

Question No 3

Sir Syed and Muslim

Nationalism

1- Introduction

In the aftermath of war of independence of 1857, muslim were subjected to extreme discriminatory behavior by the English. Meanwhile Hindus tried to take away and replace muslims from their government jobs. They also tried to convert the muslim to hinduism. All these factors lead to weakened muslim identity. At this juncture, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, ignited the flame of muslim nationalism in Muslims and saved the descriptions of their muslim identity through various social, political, economic and educational efforts. These are explained below.

2- Role of Sir Syed In Muslim Nationalism.

Muslim Identity

1- Removing Misunderstandings

Between English and

Muslims

Since English replaced muslims as rulers they thought that muslims, all of them, hated English. so they tried to suppress muslims as whole. Sir Syed wrote Risala Asbab Baghawat Hind and made English understand the reason behind revolt of 1857, i.e people did not had an outlet or political platform to convey their grievances so they took up arms. The Royal Moham-madans of India also shed light on efforts of muslims who helped British during war of independence in 1857. By removing the misunderstanding, he saved muslim nation from wrath of rulers and maintain

their muslim identity.

2- Urdu-Hindi Controversy

And Muslim Nationalism

A Language that represent that cultural heritage of muslims was undoubtedly Urdu. So when Hindus of Banaras tried to replace it as official language with Hindi, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan correctly perceived it as an attack on muslim identity.

He understood that collective interests of muslims as nation were different from hindus. and worked from that point onwards on making muslims realise their identity as separate nation. This was the start of two nations theory which culminated in form of separate muslim state carved out of subcontinent.

3- Exploined the True

Teachings of Islam to

Make British Realise

Islam Is Not Against

Them,

He gave a naturalist explanation of Islam to make English realise it is not against rational school of thought prevalent in The Great Britain at that time. He also pointed out similarities in Bible and Holy Quran and made them realise teaching of Islam are not against Britishers. This helped in curbing hostile attitude of Britishers toward muslims and helped in preserving their muslim identity.

4- As Educational

Reformer, He Helped:

Muslims Survive As

Nation

Raja Ram Mohan Roy had already begun educational reformist movement. Due to this Hindus were able to capture all the jobs in government sector. The economic survival of Muslims became critical. Sir Syed opened a number of institutes and worked for removing apprehensions of Muslims towards western education. Through Aligarh school and educational conferences, he paved the path of western education for Muslims which subsequently led to their economic progress and survival as nation.

5- Political Awareness

through Education Enabled

them to Rise As Nation

Through western education Muslims were able to identify the loopholes of applying Lock's ideas of democracy in subcontinent without proper safeguards for

minorities. This ~~stap~~ awareness enabled them to fight for their political rights and keep majority rule of muslims Hindus from usurping their muslim identity.

3. Conclusion

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan helped muslims preserve their identity in the aftermath of war of independence through removing doubts from Britishers mind about religious and political views of muslim. Through Aligarh movement, he gave muslims a platform to discuss their political issues as community and compete with hindus for government jobs. The political consciousness gained through Aligarh movement helped muslims in defending their rights in hindu majoritarian democratic political system and this consciousness of being a separate nation from hindus led to the creation of our homeland Pakistan.

Question 4

Issues and Solutions of Education System of Pakistan

1. Introduction

According to governmental figure there are more than 26.2 million children that are out of school, and more than 40% of children have stunted growth. These figures underscore the lack of governmental interest toward education system of Pakistan as well as their lack of capacity. Poor infrastructure and planning, lack of teaching staff, multiple educational systems outdated curriculum all contribute

to Pakistan falling behind in achieving its Millennium Development Goal (MDGs).

2- Issues With Education

Sector of Pakistan

1- Allocation of Limited

Resources

According to economic survey of Pakistan 2022-23, Pakistan allocated only 1.4% of their GDP for education sector. According to UNESCO, minimum budget allocation for education should be at least 4%. This lack of investment in education sector results in its poor performance overall.

2- Lack of Teachers

According to

a UNESCO report published last year, teachers to student ratio in Pakistan upto matric level is 1:30. There are multiple government primary schools which operate on one or two teachers. It means one teacher teaches all the subjects to all classes. This inevitably results in poor performance of education sector.

3- Multiple Educational

Systems

Pakistan has 3 parallel schooling systems: public schools, Madrasa schools, and private schools. The difference in syllabus ^{quality} and standard of education varies. The rich and affluent can send their children to private schools with better infrastructure. This also perpetuates class differences.

4. Outdated Syllabus

And Teaching Methodology

The syllabus of public schools does not change for decades, and it is fraught with historical inaccuracies as mentioned by K.K. Aziz in his book, "~~the~~ Murder of History". Teachers also opt for outdated methods of teaching that focus on cramming. Absence of audio-visual tools often results in important concepts not getting cleared.

3- Solutions

1- Allocation of More

Funds For Education

Sector

In order to achieve the MDGs, Pakistan will have to increase budget allocation to education sector. Minimum of 4% of GDP should be allocated to education sector.

2- Appointment of More Teachers And Their Proper Training

Schools which are short on staff, more teachers should be appointed there. The training of teachers must include handling of modern tools of education. The promotion of teachers should be associated with their performance in class and in such training sessions.

3- Updating Syllabus Regularly To Match the Global Standards

The curriculum of various classes should be updated regularly to keep up with the

requirements of ever changing world.

4- Conclusion

Lack of resources, outdated curriculum, lack of teaching staff, multiple education systems are some of the basic issues of education system of Pakistan. By updating curriculums, appointing more and able teachers, and allocating more resources, Education system of Pakistan can be revived, and MDGs related to education can be achieved.

Question 6

Energy Crisis

1- Introduction

Major Energy issues faced by Pakistan are generation of expensive electricity, circular debt, capacity payments to IPPs, transmission losses and electricity theft. By reducing our dependence on imported fuel, renegotiating agreements with IPPs, privatizing Discos, cracking down on defaulters and diversifying to incp renewable energy generation can solve these issues.

2- Energy Issues of Pakistan

1- Generation of Expensive Electricity

Domestic per unit price of electricity in Pakistan is Rs 62 according to Nepra, which is highest in the region. Reason of this high electricity price is dependence on imported oil and gas for electricity generation. Due to precarious economic condition of Pakistan, its Rupee value dropped significantly, that contributed to high price of electricity.

2- Capacity Payments to IPPs

Independent Power Plants were installed by various previous governments to overcome energy deficit. The government agreed to pay capacity payments for electricity being produced in excess even when demand is not high. These capacity payments add to the woes of energy sector.

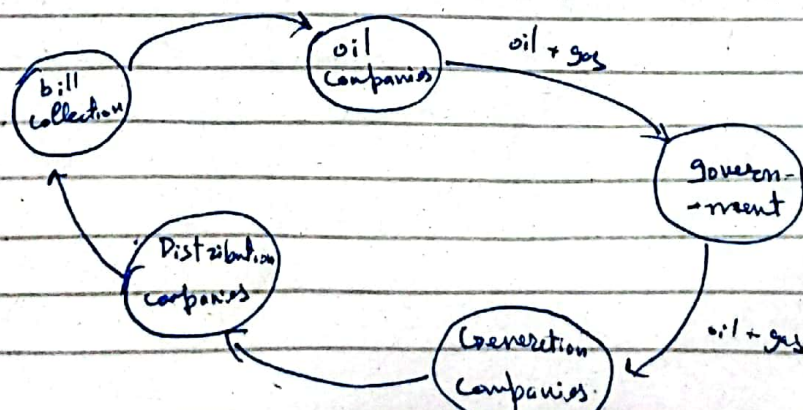
3- Transmission Losses

Transmission infrastructure of Pakistan is old, and outdated. According to Nepza 17% of electricity is lost during the transmission. This loss of electricity not only results in load shedding but also makes electricity even more expensive.

4- Electricity Theft

According to Nepza 16% of total bills are not recovered from the users. Powerful companies continue to evade electricity bills. Similarly, many areas of KPK and erstwhile FATA, does not have proper electricity bill collection mechanism. These factors also contribute to issues of energy sector.

5- Circular Debt



The supply chain of energy sector is shown above. If any one link in it defaults on payment, this burden is transferred down the chain. Due to transmission losses, electricity theft and inefficient generation, Pakistan has accumulated considerable circular debt.

3- Solutions

1- Reliance on Local Fuel for Energy Generation

Instead of relying on imported hydrocarbons, Pakistan should work on electricity generation using local resources. Sahiwal Coal Plant is an example of it which uses local coal. Other plants should be established on this principle.

3 - Increasing Renewable

Energy Share In Energy

Mix

Pakistan's energy mix only has 6% energy generated through renewable energy resources. Pakistan has huge potential for energy generation through solar energy and wind energy. Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park is a positive step in this direction.

4 - Renegotiating Agreements

With IPPs

It is high time for Pakistan to renegotiate the \$ unfair terms of agreements with IPPs to get capacity payments under control. Pakistan has already renegotiated agreements with IPPs installed in 1990s

2000s. Pakistan should do the same with more recent IPPs when the contract allows it.

5- Strict Actions Should Be Taken Against The Defaulters.

Those who have not paid the bills, should be made to pay their due no matter how powerful they are. State should establish its writ in remote areas too where electricity theft is more prevalent.

4- Conclusion

The expensive electricity, reliance on imported HCs for electricity generation and transmission losses add to circular debt of Pakistan. Pakistan has to shift to renewables, renegotiate with IPPs and establish its writ to collect bill to overcome these issues.

Question No. 7-6

Higher Courts Role:

Development of Democratic

Values

1- Introduction

Higher Courts play an important role in establishing democratic values in a society. They make sure the fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, right to association etc. which are essential for establishment of democracy, are safe. If any organ of government tries to undermine or over power other organ, it is higher courts that keep it in order. Thus preserving the democratic culture of the society.

2- Vital Role Played

By Higher Courts In

Developing Democratic

Values.

1. Protection of

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental rights are basic human rights granted in constitution which are essential to establish democracy. Rights like freedom of speech, freedom to information, freedom of association are granted by constitution, which enable the citizen to hold their government accountable and contribute towards a strong democracy. If the government tries to usurp them, Higher Courts intervene through *Suo Motu* and declare them ultra-

Wizes. Thus Higher Courts do play an important role in developing democratic values.

Example From Pakistan

Supreme Court of Pakistan upheld the decision of Election Commission to deprive Tehreek-e-Insaf of its ^{election} political symbol. It created a chain of events which led to formation of a hung parliament and weak government. Thus this action of higher courts in Pakistan played a vital role in disrupting democratic values in Pakistan.

Example 2 from Pakistan

Supreme Court of Pakistan ordered the government to unblock Youtube in 2012, thus granting people access to information and enabled them to make more informed political choices.

2- It Acts as Check
Against Institutional
Overreach

Various institutions of state have a fixed responsibility. If one institute tries to take up space of another institute it acts as a deterrent. If courts do not perform their job democracy suffers.

Example From Pakistan

Higher Courts of Pakistan legitimised military coups of 1958, 1977 and 1999. If courts had taken a firm stance, the assemblies selected by popular vote would not have been sent home and democratic values would have been established. But unfortunately that was not the case.

3. Pushing Political Actors to Resolve their Differences Through Negotiation

If courts start to decide the matters of political nature, political actors stop

engaging in political dialogue and consensus building. These principles are bed rock of democracy. Thus how courts decide regarding solving political matter and taking political space, impacts the democratic principles.

Examples From Pakistan

~~Supreme~~ Islamabad High Court, acquitted ~~Imran~~ Imran Khan of cypher case. This verdict shows that Higher Courts did not take up political space by deciding cases of political nature and sent a signal to political actors to resolve political disputes by consensus building.

3. Conclusion

Freedom to hold the rulers accountable, express political dissent, and form political parties are bed rock of democracy. Courts guarantee the safeguards of these rights. It also keeps various organs of state from taking space of other democratic institutes. Thus contributing

significantly to developing democratic values.

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