

NISHAN**Meet the Author**

Syed Fazil Bukhari has passed CSS in 2017. He is allocated in Police Service of Pakistan. Though, he belongs to a very backward area of Baluchistan, yet, he is an inspiration for thousands of aspirants across Pakistan. The author has passed this exam on the basis of only private B.A in his first attempt. He is the only CSS officer from his city Gandava and the first ever PSP officer from district Jhal Magsi. He is a CSS mentor and also guides CSS aspirants to embark on an illustrious career. There is another feather in the cap of writer. He is one of the youngest CSS Officers of Pakistan. He passed CSS 2017 at the age of 22 only.

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By
Syed Fazil Bukhari (PSP)

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Preface

English Essay is always considered the toughest paper in competitive exams. Therefore, it is must to learn, how to write a quality essay. After going through the whole journey of CSS, I observed that the students of competitive exams always found it difficult to write a good essay. This is why, I wrote this book to make the essay writing easy for aspirants. This book contains simple techniques, sample essays and answers of basic queries of aspirants. I hope this endeavor of mine will live up to the expectations of students of competitive exams.

The feedback and valuable suggestions of readers of this book will be highly appreciated.

Syed Fazil Bukhari

46th Common (PSP)

Acknowledgement

I acknowledge my limitless thanks to Allah Almighty for His countless blessings and bounties. I am able to come up with this book due to His compassion and mercifulness.

*I am also highly indebted to all my supporters and well-wishers. I will be failing my profound duty if I do not mention the names of **Abubaker Choudry** and **Umair Javed**, who worked with me days in and days out to complete this book. Moreover, it would be injustice if I forget to mention the name of Mr. Ahsan Gujar, the publisher, who showed his keenness to publish this invaluable book.*

Dedicated to...

My Beloved Father, **Syed Qadir Shah Bukhari**, who is always been an inspiration for me in pursuance of my goals.

Meet the Author

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Table of Contents

PART – I

Essay-Writing Techniques

How to write an Essay?	11
How to write a Paragraph?.....	12
Types of Essays	15
How to fashion an Outline?	16
How to decorate a Thesis Statement?	19
What are the Rules of Essay?	20
How to write Introduction of an Essay?	21
How to write Conclusion of an Essay?	22

PART – II

Short Essays

Critical Evaluation of Education System in Pakistan	24
When Flatters Get Together, The Devil Goes To Dinner	28
The Future of Democracy in Pakistan	32
Corruption: A Real Threat To Pakistan	36

If Gold Rusts, What Shall Iron Do?	40
Actions Speak Louder Than Words	44

PART – III

Long Essays

Role of Media in the 21 st Century	49
Gender Equality is a Myth	59
Why there is Bad Governance in Pakistan?	70
Frailty, Thy Name is Woman	80
Strategies for Alleviation of Poverty	91
Is Third World War Possible in Near Future?	101
Critical Analysis of Education System in Pakistan	113
Water Crisis in Pakistan	125

PART – IV

Frequently Asked Questions

Basic Queries of CSS Aspirants	136
<i>Beginning of preparation</i>	136
<i>Selection of subjects</i>	136

<i>Preparation of subjects</i>	136
<i>Notes Making</i>	137
<i>Time Management</i>	137
<i>Paper Presentation</i>	138
<i>Medicines for Motivation</i>	138
<i>How to earn good score in written?</i>	139
<i>Hours of study in a day</i>	139
<i>Joining CSS academies; right or wrong decision?.....</i>	139
<i>Financial management during CSS preparation</i>	140
<i>Does good educational background matter?</i>	140
<i>Social media and CSS preparation</i>	140
<i>Revision of subjects</i>	141
<i>Attitude during papers</i>	142
<i>Interview Tips</i>	142
Past Papers	139

Note: Students are advised to update their information accordingly; try to write the most current examples and facts and figures in your script. Moreover, cramming is discouraged in essay writing. Enjoy the book.

Best of Luck!

PART – I

Essay-Writing Techniques

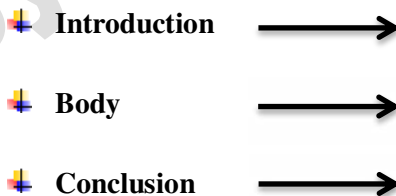
How to write an Essay?

As every journey begins with the first step so, essay cannot be conquered with only one step. There are many steps that an aspirant takes to reach the final goal – essay. It is a journey that begins from alphabets and ends at essay. For example, we learn **alphabets**, **words**, **sentences** and **paragraphs**. The essay is a combination of all these steps which are mentioned below:

Steps of an Essay

1. Alphabets
2. Words; here words means vocabulary which plays a paramount role in an essay.
3. Sentences; the sentences include all grammatical structures. A beautiful paragraph is an amalgamation of some beautiful, flawless sentences.
4. Paragraphs; paragraphs form the body of an essay.
5. Essay; an essay is a combination of several paragraphs.

Parts of an Essay



How to write a Paragraph?

- a. Paragraph is a collection of sentences.
- b. It should be comprised of at least 8 sentences in an essay.
- c. It must have a controlling idea or a topic sentence.
- d. It must have a concluding sentence.
- e. A paragraph must discuss only one idea.

What is topic sentence?

- a) It is the first sentence of a paragraph.
- b) It is introductory sentence of a paragraph.
- c) It is a controlling idea.
- d) It introduces the paragraph.
- e) It is the technical requirement of a paragraph.

What is concluding sentence?

- a. It bounces back the introductory sentence.
- b. It discusses the topic sentence with different jargons.
- c. It is that idea on which whole paragraph is written.

Examples

Topic Sentence: Corruption is destroying the whole economy of the country.

Concluding Sentence: In essence, Pakistan's economy is creaking due to the menace of corruption.

What are connectors?

The connectors are used to maintain connectivity, coherence and cohesion between sentences and paragraphs. Following are the connectors that can help in maintaining technical requirements of a paragraph and an essay:

Connectors for Results – Hence, consequently, therefore, to Sum up, thus, so, etc.

Connectors for Contrast – However, on the other hand, nevertheless, on the contrary, notwithstanding, otherwise, conversely, contrarily.

Connectors for Time – Meanwhile, presently, at least, immediately, eventually, finally, these after, currently, in the past.

Connectors for Comparison – Similarly, in the same way, equally, likewise, comparably.

Connectors for addition – In addition this, additionally, furthermore, moreover, further, to add more, besides.

How to develop a paragraph?

- A paragraph is developed with extension or explanation of topic sentence.
- It requires supporting arguments for extension of controlling idea.
 - There should be facts and figures, quotations, historical and book references to develop a paragraph.
 - A paragraph must contain at least 8 sentences.

- Personal observation or analysis can also be return in a paragraph.
- It should be ended with a concluding sentence.

What are the technical requirements of a paragraph?

- Topic sentence.
- Concluding sentence.
- Unity, connectivity and coherence.
- One paragraph must contain one idea.

What are requirements of an essay?

- ✓ Content is strong, form is weak → *Unacceptable*
- ✓ Content is weak, form is strong → *Acceptable*
- ✓ Content is strong, form is strong → *Desirable*
- ✓ Content is weak, form is weak → *Undesirable*

Content

Facts & Figures	References
Quotations	Arguments

Form

Coherence	Creativity
Relevancy	Structure

Types of Essays

Mainly, there are three types of essays in CSS:

- 1- Problematic Essays
- 2- Argumentative Essays
- 3- Literary Essays

What is a Problematic Essay?

A problematic essay is always an issue based essay.

Example

Corruption, poverty, terrorism, energy crisis, water crisis, etc. These essays are the simplest essays in CSS. They can easily be tackled with mainly these variables.

- Causes of an issue.
- Impacts of an issue.
- Solutions to address the issue.

What is an Argumentative Essay?

An argumentative essay is mostly statement based essay.

Example

- Gender equality is a myth
- Is colonial mentality impeding the progress of Pakistan?

We have to either accept or deny the statement. We have to either go in favor or against that statement. Basically, these essays demand valid, logical and relevant arguments to prove your stance. Hypothetically, if you are attempting an

argumentative essay, perceive yourself as a lawyer who presents his stance in a court room.

What is a Literary Essay?

Literary essay is a quotation based essay. The topic is taken from the works of an eminent literary figure. You have to analyze that statement in different angles. Literary essays demand literary test in your script to quench the literary thirst of examiner.

Example

- Punctuality is a virtue of bored.
- When life throws you lemons, make lemonade.

How to fashion an Outline?

An outline is an outer image or skeleton of your essay. It is the outward appearance or a face of your essay. It is written in the start of essay in order to facilitate the examiner.

Structure of outlines:

There are following structures of different types of outlines.

Outline structure of problematic essay

- Introduction
- Thesis statement
- Causes
- Impacts

- Solutions
- Conclusion

Outline structure of argumentative essay

- Introduction
- Thesis statement
- Supporting arguments
- Solutions (If needed)
- Conclusion

Points to ponder

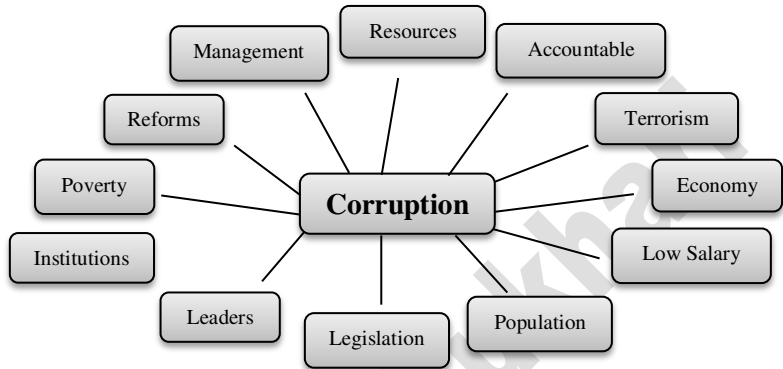
- Outline must be written in form of phrases or complete sentences.
- Take a stance and prove yourself with logical arguments in an argumentative essay.

How to make an outline?

You can brainstorm on a rough page before drawing a skeleton of an essay.

What is brainstorming?

Brainstorming is a rough exercise that you do for making an outline. During brainstorming whatever relevant or irrelevant points come in your mind, jot it down on rough page. Do filter your relevant points for making them ornaments of your outline.

Example***Factors to be kept in mind while making an outline of a problematic essay:***

Government's role, Religious elements, Judiciary, Technology, Parliament, Media, Economy, Feudalism, Political Elite, External Factors, Natural Resources, Education System, Civil Society, Common Man, Literary Class, etc.

Factors to be kept in mind while making an outline of an argumentative essay:

History, Religion, Science, Literature, Examples of Great Personalities, Personal Information, Ethics, Society, Customs and traditions, Education, Current Scenario, Rise and Fall of Nations, etc.

How to decorate a Thesis Statement?

Thesis statement is a crux of your essay. It is like trailer of a movie. It gives reflection of your whole essay in few lines.

Example: Is colonial mentality impeding the progress of Pakistan?

Outline

Introduction: Yes, colonial mentality is impeding the progress of Pakistan.

Thesis statement – The colonial mindset has pushed Pakistan towards socio-economic, religious, political and security woes. Doubtlessly, it is a hurdle in progress of Pakistan.

Supporting arguments:

- ✓ The dynastic politics is relic of colonialism.
- ✓ British planted the tree of corruption.
- ✓ Baluchistan and FATA are still seen through strategic lenses.
- ✓ Criminal justice system versus panchayat or Jirga system.
- ✓ Feudalism still prevails.
- ✓ Religion is used as a political tool. British used Christian missionaries to spread their tentacles.
- ✓ Human development is not the top most priority – British did the same.
- ✓ Security state versus welfare state.

- ✓ Gap between rulers and the ruled.
- ✓ Foreign policy of Pakistan mirrors colonial mentality.
- ✓ CPEC and shadows of colonial mentality.
- ✓ Human rights – particularly women’s rights – are at stake.
- ✓ Institutions are lacking capacity and competence due to colonial mentality.
- ✓ The curb on freedom of expression and colonial mentality.
- ✓ Social stagnation is a result of colonial mentality in Pakistan.
- ✓ Economic nose-dive and colonial mentality.
- ✓ Pakistan’s bureaucracy also toes the lines of colonial masters.
- ✓ The law of land and colonial mindset.
- ✓ Civil-military imbalance reflects colonial mentality.
- ✓ Urdu language and colonial mentality.

Conclusion: The whole discussion encapsulates that colonial mentality is bottle-neck in Pakistan’s progress.

What are the Rules of Essay?

- Hit the topic directly.
- There is no need to beat about the bush.
- Never define the topic, always discuss it.
- Essay means to explain, attempt and discuss.
- Essay is not the paper of current affairs; it is the test of your ideas, creativity, knowledge and language.
- Always use simple and short sentences in your essay.

- There should be connectivity, coherence and relevancy in your ideas and language.
- Avoid excessive use of facts and figures, idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs.
- Do not use slang words.
- Always try to express yourself.
- Never try to impress the examiner.
- Do not criticize or support any person or political party.
- Your arguments should be logical.
- Relevancy is the key to success in essay.
- There should be no headings in essay.
- One paragraph should be based on only one idea.
- Do not use the words I, we, us, me in your essay.

How to write Introduction of an Essay?

- Hit the bull's eye.
- Introduction should be of one and half or two pages.
- Hit the given statement directly.
- Extend the spectrum of issue on international, regional and national grounds.
- Write some sentences on seriousness of an issue: tell the examiner how much that issue has impacted.
- Explain the importance of an issue. Tell the examiner what would be the benefits if this issue is resolved.
- Mention efforts of previous governments, if needed.
- Also write policies of current government.
- In the end, give a wakeup call. Tell the examiner about future consequences of the issue, if it is not resolved.

How to write Conclusion of an Essay?

- Discuss the issue on general grounds.
- Write 15-18 sentences in conclusion.
- Why it is necessary to overcome the issue.
- Give a wakeup call.
- Give hope in case you have criticized.
- Never add new ideas in conclusion.
- Like thesis statement, it shows the whole picture of your essay.
- Conclusion is written in one paragraph.

PART – II

Short Essays

Critical Evaluation of Education System in Pakistan

Introduction: It is heartening to note that education system in Pakistan is rotten to the core.

Supporting Arguments:

1. The recent reports show dismal picture.
2. The quality education is widely missing in the system.
3. The 'out of school dilemma' is still unresolved.
4. The infrastructure of schools is dilapidated in Toto.
5. This second-rate education system is, directly or indirectly, responsible for multifaceted problems of Pakistan.
6. The system can be improved by making sincere and serious efforts.

Conclusion

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”, said an eminent figure Nelson Mandela. Indeed, education has directly linkage with mind; it alters thinking and steers towards glory. Unfortunately, the first rate education has not found toe-hold in Pakistan so far. It is heartening to note that this system is rotten to core in this country. In fact, it has always remained at the lowest-rung of government’s priority ladder. Neither, previous governments promoted it vigorously nor mainstream regime seems interested to ameliorate it. According to UNESCO, Pakistan’s literacy rate is 58%. This figure is doubtlessly, lamentable and regrettable. Needless to say, if this issue is resolved on emergency basis, prosperity will return to this land of pure. Otherwise, its consequences will be drastic. Pakistan will keep on starring into the abyss of ignominy, extremism and terrorism.

The recent reports paint education system dismally. Alif Ailan’s report, Pakistan district education ranking, reveals that there is overall decrease in quality education in 2016. Moreover, institute of social and policy sciences states that Pakistan’s education spreading is the worst in Asia. Unfortunately, there is not a single Pakistan’s university among top 500 universities in the world. These reports are tantamount to the fact that education system is badly managed and inadequately handled. Thus, it is altogether ruined.

Besides this, quality education is widely missing in the system. Recently, the news went viral about a book written by vice chancellor of Karachi University. He was accused of plagiarism. Despite, plenty of proofs about is

fraud; university did not dismiss him from his post. This tarnished image of Pakistan globally. Additionally, global competitiveness index 2016 has ranked Pakistan on 112th among 140 countries in quality of education. Hence, the quality of education is alien to Pakistan's education system.

Moreover, the 'out of schools dilemma' is still unresolved. According to recent reports, 24 million children are out of school in Pakistan. It is the second highest figure after Nigeria in the world. This, no doubt, augurs ill for future of this nation. Pakistan missed targets of MD and is likely to miss SDG as well. The out of school conundrum has been haunting this country for decades.

To add more to agony, the infrastructure of schools is dilapidated in toto. They are built improperly. Thousands of schools do not have washrooms. Others are without boundary walls and roofs. According to education Atlas 2016, 29% schools in Pakistan are 'one-room, one teacher schools'. This percentage in Baluchistan is more appalling 54%. This signals badly for future of this nation.

Arguably, this second-rate education system is, directly or indirectly, responsible for multifaceted problems in Pakistan. Universities churn out of thousands of graduates who go jobless. They resort to illicit or unethical means to meet their both ends. The incompetence, extremism, corruption, instability, etc, are the result of fragile education system. All social, economic, political and religious issues have linkage with education system. Hence, it can be said that illiteracy and bad education are mother of all evils.

Optimistically, the system can be improved by sincere and serious efforts. Government must impose education emergency in the country. Article 25-A of 1973 constitution guarantees “Free and compulsory education” for all. This must be followed in letter and spirit. Besides, government can revamp system by changing contents, processes and procedures. The strict policy is direly needed. It is also sane to increase education budget by 4%. These steps can pave the way for bright future.

To conclude, the education system in Pakistan is tainted by incompetence and interestedness. Recent reports cast pall of gloom and doom. The quality education is a far cry and ‘out of school problem’ is still looming. The overall infrastructure is devastated. Resultantly, this appalling system has triggered many socio-economic and religion-political issues. However this endemic can be cured through first-rate medicines.

When Flatters Get Together, The Devil Goes To Dinner

Introduction: The people with oily tongue are more dangerous than devil.

Supporting Arguments:

1. History stands witness that flatterers have always played a significant role to de-throne kings.
2. Whenever, the population of flatterers increases around leaders, they are ruined.
3. Actually, flatterers are always double-faced.
4. Almost all religions of the world oppose meaningless flattering.
5. Doubtlessly, every disease is curable except love with flatterers.

Conclusion: The above discussion epitomizes fairly when flatterers get together, the devil goes to dinner.

The people with oily tongue are, indeed, more precarious than devil. True, the devil is always hell bent to attract people towards vices, sins and destruction. He feels happy when flatterers do his job free of cost. Indeed, they share his burden. This gives devil a sense of satisfaction. Flatterers hoodwink people. They praise undeserved people. Their hyperbole leads their target towards ultimate destruction and death. Satan's job is to ruin people altogether. Flatterers also use soft methodology to help him. They always sing tunes of their masters. They say and do everything to please their leader. When their master is completely trapped into their web, they destroy him. This is why devil always remains thankful to them.

The history stands witness that flatterers have always played a significant role to de-throne Kings. From highly magnetic kings of Roman Empire to the Mughals of subcontinent, all fell prey to the flattery. Consequently, they lost their huge empires. Books are replete with facts that flatterers have ruined emperors. The East India Company played role of flatterer at the outset in subcontinent. They sent gifts to Mughal emperors and painted them gloriously. At the end, Mughals were treated with despicable cruelty.

Therefore, whenever the population of flatterers increases around leaders, they are ruined. Media also plays this role in Pakistan. Today, many channels and newspapers are biased. They glorify one side and show black picture of the other side. Surely, those who are glorified excessively are equally hurt. The guns will not take time to turn to them. Many marshal laws were also outcome of flattery. Though

some media outlets fought for freedom, yet flatterers and black sheep never vanished for good.

Actually, flatterers are double faced. Their heart and head think utterly different from their words. Their double standard is absolutely in favor of devil's project. They are not friends of anyone. Instead, they are self-server. Most of them were psychopaths or emotionless. Their heart is hard but their tongue is soft. Venom runs in their veins but apparently they utter flowery words.

This is why; almost all religions of the world oppose meaningless flattery. Neither crescent embraces it, nor the cross. Even Judaism, Hinduism, Sikhism, etc, are against this practice. Flattery does sound well but in reality it is mother of all evils. Religions run campaign against devil. The flatterers move earth and heaven to protect him. Like terrorists, flatterers are faithless and shameless.

Doubtlessly, every disease is curable except to love flatterers. It is nature of man that he is hungry for praise. Right, those who truly deserve must be praised and pleased. However, everything has some limits. The limitless praised is converted into flattery. This has unimaginable and destructive results. When a man falls in love of flattery, he writes his own death warrants. He builds castles in the air but he unintentionally devastates himself.

The above discussion fairly epitomizes-when flatterers get together, the devil goes to dinner. The snapshots of history reveal this fact clearly. The more the flatterers around a leader, the less the chances of his success. The

flattery makes man a hypocrite. This is prohibited in almost all religions of the world. There is not an iota of doubt that this endemic has no panacea. The lover of flattery is lover of death and destruction. Thus, one must play a responsible and responsive role in life. Flatterers must be kept at big distance. Otherwise, the devil's agents will keep harming others and appeasing devil.

Syed Fazil Bukhari

The Future of Democracy in Pakistan

Introduction: The future of democracy is bright in Pakistan.

Supporting Arguments:

1. The first ever peaceful transition between elected governments is green signal for future of democracy.
2. The democracy has transformed from dysfunctional to functional one.
3. The parliamentary debates, passage of laws and street protest have boosted democracy.
4. The media is more vibrant than past.
5. Army is back to barracks and is doing responsive and responsible job.
6. Judiciary is rendering commendable service; it is a superior and independent institution now.

Conclusion: The whole discussion proves that the future of democracy is bright in Pakistan.

The future of democracy is bright in Pakistan. Undoubtedly, democracy has undergone tyrannical experiences in Pakistan. It has always been bruised by anti-democratic forces. However, the clock has turned after 2008 elections. Democracy is on the road of progress and prosperity these days. Politicians are learning in their nursery; the parliament. Rule of law and supremacy of parliament are set to dominate the ground. Though problems exist, yet they are curable. Slowly and gradually, democracy is moving towards maturity. Indeed, nothing is achieved overnight. It will take considerable time for democracy to be invincible. Therefore, it is unwise to assume that just eight year old democracy will deliver everything efficiently. However, one thing is crystal and clear; democracy is a decided future of Pakistan and there are slim chances of success for anti-democratic hordes.

The first ever peaceful transition between elected governments is a green signal for future of democracy. Pakistan was barely on its feet when democracy was derailed. The power-hungry military generals solidified their footholds through different undemocratic means. They also diluted the very version of democracy and made it disastrously dysfunctional. However, recent years have seen a new surge of democratic activities which have ramped up democracy. The convergence of all politicians on democracy is ultimate success of good future.

In the same vein, the parliamentary debates, passage of law and peaceful street protests have boosted democracy. Everyone knows about horrible episodes of MRD. People rendered utmost sacrifices for democracy. These struggles

bore fruit. Now Pakistan sees healthy debates in parliament. Many laudable laws have been passed for welfare of people. Besides, dissidents are not suppressed by iron hand. Opposition parties stage protests against wrong doings of government. Hence, everyone perceives it an ultimate fate for Pakistan.

Moreover, media is more vibrant than past. The news channels have increased exponentially. They are given full freedom of expression. Politicians are lambasted without fear. Media is, indeed, a back bone of democracy. Its sacrifices are also unforgettable for restoration of democracy in Pakistan. Today, it fearlessly pinpoints loopholes in government policies and shows it the right path. Pakistani media's vigorous services for democracy deserve fulsome praise. Surely, it is a bulwark for democracy against undemocratic elements.

Thankfully, army is back to barracks and is doing a responsible and responsive role. The successful 'Zarb e Azb' is palpable evidence of its tireless efforts. Army is, no doubt, for protection of borders. Its apolitical attitude is in greater interest of the nation. The eastern neighbor is persistently passing serious threat to the integrity of this state. Army realizes this aspect. It has also learned from mistakes of dictators which tainted the highly organized institution. Therefore, army is in full favor of a democratic, progressive Pakistan.

Furthermore, judiciary has got its supremacy. It is rendering commendable services. Today, it is more independent and superior. It can be gauged from the decision

which sent a sitting prime minister Yousaf Raza Gillani, back to home during PPP tenure. Everyone respects judiciary now. Its praiseworthy service has raised the expectations of common citizenry. Everyone looks to judiciary for legitimate rights and justice. Consequently, democracy is being bolstered day by day because of commendable role of judiciary.

The whole discussion corresponds to the conclusion that democracy is moving towards glorious future. The silver lining is highly visible on the horizon. Gone are the days of terrific rules. Today, people are free to criticize every wrong doer and ask for legitimate rights. The peaceful transfer of government's parliamentary endeavors and media's role show that bright future is approaching. Besides, army's uninterestedness in encroachment and judiciary's active role augur well for future of democracy. Therefore, it is time to cheer and celebrate the success of democracy because there is much more mirth in the pipeline.

Corruption: A Real Threat To Pakistan

Introduction: The endemic of corruption passes serious threat to prosperity, sovereignty and integrity of Pakistan.

Supporting Arguments:

1. Recently, panama gate scandal has sent shockwaves of instability in this country.
2. The political wrangles are at peak.
3. Corruption has paralyzed the state institutions.
4. Bad governance is direct result of rampant corruption.
5. There prevail, yawning inequalities in society.
6. The scourge of corruption has also given choice to non-state actors to perpetrate lethal activities.

Conclusion: Pakistan cannot progress unless the beast of corruption is tamed.

The endemic of corruption passes serious threat to prosperity, integrity and sovereignty of Pakistan. Indeed, Pakistan was barely on its feet when Pakistan saw demise of two magnetic leaders. Quaid –e-Azam and Liaqat Ali Khan since then, corruption has been breeding with Pakistan. Neither civilian governments nor military regimes took serious steps to curb this menace. The mainstream government is also reluctant to take concrete steps against this over-looming threat. Arguably, this issue is more dangerous than Pakistan's eastern neighbor. The reason is simple; when one's own house is not in order how one can smash the propaganda of enemy. The corruption in Pakistan is like a serpent in the grass. It has given rise to myriad socio-economic and political problems. Therefore, it is need of time to tackle it sincerely and seriously. Otherwise, state will keep on gazing into the abyss of inequality, extremism and ignominy.

Recently, panama gate scandal has sent ripples of concerns across Pakistan. Mosac, Fonseca, Panama based firm, exposed many Pakistanis who established offshore companies to evade taxes. Prime minister's family, corruption has also been exposed. Almost all big fishes are included in revelations. It shows that elite mafia that rules over poor eats away money of people through illicit means. Doubtlessly, panama gate is scandal that explains the magnitude and danger of this problem.

This said revelation has kicked start political wrangles in the country. The ruling party and opposition parties have locked their horns over this issue. The intransigence of

government and inflexible attitude of opposition have brought Pakistan to the wedge of destruction. PTI has announced 'Lock down' of capital on November. Expectedly, several parties have backed his decision. Amid tensions with India, this 'lock down' may spark political crises which threat to democracy in particular and country in general.

This is undebatable that corruption has paralyzed the institutions. Neither NAB nor FBR and state bank are ready to investigate panama gate or Bahamas gate. They have admitted that they lack resources and power. Now the ball is in Supreme Court. The coming days will tell the power of apex court. Corrupt leaders have only exploited institutions for self-interests. Bureaucracy, so sadly panders to the whims of political bosses. All institutions play second fiddle to corrupt mafia. Therefore, they are unable to deliver properly.

In the same vein, bad governance is direct result of rampant corruption. According to competitiveness Index 2016, Pakistan is ranked 112th out of 140 countries. Unfortunately, bad governance has become norm of the day in this country. The top notch official dome is mired into problematic financial malpractices. People are deprived of fundamental amenities. Unrest and uncertainty ever hover over their heads. They spend days restless and nights sleepless due to bad governance. Indeed, shambolic management has roots in corruption.

Besides this, there prevail, yawning inequalities in society due to unchecked corruption. The difference between haves and have nots is highly visible. Poor turns poorer and rich become richer. Gender gap is also widened in this corrupt

society. Global gender gap 2016 ranks Pakistan 141 out of 142 only above the war ravaged Yemen. The ranking in Global Hunger Index is also dismal. It ranks Pakistan on 107th position out of 118 countries. Undoubtedly, these facts mirror drastic consequence of corruption in society.

Shockingly enough, the scourge of corruption has also given chance to non-state actors to perpetrate lethal activities. Recent tragic incidents in Quetta are its palpable evidences. Despite tireless efforts of army in Zarb e Azab, terrorist sneak into Baluchistan. This is dire result of corruption. Corrupt managers do not take serious steps to choke their fuel lines or check the infiltration. True, terrorism is a despicable activity that hurt Pakistan for decades. The corruption has undoubtedly pampered the specter of terrorism.

To conclude, Pakistan cannot progress unless the beast of corruption is tamed. IMF manager Christine Laggard lately warned that corruption is the main problem of this country. Pakistan's corruption perception index 2016 ranking is appalling. It is ranked 177th position in the world. Corruption is a persistent menace to this country. Needless to say, the socio-economic and political crises will keep on shaking Pakistan until demise of corruption. This is a time to snatch the hour and eradicate this conundrum once for all. Else, the unspeakable and unimaginable results are in the offing.

If Gold Rusts, What Shall Iron Do?

Introduction: The transparency of any organization or country can be gauged by analyzing its top most brass.

Supporting Arguments:

1. The fraudulence of United Nations will certainly spill over to other organizations.
2. American hegemonic design and proclivity towards ruthlessness is likely to be emulated by other states.
3. Pakistan's political leadership's indulgence into financial malpractices has unleashed corruption across the country.
4. Officialdom at bottom of bureaucracy range is unable to curb injustice because of lambast-able attitude of top-notched officials.
5. Only higher authorities can alter the destructive course because the wings of sub-ordinates clipped.

Conclusion

The maxim implicitly examines the linkage and activities of high ups and sub-ordinates. 'The gold' refers to ruler and 'iron' tells about the ruled. The ruled or lower class always follows the upper class. Elites lead the societies and other strata follow-suit. Therefore, the purity and transparency of any organization or country can be gauged by analyzing its top most brass. The honest the upper class, the honest the whole society. Many social scientists believe in this saga. This trend is highly visible in all societies. Same tendency prevails in international order. The powerful states are beacon of light for less powerful or less influential countries. Their relentlessness or affability depends on tilt of the trend-settlers. This is why; it is unwise to blame those who play second fiddle for unrest and chaos.

Needless to say, the fraudulence of United Nations will certainly spill over to other organizations. United Nations, being the largest and most responsible organization, is leader of all organizations of world. The loopholes in its structure and function will fragile other organizations. The contemporary world witnesses lopsided role of the most respected organization. Palestine issue, Kashmir Conundrum and ever looming threat of terrorism are serious menaces to world peace. So far, UN has failed to tackle these issues. That's why; one cannot look towards other regional organizations optimistically.

Similarly, American hegemonic designs and proclivity towards ruthlessness is likely to be emulated by other states. Its band wagon of war on terror has ravaged many countries and killed more civilians than terrorists. India

seems impressed by tactics of USA. Its brutality and barbarism in Kashmir is clear evidence. Other countries also play Machiavellian card in international politics like USA. As US believes, there are no permanent friends and foes, only permanent interest. The whole world is singing the same lines today.

In the same vein, Pakistan political leadership's indulgence into financial malpractices has unleashed corruption across the country. Today the endemic of corruption is prevailed at large scale. Political hierarchy from top to bottom is embroiled in extortion. Recently, Panama gate and Bahamas gate scandals have opened Pandora box of Pakistan's politicians. This revelation mirrors intentions and attitude of the top most leadership. It is unjust to castigate a police constable for taking bribe because the system is eroded at all levels.

At the same time, officialdom, at bottom of bureaucracy rungs, is unable to curb injustice because of impassable attitude of the top-notched officials. Officers at the lower ranks are compelled to capitulate before their bosses. If they defy, they will be sacked by powerful seniors. They want to sustain and survive for fundamental needs of their family. However, overtly or covertly, they destroy their motherland. Again, the whole responsibility to steer them lies on shoulders of those who are sitting at the helm.

Therefore, the higher authorities can alter the destructive course because the wings of the sub-ordinates are clipped. There is a famous quotation, "The army of jackals led by a lion will be stronger and tougher than the army of lions

led by a jackal.” The leadership plays, no doubt, a prominent role to parrot country. The realistic, sincere and unflinching leadership can root out all evils by dint of invincible commitment. There are daunting challenges which contemporary world is faced with. These problems can only be resolved by staunch will and wherewithal of leadership only.

To conclude, it is unrealistic, untenable and unwise to bring subordinate to books for wrong doings of bosses. Servant will certainly toe the line of his master. The uprightness of master is necessary for character building of servants. In other words, the higher authorities are responsible for illicit activities of lower slots. Today, role of America as super power is a trend settler. Similarly, UNO is mother of all organizations. It has significant influence over other regional organizations. Pakistan’s all socio-economic and political problems can be solved by ruling class. Hence, if they are desperados or corrupts, what shall the others do?

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

Introduction: All successful people have one thing in common: they are men of action.

Supporting Arguments:

1. History is replete with evidences that actions have always produced encouraging results.
2. All scientific discoveries and inventions are result of robust actions.
3. The western world is in dominating position today only because of actions.
4. Doubtlessly, shallow boasting and hollow rhetoric are futile.

Conclusion

It is fact that words without actions hang heavy in the air. Indeed, all successful people have one thing in common: they are men of action. The honor and accolade are only for those who believe in concrete implementation of their plans. Usually, those who paint themselves gloriously are empty of wisdom, knowledge and realistic approach. They are victim of precarious narcissism. However, man of actions knows that his virtue is hard work. He does not believe in empty and baseless boasting. He works hard, and gets unprecedented results. In this way, he proves that actions speak louder than words.

Moreover, history is replete with evidences that actions have always produced encouraging results. One, who burns midnight oil constantly, reaches at pinnacle of glory. Contrarily, lethargic people always face failures and desperations. All writers, scientists, politicians, etc believe that a recipe of success is only action. Biographies of leaders like, Nelson Mandela, Mahathir, Quaid-e-Azam, Woodrow Wilson, Churchill, etc give glimpses into the world of action. They never lived in fantasy of sheer words.

Furthermore, all scientific discoveries and inventions are result of robust actions. Today, man enjoys luxurious life just because of painstaking of forefathers. Thomas Alva Edison worked hard and pulled world out of darkness. Similarly, all scientists and explorers were men of action. For example, Christopher Columbus, Vasco de Gama, Tasman, John Cabot braved dangerous seas and discovered new lands. They did not believe in lip service and adhoc, peace-meal

approaches. Thanks to their actions which made world a comfortable place.

Similarly, one can analyze the progress of western world. There is not an iota of doubt that it is in dominating position today only because of actions. The French Revolution, American Revolution and industrial revolution are jewels of their action. They never preferred inaction to act like eastern part of globe. Arguably, many countries like Japan, South Korea, and China have got clinical success in eastern portion of world because of actions. The third world countries' plight is grimmer because of inertia and lassitude. People do not work diligently and depend on divine help only. The religiosity is deeply ingrained in their life. Resultantly, they have little believe in rationality and labor, despite fact that Islam urges to work hard. Thus, western world has trumped the global south due to their concrete actions.

Doubtlessly, shallow rhetoric and hollow boasting are futile. They do not bear desirable fruits. It is rightly said that empty bags are unable to stand firmly. Unfortunately, this trend has gained significant ground in Pakistan. Politicians have adopted this policy unanimously to hoodwink public. They always resort to fancy vows and cosmetic measures. However, the real progress of country lies in sincere actions. Sadly, politicians are self-servers; only beat drums of their own praises. True, majority follows same policy but politicians are at the topmost slot.

The whole discussion corresponds to the conclusion that smoke screen promises and blowing own trumpets are useless. The only thing that helps climb the

ladder of success is action. The world without action is a world without existence. God forbidden, if men of action stop struggle, world will cease to exist forever. The nature also gives lesson of constant action. If sun remains in slumber, the deep dark night will never go away. Same thing is true for ferocious winters and charming springs. Hence, everything including all the objects of this universe gives only one lesson: action speak louder than words.

PART – III

Long Essays

Role of Media in the 21st Century

Outline

Introduction:

Thesis Statement – The contemporary world of globalization witnesses both positive and negative roles of media. However, despite some lacunas, it is an essential tool of information, entertainment and above all knowledge of current affairs.

Supporting Arguments:

1. Positive role of media.
2. Disseminates information and keeps people updated.
3. Gives awareness and creates political consciousness.
4. Gives message of harmony and peace.
5. Acts as bulwark against and democratic forces.
6. Highlights major issues and helps in policy making.
7. Preserves cultural identity of nation.
8. It is a good tool of entertainment.
9. Portrays a positive picture of the country.
10. Negative role of media
11. Biased approach of media.
12. Sensationalization for ratings.
13. Distortion of truth.
14. War-mongering and propaganda.

15. Chasm among institutions of state.
16. Glorification of terrorists.
17. Unethical programmes.
18. A threat to cultural identity.

Conclusion:

The whole discussion corresponds to the conclusion that the role of media in the 21st century is commendable. Notwithstanding, it is crying for many substantial improvements.

Essay

The contemporary world of globalization witnesses both positive and negative roles of media. However despite some lacunas, it is an essential tool of information, entertainment and above all the current knowledge. It is rightly said that media is the mirror of a society. It shows the real face of society. Doubtlessly, media has played a vital role to diffuse liberal norms. Like democracy, respect of human rights value of common people in economy, policies etc. It has also worked excellently in times of crises to settle down the dispute peacefully. On the other hand, it can be equally dangerous if it plays a negative role. It was a reason behind the demise of the greatest empires in past. It has potential to lead the nation towards unimaginable wars. The 21st century is remarkably the century of media. It has confined this gigantic world to a global village. It caused the death of distances and the end of geography. It has left no room for single doubt that vibrant, vigilant and vigorous role of media is the need of day. None of the country can sustain and survive in this complex world of cut-throat competition without media. Therefore, it is extraordinarily unwise to deny the paramount importance of media due to its negative role. Though there is satanic sway on media, yet its angelic role trumps it. It is sane to see "half glass" full than a half glass empty.

Speaking positively, media is a great tool to disseminate information and to keep the people update. The news of a lorry, killing twelve people in Berlin or a gun man

shooting Russian ambassador in turkey can spread immediately across the world through media. It is said that a man who does not keep himself updated with world affairs is like an animal which only lives to eat and sleep. Philosophers, intellectuals and researchers emphasize on value of information. Undoubtedly, man is blind without information. Indeed, it is media that enables people to excel in different fields of life with updated knowledge of world affairs.

Besides, media had not existed, Turkey's coup would have succeeded President- Erdogan gave message to the nation through media and the attempted coup was foiled by the power of people. It is media that gives awareness and political consciousness. People come to know about political ding-dong tussles, government's projects, flaws, policies etc. and make up their mind to support the particular party in the time of need-elections. Today the whole Pakistan is consumed with panama paper case, dharnas, surprising commission exports, etc. due to media. The contemporary Pakistan is more aware and more politically mature due to laudable role of energetic media.

Moreover, media is an agent of peace and harmony. It keeps different factions of a country united. It works efficiently against the forces of chasm and dichotomy. Either it is political spectrum or religious sphere, media highlights the positive events and episodes. It is pertinent to quote Pakistan as an example. Pakistan's media has preserved integration of Pakistan. The all four provinces are not administrative but ethnic units in real sense. However, media has not let them divided on ethnic lines. It has also played a

pivotal role to retain religious harmony. Thus, it is unambiguously right that it propagates the message of peace and love.

Furthermore, it acts as a bulwark against the anti-democratic forces. The aforementioned example of Turkey's foiled putsch is palpable evidence. There is not an iota of doubt that encroachment of institutions creates unfavorable conditions for a democracy to survive. Neither hyper extended system nor the over developed system let the democracy flourish. This trend mars the discipline. It is said that democracy without discipline is meaningless. Pakistani media has given immense sacrifices for restoration of democracy. Its role as a protector of democracy is undeniable indeed.

Media also highlights major issues and helps in policy making. It works a flag career of development and welfare of people. Many talk shows, articles, editorials and other intellectual discourses pinpoint loopholes and tender, suggestion for amelioration of those flaws. Government officials, bureaucracy, diplomats etc, use media as road map towards formulation of the first rate policies. Recently passed honor killing bill 2016 and anti-rape bill 2016 are fruits of media's successful campaign. It is rightly remarked that media is the bible of statesmen.

In addition to this, media preserves the cultural identity of a nation. Every nation gives importance to its culture. This is why, Samuel P. Huntington said that the next world war would be among cultural entities. He warned the world about clash of civilization. There is not an iota of doubt that the fourth generation warfare is being fought on media.

Therefore, every country's media plays a great role to protect and promote the culture of its own country. The cultural propagation is 'soft power' of any nation according to American idealist Joseph Nye. Media's role is laudable in this regard.

It is man's nature that he wants some entertainment to live a peaceful life. Yes, media provides it and fulfils this desire of people. Besides media's arms such as Facebook, tweeter, WhatsApp, several dramas, musical programmes and other programmes help man cast his worries aside for a while and enjoy the moment. Those entertainment programmes also contain lessons that are meaningful in social context. The healthy and fruitful entertainment gives solace to people and teach them how to spend a life with little tension. Media's role as an entertainment tool points soft image of a country abroad. Hence, media spreads happiness, laughter and love everywhere through its entertainment programmes.

It is unmistakably true that media portrays a positive picture of a country in the world. News channels are the theatres which display plays of their country to the world. If actors of those theatres are sincere and sober with high professional skills, country enjoys a good amount of respect in eyes of world. The world opinion matters a lot in this globalized world. This is why India is hell-bent to depict Pakistan as a country which exports terrorism to the world. Its devilish intentions will dash to grounds, if Pakistani media successfully promotes soft image of Pakistan. Thus, no one can deny media's power in this aspect.

Indeed, every picture has two sides. Some is the case with media. It can be equally deleterious, if it ignores its constructive role and plays as a popper at the hands of non-state actors. The biased approach of media can sink the boat of its own country. Unfortunately, the division among different media groups can be observed in Pakistan. These different groups support different political parties as per this maxim; "The enemy of my enemy is my friend." Though criticism is good for national leaders to avoid blunders, yet taking sides is not the job of a credible media. This deprives people of their fundamental right i.e. access to true information. Woefully, this unwanted role has become a profitable business for some media outlets.

Perhaps, sensationalization for ratings has become a compulsory assignment for media. The family squabbles of boxer Amir Khan or fashionable dress of model Ayan Ali consumed a big chunk of time in media. However, the matters of national importance are mostly sidelined because they are deemed less favorable for desirable ratings. Consequently, media dents its own credibility in literate circles, while hoodwinks illiterates excellently. Unhappily, the 21st century witnesses this negative trend of media.

It is a disturbing reality that the truth hurts many and pleases a few in this modern, materialistic world. Media distorts truth magically to favor its favorites. It creates fantasies of farcical stories to meet their particular goals. It is undebatable that media enjoys great influence over minds and hearts of people. This is in the very bones and blood of man that he dreams thrill from those stories which are

amalgamation of lies and truths. Therefore, imaginative stories of movies and dramas are more popular than the real ones. The cinemas will be empty, if films are made on real stories. This is why; media mixes some interesting lies with true news story to get attention of more readers or viewers.

A recent mounting wave of hatred between Pakistan and India exposed media's face as warmongering and propaganda spreading tool. The media, especially Indian, wrapped itself into national flag and parroted on extremist narrative. It left no stone unturned to push its country towards a cataclysmic war. Pakistani news channels were also not wholly holy in showing chauvinism. The myopic anchors on both sides of the borders proved themselves professional war hawks. Knowing the incalculable damage of a horrific nuclear war between two neighbors, it was a foolhardy to press government for strict action against enemy. Thanks to God that temperature came down. Otherwise negative or satanic role of media would have destroyed the whole world.

In the same manner, the chasm between state institutions has widened due to negative role of media. Samuel Huntington writes in his book "The clash of civilization" that the Third world countries lag far behind from the West because of dysfunction of their institutions. There is little doubt that strong institutions make democracy formidable and invincible. Whereas, the struggle for power among institutions within democracy is akin to sign a death certificate of democracy. Speaking in Pakistani perspective, this enigma is a chronic one. There is unhealthy competition among institutions to assert their superiority by hook or by crook.

The media plays a significant role to make matters worse because it thrives on crises.

Media has powered to make or break the fan following of any individual, party or organization. Probably, terrorists also shower honey-money over media to get name and fame. Else, what media can achieve by glorifying them. The tragic Army Public School incident proved as a catalyst for statute book and the nation sow a raft of legislation to fight against terrorism. National Action Plan also surfaced as a counter-terrorism strategy. This twenty point agenda included a clause which narrates that glorification of terrorists by media is one of the reasons behind, their despicable activities. Currently, the Quetta Commission report unmarks media's face that it propagates the narrative of terrorists in Baluchistan. Sadly, this is happening across the globe by unchecked media.

Additionally, modern world is bidding action to morality and ethics slowly and gradually. Gone are the days when morality was a yardstick to evaluate credibility of people or programmes. Today, only Machiavellian politics and unethical practices have dominated the world. Media is not behind in this race as well. Unethical and immoral programmes, news stories, talk show, etc are getting popularity among people. When national leaders use words of abuse, their fans follow them proudly. Similarly, Pk-661 aircraft crashed in Havellian a few days ago. Media circulated chilling images that show bodies of victims which were burnt and torn into pieces. This unethical phenomenon is deeply ingrained in media.

As discussed in previous paragraphs, media protects cultural identity of a nation. On the other hand, it can also pose a serious threat to cultural identity. According to realistic paradigm in International Relations, the super power country diffuses its own culture to retain its hegemony around the world. Today, America is a super power. The whole world speaks English language, wears jeans, eats fast food, watches Hollywood movies and listen jazz music. Men follow Mickel Jackson and women follow Hillary Clinton or Miss America. Men do clean shave and women powder their faces with American cosmetics. This culture has reached this part of world through media. Resultantly, nation have last their cultural identity.

In a nutshell, the whole discussion encapsulates that the role of media in the 21st century is commendable. Notwithstanding, it is crying for many substantial reforms and improvements. One thing is crystal and clear that media has become an undefeatable power today. All powerful forces have become powerless before, the fourth pillar of state. However, there are many obstacles that do not let media operate freely and positively. The healthy racism has a permanent role in construction of strong edifice. The negative propaganda reduces that edifice to the ashes of defeat. Through true information, awareness and message of peace, love, harmony, media can put a nation on cusp of glorious future. Whereas, the yellow journalism can be cancerous for a nation. The 21st century is remarked with phenomenal progress of media. Hopefully, media gets more mature and makes the earth a safe place for human beings forever.

Gender Equality is a Myth

Outline

Introduction:

Thesis Statement – The plight of woman is deplorable in Pakistan shares remorselessly humiliated ruthlessly killed or shamelessly deprived of socio-economic and political rights.

A snapshot of current scenario unequivocally tells that gender equality is a myth in Pakistan

1. Honor killing is rampant in Pakistan.
2. Acid throwing is an egregious practice in Pakistan that always hurts women.
3. Burning alive is a gruesome act that strikes terror in hearts.
4. Child marriage and forced marriages are common practices.
5. Black mailing and harassment; Naila Rind's FB case 2017.
6. Patriarchal practices have become part and parcel of male dominant culture.
7. Political say of what is a yardstick to know woman's problem.
8. Economic participation of woman is lamentable

9. Institutional violence: the misogynistic attitude of Council of Islamic Interest (CII).
10. Flawed judicial system is actually miscarriage of justice for women.
11. Ineffective and toothless laws cannot protect her.
12. Education opportunities are unfortunately less.
13. Health condition of women unspeakably bad.
14. Monogyny in political parties highly favorably for women.

Some workable suggestions to end this myth

1. Implementation of existing laws.
2. Achieving targets of SDGS and the vision 2025.
3. Institutional support to the powerless and voiceless women
4. Opening the window of opportunity in all socio-economic and political spheres.

Conclusion

Essay

It is an uncontested fact that gender equality is a myth so far. Globally, women lag far behind men in all spheres of life; ranging from socio-economic arena to religion-political areas. Though some countries have tried to give due rights to the soft creature, yet they are not completely successful. The failure of the world is to achieve target of gender equality in Millennium Development Goals. Goals are palpable evidence. The goal of recently introduced Sustainable Development Goals, aims at universal gender equality by 2030. Predictably, this goal requires a stretch of time because such changes are mostly unwelcomed in patriarchal societies. True, the desire of change is itself a good omen. Bernard Shaw rightly remarked, "those who cannot change their mind cannot change their anything." Looking through Pakistani lens, the journey ahead seems rougher, tougher and more tortuous. Doubtlessly, the plight of woman is deplorable in Pakistan- she is remorselessly humiliated, ruthlessly killed or shamelessly deprived of socio-economic and political rights. Woefully, she is physically and emotionally abused without a quake of conscience. Albeit her active participation in Pakistan movement, yet she could not get the olive branch after creation of its country. The deeply ingrained religiously flawed social structure and cultural constraints did not allow her to pursue her objectives as per her own will. Instead some draconian laws were introduced to make her life unspeakably tough so that she might not pose threat to the male

dominance. Unfortunately, she is voiceless and power less today. The laws for her protection are toothless; they are only jewels of the statute book. Women are under severe and serious threats in this patriarchal society. Except some famous elite women, others are living a tough life. Therefore, it can undoubtedly be said that gender equality is myth in Pakistan.

A snapshot of current scenario proves this notion unequivocally. The first and foremost arguments in this regard are rampant honor killings in Pakistan. According to the recent report of human rights in Pakistan, 115 women are killed in name of honor annually. The award winning documentary of Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy, "A girl in the river the price of forgiveness" unleashes this myth. The year 2016 was a year of honor killings. Qandeel Baloch, Zeenat Bibi, Samia Shahid Ambreen, etc, are few prominent names. The list of victims is endless. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif rightly said, "There is no honor in honor killing". However, the misogyny and desire to silence women is uncontrollable in Pakistan. Despite passage of anti-honor killing bills, the society still poses threat to those who to break shackles.

The tragic story does not end here. Acid throwing is also an egregious practice which works for man to crush the aspirations of women. Again, Sharmeen, Obaid Chinoy's brilliant documentary "Saving Face" showcases this case in Pakistan. Hundreds of women are attacked by acid in Pakistan when they refuse to pander to the whims of men. The husband is on front line in this crime. The cases are mostly going unreported due to helplessness of women. Even in those cases which are reported, perpetrators seldom get punished.

Besides, the beautiful girls are highly vulnerable to be attacked by powerful and unbridled boys. So, does this claim hold water that gender equality is not a myth in Pakistan? Answer is a big no.

What adds more to the agony is burning of girls alive. Indeed, this gruesome act strikes terror in hearts and chills the very marrow of bones. A few months back, Zeenat Refique was burnt alive because she loved and married a boy_ obviously going against the norm and wishes of her parents. Shockingly enough, her killer was no other than her own mother_Perveen Bibi. No doubt, this single case is enough to prove that gender equality is a myth in Pakistan.

Besides this, the child marriages and forced marriages are common practices in Pakistan. The notorious Jirga, system in tribal areas and misogynistic attitude of council of Islamic_Ideology has given green signal to this egregious practice. M. Hanif rightly writes in his lately published novel “our lady of Alice Bhatti”, “Most of dispatches got settled doing serious things to woman badly.” Singh government has taken some bold steps in legislative against this norm. Notwithstanding, the right wing elements have compelled it to revise its recently proposed law against forced marriage of Hindu girls. Sadly, the overall picture is bleak in this aspect.

Furthermore, the blackmailing and harassments are at rise despite passage of some laws. For example, the cybercrime act 2016 was passed to secure women’s interest in cyber space, besides other security issues. Nighat Dad, the head of Digital Rights Foundation says “Cybercrime bill fails to protect women like Naila Rind.” Naila Rind was a bright

student of Sindh University. In January 2017, she was found dead in her hostel. Initial investigation proved that she was blackmailed and psychologically tortured by one of the professors who was her friend on Facebook. The case of Naila is a reminder of cruel fact that gender equality is a myth in Pakistan.

Another acrid reality is that anti-women, patriarchal practices have become part and parcel of male dominated culture. Ghag, swara, vani, wata-satta, etc, are practiced. Indeed, the absence of shame is shocking: it shows that morality and humanity are at stake in Pakistan. Sigmund Freud rightly observed in psycho analysis theory that the lust of power and dominance is so dominant in man that it is nearly impossible for him to give it up. Probably, this lust has provided oxygen and spurred energy in patriarchal culture. Needless to say, women are insecure.

It is said that political say is a yardstick to measure the power of an individual, a class or an entity. If women's political participation is measured, the results are not encouraging in Pakistan. The 1973 constitution has retained only token representation of women. The reports on the website of Election Commission of Pakistan about women voters, representatives and their active participation show appalling results. Presently, there are 71 women in national assembly. Thanks to the quota system which has given them 17% representation in National assembly and 33% in local government. Despite this, they are powerless. It can be said that they are playing holy without colors.

The economic participation of women is also lamentable. Women comprise only 23% labor force in Pakistan as per recent Economic Survey of Pakistan. There are few women, leading entrepreneurs in this country. Majority are in under severe financial constraints. They are dependents of their father, husband or brothers. Unfortunately, a working woman is considered a sign of shame for her family in this conservative society. Unlike progressive countries, women are bound under four walls of home. The half of the population of Pakistan consists of women; the lack of women's participation has multiplied the economic woes of Pakistan. Hence, it is foolhardy to assume that gender quality is a reality in Pakistan.

In addition to this, woman in Pakistan is confronting with institutional biases. The misogynistic attitude of council of common interest is a gloomy example. Interestingly, Council of Islamic Interest (CII) eats away more than Rs. 100 million annually for its anti-women campaign. It has out rightly rejected all friendly proposals in parliament. Recently, its chairman Molana Sheerani said, "Man has right to slightly beat his wife." Previously, it rejected test of DNA as evidence in rape cases, denied anti child marriage law, and opposed tooth and nail to Punjab. Punjab protection of woman against violence law 2016, Rafia Zakria rightly remarked, "marriage is a relationship between the three in Pakistan; the man, the woman and the mullah."

To add more, the miscarriage of justice is rampant in Pakistan. When it comes to the question of justice to women, sadly judicial system becomes helpless and mum. How many

perpetrators of harassments, honor killings, acid throwing has been brought to book? How many women judges are servicing in apex court? Are there countless women lawyers in Pakistan? The eye sheds tears and heart is tormented when one exposes answers of these questions. The bitter reality is that perpetrators go scot free because Pakistan draconian laws permit them to cheer and celebrate the misogynistic practices.

The existing laws are ineffective and toothless. Take an example of Punjab, protection of women against violence law 2016. The said law was hailed across the globe and within liberalist quarters as a milestone. However, its deadly opposition by religious elements and some allies of ruling party has dashed the hopes to ground. According to current reports, more than 40 cases of honor, killing has been reported in Punjab after passage of this law. Similarly, all other laws on statute book regarding women have gaping wholes. It is very sad that laws cannot act as bulwark for women against unbridled anti-women forces.

Arguably, the yawning gender gap in education is startling enough to claim that gender quality is a myth in Pakistan. According to United Nation Education Scientific and Cultural Organization, 25 million children are out of school. Shockingly, the same report reveals that 63% girls are not enrolled in any institution in Pakistan. Global gender gap index 2016 is a stark reminder that women are treated callously in this country. Pakistan ranks 141 out of 142 countries globally. Alas! how grimmer the situation is.

Analyzing the health area, women seem helpless, hapless and hopeless. In January this year, Zehra Bibi died on

chilly floor of Jinnah hospital Lahore. She was a poor woman so doctors are reserved for rich women or the male. According to recent reports, the maternal mortality rate is 170 per 10,000 births. Whereas, 30 in Srilanka and 28 in Thailand – the smaller countries than Pakistan. Comparatively, the life expectancy for women in Pakistan is 67 years while in Bangladesh and Thailand 73, 78 respectively. These real grounds tell the real plight of women in Pakistan, because statistics do not lie.

Speaking in perspective of political parties, women are not seen as primroses. Parties give tickets to electables. Obviously, only those women who are born in a family of electable manage to get party tickets. Though there are many examples of dynamic and charismatic women in Pakistan, yet they shine due to dynastic politics. Women have little representation in executive body of parties. Presently, none of the parties is led by a woman. Thus, misogyny prevails in political parties.

Tossing pessimism into the dustbin of history, some workable and fairly reasonable steps can rubbish this myth altogether. Firstly, there is a dire need to implement existing laws robustly, sincerely and seriously. Recently, act anti-rape law 2016 and anti-honor killing law 2016 give glimpse to the world of optimism. These laws are laudable indeed. Besides all previously enshrined laws on all books can pave a way for a bright future for Pakistani. Doubtlessly, angels will not descend upon earth to implement them. A responsible leadership can lead towards that direction. Hence, authorities

must come out of slumber and implement the already acted laws in letter and spirit.

It is high time government achieved targets of sustainable development goals and the vision 2025. Pakistan already enjoys little respect in the eyes of world community when it comes to the question of women empowerment. Kofi Annan Astutely said, “There is no tool more effective than empowerment of women”. It is a good that government has outlined the vision 2025 with starry-eyed optimism. It aims at 45% labor force participation of women by 2025. Thus, it is time to work harder on homework rather than guesswork. Hopefully, the unwelcomed course will be altered soon.

Moreover, the powerless and voiceless women need institutional support. Whether it be parliament, judiciary and any other institution they must change their bellicose behavior towards woman. They must have access to timely justice. The suo moto notice in Zainab case was a good sign. The sentence to Parveen Rafiq, the mother and murderer of Zeenat Rafiq is also commendable. Importantly, CII must be disbanded or completely overhauled because its attitude is regressive rather than progressive. Additionally, online complaint apps, emergency number, easy accesses to police, etc. are some steps that can be fruitful in long run.

Last but not least, the windows of opportunities must be opened in all socio economic and political spheres for women. State should play a leading role in this regard. Imagine, if all women were educated, participated vigorously in socio economic uplift and political domain, how Pakistan would have looked like? True, Pakistan cannot be an

economic powerhouse without active participation of women. Quaid e Azam did set the stage by encouraging his to stand shoulder to shoulder with him. Unfortunately, his successors could not occupy that stage. He rightly said, “No nation can reach the height of glory unless its women stand side by side with men.”

In a nutshell, the overall picture seems increasingly black. The honor killings and acid throwing burning, harassment, stalking, flogging, etc are some practices that ruined Pakistani women. Besides, the participation of women in socio-economic and political arenas is almost negligible if it is compared with man. Majority of women are deprived of literacy, and numeracy skills. Even feminist have failed to protect women under their wings. There is a dire need to reform the whole system with the sense of gender sensitivity. An iron-clad commitment and unflinching determination can show the light at the end of tunnel. Pakistan will continue to stare towards an abyss, unless it gives all due rights to its soft creature. Someone has rightly argued, “Of all the things that bleed and grow, the herb most bruised is woman”. Hence, it is an undebatable that gender equality is a myth in Pakistan.

Why there is Bad Governance in Pakistan?

Outline

Introduction: The dilemma of shambolic governance in Pakistan is chronic.

Factors that have led towards abysmal governance:

1. Institutional tug of war
 - (a) Patro-client relation
 - (b) Over developed structure
 - (c) Hyper developed structure
2. Financial malpractices of bigwigs
 - (a) Meritocracy dilemma
 - (b) Examples of some mega embezzlement scandals
3. Weak Political Culture
 - (a) Fragile democracy
 - (b) Traumatic past experiences
 - (c) Voting behavior of people
 - (d) Rampant rigging
 - (e) Inept politicians
4. The menace of terrorism and extremism
5. Weak civil society
 - (a) Stagnation in society
 - (b) Polarization on ethnic and sectarian lines
 - (c) Illiteracy, poverty, diseases
6. Crisis of federation
 - (a) Inter provincial wrangles

- (b) Row over distribution of resources
- (c) Big brother syndrome
- 7. National Identity crisis
 - (a) Ethno Nationalism
 - (b) Objective resolution: moderate
 - (c) Bhutto's socialist tilt
 - (d) Zia's orthodox islamization
 - (e) Musharraf's enlightened moderation
- 8. Absence of across the board accountability
- 9. Vacuum of visionary leadership

Measures that can fizzle out this conundrum:

- 1. Provision of full autonomy to state institutions
- 2. Crackdown against corruption.
- 3. Ramping up democratic setup.
- 4. Need of new administrative units.
- 5. Sincere efforts on social indicators
- 6. Reforms in civil services
- 7. Eradication of terrorism
- 8. Resolving civil military rift
- 9. Implementation of National Action Plan

Conclusion

Essay

The governance issue prevails in many parts of blue planet. Several countries are faced with this enigma. It is not denying the fact that governance plays key role in progress of any country. Its absence causes multiple issues that lead this state towards abysmal shambles. In this contemporary world, developing countries present the worst case scenario in this regard. They are sweltering in furnace of shambolic governance. Pakistan's case is not exceptional either. This sorry state is facing this music since its inception. Pakistan got independence through pure democratic struggle. Its emergence was a miracle in the 20th century. However, death of its founder left it in Limbo. It became orphan in its infancy. Since then, Pakistan has witnessed gloom and doom episodes of governance. The traumas range from dismal role of law to political bankruptcy. Bad governance has wreaked havoc on the land of pure. Tumultuous events are fast and furious. Political instability and social disharmony have become norm of the day. Economy is on patchy slope. Terrorism and fanatical outburst are at peak. Indeed, tawdry governance is neither inevitable nor something that cannot be redeemed. Needless to say, if this riddle is resolved, Pakistan will pace up towards progress and prosperity. It can mop up all its socio economic and religion political evils from its soil. However, the aching theme is that none of previous regimes took pragmatic steps to tackle this issue. Shockingly enough, if mainstream government remains in state of apathy. Pakistan

would move towards collateral damage. Ultimately, government would be hapless to find any option in order to avert unimaginable nightmares.

There are several reasons behind shaky governance in Pakistan. The institutional tug of war is one of them. Unfortunately, seven decades have passed but Pakistan is always in doldrums over question of institutional independence. All three main pillars-executive, judiciary and legislative – square off with one another for dominance in affairs of states. Recurrent martial laws by power hungry generals have already pushed country to the wall. Military establishment still dominates security and foreign policy. Civilian leadership is unable to assume affairs completely. Patron client relations prevail here. Similarly, previous democratic regime fell prey to hyper extended state structure where chief justice dominated all policies. Presently, it is over developed state structure where military is ruling indirectly. Institutional conflagration has deprived Pakistan of ideal state structure and ultimately the good governance.

Moreover, financial malpractices of bigwigs have devoured the state. Corruption has eroded the country. Pakistan's governance dilemma is the direct result of venality of those sitting at the helm of affairs. This has caused demise of meritocracy. It is undeniable fact that no nation can rise to the height of glory without prevalence of transparency and meritocracy. Some mega scams like ephedrine, Ogra, Haj and panama gate paint bleak picture of governance. Hence, unchecked corruption has mired the governance in Pakistan.

Besides this, weak political culture is also responsible for second rate governance. Political instability is a chronic issue of Pakistan. Pakistan has undergone traumatic past experiences. All those experiments plummeted democratic setup to naught. Voting behavior of people is not satisfactory. They care a fag to cast vote: Election Day is enjoyed as holiday. Resultantly, incompetent politicians are elected through massive rigging. This is why, inept political elite is unable to revamp governance in Pakistan.

What is more worrisome is the menace of terrorism and extremism. In past, flawed policies of leaders and dubious strategies of global power sparked off extremism in Pakistan. Consequently, terrorists were nourished in madrassas. Today, this is stigma in Pakistan. World accuses this state of harboring terrorism. World Terrorism Index 2015 ranks Pakistan on the 3rd rank after Iraq, and Afghanistan respectively. Terrorism has wreaked havoc in Pakistan. It has made governance too patchy to address immediately.

Furthermore, woefully, the society in Pakistan is weak, Social problems are numerous. Government is unable to tackle them. Mobilization in society is also negligible. Being a multi-lingual, multi ethnic and multi religious country, a dangerous polarization prevails in Pakistani society. Moreover, illiteracy, poverty, ailments, etc, add fuel to fire. Pakistani society depicts miserable picture in this world of globalization. Thus, shaky social fabric has paved the way for bad governance.

In addition to this, crisis of federation ever linger over Pakistan. The trust deficit prevails between provinces and

federation. All provinces blame center for their internal savages and murkiness. Not only federation is lambasted, but provincial wrangles are also common on this land of pure. The row over distribution of resources is always a hot topic among them. Big brother syndrome is bone of contention among them. Though 18th amendment palliated some wounds, yet not completed. In short, federal provincial and inter provincial standoff has destabilized the governance.

What adds, more to agony are national identity crisis. Pakistani establishment and laymen are still perplexed over their national identity. History of different experiments has spawned dichotomy in Pakistan. People are not united under one single banner of national identity. Some praise moderate views of objective resolution; some Bhutto's socialist tilt, some Zia's orthodox islamization and other have affinity with Musharraf's, enlightened moderation concept. Ethno-nationalism is also at peak. In this dismayed situation, good governance has become a far cry.

In the same manner, absence of "across the board" accountability has pushed governance towards shambles. Political big fishes and haughty officialdom are indulged into hazardous misappropriation. They pander their whims by trespassing state laws with brazen impunity. Ridiculously, they play this dirty game, unabashedly. Indeed, it is appalling that those who make laws are always on front line for tearing them into tatters. They are snakes in the grass. They have clipped the wings of accountability Bureau. This is why, World Competitiveness Index presents dark picture of Pakistan. Therefore, governance is too bad.

Further, there prevails vacuum of leadership in Pakistan. Quaid e Azam died when Pakistan was at its nascent stage. That set back followed assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan. Pakistan was left in lurch after death of two charismatic leaders. Since then, unhappily, state is unable to breed any visionary leader on its soil. Though Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had some political acumen, yet he fell prey to military coupe. Present leaders are politicians, not real leader. As Nelson Mandela remarks, "A politician thinks of next elections, however, a leader always think of next generations." Resultantly, they are not able to pilot country towards good governance.

However, as every disease have some cures. Robust strategies can fizzle out this conundrum once for all. Provision of full autonomy to institutions is needed. Some institutions are utterly dysfunctional and others are unable to perform freely. They must be divided into several small administrative units to cure good governance. The developed world and even Pakistan's neighboring countries have divided their administrative units to steer country properly. This trend should be followed here.

What is more, sincere efforts as social indicators are necessary to snatch the hour. Health facilities and education are basic needs of citizens. In order to reverse the tide of dismal social structure, budget allocation to social services sector needs to be revisited. At least, 4% GDP ratio should be reserved for education. Health care centers in far flung under-developed areas must be established with adequate facilities. Policy makers have to think out of the box. Issues like

poverty, gender disparity, illiteracy, unemployment need prompt solutions to resume first-rate governance.

Furthermore, bureaucracy is called the backbone of any country. Pakistan can make this bone strong by introducing salutary reforms in it. Mere changing syllabus for competitive exam will not entail prolific results. There is dire need of reforms in arenas of promotions, training, salary and incentives of civil servants. Today, Pakistani bureaucracy is censured for its lethargic processes, red-tapism, favoritism and rampant corruption. Indeed, Pakistan cannot achieve good governance without changing attitude of its civil servants. Their recruitment process and training should be efficient to transform them into real servants of state.

Additionally, eradication of terrorism is an important factor in this regard. Mainstream government has taken good steps against this scourge. Zarb e Azb is in its final phase. It has broken the back of fanatic hordes. However, removing terrorists through Kinetic operations and coercive apparatuses is akin to mow the grass which can grow up again. It needs to be rooted out completely. Its solution lies in counter narrative measures. State has to win the hearts and minds of its people. Moreover, financial fuel lines of these monsters must be cut off. Else, it would be fool hardly to assume that good governance will return to this resilient country.

Besides this, civil military rift can pave the way for future developments. Military must confine itself to barracks. Civilian leadership should be valiant enough to deter military establishment from muddling into affairs of civilian regime. In democratic system, civilians are supreme authority.

Pakistan can follow Turkish strategies which have pulled Turkey out of civil-military crisis. Turkey is the 15th largest country of world ruled by civilian leadership. Leadership of both institutions should resolve feuds and lead country towards zenith of glory. This can ramp governance up pertinently.

In the same passion, implementation of national action plan with alacrity and vigor is needed. This twenty point agenda can prove catalystical in ameliorating governance system. Enforcement of all agendas can chisel governance of Pakistan and peddle Pakistan towards progress and prosperity. However, ridiculously enough, those who are responsible of implementation of civilians' aspect of NAP are still napping. They must wake up to pull state out of cornucopia of crises. Fancy views and toothless laws are futile without their implementation. Though NAP is vital agenda to improve governance, yet lassitude in its implementation can prove perilous.

In a nutshell, governance is a phenomenon which steers government and state in smooth manner. The sine qua non is that it should be good enough to pilot state towards progress. It is equally dangerous when it is tawdry. Pakistan's case is appalling. Bad governance has become its chronic issue. There are several reasons behind shambolic governance. For instance, institutional vitriols, corruption, political instability, stagnant society, etc. have eaten governance like termite. Moreover crisis of federation, national identity enigma, lack of accountability and absence of central leadership have also fanned flames in country. Bad

governance is a grave bottleneck in holistic development of country. It has made days of denizens restless and nights sleepless. Ever-dwindling economy and dilapidated society is direct aftermath of bad governance. However, game is not over yet. Pakistan can come back on right path by taking some extra-ordinary steps in this sphere. Institutional autonomy, strong democracy, creation of new provinces and resolving social issues can be proved vital. Furthermore, wiping out terrorism, solving civil-military stiff and fully implementation of recent envisaged agendas can accelerate country towards prosperity. It is time to bring back Pakistan on right track and translate dreams of its founding fathers into reality. Hope still springs into hearts of Pakistanis.

Frailty, Thy Name is Woman

Outline

Introduction: It is an unrealistic and untrue perception that woman is frail.

Supporting Arguments:

1. History stands witness that woman has played a pivotal role in different fields of life.
2. Mettle of this soft creature can be gauged on scientific grounds.
3. Dr. Nargis Mavalvala – Pakistani astrophysicist-proved in Lingo discovery that woman is a strong creature.
4. A knowledgeable man always denounce this notion that woman is a feeble creature.
5. Woman has produced many writings which are torch bearer of knowledge.
6. In contemporary world, women are progressing by leaps and bounds.
7. Angela Merkel, the German chancellor, is playing an important role in world politics.
8. Custom and traditions develop with the participation of woman.
9. It is ethically and morally wrong to consider woman as frail creature.

- 10.** Mary- Kom, Indian boxer, is a beacon of light for all women across the globe.
- 11.** Woman has paramount importance in social stability.
- 12.** Woman has played great role in rise of nation.
- 13.** Sharmeen obaid chinoy is a woman who has brought good name to this country.
- 14.** Women in sports have projected soft image of nation.
- 15.** Woman purges evil deeds from societies.
- 16.** Aung San Suu Kyi a noble laureate and politician have proved her strength bolstering Myanmar's democracy.
- 17.** It is stereo-type approach to deem woman a weak creature.

Conclusion

Essay

It is an unrealistic and untrue perception that woman is frail. Indeed, gone are the days when she was subject to tyranny of man. The clock has turned now. Woman has ramped herself up. She has climbed slippery rungs of success ladder. Her strength is an undeniable fact today. She proved her courage in all social, political and economic spheres of life. Only those who look through myopic prism, consider her a feeble creature. The contemporary world witnesses her at the zenith of success. However physically weak she may appear, she is not fragile enough to capitulate before harsh realities of life. Indubitably, her endurance is enormous. The traumatic experiences of evolutionary process have taught her all tacts and techniques of life. She possesses capability to lead countries, head wars and formulate administrative policies. She has stood victorious in ordeal adventures. She has conquered the Mount Everest and discovered wonderful things. Owing to her creative approach, she has astounded the globe with unprecedented inventions. She has not remained behind on sports grounds. In short, woman is not frail; she is as strong as man.

The history stands witness that she has played a pivotal role in different walks of life. She has audaciously roamed into the sky. She has brought pearls from deep seas. She has steered state affairs pertinently. Even in the battle grounds, she has led from the front. Currently, head of American pacific Air Force is a woman General Lori-J-

Robinson. This is indeed, a glaring example. In history, the role of woman in Islamic battles, administration and writings is a palpable evidence of her strength. Hence, it is betrayal of trust to call her a frail creature.

Moreover, the mettle of this soft creature can be gauged on scientific grounds. Woman has done wonders. There are several discoveries and inventions in which woman have played an important role. Whether it is astronomy, biology, physics or chemistry, woman has stood side by side with man. In some cases, she has outpaced man. This is the world of technology and science. Woman is using intelligence apparatuses computers, internet and even weaponry. Arfa Karim, the youngest Microsoft engineer, was an epitome of woman's might in scientific arena.

Dr. Nargis Mavalvala- Pakistani astrophysicist proved in Lingo Discovery that woman is also strong creature. Albert-Einstein had predicted gravitational ripples into space almost a century ago. Ms. Mavalvala is one of the members of the team which discovered these layers into spaces. She has brought good name to Pakistan. Owing to her diligence and intelligence, she has hurled aside this wrong perception. Her achievement represents the all women of world. It is a message for the whole world that nothing is impossible for a woman.

This is why, a knowledgeable man always denounces this notion that woman is weak. The reason is simple: he knows about this very fact that woman is as strong as man. He calls spade knowledge opens up his mind. It pulls him out of conservative mentality. He becomes staunch advocate of

woman empowerment. United Nation's former secretary General Kof. Annan's statement is glaring example in this regard. He said, "There is no tool for development more effective than empowerment of woman". Therefore, educated people think out of box. They do not consider woman frail.

Besides this, women have produced many writings which are torch bearer for the world. In Islamic writings, Hazrat Aisha's (RA) name can be written on the top. She wrote thousands of Hadiths. Furthermore, the Urdu and English Literature are teemed with women's writings. They have contributed a lot in this field. Hellen Killer, Maya Angelous and P.B Shelley are some prominent names in English Literature. Moreover, Humera Ahmed-the leading Urdu novelist-has produced wonderful novels like, Peer-e-Kamil, Meri zaat zara-e-benishan, zindagi gulzar hai etc. Hence, the works of women are beacon of light for the people of modern world. This shows that woman can lead societies on psychological grounds as well.

At the same time, women are progressing by leaps and bounds in contemporary world. They do not just build castles in the air but prove their traits practically. This is why, Margaret Thatcher say, "If you want something said, ask a man, if you want something done, ask a woman." The modern world has somehow recognized her capabilities. Women have assumed powers in different countries. Hillary Clinton a frontrunner US presidential candidate is also a woman. It is likely that United Nation's next Secretary General would also be a woman. Present UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, has already indicated about this in his recent statements. Besides,

woman empowerment is prior target of Sustainable Development Goals of United Nations. Thus, women are progressing rapidly.

Angela Merkel, the German chancellor, is playing an important role in world politics. She has proved herself a great leader. This charismatic leader pulled Europe out of cornucopia of crises. Europe was circumvented under dire economic crisis. She boosted its economy owing to her first-rate policies. This was, indeed, a hallmark in the history of Europe. Besides this, she was a member of P5+1 group which concluded a historic deal with Iran. She stood side by side with the leader of veto powers like USA, Russia, China, British and France. She has also bolstered European Union. Moreover, her policies for emigrants are also laudable. She has borne out that women are not frail.

The custom and tradition pass through evolutionary process with participation of women. Without woman, life fades up. There is no color in custom and traditions without her presence. She adds beauty to them with her creative instincts. The culture is identity of a nation. Take an instance of western world. It has propagated its culture by utilizing women's power through different channels. Its fashion industry is progressing rapidly. The mushrooming globalization has amalgamated cultures and traditions. However, one thing is crystal and clear: women are leading role in abrupt swings of custom and traditions.

Furthermore, it is ethically and morally wrong to consider woman frail. Those who look down upon her, always think beyond the ambit of morality. In their perception, ethical

values take back seat. Religiously speaking, none of the religion of the world puts her into bracket of weak creatures. All religions have permitted her to explore the ways of progress. As the Holy Quran says, “To acquire knowledge is necessary for both men and women”. Similarly, other religions also venerate her. Indeed, religion is fountain head of morality and ethics. Hence, it is betrayal of trust to deem her feeble.

Mary Kom-Indian boxer is a beacon of light for all women across the globe. The story of her life and achievements is interesting and inspiring. In birds eye view, she was daughter of a farmer. Her enthusiasm brought her in boxing square. She practiced diligently. Her father was unaware about her pursuits. He came to know about her aim when he saw picture of his daughter in newspaper. She got gold medal in national boxing championship. Her father was enraged. He gave her two options, “either choose father or boxing”. Interestingly enough, she favored later option and left home. Her consistency and zest gave her symbolic success. She got Kudos and accolade from the whole world: she is five times boxing world champion.

In addition to this, woman has paramount importance in the process of social stability. No doubt, woman has always shored up the social fabrics. Quite correctly, the secret behind stability of societies in developed nations is the pivotal role of woman. However, the societies where stereotype thinking reigns supreme are doomed. Harriet Becher Stowe has rightly quoted, “Woman is the real architects of society.” The Societies go to dogs without participation of woman in public

and private sectors. Women have flairs to lay cemented building blocks into the fabric of society. Therefore, it is wrong to negate her role in worldly affairs.

Besides this, woman has played great role in rise of nations. Those nations which consider her steely get benefit from her potentials. On the other hand, the nations with antediluvian ideologies fall prey to chaos and hullabaloo. They do not give due rights to woman. Women also endure stoically the miss treatment at the hands of man without murmur of complain. Resultantly, they waste their talent. They do not find any opportunity to pursue ahead. Their lucrative traits remain hidden. In this way, nation becomes deprived of availing itself their talent. Hence, it falls into quagmire of myriad conundrums. Contrarily, nations which do not under-estimate the power of women shoot up towards glory.

Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy is a woman who has brought good name to this land of pure. Her labor for righteous cause has brought her into spot light today. She brushed aside patriarchal norms and performed gallantly. Her documentaries raised the voice of down trodden. She was threatened, juggled and hobbled as a traitor, but she did not give up. Today, the whole world credits her efforts. She has clinched two Oscar awards for her outstanding documentaries. In 2012, she received Oscar for her documentary titled as “Saving face”. Similarly, in 2016, she gets another Oscar for her documentary “A girl in the river: The price of forgiveness”. She has raised voice of subjugated Pakistani women in her

both award winning documentaries. Her achievements depict women as a strong creature.

Women in sports have also projected soft image of nations. Naseem Hameed, a Pakistani athlete, is the fastest woman of Asia. Mehak Gul is 15 year old Pakistani Chess champion. Her name is written in Guinness world records. Besides, Samina Baig conquered the Mount Everest. Namira Saleem is the first Pakistani to reach North Pole and South Pole. She is also the first Asian woman to sky dive on the Mount Everest. There are many more names of women who shown their feats in sports grounds. Today, they are painting positive picture of Pakistan globally. Similarly, women of other nations are glorifying images of their respective states. World touts those nations because of their woman's might.

Moreover, women purge evil deeds from societies. The lap of mother is the first school of every child. It is she who can nurture her baby in any manner; either good or bad. She can teach them uprightness. As a mother, she can lead her children. As a sister, she can pilot her brothers and sisters. Wife can also purge his husband's devilish intentions. The question rises why only woman can purify society pertinently? and why not a man? The answer lies in very nature of both genders. Man mostly possesses harsh, stubborn and strong heart. He can easily resort to atrocities without any quack of conscience. However, women have mild, sympathetic and resolve social issues better than man.

Aung Sang Suu Kyi – a noble laureate and politician – has proved her strength by bolstering Myanmar's democracy. She is suprema of a Myanmar's political party

named as “National League for Democracy.” Myanmar has witnessed despotism for more than five decades consecutively. This woman has led her party from the front and pulled her country out of gloomy age. Recently, she has won the general election and has nominated herself as Foreign Minister of her country. After five dark decades, for the first time democratic government has found toe-hold in Yangoon’s national politics. Indeed, this is a landmark in the history of Myanmar. Hence, this course of history has been altered because of a woman’s strength.

Therefore, it is stereotype approach to deem woman a weak creature. It is not the virtue of a noble man to put her in conservative bracket. People with short sightedness humiliate her. They treat her as sub human. They usurp her rights. They confine her into four walls of home. They snatch her rudimentary rights. The acid attacks, honor killings, rapes and harassments are palpable examples of their conservativeness. Unfortunately, Pakistan has become a victim of this mentality. This is why; holistic progress has come to naught. To encapsulate, only those people who are conservative, consider her worthless creature.

To conclude, woman does not lie in ambit of weak creatures. Her power is historically proved. She outpaced man on scientific, sports and political grounds. She has beefed up societies. Her endeavors in literature cannot be negated. Whether, it is realm of customs and traditions or arena of morality and ethics. This soft creature has always stood upright. She is back bone of man. If she ceases to exist, world will become colorless. She has domino-effect on the world.

Even she has fought on the front in deadly wars. The world has also recognized her strength. Although, she can be considered physically frail, yet mentally she is invincible.

Syed Fazil Bukhari

Strategies for Alleviation of Poverty

Outline

Introduction: People are under clutches of unspeakable poverty on this land of pure.

Strategies for alleviation of poverty:

1. Appropriate economic policies
2. Fulfillment of international commitments
3. Free and compulsory education
4. Innovative and technological knowledge to produce skilled labor
5. Creating job opportunities by establishing and encouraging industries
6. Peaceful environment for FDI
7. Incentives and loan schemes for farmers
8. Harnessing natural resources
9. Eliminating corruption
10. Investing on human development
11. Legislation on poverty alleviation
12. Debates and discussion over this topic in parliament
13. Good governance and institutional building
14. Strengthening democracy to bring “common men” in parliament
15. Campaign on media

16. Checking on burgeoning population
17. Census and resources allocation
18. Accountability- the need of the day

Conclusion

Syed Fazil Bukhari

Essay

Poverty is a riddle that is unresolved in almost all parts of the world. From Global North to Global south, poverty is haunting people. It has made days restless and nights sleepless for people. Unsurprisingly, developing countries are faced with more severe affliction of poverty. Majority lives below the poverty line. Poor governance, shambolic planning and corrupt mafias have added salt to the injuries. People are compelled to take up gums or use unacceptable means to have their both ends meet. Neither they are able to breed their children nor to sustain and survive themselves. Hopelessness and helplessness have ruined their lives. In this testifying situation and tricky time, they are facing dire atrocities at the hands of both nature and high ups. Problems such as child labor, immigration, sex slavery etc are directly linked to abject poverty. Pakistan's saga is almost same. People are under clutches of unspeakable poverty on this land of pure. Resultantly, socio-economic issues are mounting day by day. Political crisis, despicable terrorism and shaky governance are common words in Pakistani lexicon. Religious extremism is at zenith and society is utterly derailed. Previous governments could not hammer out solution and mainstream government also seems uninterested in this matter of grave concerns. Shockingly enough, if government remained adamant to ignore this conundrum, Pakistan will bear unimaginable consequences. Country will keep starring into abyss of intolerance, extremism and

ignominy. However, if sincere efforts are taken, Pakistan will leap frog towards progress and prosperity.

The first and foremost step in this regard is to revise economic policies. There is a dire need of appropriate policies for alleviation of poverty. Present policies are unable to favor poor. Though Benazir Income Support program is a good package, yet more incentives are needed to be introduced for the lower strata of society. Government can grant loans to the poor sections of the country. Women can also be included in work force. Bangladeshi entrepreneur Muhammad Younis' micro loan policy can be replicated. This will enable poor people especially women to have their both ends meet.

Moreover, Pakistan has to fulfil its commitments of Sustainable Development Goals. Fortunately, Pakistan attained the goal of Millennium Development Goals. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan 2016, Pakistan's unemployment ratio is 5.9%. This is, no doubt, a stable percentage. However, the world has changed now. Newly introduced multi-dimensional poverty index shows alarming results. Almost 40% population lives below poverty line. Not only money is measurement scale of poverty these days but the life standard also matters. Therefore, government has to meet goals and targets of sustainable development goals as it met the only goal of MDG that was poverty alleviation.

It can unequivocally be claimed that free and compulsory education is mandatory for getting rid of poverty. Article-25 of 1973 constitution guarantees free education to all. It is responsibility of state to provide education to its people. Indeed 2.1% budget is not enough for education.

According to recent reports, 2.4 million children are out of school. This is doubtlessly regrettable. Government must take pragmatic steps in this regard. Since passage of 18th amendment, powers have been devolved to provinces. Hence, provincial governments should go some extra miles to meet the need. An uneducated nation can never become prosperous nation.

Besides, this, innovative and technological knowledge should be provided to people. Majority of population is young in Pakistan. Pakistan can effectively harness its youth through this method. It can train young minds and send them abroad for technical jobs. Remittances will increase rapidly and ultimately poverty dilemma will be resolved.

Indeed, this is the world of industrial progress. Industries create job opportunities and assist to alleviate poverty. Government should create job opportunities through establishing and encouraging industries. China Pakistan Economic Corridor can be a game changer in this regard. This billion dollar project can vigorously be implemented to enhance industrial zones. Pakistan's industrial sector is sadly on downward trajectory due to multiple reasons. Arguably, poverty alleviation banks upon industrial development.

Furthermore, Foreign Direct Investment spurs energy in economic sector. Consequently, opportunities of prosperity increase. Pakistan can create peaceful environment for FDI. Currently, FDI is merely one billion dollar. This can be increased by rooting out terrorism and extremism. Zarb-e-Azb, Karachi operation, combing operations, etc. are good steps. However, National Action Plan cries for complete

implementation. Brain drain is checked and foreign investors come only on peaceful land. Thankfully, leadership is committed in this context. Peace will pave way for FDI which can help in alleviating poverty.

Luckily, Pakistan is gifted with abundant natural resources. From Sandak gold mines in Baluchistan to coal mines in Sindh and copper, gypsum, etc, in KPK and Punjab, natural resources are sufficient to fulfill the need of hour. However, unhappily Pakistan has not utilized these gifts so far. Certainly there are some hurdles on the way. Notwithstanding, unflinching commitment and will can brave these obstacles. Once Pakistan harvested the crop of natural resources, poverty will be alleviated to some extent. Thus, Pakistan must use its natural resources.

Further, it is obvious that corruption is a great hindrance in alleviation of poverty. Its elimination is necessary for bright future of the country. The panama gate scandal must be proved as catalyst against this menace. According to Corruption Perception Index 2016, Pakistan is ranked 117th out of 175 countries. The system is rotten to core. Director General of Transparency International rightly said, "Corruption is the main hurdle in alleviation of poverty as well as a cause of poverty." So it is high time this scourge was uprooted.

Doubtlessly, people are real asset of any nation. Human capital is the most precious jewel in crown of any nation. All developed and prosperous nations have one thing in common; they invest on human development. It mainly includes health and education. The latter has been discussed

above, the former requires special attention. An unhealthy nation cannot become a poverty free nation. It is heartening to note that government spends only 0.9% GDP on health. Neither there are adequate hospitals nor government dispensaries in villages. People have no access to free treatment. Even small countries such as Srilanka, Thailand and Mexico have better performance in health sector than that of Pakistan. Surely, investment in health sector can aid to alleviate poverty.

Similarly, there is a dire need to legislate for poverty alleviation policies. People do not elect leaders to sit effortlessly in parliament. Indubitably, angels will not descent from heaven to legislate poverty alleviation policies. The onus lies on shoulders of parliamentarian. If they can get 146% increase in their own salaries, they can also bandy about this aspect of public interest. There is need of a comprehensive and doable policy. Parliamentarians can sincerely and sensibly legislate to bring poverty down.

In the same manner, there should be healthy debates and discussions over this topic. Unfortunately, those sitting at the helm of affairs rarely discuss this type of topics. Their job is to serve public but they have become self-servers. Instead of talking about meager issues and point scoring in sacred parliament, government and opposition parties must join their hands. The policies should be evaluated after six months every year. This will enable law makers to know about loopholes and achievements. Poverty will not disappear from this land without this practice.

Arguably, good governance and institutional building is sine qua non for alleviation of poverty. Poverty alleviation will be a far cry without it. Unlike Pakistan, institutions are more powerful than personalities and their families.

Institutions are real strength of a government to maintain its writ. Bad governance and fragility of institutions have deteriorated the conditions of poor people. They are deprived of their fundamental rights. Poverty cannot go away without revamping the structure of governance. The capacity of institutions should be enhanced through significant reforms. Directly or indirectly, this will help in alleviating poverty.

Simultaneously, democracy should be beefed up to bring common men to parliament. Presently, only rich and electable are sitting in parliament. Those who are born with silver spoon in their mouths cannot realize the plight of poor. Pakistani parliamentarians neither know severity of summer nor the harshness of winter. Only a common man understands feeling of a common man. Slowly and gradually, Pakistan will move towards poverty alleviation in this process.

Arguably, media can also play its part. It can highlight problems of poor people and also press the government to address them. Talk shows can be held to discuss this matter. Moreover, the documentaries and drama serials can be made to raise this issue officiously. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy's documentaries "A girl in the River: the price of forgiveness and saving face" got the world's attention towards dilapidated condition of Pakistani women." Same types of documentaries can be made to bring poor section in

spotlight. The print media can also play a vital role in this context.

Unfortunately, Pakistani population is burgeoning day by day. The unbridled population growth has resulted in abject poverty. Population is more than resources at disposal. Government must initiate robust population control programmes. Sadly, illiteracy, conservatism and wrong interpretation of religious norms are main hurdles in checking rapid population growth. Ullemas should be urged to highlight this issue in sermons and public gatherings. Regrettably, Council of Islamic Ideology (CII) is also playing a negative role. Either CII should be disbanded or reformed to bring those clerics who know about scientific aspect of things besides religious knowledge. Hence, it is need of time to check population growth for poverty alleviation.

Unhappily, census has also been waiting for government approval for the last seventeen years. The last census was held in 1998. The head count is necessary for resource alleviation. Population has increased very fast in last seventeen years. Government should not delay it further. Supreme Court of Pakistan has taken laudable step to force government for immediately starting head count. Census will enable provinces to get required resources for their population. It will also help in right assessment of poverty in the country. Therefore, government must start exercise of census as soon as possible.

Certainly, democracy without accountability is meaningless. Accountability is need of day to alleviate poverty. Pakistan cannot progress unless it infuses

accountability in the system. It is unfortunate that National Accountability Bureau and Federal Board of Investigation has become mere jumble of alphabets. They have seen unspeakable fiasco. Corruption has eaten system like termite. Former Chief of Army Staff General Raheel Shareef rightly said, “There is nexus between criminality, corruption and terrorism”. Right, it is time to snatch the hour and strive for accountability to alleviate poverty.

The whole discussion corresponds to conclusion that poverty is a big deal in Pakistan. It is not a new phenomenon but chronic one. True, the salvation of country lies in alleviating it once for all. The first rate economic strategies, abiding international obligations and providing education to masses can pave the way for a glorious future. Besides, tapping natural industrialization and introduction of incentives for lower classes of society can benefit in the long run. It is true that a strong democratic setup coupled with accountability, good governance and discipline is needed. Moreover, complete eradication of corruption and equitable resource allocation are necessary. Media campaign can also play paramount role in alleviation of poverty. It is hoped that a day will come when poverty will become on obsolete word in Pakistan. As Emily Dickason said, “Hope is the thing with feathers-perches in the soul-and sings the tune and never stops”.

Is Third World War Possible in Near Future?

Outline

Introduction: The world war III seems impossible in near future.

Supporting Arguments:

1. United Nation – a global peace keeping body – will not let trigger another hellish world war.
2. Nuclear weapons are stumbling blocks for war.
3. The economic connectivity among nations is a bulwark to the world war III.
4. There is voice for democracy and rule of law across the globe.
5. Today, Europe is not as vulnerable as it was during previous wars.
6. The world has become unipolar.
7. The contemporary world is the world of globalization.
8. The world has resorted to soft and smart powers.
9. The whole world is on same page against non-traditional threats.
10. Terrorism has also become a common threat to the world.

11. North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a military pact among nations which prefer to prevent any imminent war.
12. This is an era of Non State actor and humanitarian organization.
13. World has learned lessons from its history.
14. Contemporary world has witnessed a paradigm shift in global politics.
15. Sport grounds have become new battle grounds among nations.
16. The analysis of current issues suggests that world war III is not in the offing.

Conclusion

Essay

The world war III seems to be impossible in near future. World has changed dramatically with evolutionary process. Today, there is voice for democracy across the blue planet. States have rushed towards technological development. All nations are struggling to surpass one another in rate-race. The 'economic interests' are corner stone of their foreign policy. This contemporary world has witnessed unprecedented trade and military agreements among different nations. These facts minimized the possibility of aggressions and full spectrum wars. Indeed, wars bring chaos and anarchy. This is why; no any nation wants deaths and destruction. Unlike past, majority of states favor peaceful co-existence. In this world of knowledge, nations know that economy, not politics is the key to success. States invest in human resources. People explore ways for scientific inventions and discoveries. They have hurled aside the anathemas and belligerent notions. Humanity is revered and human rights are preserved. The whole world is on the same page to combat fanatic hordes. Nations have unanimously vowed to save the blue planet from environmental hazards. True, although some states exchange allegations and spray bullets across their borders, yet chances of hellish world war III are negligible. There are some robust logics behind this argument. The first thing which can be precluding world war III is the existence of 'United Nation'. The horrific genesis of World War I and II suggests that such an organization did not exist at the time of

those wars. Although 'League of Nation' was planted, yet it had no roots. It faced grave fiasco because of apathy of its own founding fathers. However, 'United Nations' is a common platform of 193 countries. Its efficiency can be gauged with the fact that it has hitherto prevented world from jumping into the furnace. There is no denying the fact that pot is simmering. This organization has not let it boil. Hence, this world body will save the world from another nightmare.

Moreover, modern world sees another stumbling block for war, i-e nuclear bomb. The whole world knows about its repercussions. The fateful Hiroshima and Nagasaki explosions are still in minds of people. Today, there are eight nuclear powers in the world. All these states have pledged, 'Never to use first'. They have made this bomb for defense purposes. Take the case of Pakistan and India. Until 1990s, they fought three major and several minor wars. However, after testing their nuclear weapons, neither state dares resort to war. Similarly, after Hiroshima-Nagasaki incident none of the country has used its nukes so far. This shows that no any country will use the weapons of mass destruction in future.

Besides this, there prevails economic connectivity among different nations of the world. This is the world of trade and business. Every state wants economic stability. The mega project 'China Pakistan Economic Corridor' is a palpable evident. Interestingly enough, on one hand, India claims to contain china. On the other hand, their bilateral trade is \$100bn annually. The middle class in India is booming. China is exploring ways to become an economic giant. The US wants to remain at peak. Europe is searching for market

economy. Africa is yelling for trade, not aid. Brazil, South Africa, Russia, Central Asian Republics and South East Asian nations are toasting their economies. All countries have signed multiple economic and trade agreements. They hinge on one another. Their inter dependence will not let them fight another world war.

Furthermore, there is voice for democracy in every nook and corner of the world. Monarchs are more the symbols of prestige of nations. People want government affairs in their own hands. The rule of law reigns supreme in modern world. Previously, at the time of previous wars, the outlook of world was starkly different from the present world. Callous dictators ruled over and oppressed people. Imperialism and colonialism were at zenith. The ruthless leaders like Hitler and Kaiser decided fate of their nation unilaterally. They led their people towards abysmal shambles. Nietzsche rightly quoted, "If you look deeply into abyss, the abyss will look into you." Contrarily, presently decisions are made according to the will of majority of people. Power lies in the hands of people, not rulers. Thus, chances of world war are plummeted to naught.

At the same time, Europe is not as vulnerable as it was during previous wars. Europe was fulcrum of two dreadful world wars. Both world wars kicked off in this region. This area of world has witnessed indelible dark episodes of history. However, it has galloped its economy. European Union has united twenty eight European states under one banner. It has become stable now. European people are cognizant with impacts of war. They will never bend upon doing this blunder. Hence, European people are no more

sophomoric and mindless. Surely, they will move earth and heaven to stop any imminent war.

In addition to this, the world has become unipolar. At the time of previous wars, many powers were flexing their military muscles. They wanted to enhance their offensive powers. Resultantly, conquering small states and expanding territorial strength were their mottos. Dictators wanted more and more people to exploit their potentials. Germany, France, Japan, Britain, America and Russia, were behemoth warlord of that time. On the contrary, after end of cold war between America and Russia the reins are in hands of USA now. He is sole leader of the world. He is piloting world affairs in his own fashion. Indeed, being democratic state or more pertinently being champion of democracy, America will never trigger world war III.

To add more, the contemporary world is the world of globalization. One can see amalgamation of cultures and traditions. The internet has shrunk world into global village. None of the states can pursue nefarious designs against other states implicitly. Media exposes double faced politicians accurately and immediately. No cruel authoritarian can resort to Hitler like atrocities under carpet. Even eye of layman can see all global affairs via media and the internet. In this modern world, suppressing one man is akin to suppressing whole humanity. The globalization has reversed the tide of nationalism and chauvinism. People have become cosmopolitan. There are inhabitants of one world. Certainly, they will never destroy their own home by fanning the flames of war.

Moreover, the world has resorted to ‘soft’ and ‘smart’ powers. Joseph Nye- the architect of neo-liberalism – has given concept of smart and soft power. According to him, smart power is combination of soft and hard power. Simply put, smart power means effective use of resources. States invest on their natural and human resources to achieve their economic targets. They play smart games in world politics and refrain from indulging into conflicts and clashes. They resolve problems on tables. If any state threatens of using lethal weapons, world slaps sanction on it. It is internationally isolated and considered a pariah state. Therefore, countries desire to use their smart power and progress rapidly. Consequently, switching over war is perceived as “self-destruction”.

What is more, the whole world is on same page against non-traditional threats. These menaces include natural catastrophes i-e floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, eruption of volcanos, etc. The climate change global warming, poverty, energy crisis, diseases and social issues are also non-traditional threats. All states are united under blue flag of United Nations. These threats are enlisted in sustainable development goals of United Nations. World Bank’s president Jim Young Kim recently said, “We are determined to purge poverty by 2030”. Affluent countries and international financial organizations help victim states. Countries co-operate with one another in time of need. Non-traditional threats are their common enemies. Thus, they cannot even think of world war III.

Similarly, terrorism also poses grave threat to the world. The faceless and stateless terrorists have wreaked havoc in the world. They have made days restless and nights sleepless for innocent people. The whole world condemns it. All states are integrated to weed out terrorism once for all. Whether it is Afghanistan, Pakistan, Syria or any other terrorist country world unanimously uses all tacts to eradicate this menace from blue planet. After heinous 9/11 attack, world waged war against terrorism. While this campaign is going on vigorously, the emergence of ISIS has startled the world. This time Syria is nucleus of terrorist's activities. These ISIS monsters have unleashed ray of intimidation and bully across the globe. However, after Paris and Brussels attack, world powers have paced up their kinetic spectrum against these cannibals. In short, world is united against terrorism and cannot start-off vitriol among countries.

Further, North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a military pact among nations which prefer to any imminent war. All the members of this treaty are to be protected by other members at the time of external threat. Moreover, it is incumbent on its members to remain in their ambit. None of state can trespass rules and laws of bargain. Otherwise, it will be humiliated. Today, NATO forces are fighting 'war on terror' on Afghan soil. They are also determined to curb 'Islamic state' in Syria. In other words, this organization is playing role as savior of the world. This protector force cannot harm world by triggering a world war.

At the same time, this is an era of non-state actors and humanitarian organizations. These organizations are operating

in every nook and corner of the world for humanitarian aid. They are voice of downtrodden. Some actors work under the aegis of United Nations, others operate under banner of non-governmental organizations. These organizations help victims of natural calamities and manmade catastrophes. The priority of their agendas is to build schools, revamp health care centers, fight against diseases and provide sustenance to the poor. Right, hardcore terrorist also fall under the category of Non-state actors. However, here non-state actors mean non-governmental organizations. They encounter regress and bring progress. Hence in presence of myriad non state actors, individuals and organizations, it is hard to believe that world war III is possible.

Moreover, it is rightly said that history teaches lesson, modern world has learned a lot from its gloomy history. Millions of people have lost their lives in previous bloody wars. World is well cognizant about demolition of property, massive devastation and degradation of economy. People are averse to witness another 'Holocaust'. Hitler has become a symbol of shame. People have become politically conscious. They are not prepared to dance on fingers of their mindless leaders. They have become masters of their own fate. The horrible memories of dreadful wars have numbed their minds. They loathe even the name of 'war'. They are peace loving. Unlike past, they are not ready to put fingers on triggers over petty issues. They decipher problems harmoniously. Indeed, history has taught them how important the rationality and morality is! Thus, the startling past memory is instrumental to preclude any foreseeable war.

In addition to this, contemporary world has witnessed a 'paradigm shift' in global politics. The old enemies have emerged as bosom friends. Sweeping aside the past hostilities, they have resorted to bonhomie. History stands witness that France and Germany were enemies for more than a century. Now, they are darlings of each other. US also want to wed cuba after 88 years standoff. The recent visit of president Obama is a hall mark in modern history. Besides this, China-Taiwan, Japan-South Korea and Philippine-Vietnam relations have got positive momentum. They have thrown past woes into dustbin of history. India and Pakistan are also trying to palliate their wounds. It is aptly said that nothing is constant in the world but change. The modern world is also undergoing a positive change. The ties between past enemy states are strengthening. This turning of clock has heaved aside the speculations of world war III.

Interestingly enough, sport grounds have become new battle grounds among nations. The games have turned to become test of nerves of players as well as their supporters. These games have arrested more hearts. Indeed, this is a good omen. Sport is a healthy activity. It is also a source of generating economy. Take an example of China and United States. Though, their politicians fought battles of words, yet practically they confront each other in sports grounds. The mega events Olympics' has propped up interest of people of both countries. Moreover, in football matches, Germany, Spain and Italy demonstrate their grit against one another. Pakistan and India fight in cricket and hockey grounds. Their matches involve emotions of spectators. Stadiums are packed with people. Big screens in streets, markets and parks attract

enormous population. Hence, today countries fight on sports grounds. It epitomizes that no any sanguinary battle is on the cards.

What is more, the analysis of current issues suggests that world war III is not in the offing. Currently, Syria has become a tangled web where all geo-strategical and geo-political stake holders are countering influence of one another. However, recent events lead to inference that this enigma is moving towards a pragmatic solution. Syrian forces are vigorously pushing monsters of ISIS to the wall. They have kicked them away from 'Palmyra'. Geneva talks are also progressing positively. US-Asia pivot policy and its confrontation with China in Pacific Ocean though whip up fear, yet it cannot switch over major war. The Iran nuclear deal, Pathankot investigation, evacuation of hefty NATO forces from Afghanistan and plantation of democracy are historic successes. Moreover, the breakthrough in nuclear summit and climate summit beggars description. Therefore, current appraisal negates the possibility of world war III.

Summing it up, there is no denying the fact that multiple issues are haunting the world. However, none of them are likely to push the world towards a global war. The factors behind this perception are numerous. Moreover globalization, concept of smart power, nontraditional threats and rampant terrorism have taught world not to capitulate and create disharmony. World is united against menaces of terrorism and environmental degradation. The military and humanitarian organizations are working for welfare of people. World is undergoing a positive change. Dialogues are

preferred to wars. Sports grounds have become new platforms of fighting. Last but not the least; contemporary affairs also assess that the world war III is not possible in near future.

Syed Fazil Bukhari

Critical Analysis of Education System in Pakistan

Outline

Introduction:

Thesis statement – The analysis of current scenario of education system in Pakistan reveals horrific flaws in the system. Therefore, it is high time that government took some pragmatic and robust steps to avoid consequences of this dismal education system.

The Current Scenario of Education System:

1. Pakistan's global standings in 2016
2. Recent reports on education (UNESCO, ASER, Alif Ailan)
3. The out of school dilemma
4. Dearth of adequate institutions
5. Infrastructure problem in existing educational institution
6. Multiple systems of education
7. Substandard text books
8. Incompetent teachers and their rampant absenteeism
9. Unchecked plagiarism
10. Lack of research and development
11. Paralyzed vocational training centers

Precarious Consequences of Shambolic System:

1. The creaking economy
2. The crumbling democracy
3. Extremism, terrorism and separatism
4. Corruption at large scale
5. Tarnished image of the country

Some Doable Suggestions to Ameliorate the Education System of Pakistan:

1. Declaring education emergency
2. One syllabus and one system
3. Handsome budget for education
4. Transparent recruitment of competent teachers
5. Technical training centers and practical learning

Conclusion:

True, there are multifaceted problems in education system of Pakistan but some wiser sober and sincere efforts can pave the way for a comprehensive quality education system.

Essay

“Education is a matter of life and death for Pakistan. The world is progressing so rapidly that without requisite advances in education not only shall we lag behind other but may be wiped out altogether”, these were words of Quaid-e-Azam after creation of Pakistan. Now Pakistanis must ask themselves a prickly question: has the dream of the father of the nation been materialized so far? Sadly, the answer is a big no. The analysis of education system in Pakistan reveals dismal results and horrific flaws in the system. It is high time, a better sense must be prevailed and some robust steps should be taken to avoid the consequences of shambolic education system. Pakistan is faced with myriad socio-economic and religion-political issues. Some of them are visible and others are lurking beneath the surface. The social indicators show perplexing results. Economy is constantly on downward trajectory. Political wrangles and religious vitriols are in full-swing. The toothless laws have become jewels of statute books but little has been achieved on real grounds. Sadly, education is not priority here. Many reports reveal the ugly reality that the bedrock of development, education, is ignored deliberately in Pakistan.

The ‘out of school’ dilemma has been ringing alarm bells for decades. More than 24 million children are out of school. Thanks to lethargy of government, Pakistan has outsmarted only Nigeria on this ground. The constitution of 1973, ensures ‘free and compulsory education’ for all the

children under article 25-A. However, unfortunately a big chunk of fresh and plain brains are out of schools. Either they do child labor extremist elements inject poison in their blood and bone. Their plain brains blackened with hatred for others. Resultantly, the country reels from terrorism. The out of school conundrum is disastrous for Pakistan.

There is also dearth of education institution in Pakistan. This is one of the reasons of lack of education in Pakistan. Especially, girls are more affected due to lack of schools. They cannot travel to schools situated at long distances. If they have resources and dare to travel far away for schooling, patriarchal society creates hurdles for them. The deep religiosity in society also shows unwelcoming attitude towards coeducation. Therefore, the inadequacy of schools has played its part to destroy education system.

Even the existing institutions are faced with infrastructure problems. Students are not given basic amenities. There are thousands of schools without toilets. Scores of schools are operating with single room, one teacher and without boundary walls. Students also have to bring fresh drinking water with them because it is not available in their schools. The infrastructure problems not only exist in remote areas but cities like Lahore, Karachi, Quetta, Peshawar, etc, are also facing the same problem. Sadly, money is spent on highways and bridges but education infrastructure goes unheeded.

Pakistan is unable to put itself out of the whirl pool of multiplicity. It is multi-ethnic, multi linguistic and multi cultured country. Interestingly, its education system is also

multiple. Mainly, the education system in Pakistan is divided into three different sectors; public, private and madrassahs. Private sector performs fairly well but it is out of reach of the poor people due to high expenses. Government schools lack standard and quality. Whereas, madrassahs produce incompetent religious hordes, that go jobless in this modern world. This multiple education system has divided the society on the lines of haves and have nots. As a result, wealth is concentrated in the hands of few and many socio-economic and religion-political problems have emerged, in this country.

The quality education is missing from the scene. The books are redundant and second rate. They are unable to teach logic and reason. They only impart substandard knowledge and give importance to the rote learning. Students mug up the text and reproduce it in exams. This gives them good marks because cramming power is the yardstick to measure the ability of students in Pakistan. However, creativity is seldom praised. The appalling result of 2016 CSS exam is the shell-shocking outcome of such type of text books. The 2.09% passing ratio in the competitive exam is more than enough for authorities to raise their eye brows.

The teachers also lack competency. They are not learned and trained enough to breed young minds excellently with their knowledge. They often love to become ghost teachers due to their inability. There are incalculable incompetent teachers in Pakistan. They avoid attending schools so that they may not face humiliation. Even competent and well skilled teachers do not go to schools and run their private businesses under the patronage of political

masters. This phenomenon is common in Pakistan. The government is unwilling to take notice. This is why; this sorry state of education exists.

Moreover, there exists unchecked plagiarism in Pakistan. Recently, the vice chancellor of Karachi University was caught for plagiarism. His remarks were very interesting. He said, "I have not copied anyone, rather they have copied me". Do these remarks hold water? The ground realities say no. Higher Education Commission currently stopped many leading universities from giving PHD degrees to students because their research could not meet the standard. Pervez Hoodbhoy rightly pointed out, "The number of PHD holders does not matter for Pakistan. What matters is the quality of their knowledge and fair pursuit of research". The plagiarism at the higher level and the cheating at the lower level have eaten the education system like termite.

The research and development are basic foundations of progress of any country. However, it is hardly practiced in Pakistani education institutions. Students are not taught practical knowledge. For example, students of mechanical degree get degree from a well-known university but learn practical work at a mechanical shop. This is a mockery of system. Indeed, a man cannot learn swimming only by reading about it. He will have to jump into water to learn practically. Similarly, students cannot excel in their practical life if they do not know the way to handle the matters. Pakistan will remain economically shaky unless it introduces an efficient research and development system.

The vocational training centers can be helpful in this regard. However, unhappily they are dysfunctional so far. Either their buildings are empty or filled with cattle in many parts of the country. Pakistan's 60% population is young. It can harness their potential by giving them training in vocational centers. The majority of uneducated youth is unskilled. Therefore, they are unable to get a good job, earn handsomely and sustain their family. The abject poverty and lack of opportunities push them towards terrorism. The paralyzed vocational training centers have led the country towards backwardness.

The consequences of shambolic system of education are precarious indeed. The lack of education is responsible for nose-dive of economy. Industries are dysfunctional while agriculture is producing negative results. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan 2015-16, the growth of agricultural sector was -0.19%. Alarming, export and foreign direct investment have also seen downward trend. The debt of country is historic high. Though mainstream government claims to break the begging bowl, yet it is not clear how much time it will steer the country without help of IMF. Recently, federal finance minister has proposed 8% cut in NFC award which is already delayed. The tax to GDP ratio is also displeasing. This is all due to lack of education.

Besides, democracy is crumbling. It is limping towards progress. Anti-democratic forces are always alert to topple the government. Politicians are still immature because democracy is nascent. Commenting on failed coup of Turkey, one of the national leaders said "if Pakistan's army has

attempted to topple the government, people would have distributed sweets in celebration of the coup”. This statement shows the level of maturity of the national leaders. All democratic institutions are fragile. Their wings are clipped by ruling elite. This is because society is stagnant. People are uncaring about importance of democracy. The credit for lamentable state of democracy goes to illiteracy.

This high level illiteracy has made people extremists. They have no opportunities. The unemployed youth is entered to the terrorists’ den for the unexpected thrill in the underworld. The separatism or insurgency in Baluchistan and multifaceted terrorists groups across the country are the result of dismal literacy rate. Doubtlessly, educated people are little impressed by dogmatism and conservatism. They only hate the hate and love the love. The love, peace and laughter have left the country because education has not gained success yet. True, Kinetic operations have broken the back of terrorists. However, it is not the long term solution. The counter narrative is needed to eradicate the menace of extremism and terrorism. This is only possible through education which is absent these days.

Year 2016, was full of scandals and impeachments. Panama papers opened up a new Pandora box. International consortium of investigative journalists exposed. The corruption and cross border tax evasion stories of the leaders of many countries. Ice land’s, Prime Minister S.D.Gunnlav gave resignation and British PM David Cameron presented all tax details before parliament. However, Pakistani Prime Minister is still struggling to save his family in Supreme

Court. Pakistani public always waits for angels to lead them. They do not take the streets on their own like South Korean came out against their president Park Guan, resulting her impeachment, Brazilian president Rouseff Dilma was also impeached in corruption case. The reason was simple: their population was educated.

An uneducated nation hardly gains respect across the world. Image of this country is also tarnished globally. The age of Pakistan is 70 years and its population is more than 200 million. Unhappily, only two people have received noble prize in seventy years – Dr. Abdul Salam and Malala Yousafzai. Pakistan's role in scientific inventions and discoveries is almost negligible. Even it spends billions of dollars on military to purchase modern weapons. Had the nation been educated, it would have produced its own products with the tag of "Made in Pakistan". World does not see Pakistan from the lens of honor because of illiteracy in Pakistan.

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" said the towering and magnetic African ladder – Nelson Mandela. The game is not over yet some doable strategies can change this cataclysmic course. Pakistan must declare education emergency. The vision 2025 of mainstream government has target of 95% literacy rate and 100% enrolment ratio. This idealistic target can only be achieved by imposing educational emergency. Those parents who do not send these children to schools should be punished or fined by state. Free and compulsory education must be imparted to people with the sense of urgency.

Furthermore, there must be one syllabus and one system. Pakistan can replicate Iran's model. It has one system and one syllabus for whole population. Even sometimes, one can also learn from enemy. India is educationally far ahead of Pakistan. Its state of Kerala has 98% literacy rate due to equitable policies. All rich and poor, men and women, majority and minorities, read some books, compete for same exams and get same opportunities. The trio-equation of Public, private madrassah conundrum must be disbanded. There should be one national syllabus for all and sundry.

In addition to this, government must allocate handsome budget for education. The powers have been devolved to provinces after 18th amendment. Provinces should put education budget in their priority agendas. It is good omen that smaller provinces have increased their budgets of education. It is also a matter that the budget should be utilized fairly. The adequate budget will help educational institutions to build their infrastructure and provide basic facilities to students. There is not an iota of doubt that those nations which spend whole heartedly on human capital reach pinnacle of glory. Therefore, the earlier is the better.

Right, only a competent teacher can produce competent students. Indubitably, a man who does not know how to catch fish will definitely be unable to teach others the process of catching fish. Similarly, an incompetent teacher is a bane for society. Unfortunately, those who do not get a good job because of their incompetency prefer to teach. Such kinds of people have dented the credibility of whole education system. Recently, Baluchistan government appointed more

than 4000 teachers for the first time in a transparent manner. This is a good example for other provinces to emulate. Only transparency in recruitment of teachers can refine the education system.

What is more, there is a dire need to increase technical training centers for providing practical knowledge to uneducated youth. Youth is an asset for Pakistan. Unskilled young minds can be polished by teaching them technical work for free. Government can also train them and send them to those countries where majority of population is aging i.e. Japan, Europe. They will earn bread there for their family. The foreign inflows will increase remittances and hence the GDP growth. This will also keep them away from extremism and other despicable activities.

In a nutshell, the evaluation of contemporary education patterns gives appalling results. The global indices and recent reports cast a pall of gloom and doom over education. The problems such as out of school ratios, paucity of funds, institutions and infrastructure strike woes in the heart. Moreover, multiple forms of systems, second rate material, incapable teaching staff and dearth of research add fuel to fire. To put it simple, these problems have spawned many socio-economic and religion-political problems. However, one must always see through prism of optimism. The whole system can be revamped by going some extra miles. True, there are multifaceted problems in education system of Pakistan but some wiser, sober and sincere efforts can pave the way for a comprehensive quality education

system. Hopefully, the darkness will go away and a broad light of knowledge will prevail for good.

Syed Fazil Bukhari

Water Crisis in Pakistan

Outline

Introduction: Pakistan is among those vulnerable states which are in bracket of dangerous water crisis.

Causes of Water Crisis:

1. Hegemonic attitude of India.
2. Inter-provincial disputes over distribution of water.
3. Government's indifference towards construction of dams.
4. The increased silting of dams
5. Outmoded irrigation techniques among the poor.
6. The burgeoning gap between demand and supply.
7. Monopoly of the feudal over water resources in their areas.
8. Increased evaporation due to global warming.
9. Short sighted policies.

Effects of Water Crisis:

1. It has precipitated disintegration of federation of Pakistan.
2. It can trigger war between India and Pakistan.
3. Deterioration of irrigation system.
4. Decline of industrial sector.
5. A setback to live stock sector.

6. Decrease in volume of export.
7. Kicking off poverty.
8. Rapid brain drain and unemployment.

Steps to Resolve Water Crisis:

1. Formulation of consistent policies in need of hour.
2. Political consensus of water issues.
3. Small dams in arid areas of Baluchistan, Punjab and Sindh.
4. Improvement in irrigation system
5. Provincial reservation over Kalabagh dam should be removed.
6. Implementation of Indus Water Treaty in letter and spirit.
7. Desilting of dams.
8. Propagation of awareness among farmers regarding modern techniques of irrigation.

Conclusion

Essay

Water is driver of nature. It is soul of economy of any country. World will become colorless without this priceless gift of nature. Even life of people and other living things grossly hinge on availability of water. However, unluckily, contemporary world witnesses rapid scarcity of water. It poses a serious threat to life and livelihood. Pakistan is also among those vulnerable states which are in bracket of water crisis. Many reports- recently issued by leading organizations – show that future of this country appears rough and tough due to water enigma. The reason is simple: its economy will collapse because it is an agrarian state. Consequently, Pakistan will be at the verge of destruction. Even today, water issue has spawned myriad conundrums for this sorry state of affairs. These issues range from creaking economy to crumbling democracy. Social polarization, religious extremism and dichotomy are-directly or indirectly-related to this problem. Needless to say, it Pakistan resolves this issue on emergency basis; it will pace up towards progress and prosperity. It will be able to throw its all socio-economic and religion-political woes into dustbin of history. The previous governments have regrettably, failed to cope with this issue. Ironically, after construction of two major dams – Tarbela and Mangla in 1970, Pakistan is unable to construct other dams. This government also seems to follow suit the previous regimes. Shockingly enough, constant apathy and lack luster will lead the country towards abyss. It is time to wake up and

resolve this issue seriously and sincerely. Otherwise unthinkable will become inevitable.

There are many causes of water crisis. The first and foremost reason behind this tangled issue is hegemonic attitude of India. Indian government and political elite have never embraced Pakistan's independence by heart and soul. They still desire to rule over this land of pure. They pursue their nefarious designs in different fashions. For examples in 1948, they withheld Pakistan's share and blocked the rivers that flow towards Pakistan. They aimed at destabilizing Pakistan at its nascent stage. Pakistan concluded Indus Water Basin Treaty under compulsion in 1960. Under this treaty, Pakistan owns three western rivers and India three Eastern rivers. However, India has never followed rules and regulations of treaty. It still violates it by construction of its dams on Pakistani rivers. Thus, Indian ambitions have kicked off water crisis in Pakistan.

Moreover, Pakistani government is also uninterested in this matter. This issue has never been on priority agendas of government since 1970s. Though previous governments started some mega projects to save water, yet they could not meet expectations. Construction of many reservoirs is in doldrums. Mainstream government is mired in problematic malpractices. It is entrapped in security dilemma and governance issues. Resultantly, water issue is as ever, on back burner.

Furthermore, the increased silting of dams triggered water crisis. The dams are now outdated. They are unable to store adequate amount of water. Their silting can reach the

point of no return. This is a very serious matter for concerned authorities to ponder over. Reports suggest that Pakistan's existing dams will not be able to be utilized by next decade. The reason is rapid silting. Hence, this adds fuel to fire.

Besides this, inter-provincial disputes over distribution of water are undeniably dangerous. This rivalry also poses threat to integrity and sovereignty of Pakistan. Kalabagh dam issue – is looming for a decade. Provinces always blame one another for their own shambolic mismanagement of water. Moreover, unequal apportionment of water among provinces also adds salt to injuries. For example, Punjab gets 37% share of water but Baluchistan – the largest province in area – gets just 12%. It justifies this Balochi quotation, “People walk bare-feet on golden soil”. Thus, inter-provincial vitriol is responsible for dire water crisis.

Pakistan always touts its irrigation system for being the largest one in the world. However, the bitter truth is that it is ravaged and devastated. Poor farmers have little knowledge about using modern irrigation technology. They use outdated instruments and waste their time and energy in addition to wastage of water. Most of the water drains into Arabian Sea without being utilized. Pakistan's irrigation system is worthless now. And, use of outmoded technology has spawned water crisis.

There also prevails burgeoning gap between demand and supply. Demand is increasing geometrical and supply is arithmetical. There are several areas of Pakistan which are facing scarcity of water. The economic hub, Karachi, is also

faced with same issue. The game changer Gwadar port will be far-cry, if water crisis in Baluchistan is not tackled immediately. Similarly, deserted areas of south Punjab and Thar in Sindh are under constant threat of water shortage. Hence, demand and supply gap is widening day by day which is paving the way for disastrous water crisis.

As every problem has some implications, same is the case with water crisis. The most drastic impact is that it can precipitate the disintegration of federation of Pakistan. Inter-provincial wrangles and finger pointing have been repercussions. Federation is at brink of devastation. It is blamed for unequal distribution of shares and resources. The trust deficit is deeply entrenched. Being a tropical country, natural calamities like floods avalanches are common here. These natural catastrophes often lead to war of words among provinces. Ultimately, they weaken the foundation of federation.

Moreover, it can trigger war between India and Pakistan. Indian hegemonic and aggressive postures are unnecessary and unwelcomed. These belligerent gestures and hard diplomacy are matter of grave concern. Both states have legacy of deep-seated hostility with each other. They have also gloomy episodes of wars. Water is an issue that can also be a nuclear flashpoint between two states. The rivalry of two nuclear states over water issue – along with other issues – is threat for peace and prosperity of region and world. Therefore, water crisis have grave impact on sensitive and vulnerable relations of India and Pakistan.

Furthermore, water crisis is responsible for deterioration of agriculture system. Agriculture adds 21% revenue to GDP of Pakistan. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan 2015-16, 45% of labor force is in agriculture sector. Pakistan also exports its agriculture products to the world. Recent budget has shown discouraging results; agriculture sector's growth is 0.19% and cotton production has declined to 27%. Indeed, this is grave effect of water issue which is casting shadows over economy of country.

What is more, this year has witnessed sharp decline of industrial sector. Particularly, textile industry is damaged. Many industries require water for regulation of machinery. Others also depend on raw material produced by agriculture sector. Urban areas of Pakistan have been rapid ribbon development but water issue may reverse the tide. Business outlets and industries are on downward trajectory. Water crisis has paralyzed them.

In addition to this, it has dangerous effect on energy sector. Outages have plunged Pakistan into darkness. There is shortage of dams to generate hydel energy which is sustainable as well. There is demand of 21000MW of electricity. However, supply is just 17000MW. As a result, daily routine of people is disturbed. They cannot utilize their energy and traits properly for progress of state. Energy sector is directly linked to industrial and agricultural sectors. Power crisis means dwindling of economy, ultimately the instability of state.

Water crisis has also given a setback to livestock sector. More than 60% of village population of Pakistan lives

on livestock sector. They sell milk products and meat of animals to earn bread and butter. Recent reports show appalling results. According to WHO, Pakistan is among those countries which see ripples of poverty in their rustic areas. The reason is crystal and clear: livestock of villages in on decline because of inadequate water supply. Floods also obliterate villages from the map of country. Hence, livestock bears burnt of water crisis.

However, game is not over yet. Some pragmatic efforts can resolve this issue pertinently. There is a dire need of formulation of consistent policies regarding this matter. More importantly, the implementation of comprehensive policies is a must. Otherwise, all efforts will go in vain. According to a report, Pakistan is about to become a water scarce country. Currently, its water is 1000 MAF. However, within a decade, it can reach 100 MAF. Consequently, Pakistan will be a water scarce country. It is mandatory to carve out the first-rate plans to preclude this nightmarish scenario.

Moreover, Pakistan can save its federation power, sovereignty and integrity through consensus of provinces on this issue. The legitimate concern of every province must be addressed immediately. Pakistan is already faced with security, governance and foreign policy issue. The disintegration among provinces is a disastrous threat. Maturity, sincerity and patience are needed and wanted in political arena. On one hand, federal capital must swallow bitter pills and take tough decision. On the other hand, provinces must embrace sense of selflessness and sacrifice for

progress of state. Indeed, there is no royal road to glory, but consensus can pave the way.

Furthermore, Pakistan can build smaller dams and reservoirs to take this issue. The mega projects and dams take great stretch of time. The need of hour is to build smaller dams in order to avoid imbalance. Policies can also be formulated for larger dams. This should be a long term policy to harness water resources. However, a short term policy should go hand in hand with that one. In this way, a balance will be created and Pakistan will gradually get rid of this enigma.

The irrigation system of Pakistan also needs attention of those who are sitting at the corridors of power. Pakistan cannot compete in this fast growing world with obsolete technologies and dilapidated system. Regrettably, South Korea read Pakistan's Five Plan in 1960s to emulate. Today, Pakistan lags far behind from South Korea and is likely to emulate its policies. The reason behind this regress is that Pakistan has never explored and addressed loopholes in its irrigation system. The bottom line is that, experts must spring into action to revamp this system.

Additionally, implementation of Indus Water Treaty 1960 is necessary. Pakistan can raise issue of Indian hegemonic attitude at international fora. It can request or lobby international community to pressurize India for implementation of treaty. India has built Wular Barrage, Kishan Ganga and Baglihar Dams on Pakistani rivers. Pakistan has legitimate concerns for its security which is always under threat because of inimical immediate neighbor.

It is wiser for both states to implement Indus Water Treaty according to principles of International Law.

The whole discussion corresponds to the conclusion that water scarce dangerously in Pakistan. There are speculations that Pakistan will be a water scarce country within this decade. Experts have predicted gloomy future of Pakistan, if the issue remained in doldrums. Its causes range from Indian posture to internal mismanagement. The overwhelming demand – supply gap's consequences are unbearable. Indeed, economy is a downhill. Politics is skewed and lopsided; resulting political crisis and chaos. Society is rocked. Security is vulnerable and foreign policy witness fiasco. Industrial, agricultural and livestock sectors are under grave jeopardy. There is need of structural changes, proactive policies and their vigorous implementation. Political consensus, construction of small reservoirs, amelioration of irrigation system and implementation of Indus Water Treaty are some steps that government must take as soon as possible. Undoubtedly, the earlier is the better.

PART – IV

Frequently Asked Questions

Basic Queries of CSS Aspirants

Beginning of preparation:

- ✓ Start reading newspaper; preferably the daily dawn.
- ✓ Develop your habit of reading books.
- ✓ Read monthly current affairs magazine.
- ✓ Work on your vocabulary.
- ✓ Begin with compulsory subjects.
- ✓ Keep your CSS plan secret from irrelevant people.

Selection of subjects:

See following things before selection of a subject:

- ✓ Past papers.
- ✓ Your interest.
- ✓ Scoring trend of subject.
- ✓ Your educational background.

Preparation of subjects:

- ✓ Prepare one by one.
- ✓ Use past papers as your guideline.
- ✓ Find out the most important and repeated areas.
- ✓ Prepare the repeated areas first.
- ✓ Read whole syllabus.
- ✓ Prepare from one or two books.

- ✓ Cram Mcqs from past papers.
- ✓ Solve questions from past papers.

Notes Making:

- ✓ Make your own notes of all subjects.
- ✓ Make topic wise notes.
- ✓ Read a topic and jot down the most important points in your notes.
- ✓ Write headings or bullet points.
- ✓ First make detailed notes.
- ✓ Make short notes after revision.
- ✓ Try to make notes in your first reading; it will save your time.
- ✓ Get your notes accessed from CSS qualifiers.
- ✓ Revise them in the end.

Time Management:

It is said, "Failing to plan is planning to fail."

- ✓ Make long term and short term plans.
- ✓ Long term plans are yearly or monthly while short term plans are weekly or daily routine.
- ✓ Use divide and rule policy, for example, divide subjects per month or days, newspaper editorial in morning and news in evening.
- ✓ Prepare one or two subjects in a month.
- ✓ Allocate maximum time to English.
- ✓ Practice past papers.

Paper Presentation:

- ✓ Use blue and black markers.
- ✓ Use blue and black pens.
- ✓ Draw maps and charts.
- ✓ Give catchy headings.
- ✓ Make a beautiful outline.
- ✓ Use quotations, facts and figures, book references, etc.
- ✓ Be relevant; give the devil its due.
- ✓ Bring quality in your answers.
- ✓ Use attractive expressions.
- ✓ English should be flawless.

Medicines for Motivation:

- ✓ Use social media to the minimum extent.
- ✓ Avoid over socialization with friends.
- ✓ Watch and read interviews of CSS qualifiers.
- ✓ Practice English on daily basis.
- ✓ Get your written script assessed on daily or weekly basis.
- ✓ Show “baba jee ka thullo” to negative people.
- ✓ Make and follow your strategy.
- ✓ Appreciate yourself when feel improvement.
- ✓ Listen motivational speakers like Sandeep Maheshwari, Qasim Ali Shah, etc.
- ✓ Power off mobile while study.
- ✓ Delete negativity and discouraging people from your life.
- ✓ Trust Allah and believe yourself.

- ✓ Help the helpless.
- ✓ Work silently.
- ✓ Offer five time prayers to remain fresh.

How to earn good score in written?

- ✓ Good paper presentation.
- ✓ Attempt all question.
- ✓ Relevant headings.
- ✓ Logical and authentic arguments.
- ✓ Suggest practical solutions.
- ✓ Give moderate analysis.
- ✓ Draw maps & charts.
- ✓ Facilitate the examiner.

Hours of study in a day:

- ✓ It differs from aspirant to aspirant due to a host of reasons.
- ✓ However, eight hours study is sufficient.

Joining CSS academies; right or wrong decision?

- ✓ It is not necessary to join an academy.
- ✓ Joining English mentor is enough for a serious aspirant.
- ✓ No one can feed you with spoons.
- ✓ CSS preparation completely depends on you.
- ✓ Academies and mentors can only give you right direction.
- ✓ It's all up to you how you move ahead practically.

Financial management during CSS preparation:

- ✓ Do not be afraid of expenses of CSS.
- ✓ You need only smart management of your financial resources.
- ✓ Do not purchase all books in one go.
- ✓ Buy two books every month.
- ✓ Prepare subjects one by one.
- ✓ There is no need to join an expensive academy.
- ✓ Prepare subjects from individual teachers one by one.

Does good educational background matter?

- ✓ It does not matter at all.
- ✓ The requirement of competitive exam is simple BA.
- ✓ I myself did BA as a private candidate in 2015 and passed CSS in 2017 in my first attempt.
- ✓ Therefore, there is no need to worry about good or bad educational background.
- ✓ Only hard work, smart work, right direction can make you successful civil servant.

Social media and CSS preparation:

- ✓ Do not use social media excessively.
- ✓ Avoid debates in facebook comments.
- ✓ Avoid creating pages and groups on facebook.

- ✓ Please stop guiding others before your own success.
- ✓ Use google and youtube instead of social media tools.
- ✓ It is sheer wastage of time; if you login facebook for five minutes, you will unintentionally waste your more than half an hour on it.
- ✓ It diverts your attention.
- ✓ It kills your creativity.
- ✓ Be realistic and practical because actions speak louder than words.
- ✓ Read books and be addicted to newspaper.
- ✓ Sacrifice your pleasures temporarily to get permanent fruits.

Revision of subjects:

- ✓ Windup your notes at least by November.
- ✓ Revise all your subjects; give equal time to all subjects.
- ✓ Convert your detailed notes into short ones.
- ✓ Revise your syllabus topic wise.
- ✓ Try to solve questions from past papers.
- ✓ Must revise and cram mcqs.
- ✓ Try to revise atleast three subjects in a week.
- ✓ Must write two essays weekly.
- ✓ Give maximum time to English.

Attitude during papers:

- ✓ Be cool, calm and composed in exam hall.
- ✓ Remember; the birth of tension is the death of talent.
- ✓ Believe yourself.
- ✓ Give your best.
- ✓ Take tea before paper and eat chocolates during paper.
- ✓ Never discuss your paper with anyone during exam.
- ✓ Your bad performance in one paper should not impact your performance in other papers.
- ✓ Focus on paper presentation and quality of your answers.
- ✓ Your arguments should be logical, relevant and authentic.
- ✓ Give facts and figures, references and quotations.
- ✓ Remember; give value to quality over quantity.
- ✓ Sleep well in exam days to be psychologically comfortable, happy and fresh.
- ✓ Revise your subject after Fajr prayer during exams.

Interview Tips:

- ✓ Control body language
- ✓ Good communication skills
- ✓ Use mature vocabulary
- ✓ Give qualitative and to the point answers
- ✓ Be moderate, realistic and practical

- ✓ Confidence matters a lot
- ✓ Maintain eye contact with panelists
- ✓ Speak truth
- ✓ Be yourself
- ✓ Smile earns hearts
- ✓ Tension and confusion kill

Syed Fazil Bukhari

PAST PAPERS

Syed Fazil Bukhari