

Q No 42

**Introduction:** Education is the basic right of the citizens. According to Article 25(A) of Pakistan's Constitution 1973 children between the ages of 5-16 years will get free education. In 2015 in Dakar declaration (Education for All (EFA) Commitment) Pakistan set vision of 2030 that Pakistan will increase its illiteracy rate. Pakistan will work on the issues to achieve EFA targets and its Millennium Development goals (MDGs).

### Pakistan's education system:

Pakistan has expressed to promote education in the country. To increase literacy rate, the country needs to enhance its facilities, capacity building and infrastructure. Currently, 69% public institutes are run by government and

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31% run by private ~~see~~ institution.  
 The major problems of: Pakistan's education system are poor infrastructure, low quality education and inequality of opportunities.

Problems of Pakistan's education system that it lag behind its (MDGs) for education:

### (A) MDGs and Pakistan:

The Goal (2) of MDGs is to provide/achieve universal primary Education (UPE) by 2015. But there are 26 million children in Pakistan, who are not even able to attend school. Enrollment rate in Pakistan is low, especially Balochistan, the primary enrollment rate is 45%.

(B) Goal 3: Goal 3 is about promoting Gender equality and women

empowerment. The purpose is to eradicate gender disparity and in primary education in 2005 and secondary education 2015. But national literacy rate of male was 71% and female was 48%. There is huge difference.

### (B) Education for All (EFA) Commitment

The goal of EFA is to provide basic education and care to children and primary and secondary education to youth to increase adult literacy rate while ensuring gender parity too.

According to EFA Report 2014 Pakistan's primary enrolment rate is 85.9%. However, it needs to be 100% in 2015-16, to fulfil EFA goal. There is another issue of urban and rural education gap.

## Vision 2030:

The vision 2030 of Pakistan is to increase literacy rate and human capital rate in the country.

- (1) Increase public expenditure on education skill from 5% of GDP in 2010 to 7% by 2015.
- (2) Re-introduce the technical and vocational training in the last two years of secondary school.
- (3) Increase technical and vocational education from 30% in 2010 to 50% in 2015.
- (4) Enhance quality education especially in science and technical education of Pakistan.

## Issues of Pakistan education system:

- ① **Lack of proper planning:** MDC, goals and EFA goals are clear example that Pakistan do set goals and vision, but it is ~~can~~ not committed to achieve those planes. It's planes are not actionable.
- ② **Gender gap:** Most of the women are uneducated in Pakistan. They are not ready to send their daughters to schools. due to some social, cultural constraints too. poverty is also the biggest hurdle that parents cannot educate their girls.
- ③ **War on terror:** Mostly militants groups target schools, and other educational institutes. It also pose threat to education system in Pakistan. Parents prefer to send their children for child labour.

then for <sup>govt's</sup> education.

(6) **Funds for education:** Currently, government allocated only 6% of GDP for education. With children even do not get free education.

(7) **Technical education:** Thousands of graduates passed out yearly from several universities in Pakistan, but they do not have skills and capabilities, that's why, most of the graduates are jobless.

### Solutions to resolve the issues

a) Increase public expenditure of education sector. There is dire need of basic facilities in many educational institutions. Upgrade infrastructure, establish technological centers, promote

vocational and technical skills  
of for teachers and students.

- (b) Establish more schools, especially in rural areas for girls separately.
- (c) Hire more capable and trained teachers to resolve the issue of shortage of teachers.
- d) Set up registration and attendance on e-devices to reduce absenteeism of teachers and students.
- e) Collaborate with foreign institutes to upgrade curriculum and textbooks.

Q No 6:-

**Introduction:** Pakistan is facing severe energy crisis due to climate changes, weak economy and political instability. Pakistan is unable to shift to sustainable means of energy to reduce dependence on oil. Pakistan imports oil on debt for electricity generation and then unable to pay its debt due to depreciating foreign exchange reserves.

**Energy issues in Pakistan:**

① Lack of political will and

consistent pragmatic energy policies:

The country is facing economic instability and political instability.

The political leaders are not

agree on one point to address

the issue in sustainable way.



They find short-term solutions to maintain their power in the country.

(2) Lack of technical expertise:

The country neither have funds nor have technical expertise to go for non-renewable strategies and reduce fossil fuels. It is badly affecting the environment.

(3) Outdated transmission lines and faulty infrastructure:

Electricity losses are increasing day by day because of the outdated transmission.

The country face water shortage because of the losses in lines that are broken.

(4) Limited focus on research and innovation:

The country has renewable

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cost friendly resources that will help the country to resolve energy crisis. For example, there are many untapped areas which have the capacity to generate electricity through wind power, and also use ground waters too for electricity generation.

### Solutions to resolve energy crisis:

- a) Reduce reliance on imported oils and build more renewable hydro-electric power plants, wind power, solar system, and other nuclear power plants.

It will greatly benefit the country to resolve energy crisis.

- b) The government needs to create a conducive environment for

foreign investors to build power plants and increase research and innovation.

(c) The country needs to provide subsidy to hydro power plants and nuclear power plants to generate more electricity.

(d) The government needs to provide funds to innovative entrepreneurs to increase economic development of Pakistan.

(e) Reduce debts by increasing exports of the country by investing on technological and agriculture sector to increase efficiency and crop yields.

Q No 2:

**Introduction:** Belt and Road Initiative is one of the initiatives of China. It was initiated in 2013. The purpose of BRI was to connect Asia, Europe and Africa. It aims to finance the logistics and transportation infrastructure development to increase trade among the countries. Currently, BRI has widened its scope. It is focusing on industrial development and technological development to develop new markets of Chinese firms. However, BRI is also focusing on political growth along with economic growth.

**BRI focus on both the political and economic growth:**

No doubt, initially the purpose

of BRI was to connect the countries and increase economic growth.

### Plan A: Silk Road trade

In 2013 BRI, Xi Jinping launched BRI to initiate a transcontinental Silk Road linking East to West. He was interested to increase its exports and take benefit from Europe's industrial and high tech exports. Initially it was focusing on economic growth.

### Plan B: Infrastructure for All

Xi-jinping vision of Silk Road cannot be achieved until it did not improve infrastructure.

It started to build roads and highway, railways etc.

Infrastructure development further strengthen BRI Project. It established another project under it, that

CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor). It brought a paradigm shift under BRI projects. It strengthened China's economic growth as well as political growth. Currently, USA and China are rivals. They are fighting to win the power. China is using both BRI and CPEC projects to combat USA. China is focusing to increase its influence not only on Asia, but also on Middle Eastern countries with the help of BRI and CPEC. Saudi Arabia and Iran mitigation is one of the achievements of China to increase its political influence in the region.

### Plan C: Industrialization growth

In the contemporary times, the world is focusing more on

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industries. Xi-jinping revived the BRI second time to expand its initiatives. China has increased its relations with Africa as well to promote industrialization. It will help China to increase its exports in all over the world Africa, Asia and Middle Eastern region and Europe. As, now USA put ban on Chinese products in USA to reduce its economic growth, but China has created other alternatives to fight with USA, China has influenced the rest of the regions both politically and economically. It is exporting its product in all over the world.

## BRICS and De-dollarization

Establishment of BRICS is not only focusing on economic growth, but also to combat the hegemonic power of USA on the world through de-dollarization.

Under BRICS major economic powers formed alliance to initiate a new currency and replaced it with dollar.

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa are expanding their alliance and also increase their economic development.

BRICS is serious threat to USA.

### Conclusion:

BRI has completely changed its policies. It is now both a political and economic alliance, a project. It aims to develop economy and combat USA too.



Q No 3:

**Introduction:** Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had changed the political dynamics in the sub-continent. He was the one, who at first shaped the ideology of Pakistan by awakening Muslims' social and political consciousness.

**Situation at the time of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:**

At that time, Muslims were very backward. They were uneducated. They were politically and socially marginalized under the rule of British.

Because, British were considering Muslims the true enemy of Britishers, and considering them responsible for 1857 war.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realized that only education and loyalty towards Britishers will

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change the status of muslims in sub-continent. Because, muslims were not able to get job, as they do were uneducated and they did not know english language.

Services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in creating the sense of muslim nationalism and identity in sub-continent,

### (1) Educational Service

Setting up educational institutes to inject muslim nationalism in muslims and make their identity dominant in the sub-continent.

e.g: Aligarh movement