

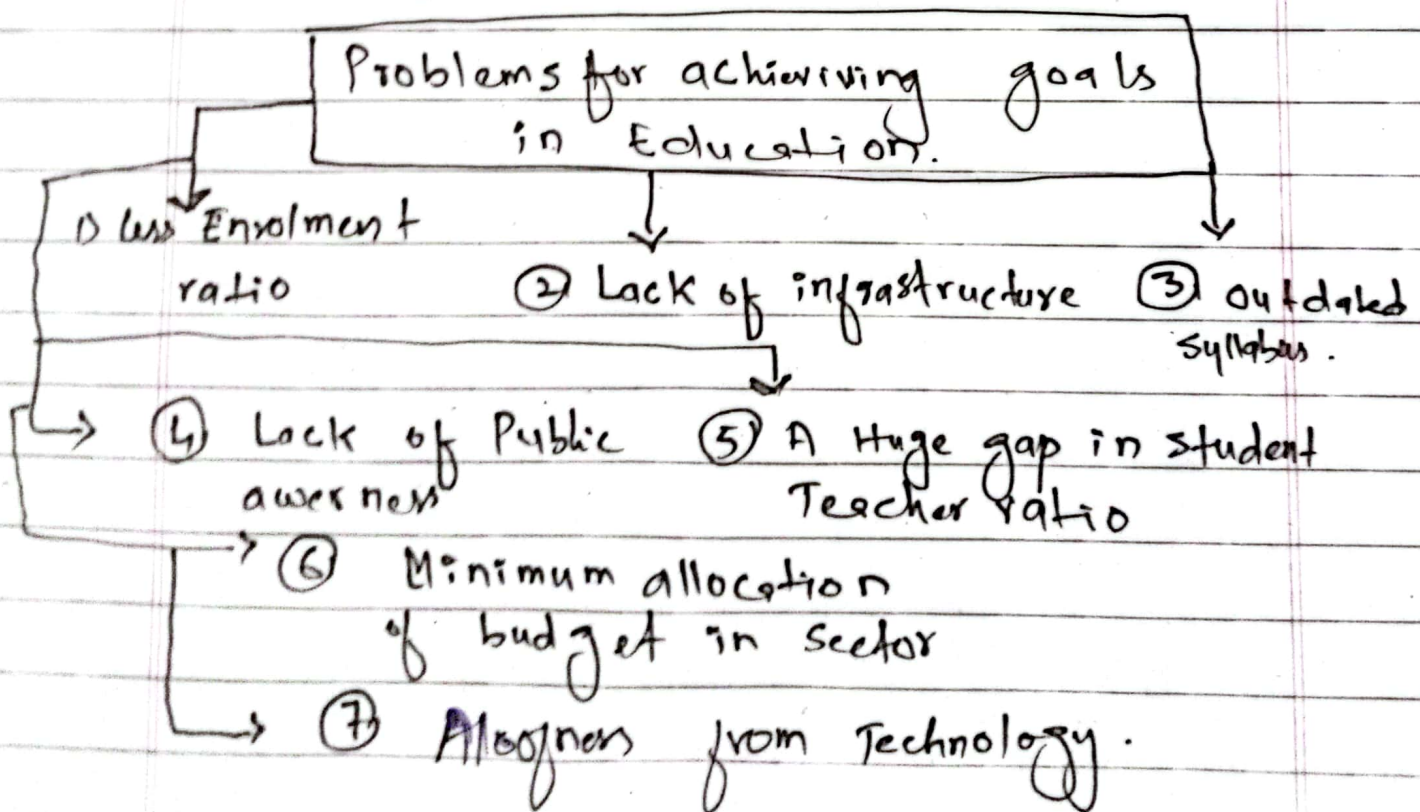
Q No 4

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Ans:

Introduction:

It has been a serious concern of Pakistan to achieve Millennium development goals for education. It is because education sector of Pakistan is faced with a multitude of challenges including less enrolment ratio, out of children, access to schools, and outdated syllabus etcetera. Therefore, Government has to implement solutions like increasing number of teachers, infrastructure, and quality education.



## 1) Less enrolment ratio.

Comparing to the population of Pakistan the enrolment ratio in schools, colleges and universities is not upto the mark.

"World Bank reports, 26 million children are out of school, 53% girls <sup>had</sup> never been to the school".

## 2) Lack of Infrastructure:

Due to lack of infrastructure which included the renewal of old schools, access of electricity, establishment of new schools. These problems have brutally affected the sector achieving goals.

## 3) Problem of Outdated syllabus.

It is a serious problem to have a very outdated syllabus, it is <sup>one of the</sup> main reasons which has paved the way for minimum literacy rate.

"UNDP reported, Pakistan's syllabus needs modification. Since 1998 the syllabus has not been modified."

4) Lack of Public awareness.

Due to a religiously motivated and patriarchal society the awareness for getting school education is in doldrums. Due to this problem, there is a lack of girls' enrolment in the schools.

5) Gap in student teacher ratio.

This huge gap is the problem which has affected the education sector Pakistan.

"Current Prime Minister Pakistan stated that 2 Lac teachers are required to only fill the gap of student to teacher".

6) Minimum allocation of budgets.

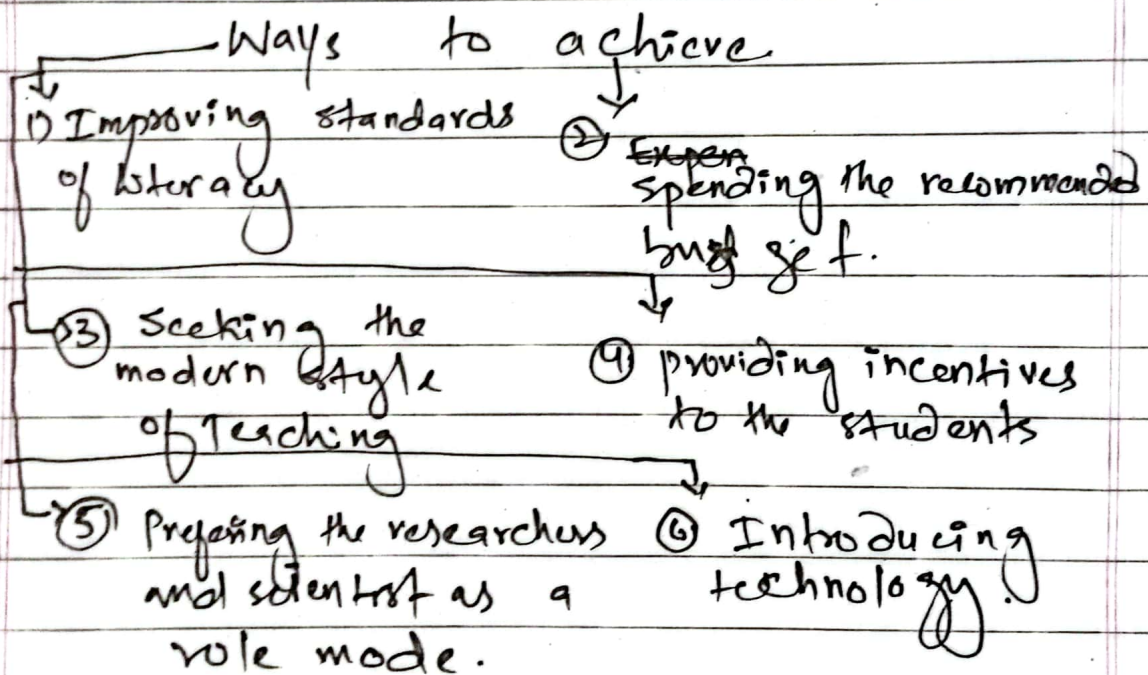
Governments play a basic role in providing education to all its citizens. "Article 25A refers to free and compulsory education for the children of age (5-16) years.

"World Bank reports argue that, Pakistan expends on 1.7% of its budget in

ded 6% by world Bank".

7) Alogness from technology

The traditional way of teaching is also one of serious issues to education side. However, governments remained aloof from introducing advanced technology in schools and colleges. This locked students to get modern education.



1) Improving standards of literacy.  
Literacy standard in Pakistan is "one who can read and write his own name is considered literate".  
This is not enough in this modern day to have such literacy standard.

2) Spending the recommended budget. Comparing to Iran who spends 11% of her Budget, India spends 9% of her budget, in the result their literacy rate is more in the region. However Pakistan has do similar as her neighbours are doing.

3) Seeking the modern style of teaching.

Teaching in Pakistan requires a proper teaching channels where teachers seek quarterly training. It must be looked after by higher authorities, in this way Pakistan can eradicate problems.

4) Providing incentives to students.

Social protection of students is necessary, because "Pakistan's 40% population is below the poverty line as per ILO". In this situation, <sup>students</sup> ~~have~~ must be provided with incentives to get education. security.

5) Preferring the researchers and Scientists as role model. Researchers and Scientist are

assets <sup>for</sup> any country. By preferring them Pakistan can have an environment with competition among all. This is what we need in education sector.

### Introducing technology.

Artificial intelligence has become very helpful for student. However, Pakistan has not any mechanism to inform the her students about usage of technology. Therefore, technology and way of using it is necessary for Pakistan at this stage.

Conclusion: After analyzing the whole phenomenon, Pakistan is grappling with all such problem. Therefore, recommended policy framework would foster and propel Pakistan toward achieving Millenium development's goals in education.

## Introduction:

Pakistan has a multitude of energy resources including renewables as well as non-renewable.

However, the issues like lack of management, political unconcernness, and economic crisis are compromising the energy potentials. However, pragmatic solutions are needed to counter these challenges?

## Energy Issues in Pakistan.

- 1) Lack of management in energy side.
- 2) Economic crisis is compromising the potentials of energy.
- 3) Political unconcernness.
- 4) High obstacles to FDI in energy sector.
- 5) Lack of technology to extract resources.
- 6) Lack of long term policies.
- 1) Lack of management in energy side.

Pakistan's resources need proper management. Moreover, Pakistan's only renewable sources "have potentials"

to generate 3300 Gw power as reported by SIFC officials". But due to flawed management it couldn't get the proper benefits from it.

2) Economic crisis is compromising the energy sector.

Due to heavy imports of hydrocarbons which accounts for "50% of total import, ~~the~~ debt accommodated over Pakistan of about Rs 78.9 trillion as per state bank of Pakistan. In such way, Pakistan couldn't complete its energy projects which created energy crisis.

3) Political unconsciousness.

Due to political instability, Pakistan's energy sector is tangled in problem. The political imbalance over the Dams, energy project, and ~~construction~~ <sup>completion</sup> of un-constructed projects are being affected. ~~Consequently~~

4)

Obstacles to FDI in Energy Sector  
The recent wave of terrorism,



Societal disorder, red-tapism and  
 an hurdle<sup>due to</sup> which ~~are~~ ~~can~~ FDI  
 in Energy sector particularly  
 has not remained the priority  
 of foreign investors in Pakistan.

5) Lack of technology to extract  
 the resources.

Pakistan has resources whose  
 potential is enough to meet  
 the demands of Pakistan, also  
 Pakistan can export. However,  
 a technology crisis in Pakistan  
 are paving the way for importing  
 energy from other countries.

6) Lack of long term policies.

Long term policies and their  
 implementation have <sup>remained</sup> been  
 the dream of every Pakistani.  
 However, this lack has propelled  
 Pakistan towards energy  
 crisis and also other  
 crisis in the multiple sectors.

## Ways to Deal with Issues

1) Construction of Dams

2) Utilizing indigenous sources

3) Ensuring long term problems

4) Mutual Consensus over energy resources

5) Providing the security to foreign investors and their workers.

### 1) Construction of Dams.

Construction of Dam more Dams, either new or already unconstructed dams would lessen the energy needs of country. Several Dams are under construction like, Diamer, Mohmand, Sukikinar etcetra. These Dams would ensure the maximum capacity and with lower rates per unit.

### 2) Utilizing energy resources.

Pakistan is naturally bestowed with plethora of energy resources. For instance, solar, wind, Hydel, Gas, Coal etcetra. If Pakistan starts utilizing

these resources, these issues will be resolved regard energy sector

### 3) Long term Policies.

Long term policies are precursors and saviors of Pakistan. Government needs to form policies like, Vision 2030, Billion rupees energy program etcetera. Also government must ensure the implementation of policies.

### 4) Mutual Consensus over energy resources.

Public-private, public-government, Government-opposition, all such entities must sign a "Charter of energy future". Such consensus will build an environment for all foreign investors as well as domestic to boost Pakistan energy needs.

### 5) Providing Security to foreign investors and their workers.

As, recently, Berham attack occurred, similarly, workers of abroad are being targeted.

at Cawad ar. ~~There~~ Therefore, Islamabad has to provide marketing security to workers, who can keep going their work.

Conclusion: Pakistan's energy issues have affected Pakistan brutally. The issues were, management, costs, economic death etcetera. Therefore, pragmatic policy framework is needed to meet the demands of energy.

### 1) Introduction.

Democracy is the way of Government in which people are sovereign. And the higher courts has had the vital role in development of democratic values. Therefore, higher courts also need to play this role, fostering these values.

2) How the role of highest courts is vital in fostering the democratic values.

### 2.1) Higher courts are Guardian of Constitution.

So Constitution is the legal document of a contract among state and its inhabitants. Moreover, higher courts are entrusted with its interpretation and guardianship. If any of authority violate this Holy document, they would be summoned by courts for its punishment which mentioned in the Law.

### 2.2) Higher courts ensure the protection of fundamental rights.

Fundamental rights are those which

are granted by a state to its citizens. "In case of Pakistan, from article 8 to 28 all are the fundamental rights. And ~~the~~ higher courts are provided <sup>with</sup> their duty to ~~see~~ ensure the provision of these rights.

2.3) Courts ~~are~~ <sup>have</sup> right to analyze the legislation. ~~which is beyond~~  
~~dem~~

Higher courts have right to analyze the any legislation. if any of legislation is beyond the democratic values, these courts have authority to declare those that legislation as "ultra vires".

"In case of Pakistan, Article 178 provide the legal authority to courts to analyze the legislation." Similarly, in USA & courts have power to disqualify the passed legislation if it is found somehow undemocratic.

2.4) Higher courts can summon all authorities in any choate case.

Higher courts can summon the prime minister as well

other higher authorities, if courts feel the distortion of constitutional limits and democratic values in any chaotic situation in country. " For instance, Prime minister of united Kingdom was called at the juncture of Brexit adventure due to violation of conventions."

Similarly, courts summoned prime ministers in Pakistan at such conditions"

### 2.5) Violation of Courts, result in contempt of courts

If Courts see the violation of courts, and higher judges, then courts have constitutional authorities to issue contempt of court. Contempt of court is undemocratic value.

"Article 204 of Constitution of Pakistan deals with the contempt of courts."

### 2.6) Courts issue the notices if governments fail to <sup>deliver</sup> ~~provide~~

Courts have authority to issue "Azkhud Notice" the term which is prominent in Pakistan.

Courts issue such notices on violence, unconstitutional events, and at undemocratic norms. By issuing such notices, courts bring victims into chamber.

2.7) Courts can ~~investigate~~ <sup>interrogate</sup> the election commissions.

Election commission itself is a constitution institution. its function is to conduct free and fair elections, results at time, and showing unbiasedness. However, higher courts are provided with the authority to interrogate election commission, if it is found guilty of violation its constitutional as well democratic functions.

2.8) Courts of have the process of Appellate and binding decision.

The process of appellate jurisdiction means, if some one does not agree to the decision of lower courts, he can challenge the decision in higher courts, which is the constitutional process. However, lower courts



may decide<sup>in</sup> opposition to the former decision. Upper courts decisions are binding on lower courts.

Conclusion: In nutshell, it is analysed above that courts have a meaningful role in provision of fundamental rights, constitutional limits, and institutional accountability. Therefore, courts play a vital role in ensuring and strengthening the democratic values.

Q no 8

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Ans:-

1) Introduction.

Historically, Pakistan has lacked in the equitable distribution of resources. There are multiple factors including unbalanced population, center state relations, political polarization etcetera. However, by radiating such factor Pakistan can achieve the goal of equitable distribution of resources.

2) Factors responsible for unequal distribution of resources.

2.1) Unbalanced population.

Population is one the leading concerns in the provinces of Pakistan. For instance, Punjab has a huge population whereas Balochistan has minimal but area of Balochistan is largest than all other. Under this pretext equal distribution of resources has been affected.

2.2) Center-state relations.

Pakistan being federation has 4 provinces, and some

States autonomous states. Due to plethora of military rule, and militaries influence on the resources have weakened the equitable distribution of resources.

2.3) Political polarization in the provinces.

Being a multi-ethnic country, political parties have also become ethno-centric. In this way, if government is in hands of a party which is from Punjab, it victimizes and compleces their opposition parties under influence. Due to this polarization, the resources distribution is being affected.

2.4) Rise of nationalist groups in the provinces.

Equitable distribution has been targeted due to rise of nationalist groups in provinces like Sindh, Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These groups started to rebate the state with a staunch

radicalism. Due to the curse state and provinces have remained accuse of unequitable distributions.

2.5) Lack of strong implementation of ~~the~~ seventh NFC award.

Seventh NFC award was declared in 2009, by the 18th Amendment. Under this Award all provinces were provided equitable distribution by keeping in view all the indicators like, Population, Inverse population, poverty and tax collection. But NFC award is firstly not implemented completely and secondly, it is now outdated.

It can't address the concerns over resource distribution.

3) ways to achieve the cherish goals.

3.1) Promoting the ideas of Xenocentrism.

Xenocentrism is the philosophy which is opposite to the ethnocentrism. If Pakistan promotes this ideology there might be an environment of consensus

cooperation among the citizens and Government over resource distribution.

3.2) Providing the resources to locals where they have been extracted.

The Government needs to provide the opportunities to the locals where resources are extracted.

" Chinese professor Wuang and Yang he published a joint paper in which they wrote that "the more the resources of a province are exploited, the more the inhabitants become radicalised"

This passage deals with strong provision of resources to locals which Pakistan needs to do so.

3.3) Cooperation with the tribal elders and Sardars.

By cooperating with Sardars and tribal elders would lessen the rise of nationalist parties.

If such step is taken, it will pave the way for the peaceful atmosphere. After establishing peaceful atmosphere, Government can work smoothly.

3.4) Increasing the number of schools and health institutions.

There is a lack of schools, <sup>and</sup> hospitals in provinces like Balochistan, Sindh and KP as compared to Punjab.

If Government in cooperation with provincial governments irrespective of their political ideologies makes schools and other social welfare institutes in phases. It would bring the prosperity in provinces.

3.5) Public awareness is highly required.

If Government is establishing any development project for the provinces, it has to aware people of the it, it has to consult locals before it the project is being constructed. In this we can establish a friendly and socially aware environment.

Conclusion: All the above problems and factors have distorted the resources distribution. Therefore, Government has now time to end this curse by taking recommended steps.