

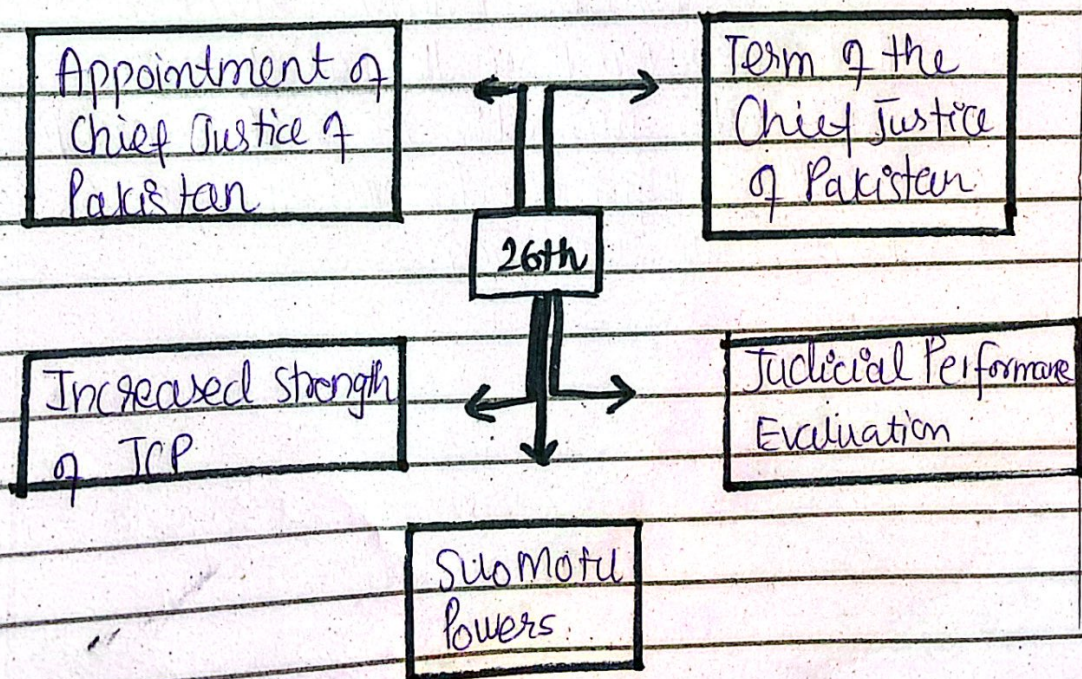
## Question #1

Critically evaluate how 26th Amendment to the ... will affect balance of power between various pillars of State.

### 1) Introduction:

The 26th amendment of 1973's constitution of Pakistan, which received the assent of President on October 21, 2024, marks a significant milestone in the country's discourse on judicial reforms. This development arises from a long standing history of Judicial Activism and tension between judiciary and legislature in Pakistan. In this 26th-amendment consisting of 27-clauses, aims to redefine the balance of power in Pakistan.

### 2) 26th- Amendment: an overview:



### 3) 26th - Amendment affecting balance of power between various pillars of State:

#### (a) Increased Parliamentary oversight in Judicial Appointment:

Through Article 175(A), parliamentary oversight has been increased in judicial appointments.

As now, not the senior most judge will be Chief Justice of Pakistan but the Special Parliamentary Committee will nominate a judge to be CJP from the 3 top most senior judges.

#### (b) Dilution of Supreme Court's Power:

Through Article 175(A), power of Supreme court has been diluted. This amendment limits the Supreme court's influence, especially regarding its self-governance and decreased role in judicial appointments and suo-motu powers. Hence, increasing the parliamentary majority Judicial Commission of Pakistan.

#### (c) Re-evaluation of Judicial Performance:

Through Article 175(A), the judicial council will re-evaluate the performance of judges of high court and supreme court. This amendment ensures

accountability and transparency within Judiciary.

### (d) Limiting Judicial Activism:

The limitation of *Suo motu* powers reduces the courts' ability to intervene in political matters and thereby limiting judicial activism. Separate Constitutional benches are formed for such matters, limiting the role of CJP in taking *Suo-motu* as happened excessively in past.

## 4) Criticism on 26th Amendment of 1973's Constitution of Pakistan:

### (a) Undue Political Influence in Judicial Appointments:

The composition of Judicial Commission of Pakistan proves the increased influence. Political influence would affect judicial reforms and performance of judiciary.

### (b) Vague Grounds for Judicial Removal:

The SIT can recommend removal of judges based on "inefficiency" without clear definitions or criteria. This

vague term can lead to arbitrary removals, further eroding judicial independence.

### (C) Lack of transparency and consultation:

The drafts, amendments were kept secret. And the amendment was passed in less than 24 hours without public consultation. This violates public participation, transparency and rule of law.

### 5) Critical Analysis:

The 26th-Amendment having 27 clauses amended in less than 24 hours proves and sparks controversies. The critics declare it as curbing the power of judiciary. The celebrators celebrated it as Charter of democracy. However, whatever, it seems to be it would have some significant impacts including tensions between judiciary and legislature and could <sup>pose</sup> some threats to parliamentary sovereignty and public unrest regarding confidence in state's institutes.

### 6) Conclusion

26th-Amendment passed with some significant clauses including suo-motu powers to constitutional benches, appointments of Judges and further more. However, it also faces some serious criticisms.

## Question #7

The world is progressing so rapidly that without... Discuss issues, problems and solutions of the education system of Pakistan.

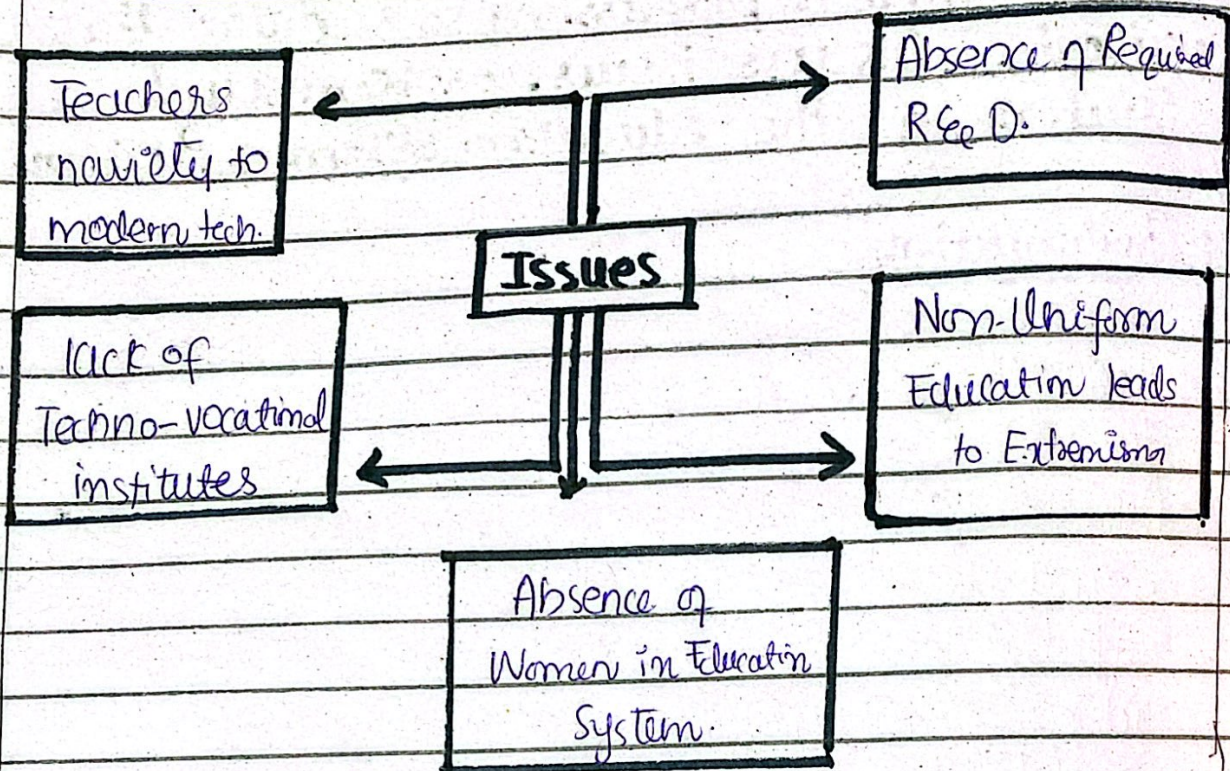
### 1) Introduction.

From having different perspectives regarding single national curriculum to lack of basic policies implementation, Pakistan faces different types of issues and problems. The world, however, is rapidly progressing that without requisite advancements <sup>being</sup> not taken on time, Pakistan would be left with no option but to face existential crisis. The existential crisis could be solved with multiple and significant measures including investing highly in IT sector of Pakistan, increasing budgetary ratio of education, improving teaching standards and trainings and others as well.

### 2) Education System of Pakistan:

The education system of Pakistan is broadly divided into three divisions: Primary Education (1 to 5 grade), Secondary Education (6 to 12), and Higher Education (14-16 grades). It also contains input from private stakeholders resulting in Private schools, colleges and universities. Government universities are also there with the objective 'to help individuals grow'.

### 3) Issues in Education System of Pakistan:



#### (a) Teachers Naivety to Modern Methodologies and Technology one of the major issue:

Teachers employed from ages now feel and are naive to modern, advanced methods of teaching. Modern methodologies inculcates critical thinking and practical knowledge into the students. That eventually helps the child/student to open and focus on the innovation and his/her creative side. When teachers lack modern, global technology, how would a student know what to do with it.

“Less to no training in Pakistan is provided to teachers in remote areas hindering the increase in innovation”

## (b) Lack of Techno-Vocational Institutes in Pakistan as one of the issue:

Unemployed students and especially youth proves the fact that they lack basic required skills needed for survival of life. Skills are learnt from various techno vocational institutes keeping in view one's interests. Pakistan lacks techno-vocational institutes. There are some techno-vocational institutes but they are not efficient enough to compete with global institutes.

6% of the youth acquire skills and only 2% implement and apply those skills"

- Planning Commission of Pakistan.

## (c) Absence of Women participation in Education System of Pakistan as an issue:

An educated woman act as a best contraceptive against major problems, especially in 3rd world countries. Bangladesh's women countering the threat of population is the best example of including women's prospective future pays the best interest. Pakistan faces major issues due to absence of women participation. Several factors contributes in absence of women especially in education sector i.e. Patriarchy system of society, early marriages etc.

“Majority of the population's  
(women) literacy rate is  
51.9%”

“Pakistan ranks 142/146  
at gender gap index”

- Economic Survey  
of Pakistan (FY-24)

### (c) Non-Uniform Education Trajectory leads to extremism and polarization as a issue:

Several debates have been a part of education system of Pakistan on uniform or non-uniform education system. Some favors uniform system and quote countries as an example and other backs non-uniformity counting the consequences of uniform education system. The debates and non-uniform education confirms the flaws in uniform education system that gradually results in extremism and polarization.

“A clear difference is there  
between government universities  
graduates and private universities  
graduates”

- Education Analysts.



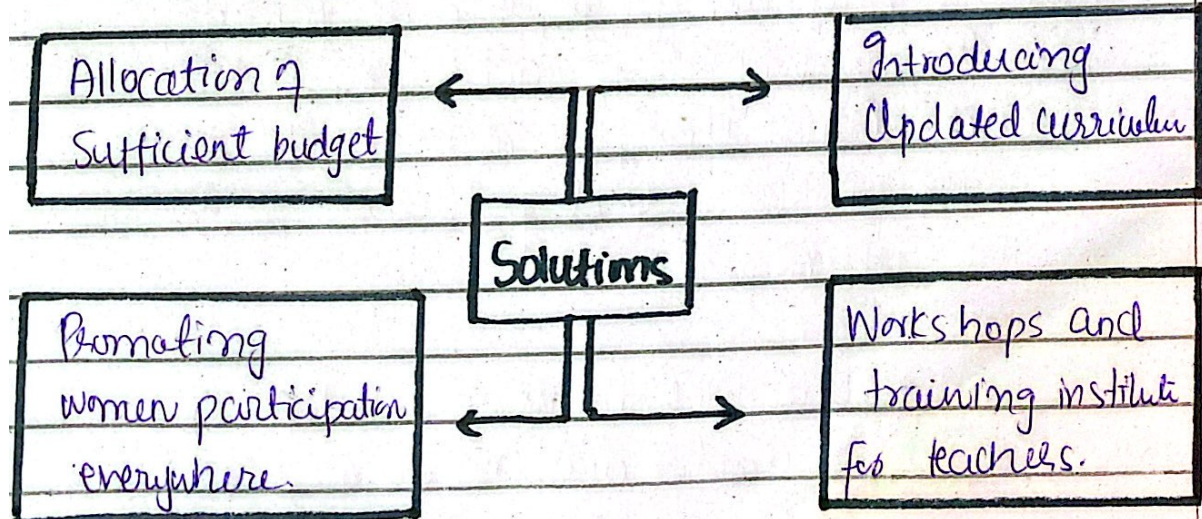
## (e) Absence of Required Research and Development needed for country's development as an issue of Pakistan's Education System:

Countries like China, United States of America, Russia, South Korea and New Zealand have spent billions of dollars on research and development. Even India and Bangladesh have started to increase their respective allocations for R&D in budgets. They all contribute massively to global contributions. Pakistan also lags in this contribution.

"Pakistan only contributes 0.49% to world's research documents"

- International Association of Universities.

## 4) Solutions of the Issues in Education System of Pakistan:



(a) Allocation of Sufficient Budget generally on education and particularly on Research and development:

Pakistan would only be successful and a developed country, when she invests heavily in education sector - Analysts claim. The allocation of sufficient budget on education and research and development will solve the issues in education system of Pakistan.

"Pakistan spends less than 2% of Budget on education however developed countries and other developing minimum spends more than 4% of their Budget"

- PIDE

(b) Promoting Women Participation in every sector of Pakistan but mainly in Education Sector:

Pakistan and other countries where there is majority of population females should give weightage according to their presence. Alienating women would only increase issues and problems rather in solving them.

"Bangladeshi women in Population Control and Indian women in climate degradation control reflects prospects of women participation"

### (c) Introducing Updated curriculum to undermine debates and extremism and polarization:

Pakistan is in utmost need to introduce updated, researched and advanced curriculum in order to curb the existential threat. Introducing updated and nation-wide curriculum would also result in national cohesion and eventually, indirectly undermining extremism and polarization.

<sup>ee</sup> Education plays a key role in polarization and extremism (decline in education) <sup>99</sup>

- Sociology department,  
University of Peshawar.

### (d) Workshops and training institutes for teachers for making them pro-foresists in technology for the betterment of country:

Workshops and various training institutes plays a pivotal role in teachers' life. Experience, practices and up to date technology experts would help teachers to improve their teaching methodologies that will solve issues of education sector of Pakistan.

<sup>ee</sup> Newzealand and Finland methods of teaching should be considered"

- PIDE

## 5) Conclusion:

In order to solve various issues and problems of education system of Pakistan and to survive and remain globally relevant; Pakistan needs to solve issues like non-uniform education debates, teachers' naivety to modern techniques, lack of techno-vocational institutes, absence of required research and development and absence of women in education sector of Pakistan. These can be solved with proper resource allocation, women participation, teachers' proper training and introducing updated curriculum.

## Question #4

Sir Syed was an ardent reformer who wanted.. religion and was anxious to push new education. Explain.

### 1) Introduction:

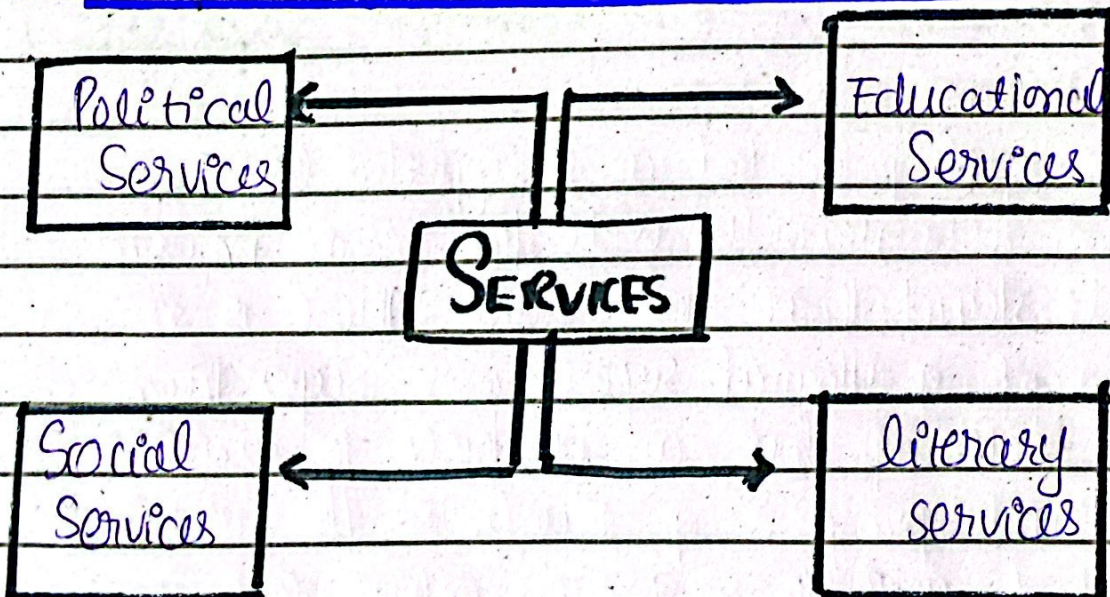
The war of Independence (1857) ended in disaster for the Muslims. The British believed that the Muslims were responsible for the anti-British uprising, therefore, they made them subject of ruthless punishments be it either economic, social or political. This tendency had it continued for long, would have proven disastrous for Muslim community. Analyzing this situation,

Sir Syed launched his attempts to revive the spirit of progress within Muslims through rendering political, social, educational and religious services.

## 2) SIR SYED AHMED KHAN:

Syed Mohammad Ahmed Khan was neither a politician nor a political leader but a Social Reformer, who aimed at modernizing Muslims through education. He was born in 1817 to Syed M. Taqi. He joined East India Company in 1836 as a 19 years old. He became member of Imperial Council and a member of civil service commission in 1878 and 1887 respectively. He also got the title of SIR and died in 1898.

## 3) Services by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:



4) SIR Syed as an ardent reformer  
who wanted to reconcile modern scientific  
thought with religion:

i) Reconciling modern scientific thought  
with religion by promoting western  
nationalism:

SIR Syed Ahmed promoted western nationalism and tried to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion. He wanted Muslims to look and analyze western nationalism, how they unite as a nation, works as a nation and prosper collectively as a nation.

ii) Reconciling modern scientific thought  
with religion by removing superstitious  
outlook of life:

SIR Syed promoted and supported logic in religion as well. He made Muslims understand that in Islam, there is no concept of illogical superstitions. Superstitions are nothing but an obstacle to growth and progress of Muslims. He successfully backed and to maximum extent achieved his this objective of removing superstitious outlook of life.

(iii) Reconciling modern scientific thought with religion by reviving the sense of Muslim Identity through Tazeeb-ul-Akhlaaq:

SIR Syed Ahmed Khan wanted Muslims to gain their lost prosperity and lost identity. He being a reformer, reformed Muslims and revived the spirit of Muslim nationalism and identity by writing Tazeeb-ul-Akhlaaq, which was focusing on the sole object to revive Muslim identity with help of modern rationalism in that situation.

(iv) Reconciling modern scientific thought with religion by promoting Rationalism:

SIR Syed Ahmed Khan backed rationalism with religion. He mentioned and illustrated the need of learning English language. He mentioned that Islam supports logic and reasoning and the logic ~~there~~ supported the need of inculcating western education within Muslims. He wanted Muslims to prosper and without western education and Muslims's lost identity, Muslims would never ever be able to compete with the world. The survival of Muslims was dependent upon the learning of western education and rationalism.

5) SIR SYED as an ardent reformer who was anxious to push new education:

(a) Establishment of Educational institutions:

The establishment of educational institutes reflects the anxiousness of an ardent reformer that how anxious he was to push new education -

1875 ⇒ MAO highschool

1877 ⇒ MAO college

1920 ⇒ Aligarh University

(b) Writing of Books and Magazines:

The writing of various books and magazines on significant topics proves the anxiousness of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan that he wanted to push new education. Following are his writings:

⇒ Asaar-us-Sanaadid

⇒ Ashab-e-Baghawat-e-hind

⇒ Abtaal-e-Ghulami

⇒ Tehzeeb-ul-Achlaaq

⇒ Loyal Mohammadans of India



## (c) Establishment of Educational Societies and Committees:

SIR Syed Ahmed Khan founded and established the concept of educational societies and committees for Muslims especially but the other religions was also encouraged to join. For the growth and extra-curricular activities, the societies were made for. Following are the societies and committees he established:

⇒ Educational Committee 1870.

⇒ Scientific Society Aligarh

## 6) Conclusion:

SIR Syed Ahmed Khan, a social reformer wanted to help Muslims in the aftermath of war of independence 1857. He provided multiple services for Muslims in order to contain British's ruthless attitude towards Muslims. He was an ardent supporter who wanted to reconcile scientific thought ~~with~~ religion and was anxious to push new education.