

- (PAK AFFAIR) -

- (SECTION-II) -

- QNO 7 -

1

(INTRODUCTION)

"Education is the key to unlock the golden door of freedom ~ George Washington Carver."

Pakistan has been facing educational crisis since its inception. Education play a vital role in the development of human and nation progress. Without it, both lags behind. Pakistan is struggling in education sectors. It face multifaceted issues such as resources and financial constraints, rural and urban divide, infrastructure issues, outdated-curriculum, low enrollement rate, shortage of qualified teachers, lack of focus on technology inclusion. Traversing this quagmire requires increased budget allocation, universal access to education, curriculum reform, training of teachers, policy reforms, digital transformation, and public-private partnerships.

(2) ISSUES IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN:-

(1) LOW Literacy Rate UNESCO REPORT 2023

Pakistan face low literacy rate across the country. There is no ideal statistic as per Unesco requirements. All provinces and federal face significant low literacy rate. Pakistan literacy rate is around 59% (UNESCO, 2023) which is significant lower than the global average. In addition to that, there is presence of gender disparity. female literacy is approximately 47%. Compared to 71% for males. female face enormous numbers of obstacles in the way of their education.

(2) Inequitable Access to Education: RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE AND CLASS DIVIDE:

Another factor is the inadequate access to education. It also leads us to be wiped out in the competition of ^{better} education. Because of cultural norms and values, and facing resistance from conservative families and elite capture hinder the equitable access to education.

According to Higher Education Commission 2023, Pakistan has been facing rural-urban divide. As 70% of rural students lack access to quality education. Moreover, there is a significant amount of difference between elite private schools vs underfunded schools. This difference creates a huge amount of impact on underfunded schools.

13) OUTDATED CURRICULUM: PAKISTAN CURRICULUM DOES NOT ALIGN WITH THE DEMANDS OF MODERN WORLD

Pakistan's education system lacks a commendable curriculum. It takes years of time to upgrade a certain curriculum. The present curriculum is too old and it is not upto the demands of modern

World. There has been less focus on material that evoke critical thinking and foster their analytical skills. This rote learning is prioritized over analytical skills contribute to the factors that cause Pakistan to stay behind.

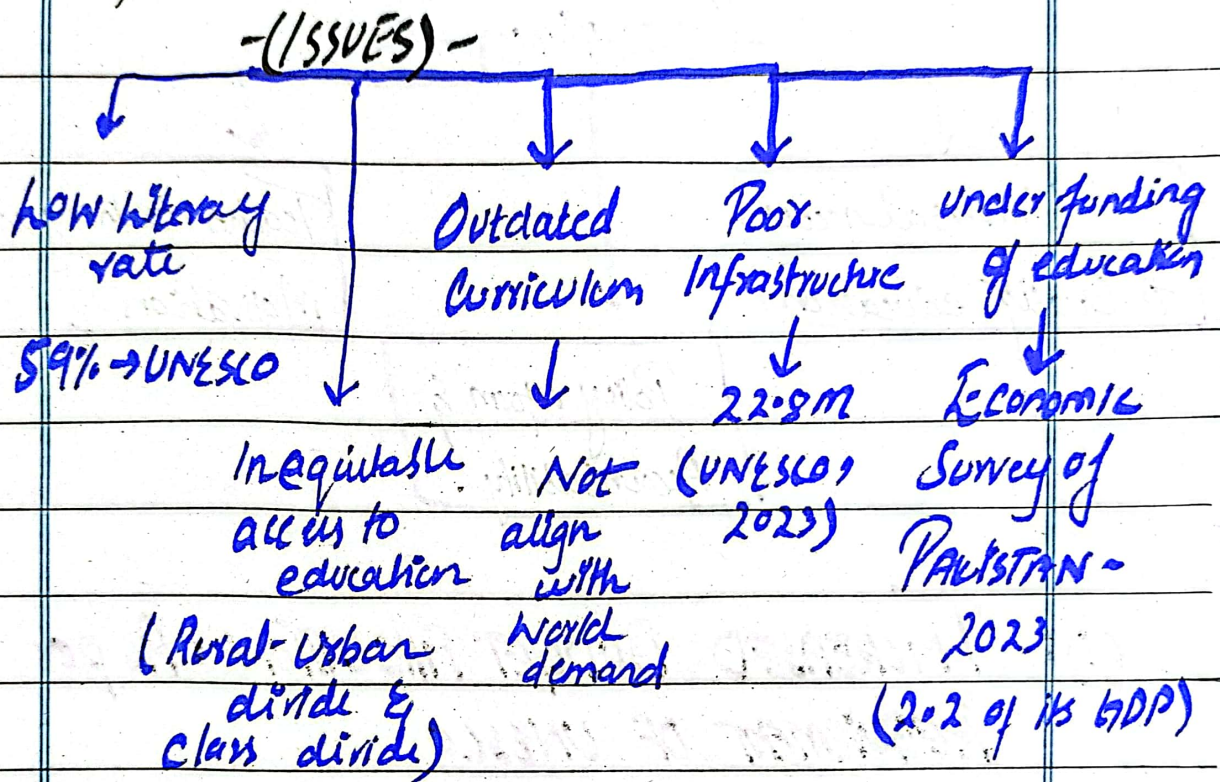
(iv) POOR INFRASTRUCTURE:- LACK OF FUNCTIONAL CLASSROOMS

Over 22.8 million children (UNESCO, 2023) are out of school due to the lack of functional classrooms, clean drinking water, and toilets in school. Many government schools lack basic cleanliness. That's not only impact on children education but also on their health.

(v) UNDERFUNDING OF EDUCATION: REPORT OF ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PAKISTAN, 2023

Pakistan allocates only 2.2% of its GDP to education according to economic survey of

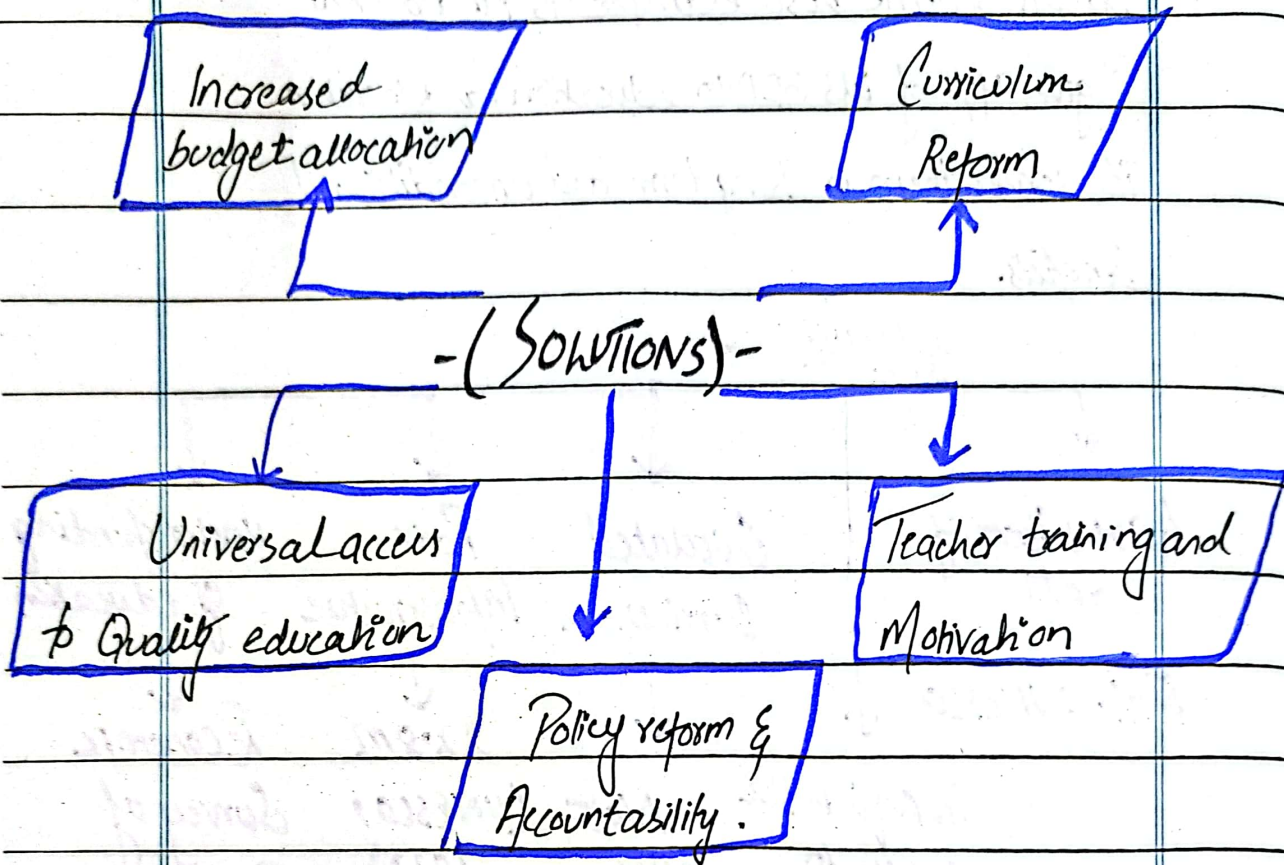
Pakistan, it is far below the recommended 4-6% by UNESCO. The best example is "Finland" they give 4% of its GDP to education, and in return it serves them in long term and unconditional benefits.



3: SOLUTIONS OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN:-

In order to counter these issues requires comprehensive approach. For Pakistan to join with world rapid progress in education sector needs commendable government policy and implementation

of it.



(1): INCREASED BUDGET ALLOCATION : AS PER REQUIREMENT OF UNESLO

Raise education spending to atleast 4% of GDP. It enhance education system in Pakistan and helps to overcome obstacles of resource constraints. for example find education systems

(2): UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION: INITIATES PROGRAMS AND OVERCOME RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE:

Implement initiatives like school meal programs and stipends to attract schools and reduced the fees so all can able to access education. Although 1973 constitution of Pakistan, illustrate that free education give upto 12 standard, but it lacks in implementation. Also, open educational institute in backward area to curb inequality.

(3): CURRICULUM REFORM: Add Modern ISSUES

Update the curriculum to include modern subjects like AI, environmental science and critical thinking. As it would help to reduced rote learning and focus on experiential learning.

(4) Teacher training and Motivation: CPD programs

Launch continuous professional development programs to train teachers. Provide them with

good training and salaries. It would foster them to work hard.

5: STRENGTHEN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:

In the 21st century, with the advancement in technology, it made access of education to everyone easy. After (COVID-19) there is huge transition from traditional classrooms setting to Online learning. Pakistan should invest in technology and bring technology in education to couple the advantages of education.

4:- CONCLUSION:

In nutshell, Pakistan lag behind in education sector, and meanwhile world progress because of their interconnect of modern technology with education. Their education reforms with passage of time. Thus, Pakistan need to bring reforms to overcome the issues and problems that Pakistan face in educational sector.

Q NO 2:-

(INTRODUCTION):-

(1):- "WHENEVER POWER IS CONCENTRATED IN ONE BRANCH OR INSTITUTION OF THE STATE, IT NOT ONLY DISTURBS THE BALANCE BUT ALSO ENDANGERS THE VERY ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY"

The 26 Amendment came into force on 21 Oct 2024. It consist of 27 clauses. It was approved in order to curub the judicial Interference. It allows the parliament to have more power over judiciary. This amendment affect the balance of power between executive, legislature, and judiciary. For a democratic state balance of power between these three pillars is cornerstone. However, this amendment challenge these balance of power. It provisions include altering the process of appointing the chief justice of Pakistan, limiting sub moto powers of supreme court, and restructuring the judicial commission of Pakistan.

2: IMPACT OF BALANCE OF POWER ON:

2.1 JUDICIARY: "REDUCED AUTONOMY"

Legislature took the control of most of judicial powers. One of them is "reduced autonomy".

For example: the selection of chief justice of Pakistan are not influence by the legislature.

2.2 POTENTIAL POLITICIZATION:

By involving the politicians in the appointment of judges lead to political bias. It undermine fair, merit, and honesty. As personal interest would be prefer over nation interest. It undermine judiciary independence. Because politician can put force on judges in order to get favour.

2.3 LOSS OF SUO MOTO POWERS:

It is another element that curb judicial

independence. *Suo moto* allow the judiciary to act as watchdog over the legislature, so they would not act in a way that do not align with the constitution. By limiting the *suo-moto* it took away their independence. Thus it an other way to affect balance of power.

3:- IMPACT OF BALANCE OF POWER ON LEGISLATURE:

After the passing of 26 Amendment, the balance of power shake, as legislature get more control.

3.1 ENHANCED ROLE OF LEGISLATURE OVER JUDICIARY

Legislature starts controlling the powers that are in control of judiciary. It would create imbalance among pillars of state. It undermine rule of law, accountability, transparency. It challenge the democratic norms.

3.2

RISK OF OVER-REACH:

This way judiciary would not be able to do work honestly without balance of power. They face consistent pressure from political parties. Legislature breach the sovereignty of judiciary whenever they want.

4.3:- IMPACT OF 26-AMENDMENT ON EXECUTIVE:-

4.1: INDIRECT INFLUENCE:

As the executive controls a significant control over legislature. It gains unprecedented challenges and benefits. It would allow them to do things that easily favour their interest.

4.2: SHIFT IN POWER DYNAMICS:-

In this way, power goes into the hands of the executive. They will lead both judiciary and legislature and threaten the democratic state of Pakistan.