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* PAKISTAN AFFAIRS *

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* PART-II *

⇒ Question #02

I. Introduction

It is true that 26th amendment is one of the significant amendments in the constitutional history of Pakistan. On one hand, it has reinvigorated the legislature.

On the other, it has disturbed the balance of power between the executive and the judiciary. For now, Judiciary will not be able to keep check and balances over executive.

The Chief Justice of Pakistan will be appointed by the parliamentary committee. The advice given to the President by Prime Minister or cabinet will not be challenged in any court or tribunal. Now, the Chief Justice will not be able to take solely Sui Mota actions. These are among the top imbalances between the three pillars of the state of Pakistan after 26th amendment.

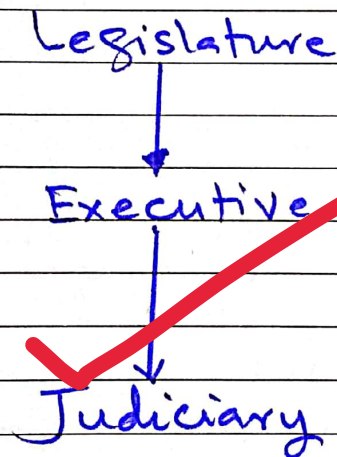
First discuss the different aspects amended in this amendment

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II. How the Twenty-Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the Pakistan will Affect the Balance of Power :

The important imbalances between the pillars of State are outlined below:

i. Power Hierarchy after 26th Amendment



ii. Chief Justice of Pakistan will be appointed by Parliamentary Committee

After the 26th amendment, the appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan will be by Parliamentary

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Committee. Before this, the appointment was on the basis of seniority. Therefore, this appointment gives parliament extra authority over judiciary.

“According to the Article 177, the appointment of CJP will be done by Parliamentary Committee.”

This indicates over edge of Parliament over judiciary.

iii. The Advice Given to the President from Prime Minister or Cabinet cannot be challenged in any court or Tribunal.

After the amendment, the advice given to the President cannot be challenged. It erodes the role of check on executive by the judiciary.

“According to the amended Article 48(4), the advice has been shielded.”

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iv. It aligns Judiciary more close to Democratic Process

Now, the head of the political parties will decide the head of Judiciary. It will be very difficult for the political Judiciary to be unbiased. Their decisions will be influenced by the political parties.

“Critics argue that now the Judiciary is no more apolitical in Pakistan.”

Hence, this indicates the political influence over Judiciary.

v. Shift in Judicial Independence

It is also one of the estimated imbalances of the amendment. Each Judge will make political allegiance instead of making independent and constitutional decision.

Hence, this is one of the notable imbalances.

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vi. The Judiciary's Role as a Check on Executive could be weakened

The Judiciary's role as a check on executive overreach could be weakened. It is because the judiciary's role to oversight the matters of executive has been curtailed. Now, the CJP cannot solely take suo moto action on any executive matters.

“According to the Article 184(3), Chief Justice of Supreme Court cannot solely take suo moto action.”

Now, the bench will decide the suo moto action on any matter.

Add more arguments

III. Conclusion

It is suffice to say that the 26th amendments have created imbalances between the pillars of the state. It has strengthen

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Parliament over Judiciary.
Moreover, it has erode the
Judicial independence. It
has also weaken its
role to oversight the
executive overreach in
public matters.

Question #03

I. Introduction

The resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan underscores significant policy failures in combating this persistent menace. The recent uptick in the violence highlights Pakistan's policy failures in many ways. It includes inconsistent counterterrorism strategies, failures to address ideological roots, and flawed approach to the Militant Groups among others.

II. How New Wave of Terrorism Exposes Pakistan's Policy Failures to Combat the menace:

There are numerous policy failures to combat this menace. The important ones are outlined below:

i. Inconsistent Counterterrorism Strategies

Inconsistent Counterterrorism

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Strategies is one of the significant policy failures.

After launching the operation against terrorist groups, the government is unable to build the capacity of local security forces to deal with the insurgency.

• Military operation in Swat, Rah-e-Haq, in 2007 against TTP. But the group resurfaced in 2023.

Hence, this shows inconsistent counterterrorism strategies is one of the important policy failures.

ii. Failures to Address Ideological Roots

Failures to address the ideological roots is also one of the important failures. Many seminaries in Pakistan promote extremism. They give birth to extremist minds. Later on, they join the extremist organisations.

The Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan

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is one of the notable example.

“Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) leadership belongs to FATA based Seminars.”

- Moulana Sami-ul-Haq
leader (JUI-S)

Hence, this indicates that there is dire need to address the ideological roots in Pakistan.

iii. Flawed Approach to the Militant Groups

This is one of the notable failures to combat the terrorism in Pakistan. The Government started a lenient approach towards different militant groups.

“The concept of Good or Bad Taliban”

Moreover, the settlement of Taliban's from Afghanistan

Also discuss the manifestation part in detail by giving multiple subheadings

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to the ex-FATA. Besides, the talk with Baloch insurgent group (BLA). These all were resulted in failures. Therefore, there was a ^{need} of hard stance and physical force against these groups. Hence, this is notable failures to deal with the menace.

iv. Missteps in Fata Integration

The missteps in Fata integration is also a significant policy failure. However, it is a positive step. But, the slow implementation of reforms left the region susceptible to the militant exploitation. Moreover, less development projects have also given space to the militants to exploit the people.

“The KPK Government has blamed Federal Government on giving the due fiscal share of FATA Region.”

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Add more arguments. A 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages

III. Conclusion

It is fair to say that government has been failed ~~to~~ in its policies to deal with the threat of terrorism. In its policy failures, inconsistent counter terrorism strategies, unaddressed of extremist roots, missteps in Fata merger, and others.

(Question #07)

I. Introduction

It goes without saying that the world is progressing so rapidly. On the other, Pakistan is lagging behind. There are various issues and problems in education system of Pakistan. From low allocation of budget to the lack of Vocational and Technical education. These problems must be addressed promptly by taking some doable solutions.

II. Issues and Problems in Pakistan's Education System:

There are numerous issues and problems. The important ones are outlined below:

i. Low Budget Allocation

It is one of the notable problems. Pakistan is among the least budget

Contributors on the education.

“Pakistan spends less than 2% of its GDP on education, far below the recommended 4-6% by UNESCO.”

-Statista

Hence, this is one of the important problems and issues.

ii. Poor Quality of Education

Poor Quality of education is the notable problem in the education system of Pakistan. Outdated curriculum, rote learning, poorly trained teachers dominate the education system. As a result, students lack critical thinking and problem solving skills. Moreover, poor infrastructure is also in its poor quality.

“Pakistan is among the top poor quality Education countries.”

— WB

iii. High Drop Outs

High Drop outs is also the severe issue of the education system of Pakistan. At primary level, the student attendance is very low.

“After Primary, almost 25% students do not register in the middle schools.”

— WB

Hence, high drop outs of the students is also a significant problem.

Use specific and self explanatory headings

iv. Parallel Education System

The coexistence of public schools, private schools, and mederessa schools created a fragmented system.

“Lack of uniformity in curriculum”

Hence, Parallel Education System is also a big problem.

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III.

Solution for Education System of Pakistan

The important solutions are outlined below:

i. Increase in Budget Allocation

Increase in budget allocation can be a opposite solution to the flawed education system of Pakistan.

“Allocate at least 4% of GDP to education.”

It will improve infrastructure, teacher training, and resource availability. Hence, this can be a better solution.

ii. Curriculum Reforms

Curriculum reforms can also be a better solution to the problems of education systems.

It will promote uniformity, critical thinking and

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Problem solving among the students.

“Implement updated and singular Curriculum across the whole country.”

Hence, Curriculum reform is a better solution.

iii. Promote Vocational Training

The Promotion of Vocational Training is the significant solution. The establishment of technical and vocational training institutes. Moreover, integrate these institutes into the mainstream Curriculum.

“Adapt the Chinese model of Technical and Vocational education system.”

Hence, this is the notable and very important solution.

iv. Foster Public-Private Partnership

The foster of Public-Private Partnership is also important. In this collaboration, the infrastructure, technology adoption, and teacher training will be improved.

of Sindh Government Collaboration Project SEF with private Entities."

Hence, the fostering of Public-Private Partnership is very important.

v. Leverage Technology

The use of digital platforms for e-learning is also important, particularly for remote areas. It will bridge the gap of school shortages as well as teacher inadequities. Moreover, it will provide

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Visual Learning to the Students.

For example,

BYJU'S, Adamji,

Hence, Technology Leverage is the important solution.

IV

Conclusion

It is enough to say that Pakistan is lagging behind in modern education system. To be par with the modern world the country needs to address the major problems promptly by taking some doable solution.

The increased budget allocation, parallel education system, and Technology leverages are of utmost solutions.