

Q1. Critically evaluate how the twenty-sixth amendment to the constitution of Pakistan will affect the balance of power between the various pillars?

Introduction

The 26th Constitutional Amendment makes significant institutional changes and in structures and functioning of Pakistan's system.

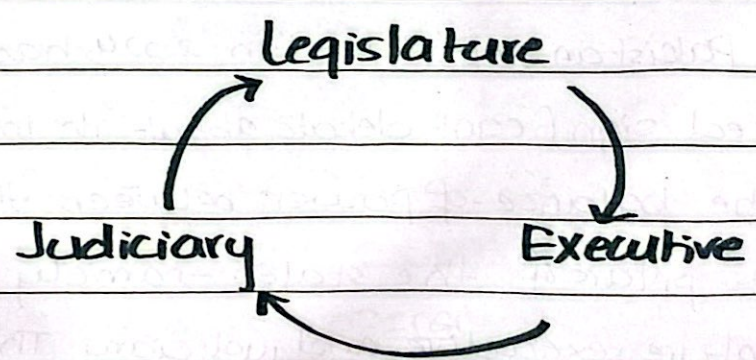
- ICJ

The Twenty-Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, introduced in 2024, has sparked significant debate about its impact on the balance of power between the various pillars of the state - namely legislature, executive and judiciary. This amendment potentially effects the balance of power in many ways: Increasing politicization in the selection of top judges, and loss of suo moto of supreme court.

Not only this, it will also lead to ^{impact} loss of judicial independence and partiality. Additionally, it would limit supreme court to address public matters.

26th Amendment's Affect on Balance of Power Between Various Pillars

Parliamentary democracy such as that of Pakistan needs proper separation of power in which each organ to the state requires to have both autonomy and effective checks and balances on it.



1. Politicization in the Selection of Top Judges

According to the amendment, the selection of top judges including the

:ت

:ت

chief justice, will be overseen by a Parliament committee, As a consequence it would make judges reluctant to make decisions that could upset the ruling government, leading to judiciary's hindered independence. It would impact the governance and weaken's judiciary's role as a check on the executive and legislative.

2. Loss of Sou Moto Power for the Supreme Court

The sou moto power which allows the supreme court of Pakistan to take ^{action on} issues of public importance without waiting for petition, would serve ^{as} a delay ~~an~~ in letting supreme court take action in matters related to public interest. This will erode public's trust in judiciary.

3. Impact on Judicial Independence and Impartiality

It is no news that when judiciary

YOUSAF PAPER

is influenced by political considerations, its ability to uphold the rule of law is severely compromised. So, ^{can} ~~will~~ happen in Pakistan, that would severely affect its functioning democracy.

4. Impact Public Interest Cases and Accountability

The inability of the Supreme Court to independently address matters of public interest could significantly hinder the government effectiveness and accountability, which could lead to a lack of trust between Pakistanis on their judicial and governance system.

5. Performance Evaluation of High Court Judges

Performance evaluation of high court judges is being perceived as a tool for governmental control and influence over judiciary, disturbing the whole cycle of balance of power. It would have **YOUSAF PAPER** severe impacts on upholding the constitution of Pakistan.

6. Violation of the Separation of Powers

The twenty-sixth Amendment raises serious concerns about the erosion of separation of powers between executive, judiciary and legislature. Each branch is designed to operate independently, with specific defined powers and responsibilities. Each branch is a check on the other branch, 26th amendment has disturbed the cycle by increasing executives influence over judiciary.

7. Implications for Democracy and Rule of Law

A strong and independent judiciary is essential for the protection of democracy and to maintain rule of law. It ensures that government operates within the limits of constitution. 26th Amendment has significant potential to weaken the judiciary's ability to review laws and policies that might be undemocratic.

8. Erosion of Accountability

The and Good Governance

The 26th Amendment could significantly impact the accountability that is essential for good governance. It gives advantage to the government to use its power excessively, which would affect judiciary and legislature.

9. Constitutional Amendments

Made Unilaterally

The process through which the twenty-sixth Amendment was passed has raised concerns regarding its legitimacy. Not only that it has also shows governments raises questions regarding government's credibility. as this unilateral approach has disregarded the democratic principles and may contribute to political instability.

Conclusion

The 26th amendment could erode the independence of judiciary, leading to

:Öt

:Öt

Accountability
Good Governance
 could significantly
 ability that is
 performance. It gives
 ment to use
 which would
 legislature.

a situation where the executive
 wields unchecked powers. As it has
 introduced performance evaluation
 of ^{high court} judges, depicts violation of separation
 of powers, along with questioned
 raised regarding democracy and
 rule of law and erosion of accountabili-
 ty and good governance. However, the
 amendment has some potential
 benefits vs the effective exercise of which
 could balance its effects; still considera-
 tions are required.

Amendments
 which the twenty-
 as passed has
 ng its legitimacy,
 so shows govern-
 regarding gover-
 unilateral approach
 democratic principles.
 political instability.

Q.2 Sir Syed was an ardent reformer who wanted to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion and was anxious to push new education. Explain

Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmed
 Khan championed
 modern education for
 Indian Muslims.
 - Britannica

YOUSAF PAPER

could erode
 ary leading to

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) was a prominent reformer in British India, particularly known for his efforts to reconcile modern scientific thought with religious teachings, and to promote educational reforms. As he believed that science and religion were not in conflict but could complement each other and reconciled modern scientific thought with religion. Additionally, he was deeply concerned about the educational backwardness of Muslims and promoted modern education.

Background

Sir Syed deeply wanted to reconcile or make amends with between modern scientific thought with religion because the greatest reason of ^{The} Mughal empire became with when Britishers turned converted cultural harmony into religious dichotomy and broke the system that was protecting Mughals, with divide and rule policy.

which ignited nationalism in Muslims, Sir Syed was well aware that Muslims experienced downfall in the name of religion, that is why he wanted to combine modern thought with religion so that Muslims could get space to stand up for them again.

Sir Syed Khan's

SIR SYED'S KHAN'S EFFORTS TO RECONCILE MODERN SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT WITH RELIGION

1. Reconciliation of Modern Scientific Thought With Religion

a. Islam Encourages
Knowledge & and
Inquiry

b. Explained
that Islam is
not against
Science

c. Rational Interpretation
of Religion

Encouragement of observing nature

d. Promotion of Scientific Education

e. Translation of Scientific Work

a. Islam Encourages Knowledge and Inquiry

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasized that Islam encourages knowledge and inquiry. He emphasized on the remarks of PBUH "The remedy for ignorance is asking questions". He emphasized that Islam, at its core, encourages the pursuit of knowledge, including scientific inquiry.

b. Explained that Islam is Not Against Science

During his times, many traditional scholars were hostile to western scientific ideas. He interpreted the Quran in the context of contemporary rationalism and scientific knowledge. In order to explain that Islam is not anti-science.

Encouragement of observing nature

e. Translation of Scientific Work

Scientific Knowledge Inquiry

emphasized that knowledge and based on the remarks for ignorance is emphasized that encourages the pursuit of scientific inquiry

Islam Is Not Anti-Science

of traditional to western scientific and the Quran temporary rational knowledge. In order to not anti-science.

c. Rational Interpretation of Religion

Sir Syed vehemently opposed the reliance on customs, ignorance and irrationalism. According to his perspective, any interpretation of the Quran conflicting with human reason, science or nature was altogether misinterpretation. - Brookings. He promoted rational approach to religious texts, Quran and Hadees.

d. Promotion of Scientific Knowledge

Sir Syed's advocacy for scientific education was based on his belief that acquiring knowledge of sciences was part of the religious duty of Muslims. He promoted the idea that a devoted follower of Islam at the same time could be a lover of science and modern knowledge.

e. Encouragement of observing Nature

YOUSAF PAPER

Sir Syed believed that understanding nature and scientific laws was integral to both **intellectual and spiritual growth**. He encouraged Muslims to observe nature and to discover God's greatness through scientific inquiry.

2. Promotion of New Education

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan believed that that path to Muslim's liberation is to adopt new education, and he knew it was imperative for the Muslims of India to adapt to changing circumstances to get the rid of the label of ^{radicalish} ~~nationalists~~ or ^{Efforts} ~~extremish~~. For the purpose include:

a. Founding of Aligarh Movement	b. Curriculum Reform and Inclusivity
YOUSAF PAPER	c. Focus on Practical and Technical education

d. Reviving Islamic History and Philosophy

e. Advocacy for Women's Education

a. Founding of Aligarh Movement

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, pioneered a movement aimed at the intellectual, educational, social and cultural revitalization of Muslim Society. famously known as Aligarh movement. He believed that by integrating Western education with Islamic teaching the muslim community could overcome its challenges.

b. Curriculum Reform and Inclusivity

Sir Syed redesigned the curriculum at Aligarh to include modern subjects such as English, mathematics, and natural sciences, alongside classical Islamic studies.

This balanced approach equipped muslims with both modern and traditional knowledge.

The Persian Madrasah in Mordabad was the initial step towards promoting education among Indian Muslims.

| YOUSAF PAPER

c. Focus on Practical and Technical Education

He strongly believed in imparting education that was not just theoretical but practical and vocational. He believed that Education should not be limited to abstract knowledge.

Whereas it should empower the individual with the skills necessary for the challenges of the world.

d. Reviving Islamic History and Philosophy

While promoting western education, Sir Syed also placed great importance on Islamic history and philosophy.

However, due to his reformist ideas he faced severe criticism from the clergy.

e. Advocacy for Women Education

For Sir Syed, femal education was the path to achieve modernity - The Friday Times. In his

editorial he stated that all-around progress and cultural advancement could only be achieved if women of the country are encouraged to get themselves free from shackles of ignorance. He believed the women's education would lead the nation towards civilization.

Conclusion

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to incorporate modern scientific thought with religion and introduce a new education, was by all means right. At the time the only thing that could have gotten Muslims of India liberation and recognition was modern education.

To pursue his aim he did multiple efforts: by promoting scientific education, and encouraging observation of nature. Along with that he promoted new education by reviving Islamic history and philosophy and advocating for the education of women.

YOUSAF PAPER

Q: ... Discuss the Issues / Problems and solutions of the Education System of Pakistan in the light of the statement.

Introduction

Education is matter
of life and death
for Pakistan

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah

This statement highlights the role of education in the development of a nation. Pakistan is a developing nation and education is very important element of every. Pakistan has been struggling with education and system of education is suffering. Education system of Pakistan till the day of its inception has faced multiple problems: ^{In}accessibility of education to everyone, concerns of quality education provision, and updated and modern curriculum. However, these

YOUSAF PAPER

out

are not the problems that cannot be solved with effective and pragmatic measures - these problems can be solved. Measures like: Updated and modern curriculum, utilization of modern educational techniques in educational institutions, and Ensuring quality education for all. In order to save Pakistan from being wiped out it is imperative to resolve these issues and adopt pragmatic approaches towards ^{improving} education system.

1. PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

1. Lack of Resources	2. Outdated curriculum
3. Inaccessibility of Education for all	
4. Lack of Quality Education	5. Excessive rate of sch drop-outs

| YOUSAF PAPER

6. Outdated Teaching Practices.