

NATIONAL OFFICER ACADEMY ISLAMABAD

Important Essays

Outlines

Democracy in Pakistan

The appraisal of last 60 years of democracy

1. Where does Pakistan stand in terms of democracy?
2. Is the democracy – an issue of Pakistan or all Muslim countries?
3. Is the democracy an issue of Pakistan or all third world countries?
4. Has the democracy with some links with the:
 - History
 - Culture
 - Ideology of people
 - Socioeconomic development of people
5. Are the people of Pakistan non democratic?
6. Is the democracy solved the issues of Pakistan?
7. the issue of democracy in Pakistan
 - Personalization of politics
 - Personality oriented politics
- 2 The system itself
 - Presidential or parliamentary
 - The issue of executive legislature and judiciary
- 3 The issue of execution
 - PM
 - Cabinet
 - Bureaucracy
4. The tug of war between different institutions
 - Political
 - Military
 - Bureaucracy
 - Judiciary
5. Election commission and procedure of election.
6. Rigging of polls
7. The making of constitution
8. Amending the constitution
9. Horse trading
10. The politicians
 - Background
 - Aptitude and capabilities
 - Education
 - Priorities etc

11. The conduct of political parties
12. The elections in political parties
13. Manifesto of political parties
14. The role of treasury banks and opposition banks
15. The interference of military
16. Provincial/Regionalism/Factionalism.
17. The pressure groups and their attitude towards bureaucracy
18. The indigenous and foreign conspiracies (especially the superpowers)
19. baradari/claim/tribal system in Pakistan
20. Literacy rate in Pakistan
21. economic/social development in Pakistan
22. (Role of mullah/islamists)
23. Local government system and democracy
24. Participation of women in democracy
25. Will we ever be able to bring democracy?
26. Or democracy will evolve with Pakistan
 - Short term measures
 - Long tem measures

Terrorism

Angles/Aspects:

- a) Fact or fiction?
- b) Threat not only for the west but also for the Muslims?
- c) Ploy of west to crush Muslims?

Impacts

Social
Political
Psychological
Religious

1. What is terrorism?
2. Is it real or so called term?
3. In modern of the world when did terrorism surface?
4. Is the terrorism a political battle or a religious battle?
5. Is the terrorism a war against the injustices of powerful, superpowers, usurpers?
6. Is the terrorism an attempt to establish the ascendancy of a particular group or class?
7. Is the terrorism a start of crusades?
 - A battle between Islam and Christianity
 - A battle between a section of Muslims with a section of Christians or west.
8. Is the terrorism and attempt by some hardcore Islamists groups to resist the centuries old occupation of the west on Islamic territories?
9. Do the terrorist draw their agenda of resistance from the cruelties of the west or from Islam?
10. Will they resort to terrorism even if west stops supporting Israel or India?
11. Will terrorism continue even if west stops exploiting the resources of Muslims?
12. Will the terrorism continue even if west shuns biased policies against Muslim state?
Its double policy with regard to democracy, human rights violation, atomic energy etc
13. Genesis of so called terrorist or terrorist groups
 - Al-Qaida
 - Lashkar-e-Tayaba
 - Hezbollah
 - Others
14. Were this group really motivated for the cause of Islam or west was behind the creation of these groups?
15. Did these groups get separated from the agenda of world powers and pursue their own agenda separately?
16. Though the terrorist organizations have two agendas
 - The destruction and defeat of America
 - The establishment of Muslim or Islamic state.
17. Are all the terrorist organizations linked with each other?
18. Do they share agenda with each other?
19. To what extent they share common agenda and where they get separated.

20. Do different agencies control different terrorist groups and through different and through different ways influence terrorist groups to achieve their specific goals?
21. is the terrorism
 - Local issue
 - Issue of Middle East
 - Issue of Pak-Afghan
 - Issue of America
 - A global issue
22. Has the terrorism any link with Clash of Civilization?
23. Is the terrorism linked with the faulty policies of America, Pakistan, and Afghanistan in the wake of Russian debacle?
24. has the terrorism any linkage with Great Game?
 - Expansion of Israel
 - Control of energy resources of Middle East
 - Control of resources of Central Asian States
 - Containment of emerging Muslim power if any.
25. Is the terrorism a ploy of western countries to crush Muslim countries especially Pakistan?
26. Why Pakistan to be crushed in the pretext of terrorism
 - A. Is it linked with us policies about India and china?
27. Are all sort of terrorism linked with us relation to remain a superpower for centuries
28. Is there no other way to remain in the cradle of power except in the name of terrorism?
29. War on terrorism in which context and for whom is fact and for whom and in which context is a fiction
30. Do any countries, especially the Muslims understand the reality of terrorism?
31. If they understand then are they
 - Alive to respond properly
 - Are they prepared or preparing for future battle or exploitation
 - Have they the capacity and capability to realize and rectify the dangerous situation?
 - If a Muslim country has a potential to respond
 - I. Which country
 - II. To which extent
32. Will America or western block succeed in the garb of terrorism? If yes to what extend?
33. Will Muslims ever be able to contain/ counter America's great game?
34. In future will the Muslim governments be at loggerheads with terrorist groups or will cooperate with them at any level?
35. Can they (Muslim countries and terrorist organizations) share a common goal?
36. In the conflict what are implications
 - Will the aspiring superpowers be silent?
 - Will they allow America to do whatever she wants to do in the name of terrorism?
 - Will they cooperate (aspiring superpowers) with Muslim forces? And to what extent?

37. Irrespective of agenda and objectives, known and unknown, what have been the implications for both Muslims and non-Muslims especially for Pakistan, Afghanistan and America.

38. Implications for America

- Credibility and neutrality of USA doubtful
- Alienation in the world of Islam
- Security threat to its populace at home and abroad
- Creation of new enemies instead of friends.
- Even a clarion call for aspiring or emerging superpowers
- More consciousness among Muslims for preservation of their ideology, resources and identity

- Alienation of the supporters of America in the Muslim countries
- Huge expenditure on defense
- Economic crises in USA
- Unemployment in USA
- Political challenges for the government
- Mushroom of terrorist organizations

39. Implications for Pakistan

A. economic impacts

- I. More expenditure on defense
- II. The stoppage of FDI
- III. The destruction of tourism
- IV. The destruction of infrastructure
- V. Ruination of industry, agriculture in war hit areas
- VI. Effect on trade
- VII. Migration of people
- VIII. Economic activity in the area
- IX. Business of the people.
- X. Expenditure on I.D.Ps
- XI Expenditure on reconstruction and rehabilitation of people
- XII. Stoppage of games: cricket and loss of revenue.

B. Socio-Cultural impacts

- I. Health institutions
- II. Educational institutions
- III. Employment
- IV. Poverty
- V. Festivals
- VI. Issue of human rights
- VII. Issue of women rights
- VIII. Art, architecture, literature
- IX. Health activities, games etc

C. Psychological impacts

- I. Anger
- II. Frustration
- III. Erosion of social relationships
- IV. Mistrust in community

- V. Exploitation
- VI. Terror
- VII. Restlessness
- VIII. Nervous tension
- IX. Drug abuse
- X. Crimes
- XI. Emotional disorder

Islam

Angles/ Aspects

- a) Religion of Peace
 - b) Islam and terrorism
 - c) Islam and west
 - d) Challenges to the world of Islam
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1. Islam-its meaning and message
 2. Background in which Islam dawned in Arabia and its revolutionary impact in bringing peace and prosperity in Arabian peninsula.
 3. Islamic concept of peace with respect to
 - a. Human beings,
 - b. With respect to different races,
 - c. Religions and
 - d. Languages
 - e. In peace and war time.
 - f. Animals
 - g. Crops and trees
 4. Islamic concept of war
 - a. Only meant to bring peace
 - b War not option but compulsion
 5. The age of Prophet of Islam and peace
 - a. Relation with
 - i. Arabian pagans
 - ii Co-clan opponents
 - iii. Enemies
 - iv. Christians
 - v. Jews
 - b. The war during the reign of prophet and reasons for war
 6. Expansion during the reign of caliphs
 - a. Why is it a objectionable in the eyes of western historians
 - b. Did the expansion belie the peaceful credentials of Islam
 - c. Were Muslim armies waging war for:
 - i. Territory
 - ii. Kingship
 - iii Monetary
 - iv. Expansion of Islam
 - d. Were the wars offensive or defensive?
 - i. Was the Muslim state really threatened when the attack was launched by Muslims?
 - ii. Were the Persians and roman empires hurdles in the peaceful propagation of Islam?
 7. Muslim dynasties and peaceful face of Islam
 - a. Ummayyads
 - b. Abbasiydis

- c. Fatimi
 - d. Usmani
 - e. Mughal
 - f. Modern Muslim states
8. Can the acts of Muslim rulers be equated with the concepts of Islam?
 9. Can the acts of a Christian ruler be always equated with Christianity?
 10. The historical writings of different writers especially some Muslims and generally some non-Muslims and Islamic concept of war and peace
 11. Expansion of Turks into the west (Roman Empire) and image of Islam in the eyes of the west
 12. Mughals incursions into the subcontinent and image of Islam in the eyes of Hindus
 13. Warring factions among Muslims and the peaceful nature of Islam
 14. Islamic teaching and the aspects of peaceful life
 - a. no love for money
 - b. no love for property
 - c. love for god
 - d. the day of judgment
 - e. namaz
 - f. zakat
 - g. haj
 - i. roza
 - j. sanctity of three months of Islamic calendar
 - k. the peaceful sanctuary of Kabbah
 15. When the religion is so peaceful why the Muslims resorted to war even immediately after Islam and throughout later centuries
 - a. political
 - b. factional
 - c. territorial
 - d. racial
 - e. economic
 - f. linguistic
 - h. conspiracies
 - I shifting from Khilafat to Malukiyat
 16. When Islam is so peaceful then why the non-Muslims blame it?
 - a. fearful of Islam's revolutionary message
 - b. against the religious clergy to be powerful
 - c. misunderstanding between religions
 - d. biased propaganda
 - e. Islam's earliest wars with Jews and Christians
 - f. crusades
 - g. Usmani's incursion into the west
 - h. Ummayyads incursion into the south west
 - i. Opinion of western writers about Islam after the conquest of Constantinople
 - j. Spanish propaganda after the fall of Granada
 - k. Freedom movements of Muslims when west occupied Muslim lands in 19th, 20th and 21st century

- l. Due to biased propaganda of Jews and Christians
 - m Israel's creation
 - n Muslims reaction and biased allegation of west against Muslims
 - o some unscrupulous speeches of some mullahs of islam
17. A poor defense of Islam
- a. no great scholar among Muslims
 - b. poor facility of media
 - c. resource issue
 - d. non-serious attitude of Muslims
 - e Muslims at loggerheads with each other
 - f. sectarianism and factionalism
 - h. low literacy rate among Muslims
 - i. influence of traditional mullahs
 - j. away from modern sciences
18. why Islam has been equated with terrorism
- a. Muslim power eclipsed-west encroached upon Muslim territories
 - b. Muslim woke up for restoration of lost glory
 - c. their spirit of freedom was equated generally with terrorism
 - d. Israel's occupation of Palestine
 - e. India's occupation of Kashmir
 - f. USSR occupation of Afghanistan
 - g. USA and UK interference in Iran and Central Asia
 - h. First Gulf War against Iraq
 - i. Iraq's second occupation
 - j West undue support to India and Israel
 - k. Mujahids(freedom fighters) emerged
 - l. superpowers threw their agents exploited them against USSR
 - m. Mujahid were trained, connected throughout the world turned against America
 - n. a new challenge in the name of Clash of Civilizations was concocted (America started to think who can challenge west after USSR)
 - o. world trade center and Muslims (in Islam different sections have always been fighting for their ideology)
19. Solution for Muslims
- a. peaceful
 - b war or attacks
20. Americas attack on Iraq and Afghanistan
- a. frustration even among peaceful Muslims
 - b. hard response of Mujahids to US
 - c this is where terrorism emerged and was equated with Islam
 - d. terrorist directed the attacks:
 - i. against USA
 - ii its interest
 - iii its allies (both Muslims and non-Muslims)
21. mujahid have two agendas
- a to defeat the USA and its allies
 - b to establish an Islamic state

c. Irrespective of injunctions of Islam they use every possible method of resistance against USA and its allies whether it is human or not (here it is needed to understand the injunctions of Islam and the ways and means of terrorists/mujahids. The western world is at fault. They must differentiate) to defeat America and its allies

a. mujahid might be playing at the hands of some agency known or unknown to them

b in the garb of mujahids there might be criminals in order to save their skin, the criminals have ranked themselves with the mujahid.

c. mujahids are terrorists being the deficient in the knowledge of Islam or induced were whatever they want to do in the name of Islam. It is also creating a bad name for Islam

22. They want to establish Islamic state

a. are they really conversant in the teachings of Islam?

b do the great scholars of Islam support them?

c. do the masses support them?

d. in the present Muslim world the laws being practiced are un-Islamic?

e for establishing an Islamic state can they kill their brother Muslims and fellow human beings?

f. what kind of state they want to establish?

g will it cater to the needs of modern times?

h. are all the Muslims support the terrorist or mujahids?

I in labeling all the Muslims instead of a few mujahids what does the west want?

J does west really believe in clash of Islam and the west?

m. is the response of west in the name of freedom of thought and expression toward Muslims responsible (cartoon controversy, books)

n. can Islam not accommodate

i different thoughts

ii different systems of government

iii different races

iv different stages of belief

v different languages

vi different clans

vii different colors

o. Can the Islam not liberate the diversified world?

23. Islam, west and future of mankind

24 Islam's true spirit of peace is the destiny of future mankind

Media

Aspect: Role of media in society

1. What is media?
2. Media in old days its ways and objectives
3. Growth of media corresponding with the growth of society
4. Quantum shift of media from oral to written with the discovery of print media
5. A glimpse of different civilizations and media
6. When the tribes merged into city states; the role of media also changed
7. The media ups and downs
 - a. the voice of the rich and influential people
 - b. the voice of rulers/ kings
8. With the emergence of democracy what was the changed crept into the role of media
9. Modern world media and democracy
10. Where the democracy is suspended the role of media is changed accordingly mostly due to pressure of government (dictators)
11. Development of media renaissance, development and science
12. Societies developed, developing and underdeveloped vis-a-vis the role and development of media
13. When does media become the tool of change
14. Is the media really influential enough to bring the change in society?
15. What are the factors which make the media influential
- 16 which section of society does the media influence gravely
 - a upper
 - b lower
 - c middle
- 17 the ways and means which the media employ or can employ for bringing the change in society
 - a. different sort of programs
 - b. news
 - c, reports
 - d. again and again coverage
 - e. discussions
 - f. dialogues
 - h. stories
 - i. satirical programs
 - j cartoons
 - k. using specific words or language
 - l. the role of anchorperson
 - m. dramas
 - n. documentaries
 - o. dressing
18. The areas in which media can bring change
 - a. political
 - b social

- c religious
 - d cultural
 - h economic
 - I scientific/educational
19. Media and political change
- a. effecting different decisions of the government
 - b. favoring any one institution of the government
 - c. governments domestic and foreign policies
 - d. governments developmental projects
 - h favoring different sections of society over each other
 - I can influence treasury and opposition benches
 - J may influence legislation
 - K may influence one party or other one
 - L may influence canvassing and voting
 - M may provide food for thought for government
 - N may favor any system of the government
 - O may favor left wing or right wing parties
 - P may favor liberal, conservative or secular parties
20. Is the media always neutral and objective in bringing political change?
21. What are the forces which determine the policy of the media-----different channels/newspapers owned by different owners with different ideologies, with different sources of funding?
22. Different agencies may also find their agents in media
23. world powers ---- media ---- domestic political change and foreign political change
24. To what extent world powers are befooled and guided by media and its global political impacts
25. Can we make the media really neutral? the portrayer of only the truth? If yes then how?
- 26 media and social change
- a behavior of the people
 - b relationship among the people
 - c. media and health
 - d. consciousness about different diseases
 - e. advertisement
 - f education
 - g quality of education
 - h different educational movements of the world
 - i syllabus
 - j the situation of educational institutions
 - k university college school
 - l education in rural areas
 - m education in jail
 - n. education for special people
 - o. Education of women
 - p issues of women and media
 - q Education

- r economic empowerment
 - s domestic violence
 - t gender biasness
 - u. media in the wake of natural disasters
- 27 moral issues and media
- a decency
 - b. honesty
 - c. integrity
 - d. diligence
 - e. discipline
 - f. truth
 - g. respect
 - h. development of social values
 - i. cleanliness
 - j forbearance and tolerance
 - k harmony between different
 - I factions
 - Ii races
 - Iii sects
 - Iv linguistic groups
28. to what extent media does promote social change and in which context
29. is the change natural, induced or imposed?
30. globalization/social change and role of media
31. Different group's foreign and indigenous media and social change and reaction of society
32. Religious change and media
- a. discussion among different divine religions
 - b. through discussion among different religions development of understanding
 - c to lessen the friction among different religions- Islam Christianity Judaism and Hinduism
 - d. through religion to bring the world together in the wake of globalization
 - e intra-religious harmony
 - f. religious duties and special programs on media
 - j death and birth anniversaries of religious figures
 - k. religion modernity and media
 - l. blind religious beliefs and role of media
 - m. true picture of religion and media
 - n. concepts and practices
 - o. role of so called mullahs/Sufis
 - p can media be not biased in the matter of religion?
33. Cultural change and media
- a. dress
 - b. diet
 - c different festivals
 - d art
 - e music

- f architecture
 - g literature
 - h traditional culture vis-a-vis modern culture
 - I culture media and synthesis
34. Media and economic change
- a. advertisement
 - b. business opportunity
 - c. fashion industry
 - d chemical industry
 - e housing industry
 - f food industry
35. Media and public opinion
36. To what extent media can bring the change in the life personal and social of an individual
37. Media sensational news and individual of a society
- a children
 - b youth
 - c old
 - d. women
 - e professionals
38. media- a serious thing or an entertainment or pleasure time
39. Here is the media pushing the world- towards construction or destruction
40. Are we mere changeable entities before media or thinking and responding beings in light of our own consciousness?
41. Media in 21st century
- 42 to what extent can we rely on media for secure peaceful and prosperous mankind

Education in Pakistan

1. Awareness in public
2. No better utilization of Education (unemployment)
3. Poverty and education
4. Different concepts of education prevailing in people
5. Different system of education
 - English , A level, O level
 - Urdu, public schools
 - Arabic, Madrassah
6. Difference level – for different section of population – and hence different utility
7. Highest opportunities for advancement (in competition) for English school students.
8. Urdu-mostly low scale jobs (Can't get their children educated from highest institutions especially English medium-hence a cycle continues.
9. Poor and middle class children (lower stature)
10. Quality of education in Urdu medium
 - Number of schools
 - Number of teachers
 - Syllabus
 - Examination
 - Quality of teachers
 - Mostly children have to work after schools.
 - Low capacity to compete
 - No modern technology of teaching
 - Teachers iron rod
 - Schools away –children in heat or cold fall sick.
 - High rate of drop out
 - Bad company – spend most of time outside the home.
 - People don't send their children to schools, prefer to have them engaged in work for some earning for their large families.
 - Fee, books, uniform shoes etc.
 - No supervision at home for school work.
 - Poor health of the students hence study is affected.
11. Madrassah's
 - Basically trained in religious studies
 - Achronistic syllabus
 - No scientific knowledge
 - No knowledge of English language
 - Poor or no use and awareness of modern technology
 - Just trained for Namaz, Nikkah or Jinnaza
 - Dependent upon the source of funding
 - Hijacked by different donators, sponsoring machines of their ideology
 - Myopic views of life and world
 - No integration of students in normal educational system of the country

- The poorest people in the Madaressah.
 - Jihadi culture of Madressahs
 - Sectarianism in Madrassah
12. English medium institutes
- Not affordable for common people
 - For upper classes
 - Modern syllabus
 - Different techniques for teaching the students
 - Create competition among the students
 - English medium culture
 - Mushroom of English medium schools from last two decades
 - Issue of space
 - Charge high fee
13. Issues of Syllabi
- Not tuned with time
 - According to the level of students
 - How is it design
 - The method, procedure and time period to revise the syllabus
 - Members of board who revise syllabus
 1. Educationist
 2. Academicians
14. [Medium of Instruction
- a) Mother tongue
 - b) Urdu
 - c) English
- Which is best?
 - To which level the teaching in mother tongue is better and where we should turn towards urdu or English?
 - Comparison with other countries
 - Serious study and debate require
15. Issues of examination and evaluation
- What should be the ways of evaluation
 - Annual system
 - Semester system
 - Objective or subjective questions
 - \Or mix of both
 - If mixture what should be the percentage of objective and subjective questions
 - The system of checking the papers
 - Computerized checking
 - Examiners
 - a) Arbitrary
 - b) Special guideline and training for checking
16. Issues of science subjects

- Quantity and quality of teachers
 - Quantity and quality of labs
 - Availability of fund
 - Availability of equipments and chemicals
 - Availability of electricity
 - Culture of experimentation
 - Traditional concept of people about science
17. Issues of college education
- Number of colleges as per population
 - Number of lecturers as per students
 - Choice of bright students
 - a) Pre-medical
 - b) Pre-engineering
 - Social sciences second grade discipline
 - Strikes
 - Organizations
 - Healthy activities
 - a) Literary
 - b) Cultural
 - c) Sports
 - Issues of hostel for ruler students
 - Issues of fee
18. Issues of university education
- Syllabus
 - Research
 - Funding
 - Staff
 - Politics in university
 - Political and religious organizations
 - Mashroom of universities but quality?
19. Issues of Research
- Topics for research
 - Research culture
 - Supervisor
 - Funding
 - Resources for research
 - Laboratories
 - Thesis
 - Piracies
 - Research and linkage with industry
 - Modern research techniques
 - HEC
 - Foreign and indigenious scholarship programme – and appraisal.
20. Issues of education of women

- Number of institutes for women
- Economic barriers
- Cultural barriers
- Insecurity
- Behavior of parents especially in ruler areas
- Women's preferred professions
 - a) Education
 - b) Medical
- Issues of coeducation
- End of scope of education after marriage
- Loss of Govt investment
- Different Islamic groups and education of women in Pakistan

21. Policies of Government

- Fund allocation
- Educational policies
- Establishment of new universities and research institutes
- Parha-Likha Punjab
- Punjab educational foundation
- Teachers on contract
- Free books
- Stipends for girls
- Refreshment: milk and biscuits
- Special attention towards girls education
- Public private partnership
- Different monitoring system
- Introduction of tenure track system

22. Issues of teachers

- Low salary
- Poor facilities
 - a) Accommodation transport
- No carrier security
- Political interference in transfer posting
- Low promotions
- Absenteeism
- Rough behavior of teacher with students
- Poor knowledge of subjects
- No proper evaluation of students
- Traditional methods of teaching
- No refreshers courses during the service

23. Why do as a nation we not give highest value to education

24. When a religion stresses on need of education, why do we shun from education

25. Who are responsible for sorrow state of education?

a) Educationist

b) Institutions

- c) Administrators
- d) Politicians
- 26. Why poor funding for education?
- 27. Side by side with scientific and social sciences- is there no need for technical education
 - Why least attention towards Technical and Vocational education
- 28. Without Education can we progress
 - a) Economically
 - b) Socially
 - c) Politically
 - d) Religiously
- 29. Where do we stand educationally with respect to the rest of the world?
- 30. The ways to promote education in Pakistan
- 31. New challenges and education
 - a) Terrorism
 - b) Political chaos
 - c) Sectarianism
 - d) Global warming
 - e) Factionalism
- 32. Future of education in Pakistan
- 33. Conclusion