

Part #02Q no #03.Introduction

After 1857, the Indian Muslims were treated a lot. British had blamed Muslims for mutiny and tried to enforce Muslims in such a way they never rise again.

British suppressed Muslims and this fact was acknowledged also by Nehru.

Nehru said, "The heavy burden of British fell more heavily upon Muslims than Hindus."

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had to struggle against two forces, one was British who were arch-enemies of Muslims and were ready to crush Muslims. Sir Syed tried to wrest power from them and persuade Muslims to learn English to move forward in newly system of Govt.

The role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was as follows:

1) Aligarh nursery of leaders:

Aligarh generated Muslim leaders who rendered valuable contributions for the generation of Muslim society and grow up the Muslims to play political, social and economic role. Some leader of Muslims nationalist were produced by Aligarh.

"Aligarh opened fields and common
soil served as breeding ground for
foundation of muslim league" Stanley Wolpert.

ii) Basis for muslim organization:

Aligarh organised the
muslim leaders, transformed and provided
national platform in absence of any political
Party.

Mohammadan education conference provided
platform where national issues were
deliberated and discussed.

iii) Fore Runner of Pakistan movement:

Aligarh movement served importantly
for Pakistan movement, and Pakistan
movement was runned logically.

Aligarh students played an important
role in 1945-46 elections.

iv) Successful steps against muslim decline:

Aligarh was having capabilities
to stop the decline of muslims society
in the subcontinent.

v) Saved Urdu language.

During Urdu-Hindu controversy
the Aligarh defend the Urdu language.
At the time 1867 Hindu-Urdu controversy
the Sir Syed Ahmad Khan convinced
the British's not to replace the
Urdu with Hindi.

As Sir Syed Ahmad Khan educational and social role

The Sir Syed Ahmad Khan also played important role in uplifting the muslim society in education and socially.

2) Formation of institutions.

Aligarh movement laid institutional basis for muslim students. The Aligarh brought up educational renaissance for the muslims.

3) Reforms for muslims society:

Through a "Aligarh Institutional Gazette" and "Tehzeeb ul Akhlaq", Sir Syed Khan was able to reform the muslims. He raised a voice against the social evils.

He also performed by providing transformation of social outlook and provided the care of educated muslims.

It was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that gave an idea of two nations and alienated educated class which was prelined towards separation.

Q No 104

Pakistan lagging behind in achieving its MDGs for Education.

Introduction

Article 25A, has provided constitutional Right for the free education of 16 years for every citizen of the state. It is important to enhance the literacy rate within the country.

Pakistan's education targets for 2030 is lagging in achieving the targets precisely and also the Education for all (EFA) is not achieved timely. The problems faced by Pakistan are Gender Gap, infrastructure, Quality and Governance issues to deliver properly.

MDG's of Education for Pakistan.

a) Primary

universal primary education by 2015, male female, children everywhere to complete the basic education.

By 2015, the drop out rate decreased but quite not too much to achieve the main targets.

Punjab has primary rate 66%, Sindh 61%, KPK 56% and Balochistan 54%.

The education expenditure by Federal and Provincial government 1-7% in (2022-2023) economic survey

Similarly, Quality of Higher education dropped.

b) Promoting Gender equality:

Promoting gender equality and women empowerment was the 2nd target of MDGs.

The literacy rate of male is 72% and female is 52%.

It is aimed to eliminating the gender disparity of level of education by 2015, but not has been achieved.

c) Education for all commitment

EFA focused on pre-schooling, universal primary education, higher secondary education, increase the literacy rate and remove

the gender disparity within a country. Previously Pakistan 2015 target has;

primary gross enrollment 85% and target was 100%, 68% enrolled in schools;

The economic survey of Pakistan 2022 confirmed the education was higher than in Urban areas than the Rural areas, and also higher among the males.

Issues & Problems

1) Funds for education

Pakistan is spending 3.4% of GDP in which the 80% spending education expenditures and 20% has been consumed for development in 2022.

2) Governance Issues:

Pakistan is a part of MDG's but not able to achieve the goals, they have not proper planned to work with the issue.

3) Gaps - between private schooling & Govt. schools

The economic cost of private schools are higher as compare to govt school. The private schools in same area give quality education as compare to the govt schooling.

4) Training of staff.

The staff of the schools and teachers are not well trained to provide education to the children.

5) Gender gaps

The Pakistan mostly the system and the mindset in local areas not allowing and focusing on the girls education, because of cultural constraints, parents concerns and illiterate parents and also mobility of the children.

6. Infrastructure & Facilities

The Infrastructure and facilities of schools and institutions are not up to the standards. Due to which it has a highly impact on the delivery of education and facilitating the students properly.

⑦ High Distance of school.

Mostly, the schools of rural areas are located at high distances. So, it becomes a challenge for the students to maintain and easily cover the high distances.

Recommendation & Solutions

1. Uniform education & Single Curriculum.

The more the gaps between the quality of education, the addition of uniform education & single curriculum is indispensable.

2. Increase of Budget

The emergency based work and budget should be allocated for the education improvement within countries. The budget increase from 30% to 40% of GDP. To improve the infrastructure and quality assurance.

③ Infrastructure & Training of staff.

The well trained staff will provide well mannered education of high standards to the children.

4, provide Technical & vocational Training.

The govt should take attention to the technical and vocational training institute and ensure the proper training of the students.

(5) : Shorten the distance of the schools in rural areas

(6) Special policies and planning by the provincial and federal govt.

7, Remove the social constraints