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## Mock Exam

### Pakistan Affairs

QNO: 7

Answer:-

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad

Ali Jinnah said:

“Education is a matter of life and death for Pakistan. The world is progressing so rapidly that without requisite advancements in education, not only shall we be left behind others but may be wiped out altogether.”

This quote indicates the pivotal role education plays in the development of a nation. Education is very important for any progressive society. It empowers individuals to drive economic growth

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The importance of education in Pakistan is immense as it can make the nation strong and growing. However, the education sector in Pakistan faces numerous challenges. Some of the problems facing by education sector are as:

## Problems facing education sector of Pakistan:-

### 1) Education without direction:-

Education in Pakistan often lacks a clear direction. Many students pursue degrees without understanding their interests or market demand leading to "unemployment and under-employment. This aimless education does not contribute to the personal or national growth.

### 2) Lack of resources :-

There are many schools in the rural areas of Pakistan facing

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severe lack of resources like insufficient classrooms, outdated materials, inadequate facilities etc. These issues affect effective learning and make it difficult for students to receive a quality education.

### 3) Lack of Quality Teachers :-

When we talk about the educational problems in Pakistan, this problem is significant. The shortage of qualified and trained teachers badly affects education. Many teachers lack proper training and expertise. It results in substandard teaching methods that fail to engage students or deliver quality education.

### 4) Outdated Curriculum :-

The curriculum in many Pakistani faculties is outdated and beside the point to current marketplace need. The curriculum does no

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longer equip college students with the abilities and information required to complete their inside the modern-day global. As an end result, it is prescribing their opportunities of fulfillment.

### 5) Lack of professional development for teachers :-

Continuous expert development for teachers and instructors is essential for maintaining excessive coaching standards. But there may be a lack of opportunities for instructors to decorate their skills and knowledge in Pakistan. It is likewise badly affecting their ability to provide great schooling.

### 6) Alarming Dropout :-

High dropout rate is also a significant issue. Many students leave school due to financial constraints or the need to support their families. This results in a large portion of the population

remaining uneducated and unable to contribute effectively in the society.

### 7) Examination System :-

The examination system in Pakistan is basically primarily based on rote mastering in preference to information and essential thinking. This system encourages memorization rather than the development of analytical and trouble-fixing capabilities.

### 8) Poor Supervision Standards :-

Inadequate supervision and tracking of educational institutions result in terrible performance and lack of accountability. This effects in inconsistent training quality and lack of adherence to academic requirements

### 9) Lack of Policy Implementation :-

While educational policies exist but their implementation is often lacking. Bureaucratic inefficiencies and corruption hinder the

effective execution of these policies preventing real progress in the education sector.

### 10) Low Budget Allocation :-

The education sector in Pakistan suffers from low budget allocation. Limited investment restricts the development of infrastructure, assets and instructor schooling packages hampering the progress of education.

### 11) Corruption :-

Corruption is a pervasive problem affecting all the sectors which include schooling, mismanagement of price range, nepotism in hiring and bribery for grades undermine the integrity of the schooling <sup>machine</sup> and the quality of education provided.

### 12) Politics in Education :-

Political interference in educational establishments impacts their autonomy and first-class appointments

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and promotions based totally on political connections as opposed to benefit lead to inefficiency and a decline in academic standard.

### 13) Theoretical Knowledge instead of Practical learning :-

The education system in Pakistan is highly emphasizes theoretical information over sensible learning. This disconnects college students from real-global programs and limits their potential to solve realistic troubles.

### 14) Lack of industry-academic link:-

There are enormous holes between industry necessities and the education provided in establishments. This loss of co-ordination outcomes in graduates who are not appropriately prepared for the task marketplace.

### 15) Terrorist attacks and female students harassment :-

Security threats including

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terrorist attacks on school and targeted killings of children create an unsafe environment of learning. This deters parents from sending their children to schools. Harassment of female students and teachers discourage the participation of female in education.

## Solutions :-

### 1) Increase Budget Allocation :-

The budget for education should align with international standards to ensure adequate resources and facilities.

### 2) Resources improvement :-

Provide adequate resources to institutions to improve quality of education. Ensure class size, and number of <sup>classrooms</sup> (teachers) meet international education standards.



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Implement solar energy in schools to tackle the issue of loadshedding and ensure uninterrupted learning.

### 3) Enhance Security:-

Build boundary walls, high, hire security staff, install CCTV cameras and issue identity cards to students, teachers and staff to enhance security.

### 4) Invest in Teacher Training:-

Establish a quality professional institutes with sufficient funding for teacher training and funding.

### 5) Minimize Political influence and strengthen accountability:-

Reduce political and bureaucratic interference at all educational levels to promote a merit-based system. Implement a robust accountability system where everyone in the education sector understands and fulfills their responsibilities.

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## 6) Revise curriculum and Reform Education System:-

Update the curriculum every year to include new strategies and methods, ensuring it align with international standards. Eliminate unfair practices, mafia culture and corruption in the examination system. Strengthen supervision and monitoring to maintain integrity.

## 7) Promote industry-academia linkage-

Develop programs that connect academic institutions to foster innovation and critical thinking. Offer technical and vocational training programs at the secondary school level to equip students with practical skills.

## 8) Increase Public Expenditure on education :-

Raise public spending on education and skill development from

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2.7% of GDP to 5% and eventually to 7%

To concluded, education is backbone of any nation in its way of progress. Our education system face lack of resources, untrained teachers, theoretical and outdated curriculum along with political influence. It is immediate need to resolve these problems. By improving resources, curriculum, trained teacher, security and practical-based education we can improve quality of education in Pakistan.



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QNO:2

Answer

The 26<sup>th</sup> amendment to the constitution of Pakistan has significant (applications) implications for the balance of power between the various pillars of state; the executive, legislature and judiciary. This amendment primarily focuses on granting greater control over the appointment of judiciary specifically the Supreme court and high courts. It affects the balance of power as:

### 1) Increased Executive Influence in Judicial Appointments:-

Historically judicial appointments in Pakistan have been handled by a Judicial Commission consisting of judicial and non-judicial members with the Prime Minister and President also playing significant roles. Under the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment, the executive

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branch particularly the PM has gained more influence over judicial appointments by giving the Prime Minister a greater say in selecting judges.

The executive branch now has a more prominent role in the judiciary's composition which could potentially reduce judicial independence as the executive may seek to appoint judges who align with its political agenda. Judicial independence a cornerstone of democratic governance might be compromised if judges are appointed based on the political loyalties rather than merit and impartiality.

## 2. Legislature's role in Judiciary.

The Parliament also plays a significant role under the 28<sup>th</sup> amendment, regarding the confirmation of judicial appointments. This gives

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legislature a voice in judicial selection which could potentially improve the transparency of the process.

This creates a shared responsibility between the executive and legislation for judicial appointments. However if the legislation is controlled by the ruling parties allied with the executive, this could lead to a situation where the judiciary becomes more politicized as the legislature's role may be reduced to a formal rubber-stamping process.

### 3. Judiciary's reduced autonomy in Appointment Matters:-

The judicial independence that is vital to maintaining the checks and balances in a democratic system is weakened by this amendment. The judiciary's role in selecting judges (misp) is now limited. Judicial autonomy is reduced as the

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judiciary loses some of its influence over its own composition. A political executive appointing judges might undermine the judiciary's ability to act as a check on the power of executive. It could lead to a compromise in the separation of power as the executive branch, which has political interests may gain disproportionate influence over the judiciary's decisions.

#### 4) Potential for judicial overreach or executive encroachment:-

With more executive control over judicial appointments, there is a risk of judicial overreach where the judiciary may try to assert itself against the increasing influence of executive. Alternatively the executive could use its influence to encroach upon the judiciary's power by ensuring the appointment of judges sympathetic to its interests.

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Judicial overreach could increase if the judiciary, fearing its autonomy is being undermined, tries to push back by taking decisions that challenge the executive. This could lead to tensions between the branches of government.

On the other hand, an executive-leaning judiciary could also limit the judiciary's role as a check on executive power, allowing for authoritarian tendencies to emerge if the executive has too much control.

### 5) Reinforcement of Parliamentary Democracy :-

The 26th amendment might be seen as an effort to reinforce parliamentary democracy where the executive is accountable to the legislature. By involving parliament more closely in judicial appointments, the amendment seeks to align judicial selection with the



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broader democratic process. This could enhance the legitimacy of judicial appointments by making them subject to parliamentary scrutiny. It might also lead to an increase in political control over the judiciary.

## 6) Checks and Balances Between the State Pillars:-

In the long term, the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment could shift the traditional checks and balances between the pillars of the state.

The judiciary may find itself less able to serve as an effective check on the executive if the latter has an influence over judicial appointments.

The weakening of checks and balances may diminish the separation of power which is vital to a health democracy. The amendment

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could create a system where executive control increases at the expense of the judiciary's independence and the legislature's oversight.

To be concluded, the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment to Pakistan's constitution represents a significant shift in the power dynamics between the executive, legislature and judiciary. While it may enhance legislative oversight in judicial appointments. The overall balance of power between state pillars may tilt in favor of the executive undermining the system of checks and balances that is crucial for democratic government.

The amendment may strengthen parliamentary democracy in some respects. It could erode judicial autonomy which is a core principle of democratic governance.



## QNO: 3

### Answer :-

The new wave of terrorism in Pakistan exposes significant policy failures and challenges in combating the menace effectively. Several factors contribute to the escalation of terrorism and these failures have deep roots in both domestic and foreign policies.

### 1. Failure to address extremist ideology :-

One of the primary policy failure is failure to curb the spread of extremist ideologies. For years, Pakistan's strategic calculus involved using militant groups as tools for geopolitical leverage, especially in Kashmir and Afghanistan. Groups like Taliban, Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammad were not only tolerated but often supported which

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sowed the seeds for the spread of radical ideologies. Though Pakistan has taken steps to crack down on some of these groups. Their ideologies have permeated society contributing to an environment where terrorism thrives.

## 2- Inconsistent Counter-terrorism Strategy:-

Pakistan's counter-terrorism policies have been inconsistent, oscillating between military operation and appeasement of certain groups. The Pakistani military has launched operations like operation **Zarb-e-Azb (2014)** and operation **Raddul-Fasaad (2017)**, there has been insufficiency in the terms of dismantling terrorist networks and preventing them from regrouping. There has also been a lack of clear, cohesive (energy) strategy to address the

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root causes of extremism such as poverty, lack of education and social alienation.

### 3) Intelligence and law enforcement failures :-

Intelligence gathering and law enforcement often have been inefficient and fragmented. Agencies like the Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) have been accused of selectively targeting certain groups while turning a blind eye to others that align with Pakistan strategic interests. The lack of co-ordination between different law enforcement and intelligence agencies also hampers the effectiveness of counter-terrorism operations. As a result terrorist cells often operate with relative impunity.

### 4) Political Instability & Governance Issues :-

Pakistan has been facing prolonged political instability which exacerbates the situation.

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A lack of political consensus and weak governance structures have hindered the government ability to enact long term, sustainable policies to address terrorism. Corruption, inefficiency and lack of political will often results in the underfunding of security agencies and the failure to implement comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies.

### 5) Afghanistan's Impact:-

The recent developments in Afghanistan especially after the Taliban's return to power in 2021, had a direct impact on the security situation in Pakistan. Terrorist groups like TTP have found sanctuary across the Afghan border making it difficult to Pakistan to eliminate their presence. Pakistan's policy failure in Afghanistan including its lack of strategic plan for post-Taliban Afghanistan has allowed such groups to regroup and launch cross-

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boarder attacks.

## 6) Human Rights and Military Operations:-

Pakistan's counter-terrorism efforts often involve heavy military operations that have been criticized for human rights abuses. These operations especially in tribal areas have led to significant civilian casualties and displacement. Such tactics have alienated local population who might otherwise supported anti-terrorism efforts. These operations sometimes push extremist groups deeper underground making them harder to track and dismantle.

## 7) Terrorism as a domestic and international threat:-

The increasing attacks on security forces, civilians and government installations show that Pakistan's terrorism problem is no longer contained in certain regions. The surge in sectarian violence targeting religious minorities like

Shia Muslims and attacks by TTP and Baloch separatists reveals that terrorism has become a national security threat requires coordinated efforts between civilian and military agencies, also between the federal and provincial governments.

### 8) International Pressure and Financial

#### Implications :-

Pakistan faces increasingly international pressure from organizations like FATF to improve their anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing policies. Failure to curb the financing of terrorism has led to Pakistan being placed on FATF's gray list which has further strained the economy and international relations. Pakistan's reliance on foreign aid and its international image has also been hurt by its inability to curb terrorism effectively.

To be concluded, the



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resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan underscores the failure of a multi-faceted approach to counter-terrorism. Despite military interventions, the country has failed to create a coherent, comprehensive, sustainable policy to dismantle terrorist networks, prevent radicalization and address the underlying socio-political issues. A more integrated approach is needed, one that not only focuses on military actions but also on addressing the root causes of extremism improving governance, ensuring rule of law and fostering regional co-operation. Only through a more holistic strategy will Pakistan be able to effectively combat the menace of terrorism in the long run.



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## QNO: 3

### Answer:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) was a prominent 19th century Indian Muslim reformer, educator and philosopher. He played a pivotal role in the social, educational and intellectual awakening of Muslims in India during British colonial rule. His efforts to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion and promote new forms of education were central to his reformist agenda.

### 1) Reconciliation of Science and Religion:-

Sir Syed believed that modern scientific thought and religion could co-exist harmoniously. At a time when many Muslims were resistant to Western ideas due to colonialism and the threat of religious orthodoxy, he

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argued that science was not incompatible with Islamic teachings. He sought to bridge the gap between traditional religious beliefs and modern scientific discoveries.

He was particularly influenced by the idea that the Quran and science both sought to explain the world and human existence, though through different means. He emphasized that Muslims should engage with the sciences as they were not a threat to religious faith but rather a means of understanding God's creation.

## 2) Promotion of Modern Education:-

Sir Syed was an advocate for modern and Western style education. He recognized that to progress and compete with the growing power of the West, Muslims needed to embrace education particularly

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in the science, mathematics and modern philosophy. He was deeply concerned about the decline of Muslim intellectualism and the lack of modern educational institutions in India.

In 1857, after the Indian Rebellion, Sir Syed became convinced that education was a key to social and political empowerment. He founded "The Aligarh Movement" and established the **Muhammadan Anglo-Oriented College** in Aligarh in 1875 which later became the Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. His institution was designed to provide Muslims with a modern education while still maintaining their cultural and religious identity.

### 3) Emphasis on Western Knowledge

Sir Syed believed that exposure to Western knowledge

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was essential to progress. He encouraged the study of English and Western literature as well as scientific subjects while also promoting the study of Holy Quran and Islamic history. His approach was balanced, as he did not advocate for abandoning traditional Islamic knowledge but sought to integrate with modern subjects to create a well-rounded educational system.

#### 4) Social Reform and Advocacy for Change :-

Beside his focus on education, Sir Syed was also a social reformer. He worked to modernize muslim society by advocating for changes in social practices. He encouraged rational thinking and criticized superstitions and outdated customs. He supported the

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rights of women, promoted social justice and advocated for the improvement of Muslims economic and social conditions under British rule.

In summary, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's efforts to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion and promote education were groundbreaking. He sought to bridge the divide between Western progress and Islamic traditions laying the foundation for a new intellectual and educational movement among Muslims of India. His vision of modern education combined with a respect for religious values had a <sup>long</sup> lasting impact on Muslim communities in India and beyond.

