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Pakistan's ongoing process has been critically hampered on numerous fronts, one of the most urgent being the independence^{den} of judiciary. The country has seldom being as polarized as one finds it today; the situation demands the active role of judiciary. Judiciary is considering as a third - and most important - organ of a country. An independent judiciary underscores the fundamental rights of the citizens. It is the beholder of the constitutional supremacy. Moreover, it has a direct check on the other two organs of the state - legislation and executive. Nevertheless, in the case of Pakistan, the independence of judiciary is nowhere in sight. There are many factors that seem to be point in this the limited role

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of judiciary. The history of Pakistan is full of examples of how successive governments have made unnecessary interventions in the constitution.

To offer an example, Molvi Tamiz ud Din case, in the initial years of country, witness the interruption with the constitution. Many interventions by military and civilian governments in the constitution are made for their personal interest - and hence took a legal cover in the shadow of constitution.

The supremacy of the constitution would have been achieved if the country had an independent judiciary. Vividly, there is a loose check on other two organs of the state. To an estimate, thirty three laws were passed in a single day by the recent assembly in the presence of judiciary. Additionally, it is a sad reality

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that, since its independence, only twelve general elections have been held in Pakistan, restraining the democratic culture. The fundamental rights of the citizens could be jeopardized if the judiciary failed in implementation of the constitution. Therefore, given Pakistan's constitutional stability, the independence of judiciary should take a center stage.