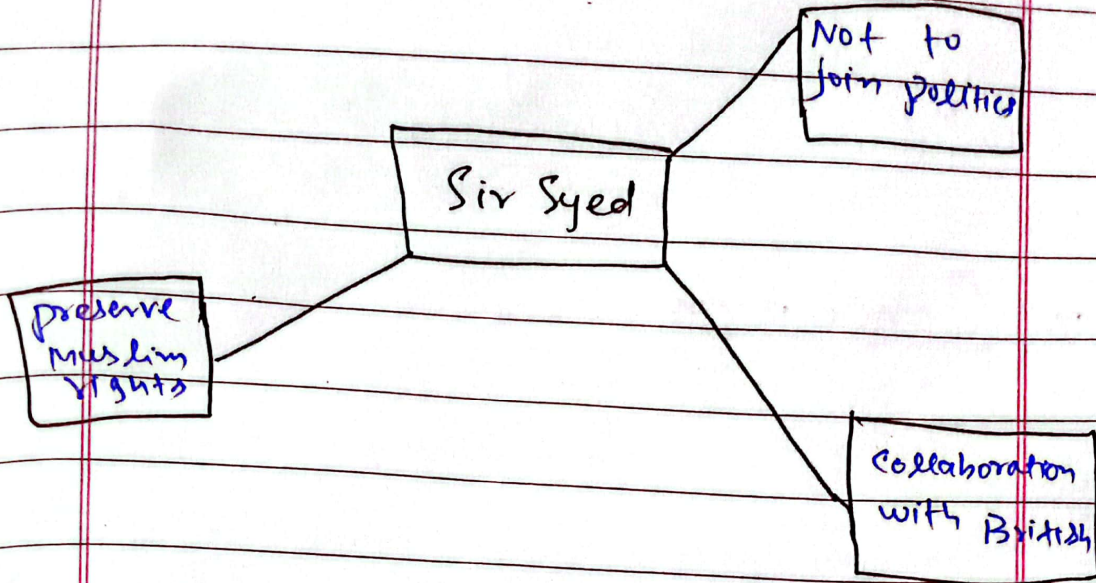
William Muir's book: The Life of Prophet (SAW)

↓
Islam spread through Sword

↓
Sir Syed responded with ^{re} Khutbat-e Ahmadiya.

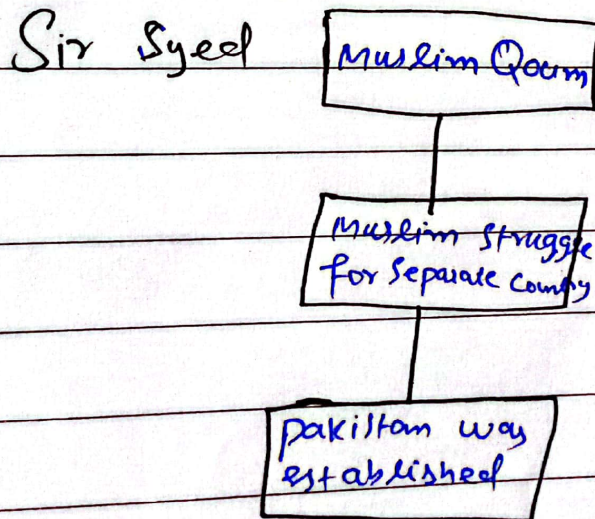
In this way, Muslim identity was preserved from external threats.

5- Holy Trinity of Sir Syed ideas



6- Critical Analysis

Sir Syed efforts proved very effective in establishing Pakistan.



On the whole, Sir Syed provide a sense of establishing a separate country that was established ultimately.

7- Conclusion

Sir Syed aroused muslim nationalism and separate muslim identity. His efforts bore fruit in the form of Pakistan. His bitter critic Akbar Alidh Abadi has Confessed:

"we only talk, but Syed works"

Question 06

Energy Issues and Solutions

1- Introduction

In Pakistan, the energy issues are loadshedding, electricity theft, deficiency of required energy, and high cost of electricity. Circular debt is another problem. The solutions to this problem could be shift to renewable energy, and building proper infrastructure.

2- Current Situation of energy in Pakistan

Currently, It is facing severe energy crisis. World Bank has warned that the country will become energy

increase till 2025.

3. Current energy Issues in Pakistan

i) Circular Debt from power sector

The debt has weakened Pakistan. According to ministry of energy, this debt will reach to 4.3 trillion rupees in upcoming years.

ii) Problem of loadshedding

loadshedding impacts various sectors such as industry. Approximately, the time span of loadshedding in the country is 8-10 hours. which is alarming.

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iii) High Cost of electricity
and constant rise in prices

The electricity bills are touching to sky in Pakistan. Electricity is very costly in the country. Recently, the federal government has also increased 3.5 rupees per unit of electricity

iv) Deficiency of required energy

The country lacks required amount of energy which is necessary. According to PIDE, 75000 Mega watts are required for fulfilling energy needs.

v) Kunda System: Electricity theft

Electric theft also increases the problems of people. This theft contributes in

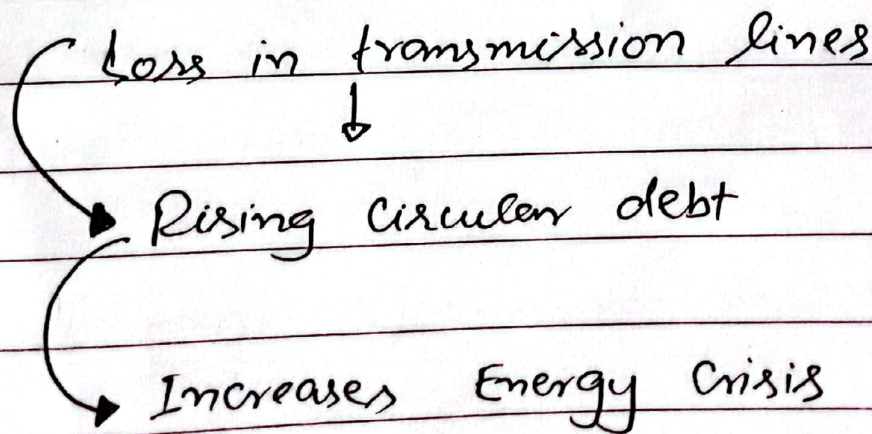
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in rising the circular debt of the country. 25% of the electricity is consumed through theft.

vi) Infrastructural problem: loss in transmission lines

Almost 15% of the total produced electricity is lost due to b. ineffective transmission system. It also adds into the problem of circular debt.



4- Strategies to deal with the energy crises

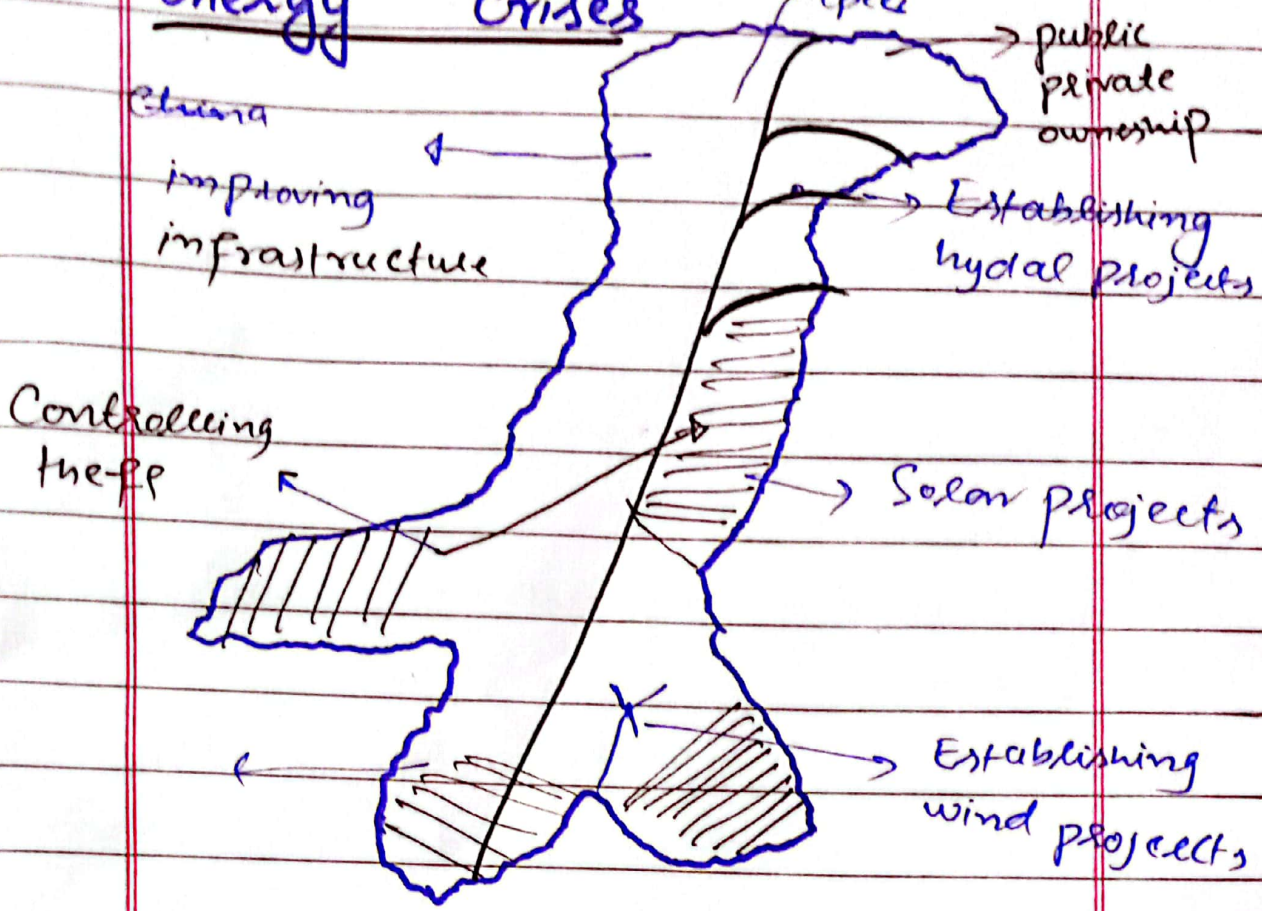


Fig: Showing strategies for resolving energy crises of Pakistan

i) Shift to Renewable energy

According to world Bank, Pakistan has massive potential of producing renewable

Source - energy.

- Wind projects
- Solar projects
- Hydal projects
- Run-of-the-river projects

These projects can address the energy woes of the country.

ii) Improving infrastructure under CPEC

Matyari transmission line was established under CPEC. More transmission projects can also be devised with China.

iii) Reducing dependence of fossil fuels.

70% of Pakistani energy is generated through imported oils. This should be reduced by shifting to renewable.

iv) Public private ownership: An alternate to dependence on IPPs

Collaboration with developed countries regarding energy matters could improve Pakistan energy situation. China could be engaged in public private ownership.

v) Controlling electricity theft:
A solution for managing circular debt

proper security and AI system should be brought for managing electricity theft. The control of electricity will provide a viable solution to energy crisis of the country. AI technology can be used for this purpose.

5- Conclusion

The energy of the country stems from various internal problems. However, this crisis could be mitigated if proper steps are taken by the state. The energy woes could only be resolved if proper and practical step are taken.



Question 08

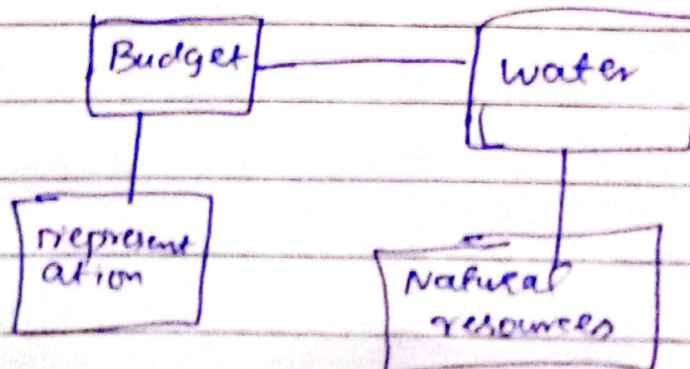
and solutions

Reasons for unfair distribution
of resources and '

1- Introduction

Since its inception, this problem is inflicting Pakistan. The reasons are vested interests, population disparity, provincial discords hate against each other and centralisation of power. The solutions could be devolution of power, revisiting sharing formulae, and devising proper sharing formulae.

2- An overview of Conflicts on Sharing



3- Reasons for unfair distribution of resources

i) vested interest of political leaders

Certain political actors want more resources than others. They do not prefer equitable distribution. The political leaders of provinces do not agree on common grounds.

ii) Centralisation of power

This centralisation divides resources with keeping in mind its biggest share. Federal government is responsible for this centralisation of power. Due to centralisation, others do not get their fair share.

iii) Provincial discords

Sindh and Punjab
↓

Conflict on water

These conflicts pose a greatest difficulty in sharing equitable resources.

iv) Rising Hate among the people of provinces

The political leaders also remain under the influence of this hate. As a result, they sought for larger share of their provinces. This creates unfair distribution.

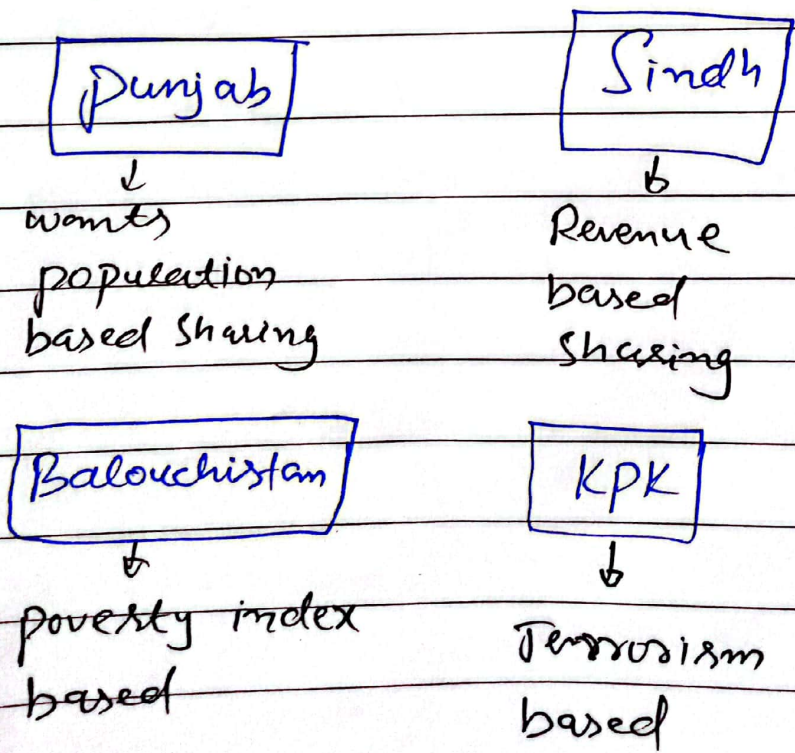
Provincial leaders → want more resources
↓
Under the influence of hate

v) Population Disparity in Provinces

Different provinces have different population number. The distribution of population creates unequal distribution

- NFC = - Punjab large share
- Balouchistan small

vi) Lack of Consensus among provinces on sharing



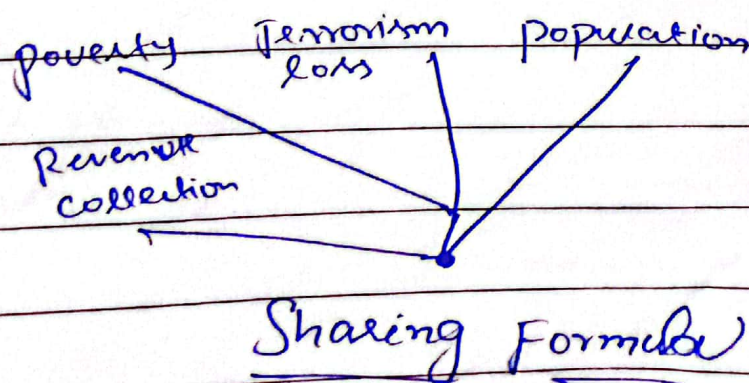
This creates a problem of proper sharing.

4- Methods to achieve equal distribution of resources

i) Building a consensus among provinces

All provinces should be gathered on a single consensus based power and dist resource sharing. This consensus could bridge the gap.

ii) Devising a proper sharing formula



only this type of sharing
formal could address the
economic inequalities.

iii) Decentralisation of
power

The provinces
should be allowed to manage
their own resources. With the
intervention of federal government.
This could provide a sense
of power to provinces regarding
managing their resources.

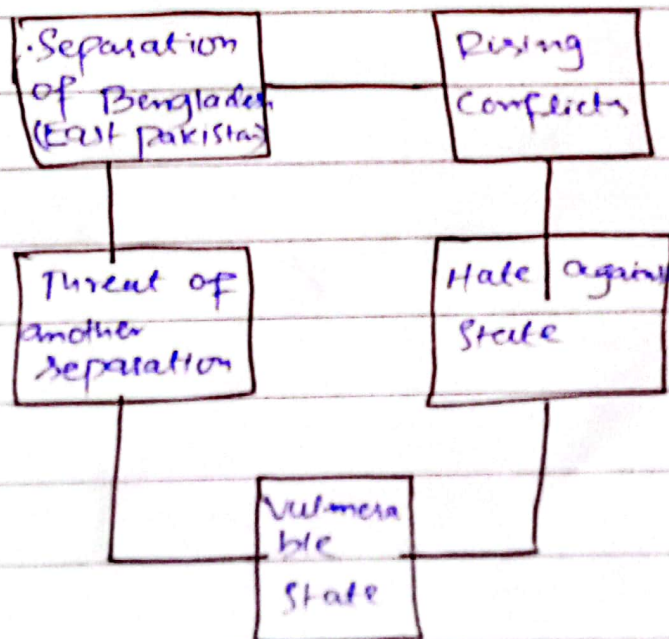
iv) Keeping Aside vested
interests by political leaders

The person who
are in authority should keep
aside their personal grievances
and work for the welfare
of all provinces.

v) Eradicating inter-provincial discords

The eradication of provincial discords could provide a viable consensus for distributing equal resources among the people. Conflicts management can also reduce personal grievances of the political leaders.

5- Consequence of unequal distribution: An overview



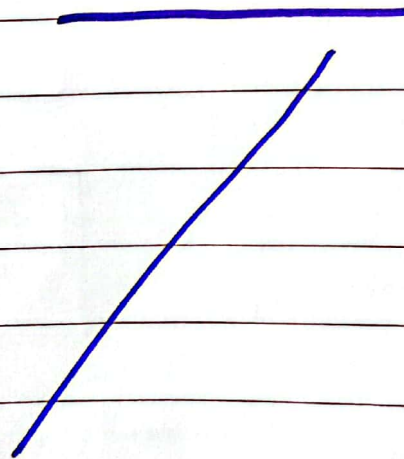
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These issues could easily be emerged due to unequal distribution of power.

6- Conclusion

The unequal distribution of resources in Pakistan stems from various internal causes. This unfair distribution could result in horrible consequences. However, by adopting practical strategies, these grievances can be mitigated.



Question 04

MDGS goals of Education
in Pakistan: Reasons for
not achieving and Solution

1- Introduction

There are various
for Pakistan regarding not
achieving MDGS goals of education.
The reasons are out of school
children, lack of teacher training,
outdated curriculum and poor
infrastructure. The solution could
be proper funding, teacher training,
abolishing child's labour.

2-

Issues For not achieving MDGs Goals

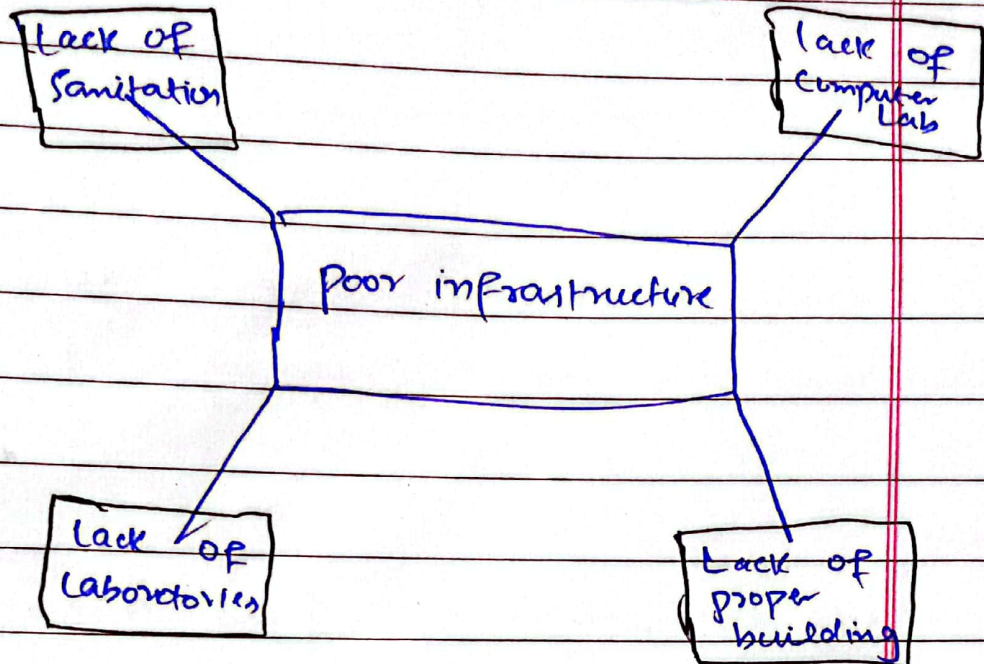
i) Out of school children

Out school children is a pressing issue in Pakistan. According to UNDP, 26.2 million in Pakistan are out of school due to various reasons.

ii) Lack of qualified teachers

Pakistan lack qualified teachers. In some areas, old teachers are teaching students with traditional methods. This is another cause of not achieving.

iii) Poor infrastructure in Schools



These issues restrict country from pursuing its goals.

iv) Outdate Curriculum

The curriculum which is taught in Pakistani schools is out of date. It does not collaborate and compete with modern standards.

v) Lack of fund for Education

1.7% of GDP is
Spent on Education

Lack of funding

Creates many serious problems
and restrict country to
pursue its goals.

vi) Restriction of girls regarding
pursuing education

The conservative

families do not allow their
girls to pursue education. Early
marriages is also a biggest
challenge in educational sector.

According to Dawn report, 18% of
girls are married early in
Pakistan.

3- Strategies for achieving goals

i) Increasing Fund for Education

World Bank and WEF has analyzed that almost 7% of GDP spending is necessary in Pakistan. Currently, It is 0%. The rise in fund is necessary.

ii) Abolishing Child Labour

The perpetrators of child labour should be imprisoned for its increasing the number of in-of-school children.

iii) Providing Training to Teachers

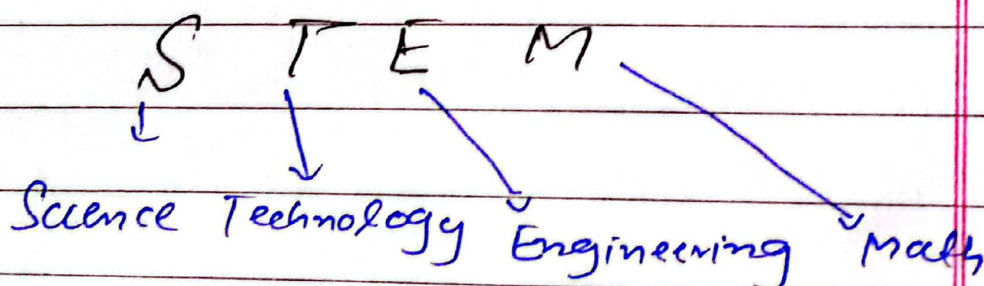
The teachers should be trained for understanding

the requirements of modern teaching. For this purpose, teacher training courses could be launched.

iv) Infrastructural improvement

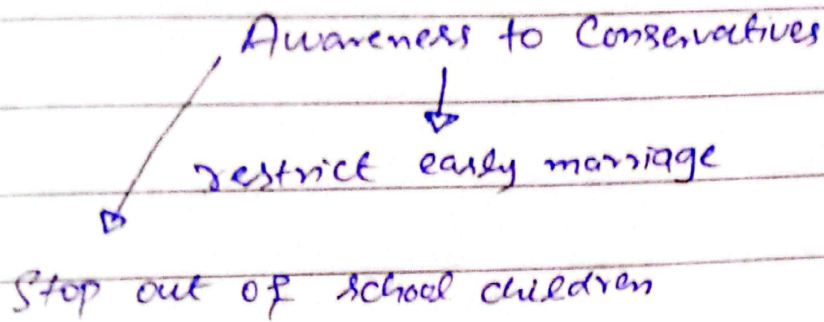
In rural areas, buildings, sanitation and other required facilities should be provided without any difficulty. It could increase the effectiveness of institutions.

v) Ensuring STEM Education



This STEM education could also improve the educational system of the country.

vi) Promoting Awareness regarding importance of education



Therefore, government should popularize the importance of education for addressing the issue of out of school children.

vii) Monitoring educational institutions

Teachers are prone to negligence in rural areas specially. Therefore, a proper inspection of educational institutions could address the challenge of education.

4- Conclusion

Pakistan is lagging behind to fulfill its due to various educational challenges. These challenges are creating hurdles in the way of the country. However, effective steps could lessen these grievances.