

Dated:

National Officers Academy  
Mock Exams CSS-2025  
December 2024 (Mock-6)  
General Knowledge - III  
Pakistan Affairs

Q.No.7 "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." Discuss the Issues, Problems and Solutions of the Education System of Pakistan in light of the statement.

Outline

1. Introduction  
The rapid progression of the modern world underscores the critical need for a robust education system in Pakistan, yet the country's education sector faces significant challenges including inadequate infrastructure, lack of funding, poor teacher training, and socio-economic disparities, which threaten to undermine its progress; addressing these issues through increased investment, policy reforms, and innovative solutions is essential to ensure Pakistan's survival and advancement in the global arena.
2. Importance of education system for a country
3. Pakistan's education system - A critical overview

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4. Current situation of the education system in Pakistan

5. Issues faced by the education system of Pakistan

- Focus on theoretical rather than practical education
- Ineffective Teaching methodology and assessment criteria
- No career counselling after the secondary level
- Lack of policy implementation
- Poor management and supervision of the schools and the staff

6. Problems in the education system of Pakistan

- Untrained teacher
- Theoretical learning
- Outdated curricula
- Lowest budget for education
- Political instability

7. Solutions to improve the education system

- To work for teacher education and training
- Need to update the curriculum
- To increase the educational funds
- To make and enforce feasible policies
- Integration of technological education
- To provide a supportive learning environment

8. Critical Analysis

9. Conclusion

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## Introduction

Nothing helps a country socially, politically and economically, the way education does. Education reaps the seeds of peace, prosperity and progress of a nation. Unfortunately, for countries like Pakistan, spreading quality education has become an uphill task for the national government, making it difficult to keep pace with the fast changing world. The negligent attitude of the successive governments, poor implementation of the curriculum, ill-trained teaching staff, rote-learning assessment techniques, and gaps in theory and practice of various educational policies have created an education crisis in the country. Moreover, the challenges faced by Pakistan in the way of imparting purposive education have further exaggerated the crisis. These problems include elite, feudal mindset that hampers gender neutral education, budgetary constraints, and lack of implementation of Single National Curriculum in its true spirit. Additionally, non-existent teachers' training workshops, and dearth of the culture of research and development are impeding the development of a national and efficient human capital. Nevertheless, in order to cultivate an environment of progress, prosperity, and peace, practicable measures are needed to be taken. This includes, focus on imparting purposive education, developing critical and analytical skills among youth, inculcating information and

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communication technology in the concept building, and cultivating a culture of research. Undeniably, the crisis cannot be subsided overnight but coordinated, concerted, and sustained efforts would slowly but surely help achieve desired results.

Q.NO.2 Critically evaluate how the Twenty-Sixth amendment to the constitution of the Pakistan will affect the balance of power between the various pillars of the state.

### Outline

#### 1. Introduction

The Twenty-Sixth Amendment has far-reaching implications for the balance of power among the executive, legislature, judiciary, and other state institutions, warranting a critical evaluation of its potential benefits and challenges.

#### 2. Key Provisions of the Twenty-Sixth Amendment

- Specific changes introduced by the amendment.
- Focus on structural and functional shifts in governance.
- Stakeholders affected by the amendment.

#### 3. Potential Effects on the Balance of Power

##### a. Impact on the Legislature

- Strengthening or weakening the legislative authority.

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or Influence on parliamentary sovereignty and law-making powers.

b. Impact on the Executive

or Expansion or curtailment of executive authority.

or Implications for federalism and the relationship between the center and provinces.

c. Impact on the Judiciary

or Role of the judiciary in interpreting and implementing the amendment.

or Possible shifts in judicial independence and power.

d. Implications for State Institutions

or Balance between civil and military leadership.

or Effect on the autonomy of regulatory and oversight bodies.

4. Comparison with similar Amendments in Pakistan's Constitutional History

or Analysis of past amendments and their effects on governance.

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•v Lessons Learned and their relevance to the Twenty-Sixth Amendment.

5. Recommendations for Ensuring Balance of Power

•v Strengthening institutional checks and balances.

•v Promoting dialogue and consensus-building among stakeholders.

•v Enhancing mechanisms for accountability and transparency in implementation.

6. Critical Analysis

7. Conclusion

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## Introduction

The Twenty-Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan represents a significant milestone in the country's evolving constitutional framework. Designed to address pressing issues within governance, it introduces changes that could have a profound impact on the distribution and exercise of power among the three primary pillars of the state: the legislature, executive, and judiciary. While proponents argue that the amendment seeks to strengthen democratic processes and enhance institutional efficiency, critics warn of potential disruptions to the delicate balance of power that underpins Pakistan's political system. Understanding the implications of this amendment requires a thorough evaluation of how it alters the dynamics between these institutions, the risks it poses to institutional independence, and its potential to reshape Pakistan's governance landscape in the years to come.

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Q No. 5 New wave of terrorism exposes Pakistan's policy failures to combat the menace. Evaluate.

## Outline

### 1. Introduction

The recent wave of terrorism highlights significant policy failures in counter-terrorism strategies, necessitating a comprehensive reassessment of national security priorities.

### 2. Historical Context of Terrorism in Pakistan

- ✓ The genesis of terrorism during the Soviet-Afghan war.
- ✓ Spillover effects of the war on terror and militancy in tribal areas.
- ✓ Efforts to combat terrorism: Operation Zarb-e-Azb, Radd-ul-Fasaad, and National Action Plan (NAP).

### 3. Consequences of Policy Failures

- ✓ Rising civilian and security personnel casualties.
- ✓ Decline in investor confidence and economic growth.
- ✓ Erosion of public trust in the government's ability to ensure safety.
- ✓ Worsening relations with neighboring countries.

### 4. Recommendations for a Comprehensive Approach

- a. Strengthening Counter-Terrorism Infrastructure



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- or Enhancing intelligence capabilities and inter-agency coordination.
- or Investing in advanced technology for surveillance and border security.

### b. Revamping the National Action Plan

- or Prioritizing madrasah reforms, hate speech regulation, and deradicalization programs.
- or Ensuring accountability for implementation at all levels.

### c. Building Practical and Social Consensus

- or Promoting unity among political stakeholders.
- or Encouraging civil society involvement in countering extremist narratives.

### d. Economic and Social Development

- or Addressing poverty and unemployment in vulnerable regions.
- or Providing educational and vocational opportunities to at-risk populations.

### e. Regional and International Cooperation

- or Strengthening diplomatic efforts to counter cross-border terrorism.
- or Leveraging international partnerships for capacity building and funding.

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5. Critical Analysis

6. Conclusion

### Introduction

The resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan has once again cast a grim shadow over the country's security and stability. Despite numerous counter-terrorism efforts over the years, including high-profile military operations and the formulation of the National Action Plan, the recent wave of attacks reveals significant lapses in strategy and execution. These attacks, targeting civilians, security forces, and critical infrastructure, highlight the evolving nature of terrorist threats and the inadequacy for current policies to address them effectively. The failure to preempt and counter this menace not only jeopardizes national security but also undermines public trust in state institutions. This alarming trend demands a critical evaluation of Pakistan's counter-terrorism policies, identifying key shortcomings and proposing a comprehensive strategy to overcome them. Only through a unified and resolute approach can Pakistan hope to eliminate this enduring threat and secure a peaceful future.

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Q.No.4 | Sir Syed was an ardent reformer who wanted to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion and was anxious to push new education.

Explain

### Outline

#### 1. Introduction

Sir Syed's efforts to bridge the gap between religion and modernity, alongside his educational reforms, laid the foundation for intellectual revival and progress among Indian Muslims.

#### 2. Historical context

#### 3. Sir Syed's Philosophy: Reconciling Modern Science with Religion

##### a. Rational Interpretation of Islam

- ✓ Emphasis on Ijtihad (independent reasoning) to interpret Islamic teachings.
- ✓ Rejection of blind adherence to outdated traditions.

##### b. Advocacy of Modern Scientific Thought

- ✓ Acceptance of science as complementary to religion, not contradictory.
- ✓ Efforts to dispel misconceptions about science among Muslims.

##### c. Writings and Lectures

- ✓ Works like Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq to promote national thinking and moral reform.

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or Defense of Islam through reason in debates with Christian missionaries.

#### 4. Educational Reforms and Contributions

##### a. Establishment of Educational Institutions

or Founding of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (1875), later Aligarh Muslim University.

or Blend of Western scientific education with Islamic values.

##### b. Advocacy for English Education

or Urged Muslims to learn English to compete with other communities.

or Overcoming resistance from conservative factions.

##### c. Role of Scientific Society

or Translation of Western scientific and literary works into Urdu.

or Bridging the knowledge gap between Muslims and the modern world.

#### 5. Resistance and Challenges

or Opposition from orthodox religious scholars and conservatives.

or Accusations of being a British loyalist.

or Perseverance despite criticism to uplift the Muslim community.

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## 6. Impact of Sir Syed's Efforts:

- ✓ Intellectual awakening among Indian Muslims.
- ✓ Emergence of a progressive Muslim intelligentsia.
- ✓ Foundation for Muslim nationalism and eventual creation of Pakistan.
- ✓ Lasting legacy in education and reform movements.

## 7. Conclusion

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## Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan stands as a towering figure in the history of South Asia, celebrated for his relentless efforts to uplift the Muslim community during a time of socio-political turmoil. Following the War of Independence in 1857, Muslims faced widespread marginalization, both socially and educationally. Recognizing the root of this decline, Sir Syed embarked on a mission to reconcile modern scientific thought with Islamic principles, advocating for a rational approach to religion. He firmly believed that education was the key to progress and worked tirelessly to introduce modern knowledge and scientific inquiry to Muslims, while preserving their religious identity. Through his writings, lectures, and establishment of institutions like the Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Sir Syed laid the foundation for intellectual and educational revival among Muslims. His vision not only bridged the gap between tradition and modernity but also inspired a generation to embrace progress without compromising their faith.