

Q4

Sir Syed was an Ardent
Reformer

1. Introduction

"Sir Syed was a
prophet of education"

(Times of London)

After the war of independence,
Sir Syed view the decline of
Muslim community politically and
socially. Muslims faced the brunt
of British as they were charged
with the allegations of mutiny.

Sir Syed emphasized the importance
of reconciliation and uplifting
of Muslim society through edu-
cation. He led significant reforms
in education sector to teach
Muslims the power of Education.
He advised to stay away
from politics until Educational uplift.

2. Contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to uplift Muslim Community

i) Introduction of Educational Institutions

"The ~~conquering~~ ^{conquered} nation must equip policies in which conquering nation excels"

- Sir Syed

Sir Syed emphasized the importance of education. He was the first Muslim member of Imperial Legislative Assembly. He was impressed by the effective management of British institution. He laid the foundation of Muhammadan College that later transferred into Aligarh University in 1920. He also introduced scientific society where teachings of religion were mandatory showcasing his will to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion. Moreover, these education institutions pushed Muslims

to new modern education.

ii) Reconciliation with British

The only way to reduce the suffering of Muslims was through reconciliation with British. This view resulted in severe criticism of his policies. However, in the long run, this negotiation and reconciliation helped Muslims in reformation. He wrote "Risala Asbab-e-Bghawat-e-Hind" to delineate the reasons of mutiny. This helped in decline of hostility between both parties.

iii) Promotion of modern scientific thought and Urdu

By introducing educational institutions, he wanted the reformation movement from bottom to top. Moreover, Urdu-Hindi controversy

altered his view of Muslims living with Hindus. To counter this threat, he emphasized the importance of Urdu language for Muslim identity. This led to the mandatory teaching of Urdu and religion in Scientific Society with updated curriculum.

iv) Emphasis on Moral Character

Sir Syed emphasized the importance of moral character. He wrote "Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhlag" to spread moral principles among Muslims.

v) Advice against Politics

Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. Hindu elites started raising their voices for political representation. However, Sir Syed advised Muslims to not join.

politics until educational awareness. He was afraid that without education and principles, Muslims approach will be less pragmatic in politics.

3. Impact of Sir Syed reformation movement

i) Educational Awareness among Muslims

Muslims started to follow the purpose through education. The emphasis on learning and understanding scientific knowledge pushed and propagated a new wave of strength in Muslims.

ii) Political representation increased

In 1906, All India Muslim League was established to represent Muslims as a separate nation. Majority of these members include people who were influenced by the personality of Sir Syed.

iii) Impetus to Two Nation Theory

During Urdu Hindu controversy, Sir Syed argued Muslims and Hindus are separate nations.

"Muslims and Hindus are
two eyes of bride, India"
- Sir Syed

He is also known as a
father of Two Nation theory
which later laid the foundation
of Pakistan.

iv) Influence of Aligarh University on Pakistan movement

MAO College that later
turned into Aligarh University in
1920 significantly contributed to
Pakistan movement. Muslim ^{students} boys
led campaigns during the time of
independence. Moscoves, Liaqat Ali Khan
and Ayub Khan also studied
at Aligarh University.

4. Conclusion

Sir Syed was an ardent reformer who emphasized the importance of education to uplift Muslim community. By reconciliation with British and starting Aligarh movement he was anxious to push new education so that Muslims can learn new ways to save their interest. The character building and education resulted in awareness that led and influenced Pakistan movement.

Q5 Pakistan's international relevance

1. Introduction

Pakistan is mixed with number of problems. One of the the major challenge for Pakistan is unstable political landscape. This

problem has many other significant spill over effects that result in negative impacts on socio-economic landscape of the country. This unstable political landscape has resulted from lack of quality leadership and interference of non-democratic forces in political arena. This democratic backsliding has also created a significant gap in political representation where elites have the influence resulting in clientelism and patronage politics. Pakistan need to strengthen its political landscape with improved governance and efficiency to strengthen a social contract among state and people.

2. Causes of Democratic Backsliding and Political Instability

i) Lack of Political Leadership

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam, Pakistan has struggled to find quality leadership. This lack of leadership has created a significant gap between people and the state.

ii) Judicial Activism and Overreach

Pakistan has faced numerous interferences of judiciary in political institutions of Pakistan. This has resulted in disruption of balance of power many times. Judiciary has used the reference of "Doctrine of Necessity" to justify the violation of constitution by non-democratic forces or political forces that tend to struggle for power.

iii) Interference of non-democratic forces

Pakistan has suffered three military coups throughout its history. These martial law were announced by Ayub Khan in 1958, Zia-ul-Haq in 1977 and Pervez Musharraf in 1999. ~~This~~ interference has significantly weakened the writ of civilian institution that has resulted in constant political turmoil.

iv) Clientelism and Patronage Politics

According to Maleeha Lodhi in her book Pakistan: Search for Stability, clientelism and patronage politics is one of the major faultline in the political landscape of the country. This has resulted in significant inefficiencies where votes can be easily bought or people can be appointed on their political affiliation.

3. Measure to strengthen democratic pillars to maintain international relevance

i) Political consensus

Pakistan is ethnically divided into many groups. This division has resulted in emergence of number of political parties. Most of the parties represent specific provinces and religion. Majority times the party with most seats has to form the coalition to rule in federation. This leave central government with vulnerable situation.

According to Maleeha Lodhi, a consensus among political parties is necessary to prevent democratic backsliding and polarization. This can bring stability to political landscape that can enhance international relevance.

ii) Institutional reforms

Pakistan's institutions face challenges because of existing inefficiencies. By implementing institutional reforms that align with democratic principles, Pakistan can enhance its capacity that can help in attaining international relevance. Likewise, independence of judiciary, authorities need to emphasize the independence of Election Commission. ECP has been often alleged by critics because of its inefficiency. Errors in RTS system in 2018 elections and delay in election result of 2024 undermine the authenticity of elections.

iii) Civil-Military balance

Pakistan faces major fault line in the field of security. This crisis emerges from its

hostile neighbours in East and West. Military is an important institution of Pakistan that can assure security of Pakistan. Authorities need to create a clear balance between civil-military relation to prevent interference of non-political forces.

iv) Local Governance

The implementation of local government system has been more or less ineffective. Political parties that hold the power in provinces ~~feel~~ view empowerment of local government as reduction in their clout over local regions. This approach has led to ineffective policies where locals are cut off from political representation.

4. Conclusion

Pakistan can make a comeback on international stage as a political stable country by strengthening its internal determinants. This include efficient reform, unity among political parties, local governance system to address the trust deficit between people and state. Strengthening democratic principle is the only way out to compete at a world stage.

Q7 Education System

1. Introduction

According to Moore's law, technological progress double after every 18-months. This representation showcase the rapid progress of

world with the advancement in education. Pakistan's education system confronts numerous challenges that require immediate attention. Lack of Education spending, quality education, modern infrastructure and persistent patriarchal thinking are few reasons that are holding back education system of Pakistan. With improved infrastructure and public private partnership, our education system will be able to catch the rapid advancement of world.

2. Issues and Problems in Education System

i) Lack of Quality Education

The schools and colleges in Pakistan lack in Quality education. Education sector needs updated system to provide quality learning.

For instance, 26 million people are out of school in Pakistan. Majority of parents claim that these children are not getting quality education that is why they do not send them to school.

ii) Lack of Infrastructure

Public schools lack basic infrastructure. Often schools operate under open sky with no classrooms. Basic essentials like canteen and washrooms are not built in public school leaving education system in lurch. Moreover, there are no laboratories for practical experiments. This indicates the lack of infrastructure resulting in decline in progress.

iv) Persistence of Patriarchal norms.

In Pakistan, persistence of

paternal norms is a significant challenge. Female children are not encouraged to pursue higher education. According to UNICEF, female literacy stands at mere 40% compared to male that is around 88%. This issue fosters gender gap where female are unable to participate in the progress of the country.

iv) Lack of Education Spending

Lack of education spending is another problem behind the decline of Pakistan's education system. Pakistan spends on average 2% of its GDP on its education sector. However, the minimum education spending recommended by UNICEF is 4%. Furthermore, China spends around \$700 billion on its education

making it a leader in educational progress.

v) Lack of scientific education

Pakistan lacks scientific education. The education system relies on old-curriculum with emphasis on rote-learning without any conceptual understanding.

3. Solution of Education System of Pakistan

i) Public-Private Partnership

Pakistan's public schools are in worse condition lacking infrastructure and good quality teachers. The state can enhance public-private partnership to accommodate out of school children. • This can help in enhancing quality education

that can help Pakistan to align education sector with rapid advancement of world.

ii) Increase in Education Spending

The government of Pakistan needs to emphasize the importance of education for long-term progress of Pakistan. Pakistan spends less than ~~5%~~^{2%} of GDP which accounts for less than ~~\$5~~ \$5 billion. Increase in education spending can mitigate number of issues including infrastructure.

iii) STEM Education: Case study of China

China has changed its education sector after implementing significant reforms. One of the most important measures is introduction of STEM education. This

enforcement has improved critical thinking among Chinese students who are significantly advancing in technology.

iv) Aligning Industry protocols with higher education

Universities in Pakistan are teaching from the books written by international authors. The lack of alignment of university curriculum with industrial requirements leave young population unemployed. Every year half a million students graduate and ~~leave~~ majority leave the country for good opportunities. According to PIDE report, skilled citizens that are moving out for good opportunities cost Pakistan trillion of rupees.

6. Conclusion

Pakistan's education sector requires significant reform as it is grappling with numerous problems. These issues have left Pakistani citizens behind the world making it elusive to catch the rapid advancement of world. By updating education sector, Pakistan will be able to progress parallel to the world.