

## (Part-II)

### (Section-A)

# QUESTION : 04)

Ans

## 1) Introduction

The concept of the supremacy of law, also known as the rule of law, is a fundamental principle of modern democratic societies. The supremacy of law means the law is the supreme authority and that all individuals, including government officials and private citizens, are subject to the law. The supremacy of law has its own principles which make it stronger. Unfortunately, in Pakistan, supremacy of law in old days, however, it can be ameliorated by utilizing the basic principles of supremacy of law.

## 2) What is Supremacy of Law?

"The rule of law is an essential component of any civilized society. It serves as the foundation of our justice system, and it ensures that no one is above the law."

- Barack Obama

The aforementioned words of

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

the former President of United States clearly describes that the supremacy of law is no one is above the law and all are equal in front of law. This supremacy of law restrict the individuals' authoritativeness and assures fundamental rights to the citizens.

### 3) History of Supremacy of Law: an overview

The concept of the supremacy of law has a long history from Ancient and Greek civilization. In ancient Rome supremacy of law was basic principle of Roman civilization. In Middle Ages supremacy of law were in the control of Monarchs and church. In modern world the supremacy of law arose from Era of enlightenment, with the works of philosophers such as John Lock and Montesquieu.

### 4) Principles of Supremacy of Law:

The supremacy of law has multiple basic principles to which it stands. Principles

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

are enlisted below:

# Principles of Supremacy of Law

(i) Accountability

(ii) Just Law

(iii) Access and impartial Justice

(iv) Equality Before Law

(v) Separation of power

(vi) Transparency

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### i) Accountability:

The government officials as well as individual citizens are accountable under law and must be equally treated.

### ii) Just Law:

Laws must be clearly made and applied. The protection of fundamental rights must be ensured.

### iii) Access to impartial justice:

Justice must be delivered timely and impartially. A very famous proverb is **Justice delayed, justice denied**. This concept must be avoided.

### iv) Equality before Law:

Law must be supreme from any individual of the government. All citizens of the respective state must be equal and equally treated.

### v) Separation of power:

Every body of the state exercise his/her power in their respective domain.

### vi) Transparency:

Transparency must be ensured there must be free and fair trail of everybody.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 5) How Supremacy of Law can be effective in Pakistan:

i) **By equality before law:**

Unless everyone feel sense of equality before law, supremacy of law will not be flourish in Pakistan since Every person, whether one government official or military person ~~ever~~ should follow the law.

ii) **Improving quality of Justice.**

Justice must be delivered timely and unbiased. Judges must not be under pressure or influence for their decisions.

iii) **Proper Separation of Power:**

The legislature, Executive and judiciary must exercise their power which are given by the constitution. Nobody by pass the law, even military exercise its power according to constitutional domain.

6) **Conclusion:**

The principle of the supremacy of law

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

also known as the rule of law is a fundamental principle of the modern democratic societies. It holds that the law is supreme authority. All individuals, including government officials and private citizens must be subject to the law. Rule of law will prevail in Pakistan if its basic principles can be exercised in the country.

— x — x — x — x —  
(Section-B)

(QUESTION : 06)

ii) Sir Syed and Muslim Nationalism:

Ans 1) Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on 17 October, 1817. He was a Muslim educator, jurist, and author. He has great contributions for laying the foundation of Muslim Nationalism in India. He done so many social, political and economic efforts to unite the Muslims of India. He also known as the pioneer of Two-Nation

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Theory and the founder of  
Aligarh Movement.

## 2) An Overview of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Works:

Sir Syed started his famous Aligarh Movement in which he done so many educational works for the Muslims of Sub-continent. In 1859 he established school at Muradabad and later he opened another school at Ghazipur. In 1874, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan set up Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (M.A.O) High School in Aligarh.

## 3) Sir Syed's Works for Muslim Nationalism:

(i) Political Works

↓  
Political Awareness

↓  
Resolved British-Muslim Relations

↓  
Developed Two-Nation Theory

↓  
Birth of M.L.K.

↓  
Hindi-Urdu controversy

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## ii) Educational Works

Established Schools and colleges

Scientific Society

Educational Conferences

---

## QUESTION: 07

### 1) Introduction

Undoubtedly, India is no more secular state. Although it was a secular state in past since 2014 when the ruling government of BJP came into power it gave rise to Hindu Nationalism. The ongoing oppression of minorities in India are proven fact that it is no more secular state. Minorities in India especially muslim community is facing so many challenges under this pro-Hindu government.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3) History of Secularism in India: an overview

Between the 1950s and the 1970s, India's secular model seemed to work reasonably well. Religious minorities, including Muslims, remained well-represented in the country's elected assemblies. Furthermore, communal riots were relatively rare at that time. For combating communalism, Nehru sought to prevent Indian politicians from exploiting religion for political gain.

### 4) Hindutva ideology:

Hindutva ideology is the contrast to secularism. In secularism every religion or culture has equal rights. In Hindutva ideology India is culturally a Hindu country and intends to transform it into a Hindu nation state. According to them 80 per cent of India consists of Hindus and they are the founding fathers of the Indian state. The Hindu nationalist organization known as the RSS totally based on this ideology.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 5) How is India no. more Secular state?

### i) Oppression against Muslim minorities:

India is home to some two hundred million Muslims, one of the world's largest Muslim populations, but in a minority.

Muslims have experienced discrimination in areas including politics, education, employment etc. Since BJP government came into power it further added fuel to the fire.

Now, Muslim community is facing oppressions on daily bases.

### ii) Other Communities under threat:

Other minority communities such as Christians, Buddhists, and Parsis also facing discrimination in so-called secular India at different stages.

### iii) Use of Religion for Political gains:

The ruling party (BJP) of India using religious card for their vote bank. Narendra Modi openly used Hindu card

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

for this election campaign in 2014 and 2018 elections respectively.

## 6) Conclusion

Once India was called as a secular state but now it is no more secular state. Hindu ideology is passing threat to secularism in India. Oppressions against minority communities especially against Muslims are open fact. India is no more secular state.

---

## QUESTION: 06 (ii)

### (ii) Recent Populism in the World.

#### 1) Introduction:

The term populism is not refers to range of political stances and ideologies which are based on the idea of "the people" or elite group. In recent times populism rised due to mass media. In this age of digitalization

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Populist leaders are openly followed by the people. Populism is not only harmful, but also a superfluous. Populism undermines a pillar of democracy which is based on pluralism.

## 2) Definition of Term Populism:

In politics, the word populism refers to someone who puts ordinary people's rights above those of the wealthy and powerful.

## 3) Rise of Populism:

The rise of new political movements is transforming the political systems of many advanced democracies. The support for traditional democratic parties has decreased, and new parties have emerged and have rapidly gained popularity in age of digitalization. Many of these new parties, so called populists, campaign on anti-establishment and anti-elite platforms and claim to represent the true interests of the people at large. **Example:** (i) Trump's idea make America great (ii) Imran Khan's anti-establishment stance.