

Q2.

also discuss the manifestos of the surging terrorism

Ans.

Introduction

The 26th amendment to the constitution of Pakistan passed on 21-Oct-2024 in a hasty way. It contains articles that undermine the judicial independence. This amendment disrupted the balance of power ~~be~~ among executive, legislature and judiciary. It included subjugation of judiciary under legislature leading to increased political interference. However, government justified its acts as a measure to curb judicial oversight and increase accountability and transparency. The recent amendment passed by ~~pass~~ coalition government of Pakistan also faced controversy on international grounds as a severe blow to the judicial independence. Along with a few positive factors, the twenty-sixth amendment disrupted the balance of power between various pillars of the state.

Shift of Powers towards executive and legislature's dominance

① Appointment process of Chief Justice of Pakistan

The 26th amendment altered the

also mention the articles amended as references.

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appointment process of chief justice of apex court. A twelve member parliamentary committee was formed to select the chief justice from three senior most judges of supreme court. Previously, senior most judge ^{was} automatically appointed as chief justice of Pakistan. However, 26th amendment undermined the appointment process and subjugated it under parliamentary control. It increases dominance of executive and legislative pillars over judiciary.

② Fixed Tenure of chief justice of Pakistan

The twenty-sixth amendment fixated tenure of chief justice for three years and age of 65 years whatever ~~years~~ completed first. It effects the leadership of judiciary and promotes control of executive

③ Limitation of Sou-moto powers of Judiciary

The amendment limits the powers of judicial review to act in the favour of public interest. It bars the power of judiciary to ~~initiate~~ take sou moto ~~interest~~ notice in the issue of public interest. This severely reduces ability of judiciary to protect fundamental rights of citizens.

④ Weakening of judiciary's function of oversight

The reduction of judiciary's suo motu powers limits its power to oversight the executive and legislature. Hence, they can act with less judicial scrutiny potentially exacerbating executive dominance and dictatorial rule. Previously, the government's actions and decisions which were not aligned with constitution were under judiciary's oversight. Hence, the 26th amendment disbalances the power control among major pillars of the state.

⑤ International Feasibility against the amendment

The power attained by legislature, to oversight performance of judges annually and their involvement in appointment process of chief justice, was considered a shake to the supreme institution of the state.

The international commission of jurists (ICJ) called twenty-sixth amendment in Pakistan a blow to the judicial independence, rule of law and human rights protection.

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⑥ Annual performance evaluation of High Court Judges

Another factor included in the amendment was annual performance evaluation of high court judges (HCJs) and their transfer from one high court to another on the basis of annual performance given to judicial commission of Pakistan. This severely impacts the independence and autonomy of judges and causes politicization of judiciary. It clearly encourages idea of partisan judiciary and discourages rule of law and justice system.

⑦ Reconstitution of judicial commission of Pakistan

The 20th amendment reconstituted 13-member judicial commission by introducing parliamentary committee in it. It increases the dominance of parliament within judiciary where judges will become busy in pleasing government officials instead of focusing on justice and impartiality. Hence, balance of power between parliament and judiciary is impacted.

⑧ Potential erosion of separation of powers

The shift in authority for judicial appointments and curtailing judiciary power to intervene *sa motu*, there is emerging risk of executive-legislative dominance. While the potential of check and balances still exists but in reality there is potential reduction in judicial checks on executive powers.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

⑨ Erosion of Public Trust

The public trust could be compromised due to these changes in state pillars. It impacts the public perception regarding executive and judiciary. Due to subjugation of judiciary under influence of legislature and executive, the confidence of public in justice and impartiality is undermined. The people believe that judiciary is compromised by political interests. So, it erodes trust in democratic institutions and lead to greater stability.

Justification given by coalition Government

① Ensures accountability

The government justifies the

amendment process that it ensure accountability and reduce judicial overreach. The reduction of judicial interference in legislative and executive functions would increase their efficiency. The interference of judiciary in political affairs would be reduced and it would prevent judiciary from taking politicized decision.

The annual performance evaluation would increase the efficiency of ~~gore~~ judicial ~~depart~~ institution. Hence, increased accountability would promote effective governance.

Conclusion

The twenty-sixth amendment made significant reforms to constitutional framework of Pakistan, but it raises concerns about balance of power between the state pillars. While the enhance ~~judicial~~ ^{legislative} role in judicial appointments, impacts the judicial independence. The reduction of ~~sou-motu~~ capability of supreme court and alteration in constitution of judicial commission of Pakistan explicitly enhance executive-legislative dominance. It reduces powers of supreme court to protect fundamental rights of citizens and to hold ~~as~~ executive and legislature accountable.

in cases of unconstitutional actions. The long-term impact of the amendment would be weakened separation of powers and disruption of fundamental democratic structure of Pakistan.

Q3.

Ans.

Introduction

The new wave of terrorism evident from recent attacks on civilians, Chinese nationals and security personnel indicate clear policy failures to combat the menace. Lack of strategic policy formulation and sustainable implementation of these policies has a significant role. The education system in Pakistan plays a great contribution in seeding extremism and illiteracy. Education in madrasah institutions with extremist ideologies pushes youth towards terrorism. The situation is worsened by economic disparities and lack of resources in backward areas that produce fertile grounds for terrorist organizations for manipulation of youth. The influence of

Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in tribal areas and backward areas of Balochistan is due to resentment among youth due to socio-economic gaps. In addition to this, Taliban regime in Afghanistan and lack of border security ~~provide~~ provide opportunities for terrorists to continue their influence and control in Pakistan. Due to absence of coordination among law-enforcement agencies and government institutions, ~~there~~ there is increased failure in policy and governance to address the issue of terrorism.

Policy and Governance Failure

i) Lack of sustainable implementation of anti-terrorism policies

Despite effective anti-terrorism policies such as operation Zuh-i-Azab and operation Radul-Fasad, government ~~strived~~ strived to combat with terrorism. But it failed to address root causes of terrorism ~~hence~~, ineffective ~~to~~ it remained in addressing the menace of terrorism.

ii) Weak implementation of National Action Plan (NAP)

The 20-points agenda of national action plan ^{was} introduced in 2014 but government

failed to implement the policy ~~parts~~ effectively. It remained inefficient in addressing issues such as curbing hate speeches, madrasah reforms and prosecution of terror financiers. Therefore, National action ~~plan~~ failed to pull roots of terrorism in Pakistan.

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Failure of strategic policy formulation and Governance

The lack of coordination among law enforcement agencies and effective implementation contributes to failure. Weak judicial system, weak system of ~~prosecution~~ prosecution of terrorists and ill-equipped police ~~undermine~~ undermine the counter-terrorism efforts.

Socio-political factors

i) Socio-economic disparity produces seeds of terrorism

The government has remained ineffective in equitable allocation of resources. The backward areas of Balochistan and federally administered tribal areas have always remained lower in priority list. Therefore, poverty, unemployment, hunger and lack of opportunities in marginalized populations produce fertile grounds

for extremist influence.

(ii) Extremist ideologies and Radicalization

The education system of Pakistan consists of madrasah system and religious institutions which encourage idea of extremism in the public. Non-uniform system of education produces differences among youth and religious ideologies further promote radicalization and extremism. It reflect policy failure of government to address root cause of terrorism.

(iii) Political instability

references/examples??

Frequent political turmoil diverts the attention from long-term strategic planning towards short term policies. It is evident in ongoing political pressures on coalition government. The pressure of stability and fear of government fall, pushes the coalition to focus on military operations to curb terrorism instead of focusing on outcome-based negotiations.

External influences

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(i) Taliban regime in Afghanistan

The return of Taliban regime in Afghanistan revitalizes terrorism in Pakistan. Lack of effective management and integration with Taliban government provide continuous opportunity to terrorists like Al-Qaeda to increase terrorist attacks in Pakistan.

(ii) Regional instability and non-cooperating neighbourhood

Pakistan's neighbouring countries such as India and Iran have significant role in rising terrorist activities. Lack of coordination poses threat to internal security and complicates the situation.

(iii) International Isolation

These are accusations on Pakistan for holding proxy wars in neighbouring countries. These blames have tarnished image of Pakistan and its credibility. It has a contribution in reducing global support and security in counter-terrorism efforts.

14 also discuss the manifestation

Way Forward

(i) Strengthen the institutions

There is need to strengthen various institutions such as strong judiciary, effective law enforcement and intelligence agencies, to ensure accountability and good governance. Police forces should be well-equipped and well trained to prosecute the terrorists.

(ii) Ensure border security

Pakistan should work on strengthening diplomatic relations with neighbour countries such as Afghanistan and focus on strengthening border security to prevent extremist influence on lands of Pakistan.

(iii) Reform Education

The education reforms such as upgrade upgradation of curriculum and modernize madrasah education are required. Extremist ideologies should be furnished to counter terrorism and fanaticism.

④

Address socio-economic disparities

The government of Pakistan should formulate policies for equitable allocation of resources to address socio-economic disparities. Implement programs to reduce poverty, unemployment, hunger and provide education and economic opportunities for marginalized population.

Conclusion

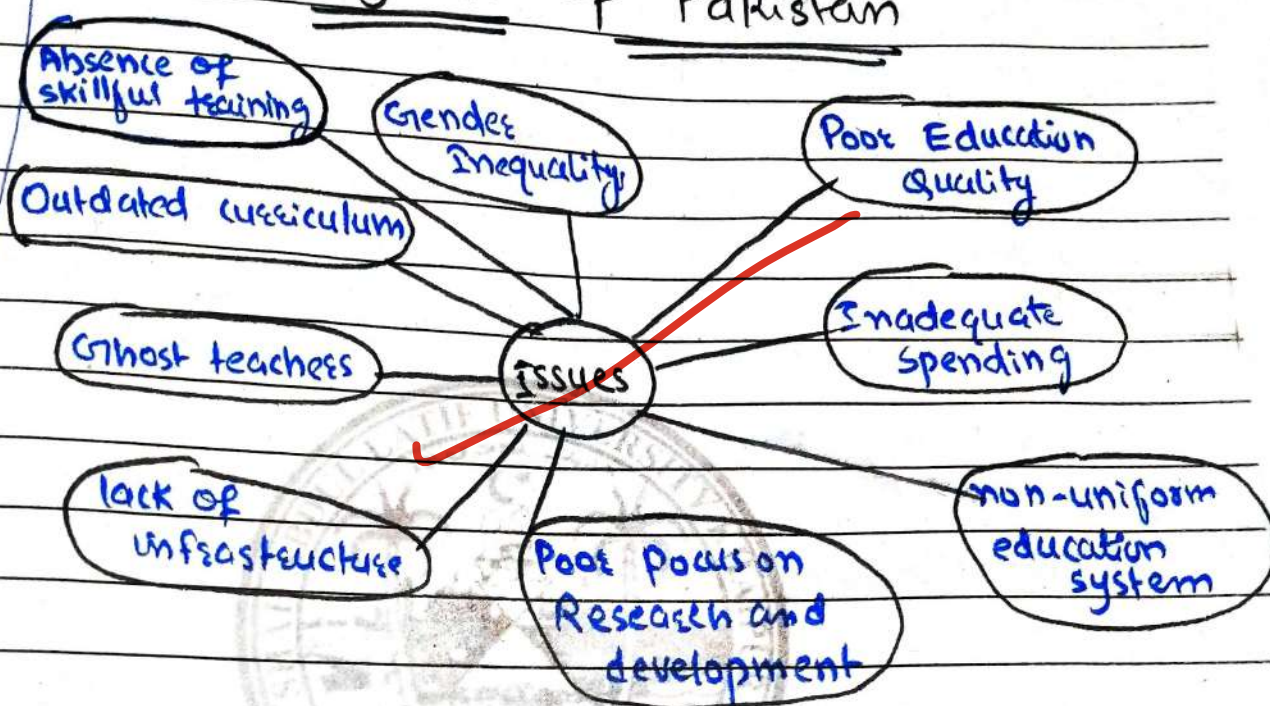
The resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan highlights the failure of Pakistan's policies. It underscores Pakistan's need to adopt long-term approach for counter-terrorism. There should be cohesive approach with coordination of law-enforcement and intelligence agencies. In addition to this, there is dire need of education reforms. Pakistan should address root causes of terrorism, it must cope with socio-economic disparities to reduce poverty and unemployment. Failure to address these policy gaps could have dire consequences for country's stability and prosperity.

Q7.

Introduction

The education system of Pakistan has a significant contribution in rising problems in the country such as radicalization, extremism, illiteracy, militancy, poverty and unemployment. The world is progressing very rapidly, that without adopting advancements in education system, Pakistan not only would be left behind others but might be wiped out altogether. The major issues such as lack of research and training, inefficient teaching methodology, absence of skillful, human resource development, lack of access and infrastructure in educational institutions. Other challenges include outdated curriculum and non-uniform education system in the country. These challenges can be addressed by increased economic spending in education sector. Alongwith this, there should be skillful training institutions, the country's leadership should focus on increasing enrollment of ~~seto~~ students, produce uniform education system to ~~po~~ ~~place~~ address the challenges of illiteracy, extremism and poverty. So, that country's economy fosters and lead to development of prosperous nation.

Issues and Problems of Education System of Pakistan



① Inadequate education spending

The education spending in Pakistan is very low. According to economic survey of Pakistan, in 2023 the state spend 1.5% of its GDP on education sector which is very low as compared to UNESCO recommendation which is 4%. Poor spending leads to failure in advancement of educational institutions and compromise in quality of education.

② Poor education quality

The education standards in Pakistan are low as compared to modern world. It is more focused on "rote culture" and learning theory-based education. However, world is more focused on practical approach. Developed countries have adopted reforms to improve quality of education. In Pakistan one teacher is assigned for 60-70 students which leads to ignorance of many students reducing their performance.

③ Non-uniform education system

There are three tiers of education system in Pakistan. They are public sector, private institutions and Madrasah culture. These three different levels of institution provide education with different standards. The student from madrasah and high level private institute ~~are~~ develop into two different personalities. Hence, education system of Pakistan produce differences in standards of individual personalities.

④ Outdated curriculum fails to address modern challenges

Pakistan's education system has failed

to upgrade curriculum according to modern society. It include old researches, methods and lacks new innovative inventions. Therefore, outdated curriculum fails to produce analytical ability, critical thinking and digital literacy which leads to Pakistani citizenship's backwardness.

⑤ Unteained teachers focused on ~~old~~ obsolete teaching methods

The modern world needs modern ways of learning. The new generation ~~are~~^{are} taught with obsolete teaching methods which heavily rely on limited learning. Lack of proper training of teachers contribute to absence of conceptual learning in students.

⑥ Research and development; still not a priority for government

Many countrys like India have progressed significantly using research based learning. America, Canada, United Kingdom have become one of the great powers because they prioritized research based learning. Pakistani education system lacks research and development. That's why it lags behind behind modern nations.

Solutions Of Education System Of Pakistan

- Allocation of adequate funds
- Upgradation of curriculum
- Skill based learning
- Robust training programs for teachers
- Bridging of Accessibility Accessibility gaps
- Focus on technological development and Research institutions.
- Strengthening governance and Policy framework

① Allocation of adequate funds

Pakistan should increase its GDP spending on education system. Increased percentage of expenditure on education system raises standards and quality of education. Building ~~infrastructure~~ infrastructure, improved sanitation, good ^{drinking} water quality, and better learning environment

leads to increased quality of education.

② Upgradation of Curriculum

Revise the curriculum to emphasize on science, technology, to prepare students for global competition. The education system should focus on critical thinking, analytical ability and skills development instead of rote culture. It would help students compete with modern world.

③ Skills-based learning

references/examples??

The education system of Pakistan is producing youth without skills which is a major cause of unemployment and poverty. It should emphasize on skills development to cope with modern day challenges and standards.

④ Robust training Programs for teachers

The teachers of Pakistan should ~~learn~~ be trained to increase their capability. Policies should be formulated for vocational training standards. ~~Then~~ institutions should provide training based on given standards. It would help Pakistan's progress towards advancement.

⑤ Bridging accessibility gap

There are large gaps of accessibility for rural areas, especially girls. Those gaps should be addressed to improve overall literacy rate of Pakistan. Build more schools in under-served areas, provide incentives for girls education, and ensure safety measures for female enrollment. 26 million children out-of-school, according to United Nations Pakistan education statistics report. This highlighted critical need to launch awareness campaigns regarding significance of education.

⑥ Strengthening governance and policy framework

Pakistan should develop a cohesive uniform policy framework to ensure uniformity in education accessibility and its standards. Strict mechanisms should be implemented to monitor policy execution and fund utilization.

⑦ Conclusion

The rapid global progress underscores urgent need to modernize education system of Pakistan. The issues and challenges should be addressed by pragmatic policy formulation and implementation to ensure the prosperity and stand in line with modern nations.

Q8.

Introduction

The foreign policy of Pakistan lacks clarity and coherence to meet complex regional and international challenges to move in fast developing world. The regional and international alliances are changing. It requires strategic vision and long-term policy approaches. There is lack of clarity in Pakistan's foreign policy. It overly depends on limited allied countries like United States and China. Due to complex foreign policy and tarnished image of Pakistan, it lacks support. Pakistan is facing limited global support. The era of rapid global transformation with technology-driven competition required robust diplomatic approach to safeguard the national interests of Pakistan.

Key challenges in Pakistan's Foreign Policy

- Lack of strategic vision
- Over-dependence on limited alliances
- Diplomatic Isolation
- Global perception due to terrorism and economic instability
- Regional instability
- Complex geo-political environment

① Lack of strategic vision

Pakistan's foreign policy lack strategic vision and long-term approach. It is based on ~~pro-act~~ reactive responses rather than pro-active policies. There is lack of well-defined objectives to guide Pakistan's engagement with global community.

(ii) Over-dependence on limited alliance

There is over-reliance of Pakistan on US and China and lack of diversification. China being a rival of US complicates the diplomatic relations with USA.

(iii) Diplomatic Isolation

Pakistan's foreign policy appears to be rudderless with lack of clarity and coherent approach. Pakistan's appearance on international forums like OIC, SAARC and United Nations are diminished over time. There is insufficient focus on people-to-people engagement and cultural influence.

(iv) Global perception due to terrorism and economic instability

Despite significant efforts to combat terrorism, Pakistan continues to face allegations of supporting extremist groups. The rise of terrorist activities in recent times has further tarnished image of Pakistan at global level. Along with terrorist, fragile economy of Pakistan and increased dependence on external debt has undermines the ability of Pakistan to influence independently on global level.

(v) Regional instability

Pakistan's relations with neighbouring countries such as India and Afghanistan are complex, and unclear. The ongoing Kashmir dispute and recent rejection of India to play cricket in Pakistan highlights failure of its foreign policy towards India. In addition to this, Pakistan has complicated relations with Afghanistan with border issues and security concerns.

(vi) Complex geopolitical environment

Pakistan's tilt towards both rivals i.e. US and China is a delicate situation. Pakistan has strategic partnership with US in past and growing relations with China puts Pakistan at a complex situation. The unclear foreign policy of Pakistan highlights necessity to bring clarity for development in the modern world.

Need For clarity and coherence

→ Setting clear priorities

→ Enhance diplomatic relation to serve its National interest

→ Balancing regional and global engagement

→ Economic Diplomacy

→ Institutional strengthening

① Setting clear priorities

Pakistan must establish its foreign policy to serve national interests, increase diplomatic relations, take neutral approach and promote regional stability.

② Enhance diplomatic relations to serve National interests

Pakistan should actively participate in bilateral and multilateral engagements at global forums such as United Nations, OIC, SAARC. It should promote diplomatic ties with multiple countries to serve national interest of Pakistan.

③ Balancing regional and global engagement

Pakistan should focus on improvement of relations with neighbouring countries such as Iran, India and Afghanistan to bring regional stability and prosperity. In addition to this, Pakistan

should diversify its alliances to engage with global powers such as Russians, ASEAN and African countries.

④ Economic Diplomacy

The increased dependency of Pakistan on international lenders raises concerns of debt crisis. Pakistan should increase ~~its~~ economic ties with multiple countries to focus on trade, tourism, energy, textiles etc. It should engage with foreign countries to increase foreign direct investment which is necessary for global development.

⑤ Institutional Strengthening

Strengthening of foreign affairs department with diplomats, think tanks with modern geopolitical training would help in economic negotiations. It would increase diplomatic efforts and ensures strategic decision making.

Conclusion

Pakistan's foreign policy requires a shift from reactive to proactive approach. Due to lack of clarity in foreign policy and lack of coherence in its execution, Pakistan has remained isolated to meet challenges of fast moving globe. By enhancing regional stability, increasing diplomatic efforts, prioritizing national interest, Pakistan can position itself as stable and influential actor on global stage.