

Nock Mock test-6

Name: Maira Amir

Roll No: 35826 (Batch 378)

Date: 20th Dec -24

Subject: Pak Affairs

Part-II:-

Q8:-

Characterized by drift,
Discuss.

Ans8:-

1- Historical Context of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:-

• Partition and the India-Pakistan Rivalry:

The 1947 partition of British India created a deep-seated animosity that has significantly influenced Pakistan's foreign policy. The unresolved Kashmir conflict has shaped Pakistan's security perceptions.

• Economic Restraints:-

Pakistan's economic challenges have limited its foreign policy options. The country's dependence on foreign aid and its struggle to achieve economic stability have constrained its ability

to pursue independent foreign policies.

2- Key Challenges and Criticisms:-

a- Balancing Act:-

Pakistan's attempt to balance its relationships with major powers like the US, Russia and China have led to some inconsistencies in its policy.

b- Domestic Politics:-

Domestic political considerations often influence foreign policy decisions, leading to short-term gains and long-term instability such as focus on loans.

c- Security Concerns:-

The ongoing security challenges such as terrorism, extremism and sectarianism in Kurrum and Balochistan have diverted Pakistan's attention from economic development etc. Also, the US withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan in 2021 and subsequent Taliban takeover have created ~~new~~ these security challenges for Pakistan.

3 - Expert Opinions and Recommendation:-

a - Multi-track diplomacy:-

Pakistan should focus on multi-track diplomacy as suggested by Maleeha Lodhi, a former Pakistani ambassador to US etc. This diplomacy will address both economic and security concerns rather than focusing only on economy. As a result, we can achieve sustainable development.

b - A balanced approach:-

For future Pakistan should adopt a balanced approach in its foreign policy. According to Dr. Pervez Hoodbny, a prominent Pakistani physicist and political expert, Pak should also focus on human development index along besides security.

c - Revision of Foreign Policy:-

In order to address the challenges of 21st century, Pakistan should ~~at~~ ~~revisio~~ revise and update its foreign policy by aligning

it with the current ^{needs} ~~demands~~ of time of Pakistan Institute of International Affairs).

Conclusion:-

Despite having successes in foreign policy such as cordial relations with China, Pakistan's foreign policy still has some failure. In short, immediate attention of policy makers is required to address and fix the loopholes in the foreign policy. Only then we can become a prosperous country.

Q78-

The world is
..... Education statement.

Ans 78:-

Pakistan is facing serious challenges in various aspects such as economy, ~~and~~ politics and education etc. Nowadays, ~~our~~ our education sector is getting outdated which can pose a ~~serious~~ threat to the future of our progress.

1. Issues and Problems:-

a- Inadequate Funding:-

Due to ~~enormi~~ economic crisis and budget deficit, less funds are allotted for education sector, which is significantly below international benchmarks. Hence, this impacts infrastructure, teacher training and quality of education.

b- Outdated Curriculum:-

Since the inception of Pakistan, less focus was given to curriculum planning. Our ~~our~~ school curriculum is outdated and theoretical in nature. Whereas, critical thinking is promoted in Scandinavian countries. Therefore, our youth lack the skills required to be in a competent job market.

c- Limited Resources:-

According to a recent report published by the provincial education department, many primary and middle schools lack basic facilities for students like laboratories and technologies like

computer labs, interactive boards, and internet service.

d- High drop outs:-

According to a UN report, majority of drop out school children in Pakistan are girls. These girls leave schools due to poverty or lack of access etc. Besides this, there is inequality in the access of quality education.

2- Recommendations

a- Increased Funding:-

The current situation of education in Pakistan, requires increased funding. The Human Development Commission of Pakistan suggests that Government should increase the expenditure on ~~and~~ education sectors in the upcoming federal budget of 2026.

b- Curriculum Reforms:-

~~The~~ Our policy experts should work with international educationists and experts in order to update the curriculum.

of schools and colleges.

c- Teacher Training:-

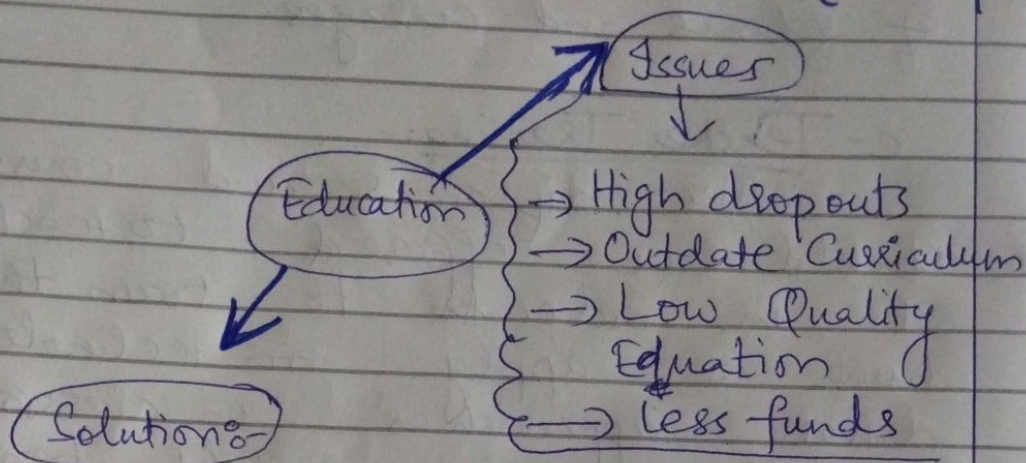
New diplomas and courses should be offered to teachers in order to train them how to apply technology driven approaches in classrooms. It is the time to shift from traditional classroom teaching methods to the student-centered approach.

For e.g. Coursera by HEC is promoting teacher training.

d- Promoting Private-Public Partnership:-

Encouraging private sector involvement in education can help boost the quality of education and will supplement public resources. Recently, in this regard, Punjab government has taken an initiative to privatize primary schools in some districts. Educationists are of the view that this step will improve education quality in Punjab.

Education Sector in Pakistan (UN report)



- Increased Funds
- Curriculum Reform
- Teacher Training
- Private-Public Partnerships

Conclusion:-

Adopting the above recommendations can improve not only our education system but will also boost our economy and HDI.

Q2:-

Critically evaluate how Twenty-Sixth pillars of the state.

Ans 2g-

The 26th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, passed in October 2024, has sparked

a considerable debate among legal experts, politicians and civil society with varying views on its potential impact on the balanced of power between the judiciary, the executive and the legislature.

1- Key Provisions of the 26th Amendment:-

I- Appointment of CJP:-

The amendment introduces a Parliamentary Committee to nominate the CJP from among the three most senior judges of the Supreme Court. This substitutes the previous system where the senior-most judge automatically became the CJP.

II- Removal of Suo Motu Power.

III- Tenure of CJPs.

This new amendment sets the tenure at three years for CJP.

IV ~~III~~- Judicial Commission of Pakistan (JCP):-

The composition of ~~the~~ JCP has been revised to include representatives from various stakeholders including

the Chief Justice, senior judges and members of the parliament.

2- Impact on Balance

2- Impact on the Balance of Power:

a- Shift in Judicial Power:-

Critics argue that the amendment shifts the balance of power in favor of the legislature and executive. The introduction of the Parliamentary Committee in the CJP appointment process is seen as a significant departure from judicial independence. According to Volker Turk, the United Nations Human Rights chief, this amendment would

“seriously undermine the judiciary's independence.”

b- Politicization:-

This amendment will politicize the judicial appointments.

c- Impact on Judicial Activism:-

The removal of sub motu powers is likely to curtail the judiciary's ability to address issues of public

importance & potentially limiting its role as a check on the legislature and executive.

3- Views of Policy Makers:-

Former Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mian Sagib Nisar has expressed concerns about the potential impact of this amendment. The HRCP has also raised concerns that this amendment may weaken the judiciary's ability to protect human rights and uphold the rule of law.

Conclusion:-

The International Commission of Jurists ICJ & Secretary-General of Santiago Canton argued that it

“may erode the judiciary's capacity to independently and effectively function as a check against excesses by other branches of the state and protect human rights.” Apparently, this amendment is considered as having more negative impacts than the positive ones by many scholars.

Q6:-
Pakistan's

.....
economic considerations. Discuss

Ans 6:-

Pakistan's economic history is plagued by a recurring pattern of short-term policy measures, inconsistent implementation and a dearth of long-term strategic planning. This has resulted in a volatile economy characterized by frequent ~~to~~ poverty etc.

1- A history of Short-Term Fixes:-

a- Political Instability.-

Frequent changes in government has been a major contributor to the lack of long-term vision. The successive governments have often prioritize short-term gains and populist measures. According to Dr. Shahid Anjad, a renowned economist,

66 Political instability has been a major impediment to the formulation of consistent economic policies.... Frequent changes..... have led to

policy reversals and a lack of continuity.⁹⁹

b- External Shocks:-

Pakistan's economy is vulnerable to external shocks such as global price hikes due to the Russia-Ukraine war and climate change etc. Also trade deficit is one factor.

2- Lack of Strategic Direction:-

According to World Bank's report, ⁶⁶ Pakistan has made some progress in some areas but ~~its~~ inconsistent policy implementation and weak governance remain significant challenges.⁹⁹ Also, Pakistan has done less ~~in~~ investment in Human capital (UN report).

3- Consequences of Ad Hocism:-

- Economic volatility
- Low Growth and High Poverty
- Increased Inequality
- External Dependence.

4- 4 Way Forward:-

I- Long-Term Strategic Planning:-

A long-term strategic planning should be made by the government along with the experts of Planning Commission of Pakistan.

II- Institutional Reforms:-

Corruption should be reduced by ensuring the accountability of departments. Also, the extra expenditure on some ~~departments~~ ^{departments} which are currently non-operational should be reduced. Besides this, governance should be improved.

III- Diversification of Economy and Promoting "Made In Pakistan" Concept:-

We should promote agro base economy. Also, we should embrace the concept of ~~Pak in AI~~ "Made in Pakistan", in order to reduce our dependence on loans and exports.

Conclusion:-

Only through long-term planning, institutional reform and diversifying

economy we can acquire a
sustainable economy.

t:-