

Media Tracking

25 January – 1 February 2019

Education in Pakistan

- Senate committee hails government's work on education policy – in [Express Tribune](#)
The committee chairperson stressed the need to improve quality of research and its applicability and connection with socioeconomic issues in Pakistan focusing Balochistan.
- In Pakistan's KPK, girls' education still suffering – by Zubair Qureshi in [Gulf News](#)
At the primary level, education is still a challenge with around 114 ghost, or non-functional, schools existing in the province. The staff at these non-functioning schools continue to draw salaries. According to the study, most of these schools - 62, in fact - are in Kohistan. This number has risen in the past four years, from 15, says the report.
- The Flaws in our education: Why are Pakistani students struggling with Mathematics – by Saadeqa Khan in [Express Tribune](#)
Mathematics is perhaps the most powerful instrument of knowledge in the world. History proves that all ancient civilizations emphasized the importance of maths, and it is the one science that seeks to improve one's ability to perceive and think.
- Education reforms to be the basis of new Pakistan – in [The News](#)
Importance of professional and vocational education has been extolled now and we will promote it among our youths. Knowledge is not legacy of anyone alone but an ornament whose access is right of everyone. It is education which has made developed nations progressed.
- Pakistan needs crucial reforms in education sector – by Irfan Khan in [Technology Times](#)
The infrastructural issues are also vitriolic reality. Majority of schools from private sector do not possess wide and clean buildings. As according to Environmental Protection agency (EPA), the quality of indoor environments has a direct and marked impacts on health. So, infrastructure is as important as quality of education.

Infrastructure: The political costs and economic benefits of collaborating with China

- Experts anticipate next CPEC phase to bring more benefits – in [The Nation](#)
US has been sympathetic for the CPEC long before the idea was hatched and called China privately to give economic input in Pakistan, but could not openly support the flagship project of Belt and Road Initiative especially under Trump's reign due to the competition dynamism.
- Releasing CPEC's potential – by Faizaan Qayyum in [DAWN](#)
There is no doubt about the potential of CPEC investments for Pakistan. However, the actual realisation of this potential would be determined by how we manage them, and how we plan — both urban and rural areas — to capitalise on the opportunities these investments create.
- CPEC and opportunities for India – by Shakeel Ahmad Ramay in [Daily Times](#)

In recent years Pakistan has immensely benefited from investment in energy and transport infrastructure. It is also advisable for India to be part of it and reap the benefit. Inclusion of India will also pave the way for other regional countries and there would be smooth sailing for CPEC and BRI. It is also important for India in context of transition of economy from primary to tertiary stage.

Reducing Pakistan's public sector: How can we maintain public services and minimize backlash while we make the cuts demanded by the IMF?

- Country needs to come out with own strategy: UK DFID chief economist – by Zaheer Abbasi in [Business Recorder](#)
Rachel Glennerster said, "If you compare Pakistan with some of the regional competitors, there are areas where Pakistan has not been improving as fast as others." She said other countries had considerable improvement on human capital and transformation in the economy in the aspect of the industry and these are challenges Pakistan needs to think about and how to upgrade its trajectory.
- IMF softens many demands: Asad Umer – by Jawwad Rizvi in [The News](#)
IMF programme now was needed to open doors on funding from other sources, while the actual size of the programme was irrelevant. 'Invest Pakistan' certificate would be launched by Imran Khan on January 31, he said adding that it was an opportunity for overseas Pakistanis to invest in their country and at the same time earn profit. The scheme has no limit like in other bonds and all amounts subscribed would be accepted.
- IMF seeks further taxation measures from Pakistan – by Mehtab Haider in [The News](#)
IMF was still evaluating the reform package. "Our understanding is that it includes a set of tax, administrative and regulatory measures aimed at lifting distortions that could foster private sector activities. Further measures are needed to increase revenue collection in the short term to support efforts to stabilise the economy,"
- How IMF is breaching human rights – by Ali Tahir in [Daily Times](#)
The Malaysian economy was hit significantly by the "Asian Financial Crisis", and Malaysia's GDP shrunk from US\$100.8 billion in 1996 to US\$72.2 billion in 1998. Malaysia immediately refused economic aid packages from the IMF and the World Bank owing to its stringent conditions unlike Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines. The economies of these other countries were severely affected by the conditions imposed by these financial institutions, while Malaysia not only recovered its GDP but became the best performing economy in Asia, going as far as pegging the Malaysian Ringgit to the American Dollar.

#

Civil Service Reforms in Pakistan

- Top cops flay inclusion of DMG officers in reforms body – by Imran Mukhtar in [The Nation](#)
While announcing the police reforms committee, PM in a meeting directed the committee to formulate recommendations to depoliticize the police, purge it of corruption, and build its capacity. PM especially said that the committee should point out professional inabilities of Punjab Police.

