(1) Introduction

The prime cause of state failure is the widespread of corruption from top to bottom in bureaucracy, ruling elites, and political parties— book "Imaging Pakistan."

(2) Causes of Corruption in Pakistan

(i) Bad Governance and Poor Performance of institutions.

(a) Favoritism and Nepotism prevails in institutions.

(b) State institutions —a hub of politics.

(ii) Incompetent Anti-Corruption institutions

(a) Politicization of Anti-Corruption institutions of the state.
   ↳ NAB and FIA

(b) Corruption in Anti-Corruption institutions.

(c) Headed by figures with Controversial repute.

(iii) Soaring inflation in the Country.

(a) Low salaries of government officials.

(b) Lack of Incentives and Rewards.

(c) Economic hardshipships forces individuals to engage in Corrupt practices.

(iv) Weak Regulatory Framework:
   (a) Ineffective oversight in business sectors
   (b) Tax evasion and black market dealings.

(v) Cultural and Social factors lead to corrupt activities.
   (a) A long standing and societal acceptance of the Corruption
   (b) Class division of the society
   (c) Struggle for maintaing one's hierarchial Position

(vi) Weak Performance of state institutions.
   (a) Weak Judiciary and law enforcement.
      → Police the most Corrupt institution of Pakistan by Transparency international
   (b) Lack of accountability and Transparency in State institutions.
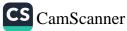   (c) Incompetent officials in organisations.

(vii) Violation of merit Process in recruitment, and Selection. etc
  (a) Involvement of Politicians and other influential Personalities.
  (b) Irrelevent degree holders on the driving Seats of organisations.

③ **Consequences of Corruption.**

④ **Measures to Curb Corruption**
  (i) Reshaping and Revamping of State institutions.
    (a) Ensuring rule of law in the Country.
    (b) Expedite, equal, and effective system of judiciary be established.
      ↳ Imaging Pakistan by Rasul Bakhsh.
  (ii) Strengthening Anti-Corruption institutions:
    (a) De-politicizing anti-Corruption institutions.
    (b) Anti-Corruption institutions like NAB and FIA, be made Corruption free.
    (c) Handling the reins of such institutions to Trusty and Competent authorities.

(iii) Enhancing salaries and incentives.
  (a) Eradicating poverty and inflation.
    ⤷ UND report on inflation in Pakistan.
  (b) Increase in the wage can decrease corruption.

(iv) Strict penalties for corrupt activities.
  (a) Authorities should encourage whistle blowing against Corruption.
  (b) Prosecuting bureaucracy, military, and Civilian equally to set example.

(v) Limiting the role of Politicians in the Performance of institutions.
  (a) Curbing Red-Tapism
  (b) Selecting a right person for a right job on the basis of intellectual abilities.

(vi) ~~Prop~~ Promoting Public awareness:
  (a) Promoting and creating equal opportunities of education.
  (b) Public, Seminars and debates should be arranged.
  (c) The Virtue of being honest and Simple Should be lauded

⑤ Conclusion.

Pros And Cons of Online Learning.

Outlines:

(1) Introduction:

During the Pandemic of COVID-19, most of the Universities switched to online learning and even Harvard transitioned its entire curriculum to virtual classes.

(2) A Brief history of Online Education

(3) Advantage of Online Learning:

(i) Accessibility and ~~Access~~ affordible Cost.

   (a) High quality education with low or zero Cost.

   (b) UNESCO report of 2022.

   (c) Opportunity to take specialized Courses not offered locally, that too with & easy access.

(ii) Flexibility and self-paced Learning.

   (a) One can set his/her own schedule around Personal Commitments.

   (b) Allow individuals to attend Courses and Complete assignments on their own pace.

(iii) Diversity of self interested Courses and renowned instructors.

   (a) ~~Vas~~ Provide Vast library of Courses that suit ~~(b)~~ Personal interest.

   (b) Provide an opportunity to learn from the instructors of Prestigous institutions.

(c) Connect students to 1st instructors and peers from around the world

(iv) Familiar with the use of technology and skills development.
(a) Learning to use different digital platforms and tools.
(b) Gaining skill in accordance to the needs of 21st century.

(v) Online learning is the life-long learning.
(a) Allow individuals to continually update ✓ their skills and knowledge.
(b) Of Contributes in personal growth
(c) Variety of materials such as; videos, quizzes, and assessment, can be re-watched

(vi) Scalable infrastructure of learning.
(a) Allows efficient use of resources
(b) large number of people can be benefited without constrains.

(vii) Environmental benefits of Online learning.
(a) No need need of physical infrastructure
(b) Contribute less in environmental degradation due to limited use of resources like paper, transportation, energy usage etc.

④ Minuses of Online learning:
(i) Lack of social interaction
(a) Limited and sometimes no face to face interaction with the instructors
(b) Lack of support that is often available in physical classrooms.

(ii) b. Online learning has a very high drop out rate.
@ Learners fail to complete the course due to time management and self motivation
(b) Difficulty in e learning practicle skills via Online mode.
© Absence of structured learning environment.

(iii) Assessments Limitations and Automated Assessments
(a) Automated assessments are common in Oline mode.
(b) Complex understanding and critical thinking. Skills are not get measured.

(iv) Technical issues and accessibility
(a) Lack of access to h technologies online learning tools, especially for the people of backward areas.
(b) Technical glitches and Compatibility problems
© Dependence on reliable internet and access to technologies.

(v) Credibili
(i) No wide recognition of credentials as
(a) Employers and institutions valued traditional degrees
(b) Online learning is less rigorous than in-person education

(vi) Lower quality learning.
(a) Over reliance on pre-recorded lectures and videos.
u will have three hours threre to write any essay
(b) Sometimes a single course is completed by many instructors, with separate styles.
© No real time discussions.
@ One size fit's all Content.

(vii) Health, Well being and stress Concerns.

(4) (5) Future of online Learning

(6) Conclusion.