

DATE _____ Day _____
Pak. Affairs

Q: Critically evaluate how the 26th amendment to the constitution of Pakistan will affect the balance of power between the various pillars of the state.

1. Introduction:

26th constitutional amendment amended the structure of constitution in Pakistan. It changed the roles of three tiers of government, notably the judiciary and the executive. According to the parliamentarians, it is done to bring judicial reforms in the country. However, the counter-argument also prevails that classifies it as a tool to curtail the power of judiciary. It serves as a force to empower the executive and legislature over the judiciary.

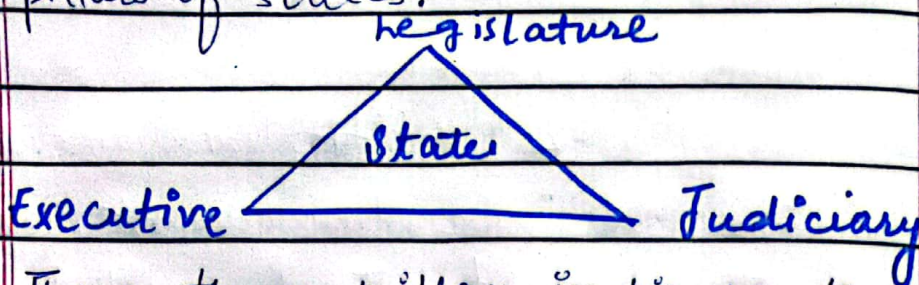
2. Overview of the 26th Constitutional Amendment:

The 26th Amendment was done on 21st October, 2024 in the

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constitution of Pakistan. It was done by government with the claim of judicial reforms in the constitutional structure of Pakistan. The three pillars of states:



These three pillars indicate the separation of power, where legislature is the law making body.

Executive implements the law and Judiciary interprets the law.

This separation of power facilitates ^{after} effective functioning of state's machinery. But with the implementation of 26th amendment, the multiple changes come into action. These include the formation of constitutional benches overpowering Supreme court's rulings, the tenure of Chief Justice to 3 years and it also empowers the Prime minister to select Chief Justice from

the 3 senior most judges.

3- The Effect of 26th ~~consti~~ Amendment on the Balance of Power between various pillars of state:

The 26th amendment also known as Constitutional package by the government is also accused to damage state's balance of power structure. This is because due to the various clauses that have become part of this amendment:

Chief Justice'

1. Reduction on ~~CJP's~~ term limit:

The term limit from 5 years is restricted to 3 years. The Chief Justice age is also not regarded in it.

2. Reduction of Suo Motto Powers:

According to 26th Amendment, the Supreme Court cannot initiate Suo Motto proceeding on its own. This is said to be a step towards

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the curtailment of powers of judiciary in which they are bound and not free.

iii. The formation of Special Parliamentary Committee:

The Chief Justice is meant to be among 3 senior most judges on the recommendation of a Special Parliamentary Committee formed. This is also done by Prime Minister in which he has to forward the names of for committee which is to be signed by President. This is also meant to disturb power between executive and judiciary; with the former overpowering the later.

iv. Proportional representation of parliamentary parties:

There is proportional representation of parliamentary parties in the Constitutional benches with eight members of National Assembly and

from Senate. The empowerment of legislature and executive is more prominent on judiciary.

v). Modifications to Judicial Commission's Role:

Various modifications including the nomination done by Prime Minister regarding the Judicial Commission, its rule making powers and ^{framing of} federal constitutional courts are done.

vi. Amendments in various Articles:

Different Articles are amended:

- Article 48: Any advice given by cabinet or PM are not subject to court review.
- Article 255: Chief Justice can monitor High courts as well.
- Fourth Schedule: the role of local governments in cantonment areas.

4. Critical Analysis:

These modifications under the guise of 26th Amendment are claimed to hold significant importance as they deal with reforms in judicial appointment procedure, transparency and performance evaluation of judges to address increasing case-blockages in higher courts. On the other hand, the amendment is accused of crippling the wings of judiciary by different articles and the dominance of legislature and executive in the power structure of state. It has empowered the institutions and the statecraft more than any other entity.

5. Conclusion:

The 26th Constitutional amendment became part of constitution in 2024. It has taken some powers from legislature and allotted

it to the other state factions. On the one hand, it is meant to bring transparency and addressal to the pending cases whereas it is also subjected to curtailment of power.

Q: Sir Syed was an ardent reformer who wanted to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion and was anxious to push new education. Explain.

1. Introduction:

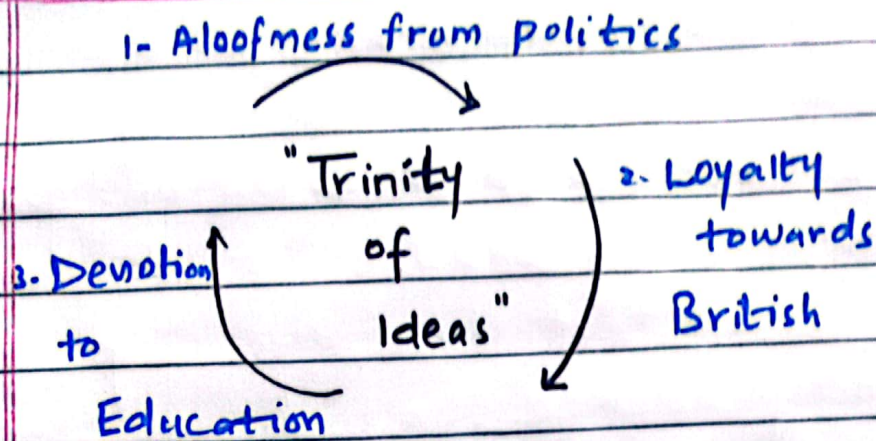
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a well-known reformer meant to induce a spirit of modernism along with the educational and religious learning of the Muslims of subcontinent. He focused on these aspects by making institutions like Aligarh school and college, the inaugural of scientific society and the through different literary

services.

2. Sir Syed as a Reformer:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was an ardent reformer ^{for} the Muslims in the Subcontinent. It was the time, when the Muslims and the Hindus were sharing the same land under the British rule. The British; as they sought control from the Muslim Mughal rulers, suppressed the Muslims ^{majorly} and Hindus also. It was the time when British suppression was on its peak and Muslims were socially, economically, politically and morally desparate. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emerged as a literary man who induced a religious and educational spirit among the Muslims.

Sir Syed's formula of 'trinity of ideas'



1- Aloofness from Politics: He wanted Muslims to stay away from politics. This was due to the fact that he ~~only~~ wanted them to only focus on Education and modern sort of learning.

2- Loyalty towards British: Sir Syed wanted Muslims to join hands with British ~~in~~ so that ~~so~~ they could hold opportunities on major positions.

3- Devotion to Education: He wanted Muslims to gain modern knowledge, learn English language while maintaining Urdu as their national language.

3- Sir Syed's efforts as a Religious Reformer:

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is also known as a religious reformer. He provoked Muslims to stand for their rights and freedom. He also claimed that the basis of gaining independence should be awareness and education. He was a reformer in 'as he stood against the rebels who wanted to shatter Islamic ideals.

One of the foremost objectives of the **Aligarh Movement** was was: "To protect Islam against the onslaught of orientalist". As he well knew that Hindus or were trying to overpower their religion on the basis of their dominance, the British on the basis of Christianity, so he made it a primary objective to protect Islam from orientalist.

Sir Syed's Educational Reforms

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a keen supporter that Muslims should gain modern Education and beat the Hindus on the basis of their education and intellect.

For this purpose, he established Scientific Society.

For modern education he also established Aligarh School and College which later got the level of Aligarh University (after his death).

Moreover, he wrote many articles, essays and newspapers which include *Risala Tabin-ul-Kalam*, *Risala Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq*, *Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind*.

He wanted Muslims to:

→ Learn English while maintaining Urdu.

→ Learn modern subjects i.e. Mathematics, Science, Astronomy, Medicine etc. This was beca-

Use he wanted them to be educationally and morally competent enough to remain resilient and undefeated.

4. Critical Analysis:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a beacon of light for the Muslims of subcontinent. He aroused a sense of competency among Muslims in terms of religion and its protection. He also advised Muslims to focus on their education and refrained them to join politics. He made religion and education the basis of strong foundation for Muslims so they could protect their better future.

5. Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a true reformer at the time when Muslims were deprived

in every situation. They had no identity or support. Sir Syed came as a reformer at that time and urged Muslims to protect their religion. Moreover, through his reforms and writings, he urged the Muslims to gain modern education to remain dominant.

Q: The world is progressing so rapidly that without requisite advancements in education, not only shall we be left behind others but may be wiped out altogether. Discuss the issues, problems, solutions of the Education System in Pak..

1- Introduction:

Education is a necessity for every nation to flourish at the present. In case of Pakistan, like other countries, it is in a state of upheavals. Education ~~sector~~ promotes the sense of living, the

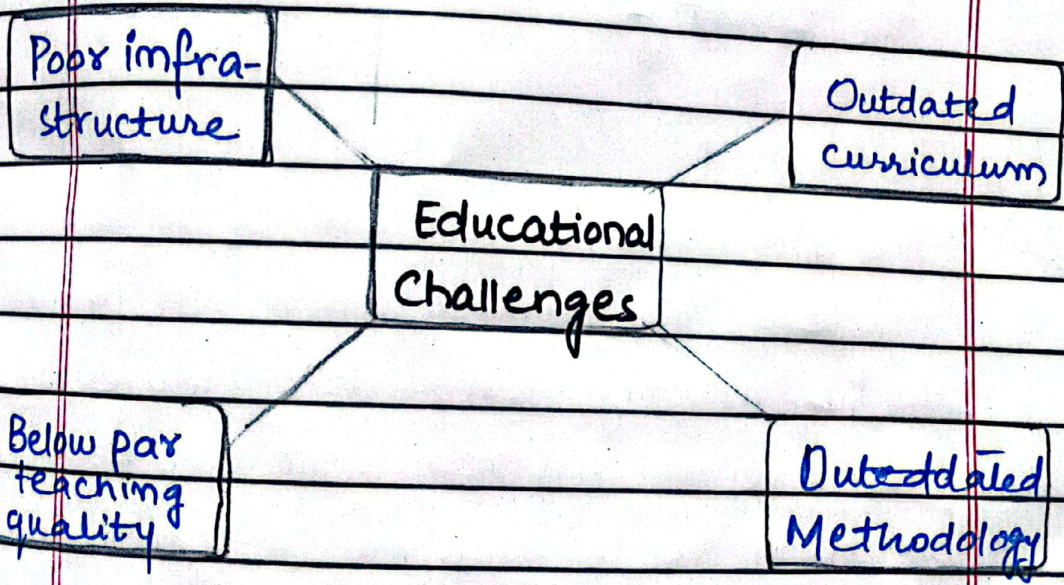
- human development, and economic rise of nations, ~~but~~ but Pakistan is facing challenges such as below poor teaching quality, outdated curriculum, poor infrastructure and other issues in this sector. The way forwards involve training and allocation of funds to tackle the issues of education sector in Pakistan.

2. An Overview ^{of} Education sector in Pakistan:

The world is progressing by leaps and bounds. This is because it is focussing on its educational sector ~~isn't~~ equally like the other sectors. This is the reason that ~~we~~ ^{humans} are exposed to ~~it~~ new and novel technologies and advancements in the present time. But the countries like Pakistan are farther ~~beyond~~ behind in this race. This is due to the multifaceted problems that the

nation faces. The very problems in the education sector has hindered the economic and social growth of the country. This has lead to its decline in comparison to the other nations. Pak's position = 138th in 2023 (Annual Status of Education report, ASER)

3. Issues in the Education Sector of Pakistan:



1. Poor Infrastructure:

It is due to inadequate governmental funding that the institutions in Pakistan have ~~no~~ improper infrastructure.

The lack of proper buildings, furniture and books exacerbates the educational

crisis in the country.

2. Below par teaching quality:

The teachers in most private and public institutions are not trained to tackle this responsibility. They are not apt enough to use modern methods and this poses a threat to the educational structure of the country.

3. Outdated curriculum:

The outdated curriculum is also a hurdle as the curriculum is not parallel to the industry demands. Moreover, no focus on skill acquisition has been made in the curriculum designing of the country.

4. Outdated Methodology as a barrier:

The outdated teaching quality and the age old methods of rote learning has made the situation

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worse. This is due to the reason,
~~26m~~ Pakistan is ~~among~~ going to
get wiped out of the current skilled
countries map.

"Over 26 million children in Pakistan
are out of school" — UNICEF,
Pakistan.

4. Solutions to Revive the Educational Sector in Pakistan:

i. Adequate funding for Education Sector:

A considerable amount of funding
is needed to improve the $\&$ infrastr-
ucture and maintain the basic
facilities that should foster develo-
pment in the ~~region~~ country in
education sector.

ii. Teachers' training to be focused:

Pakistan needs to materialize such
steps as teachers' training accor-
ding to their course schedules. This

- would foster increased interest in modern methodologies that would provide benefits to students and the country at large.

iii. Upgradation of Curriculum:

There is a need to revise curriculum to make it in line with the modern methods, technology oriented learning ~~student~~ styles and more uniformity in market-curriculum basis.

iv. Strengthening law and order:

Strengthening law and order is crucial as in order to manage the resource allocations and reporting any sort of mishappening in this regard.

As according to government estimates, over 7000 ghost schools have been detected in Pakistan.

5. Conclusion:

The education with which

is inline with the market demands is the need of the hour in Pakistan. There are multiple issues in the education sector including outdated curriculum, outdated methodologies, poor infrastructure and others. These issues need to be sorted out by adequate funding and training to make the country stand toe-to-toe with the developed world.

Q: New wave of terrorism exposes Pakistan's policy failures to combat the menace. Explain.

1. Introduction:

Pakistan is ~~one~~ currently facing a new wave of terrorism. The successful defense from the wave that aroused in 2016 ^{kept} ~~kept~~ the country on the path of peace. But since 2021 and now in the year 2024, Pakistan witnessed some of the worst policy failures and terrorism

is up with its full strength. This is due to various reasons including the internal and external factors that ~~that~~ have made way for Pakistan's terrorism to expand.

2. New wave of terrorism in Pakistan:

Terrorism is sky-high as nearly everyday, new incidents of terrorism are being heard.

According to the latest (2024) Global Terrorism Index, Pakistan is ranked as the 4th most affected country by terrorism.

This is due to the rifts between the central and provincial governments and their ~~meth~~ methodology to combat terrorism.

