

## GK-III PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

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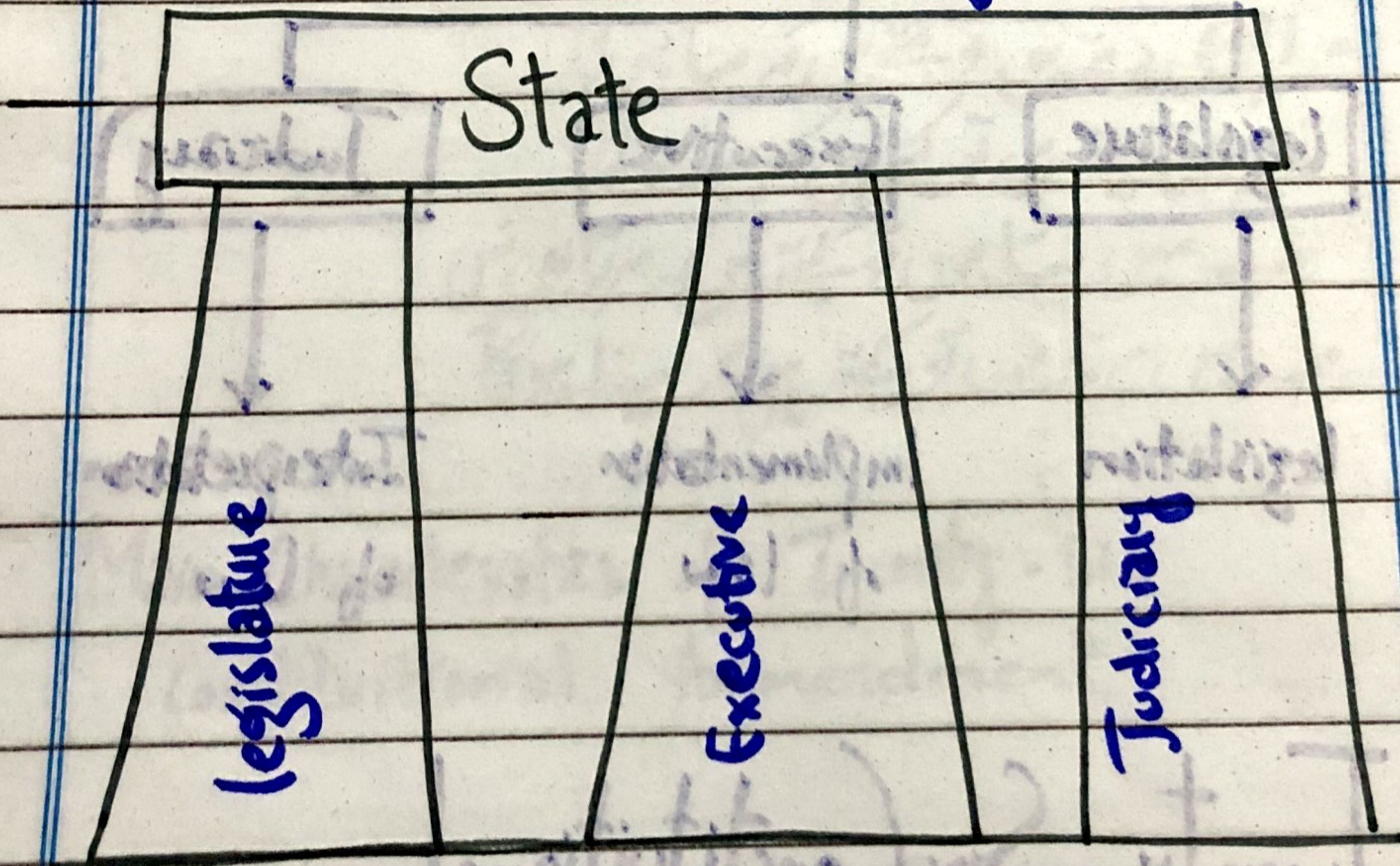
## Part - II

Q2. Critical evaluation of how twenty six constitutional amendment to the constitution of Pakistan will affect the balance of power between various pillars of the state.

## Pillars of the state

Under the principle of trichotomy of powers there are three pillars on which a state stands firm. And these three pillars are

① Legislature  
② Executive  
③ Judiciary



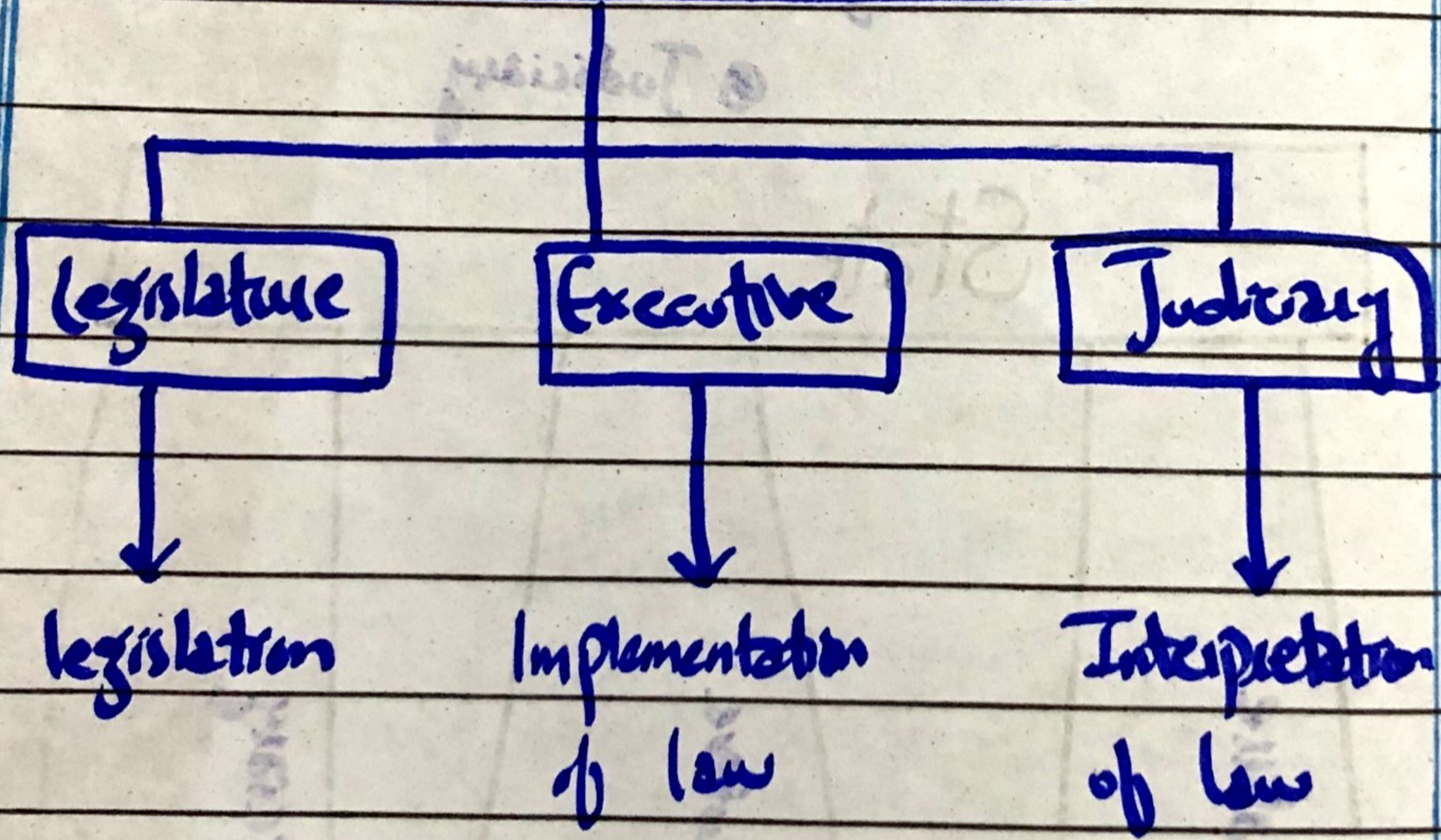
The three pillars of the state

## Distribution of powers in Pakistan

The distribution of power at federal and provincial level in Pakistan are illustrated below:

	Legislature	Executive	Judiciary
Federal level	Parliament Article 50	PM and FMs Article 90	SCP Article 176 High courts
Provincial level	Provincial Assemblies Article 106	CMs and Cabinet Article 129	Article 192

Distribution of powers of the state



# Twenty-Six Constitutional Ammendment

The twenty-six

Constitutional ammendment was passed off

**21<sup>st</sup> October 2024** early in the morning

when all the members of parliament were arrived for voting, some were accused of being there for personal benefits and some, by force. While, some members claimed that this ammendment is going to bring prosperity in Pakistan and it will be beneficial for the country and its people. Some congratulated other members who were in the favour of the ammendment while some read poetry as follow:

ۛ زخم ہی دیتے ہیں تو کہتے ہیں کہ سینا ہوگا  
زہر ہی دیتے ہیں تو کہتے ہیں کہ سینا ہوگا  
جب میں سینا ہوں تو کہتے ہیں کہ سرتا ہی نہیں  
جب میں سرتا ہوں تو کہتے ہیں کہ سینا ہوگا

## Main Characteristics of Twenty-Six Constitutional Ammendment

### ① Appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan

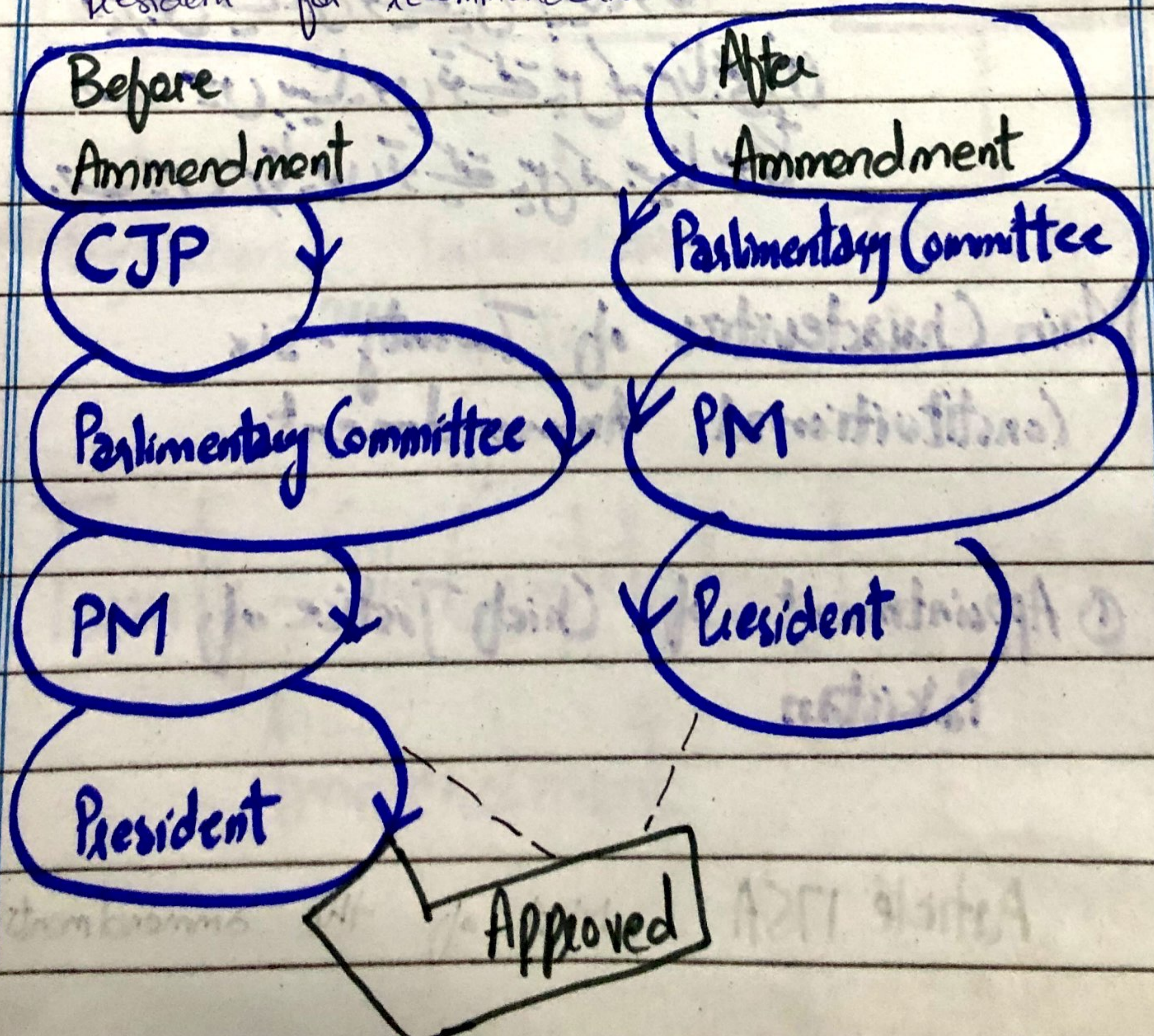
Article 175A

Most of the ammendments

are made to the article 175A which deals with the process of appointments of judges to the Supreme Court, high courts and federal shariat Court. Under the ammendment top judge of the supreme court will be appointed by the recommendation of parliamentary committee from among the three most senior judges and not the top most senior Judge.

Criteria for the appointment of CJP changed from seniority to the performance principal.

The parliamentary committee will send recommendation to Prime minister who will forward it to the President for recommendation



## Special Parliamentary Committee

The older eight-member committee is omitted and a new special Parliamentary Committee under clause 3A consist of

Twelve members and they are

Eight members from National Assembly

Four members from Senate

Parliamentary parties have proportional representation based on their strength in the Parliament.

## Tenure and Age of Judge:

The top judge will be appointed for three years and his age limit is set to 65 years. If his age is less than 65 years and he has completed his tenure he has to retire.

## Article 184

The Sui Motu power confined to the area of application biled and not beyond it.

## Article 186

The apex court can transfer cases from high courts to itself.

## Formation of Constitutional Benches

# Judicial Commission of Pakistan

Before

Amendment

After

Amendment

1 CJP

4 Senior most Judges  
of SC

1 Retired Judge as  
CJ retired

Total 6 from Judiciary

1 Law Minister

1 Attorney General

1 Senior Advocate of SC

3 members

$$6 + 3 = 9$$

Majority from Judiciary

1 CJP

3 Senior Most Judges

1 Presiding Judge Head of Constitutional Bench

1 Advocate

1 Law Minister

1 Attorney General

2 Senators

2 from National Assembly

1 Woman / Non-muslim

member (This member will not be the member of parliament but should be qualified for the seat of **technocrat** in senate, will be notified by speaker, Tenure = 2 years)

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## Analysis

### Judicial Commission of Pakistan

is now made a dynamic or democratic

institution. By changing its structure in the

same way to which our parliament is designed.

Representation of women, non-muslims, members from parliament, senate and they way Presiding Judge is selected. It is all giving dynamic environment. Before amendment only Judiciary was dominant. Balance is maintained between Judiciary and parliament.

## Elimination of Riba

Amendment is made to end the interest. Elimination of Riba is made on the demand of JUIF. From whom vote was required to pass the twenty sixth constitutional Amendment.

## Right to clean and healthy environment

Article is added to the right for neat, clean and healthy environment for the people of Pakistan. The need for this article of course cannot be denied. As Pakistan is facing climate issues. So, by adding this article right to clean environment is given to the people of Pakistan.

## Suo Motu Power of the Judiciary

The confinement of suo motu power of the Judiciary within the limits of

1/1/2024

the application is a good step if we go back to history and recall CJP Chaudhry's decisions. Suo motu power to the Judiciary was like a weapon which could be used anytime by the CJP over the people and state whether the decision comes good or bad just because one person took that so billions have to follow.

## Questions on the Legitimacy of General Elections 2024

The changing of symbol of the PTI, delaying of elections till 8 Feb, 2024, which were supposed to be held much earlier, the arrest of the PTI workers on the election day, questions about the delayed results of the election, the issue of reserved seats after election it all points fingers at the election commission of Pakistan and the legality and transparency of the general election 2024 of Pakistan. Which takes us to question whether the passing of amendment by such people was illegal or legal. But, if the



election history of Pakistan should be read, it is seen that the legality of elections is questioned everytime whether it one government or the other comes.

### Conclusion :

As the addition of articles relating to the elimination of riba, right to clean environment and balancing of powers between parliament and judiciary through judicial reforms are of course no doubt are good reforms but the transparency of the general elections through which parties are elected and voted for the twenty sixth ammendment which takes us to question the legality of the new ammendment cannot be ignored.

Q4. Sir Syed was an ardent reformer ....?

Reconciliation of modern scientific thought with religion and was anxious to push new education.

Answer : →

## Introduction

After the war of Independence in 1857 the attitude of British towards Muslims was very harsh. Sir Syed made his efforts to ease the tension between them through his writings and his work he tried to shorten the gap between Muslims and British. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan offered various educational, political, social and religious services and tried to reconcile the modern scientific thought with religions and pushed Muslims towards it to gain this knowledge. So that they can also prosper in that difficult time. He started Aligarh movement and established scientific society for the push of Muslims towards progress.

## Background:

As Britishers took rule from Mughals that's why their attitude towards Muslims was not good and they didn't like Muslims. Comparatively they were lenient towards Hindus. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan cooperated with British and worked for them.

and tried to pacify them against Muslims and started Aligarh movement for their betterment and tried to incorporate this idea into minds of Muslims that modern education is important for their progress.

**Sir Syed Ahmad** as a reformer, his efforts for reconciliation of modern scientific thought with religion and push to new education :

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on 17 October 1817 to a house of Syed family. His maternal grandfather twice acted as Prime Minister of Mughal emperor of his time and his father received allowance from Mughal Administration. His maternal grandfather had also held positions of trust under East India Company. Therefore British had some soft corner for Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. In 1838 he started as a clerk in East India Company and three years later qualified as a sub-judge and served in judicial department at various places. In 1857 he saved 20 British families during war and was made *sadr-us-sadr*. In 1878 he was

declared as member of Imperial Council by Lord Dalton. In 1887 he became member of Civil Service Commission. In 1888 he received the title of Knighthood.

**Educational and religious effects of Sir Syed for reconciliation of scientific thought with religion**

Sir Syed's first effect was to remove typical Indian mentality from Britishers' minds and then to open the minds of his people to English literature, science, technology and modern education. To achieve his goals he started Aligarh movement.

He asked Muslims to go after the opportunities under new regime without denuding from the fundamentals of Islam.

### **Objectives of Aligarh Movement**

- To persuade Muslims to learn modern education
- To create mutual understanding between Muslims and British
- To produce intellectual class from Muslims
- To abstain Muslims from political agitation

He asked Muslims to focus on learning English and modern education. He told them the importance of English and scientific education and ask them to go for it instead of political agitation.

He build educational institutes for the progress of Muslims. List of those institutes is as follows:

1. Muddabadi school in 1859
2. Ghazipur School in 1863
3. Scientific Society in 1863

The purpose of creating scientific society was to translate English literature to Urdu for the learning of Muslims.

4. Mohammedan Anglo Oriental school (MAO) in 1875
5. MAO College in 1877
6. Mohammedan educational conference in 1886

He Syed's Religious Aspects of Aligarh Movement to defend integrity of Muslims and push them for new thought.

He wrote "Essay on Life of Muhammad" in response to William Moles' objectional remarks in "Life of Muhammad".

He wrote "**Tabeen al-Kalam**" on bible to point out similarities between Muslims and Christians to bring British close to Muslims.

In this way he shattered the bridge between British and Muslims and pushed Muslims towards scientific knowledge by combining it with religious wave.

### Conclusion:

His speech brought about the intellectual revolution among Muslims.

His efforts pushed Muslims toward learning English, scientific education and modern education along with their religious education. This proved to be turning point for the opportunities of the Muslims of the sub-continent.

Q7: Problems and Solutions of educational system of Pakistan - world is progressing without requisite advancements in education we will not only left behind but wiped out.

Answer:

Introduction:

The world is using robotics and Artificial Intelligence in their educational institutes to provide advance knowledge and for the learning of the students. While the world is advancing in technology and modern means of education, Pakistan is still facing the issue of budget, policies, infrastructure, faculty, qualification issues in her educational system.

Problems of Educational System of Pakistan:

1. Outdated Curriculum

Old syllabus, Teacher centered and not student oriented, lacking analytical skills and lack of industry academia link are some of the

Problems that Pakistani Educational system is facing. The books and the material in them is as old as the history of Pakistan. Teachers don't let students develop analytical skills as they encourage rote learning and discourage creativity.

When students complete their degrees they don't have any link to the industry and market where they can apply it.

## 2. Lack of use of technology and Artificial Intelligence

While other countries are using artificial intelligence and new technologies in their education system. Pakistan is still stuck with the old means of education. There are no modern laboratories and research facilities i.e. lack of research facilities and modern laboratories.

## 3. Expensive Education

Education in Pakistan is very expensive. Just fee is very high.

If we look at fee structure of private medical colleges its around



Twenty five lacs per year. Which is very costly. Hostels are very expensive. Transport is also very expensive. Scholarship opportunities are very limited.

## Problems of educational system of Pakistan

No efficient human resources

lack of modern laboratories and research facilities

lack of technology and Artificial Intelligence

Outdated Curriculum

No visiting faculty

Poor Policies

Limited Budget allocation in Education System

# Solutions for the problems in educational system of Pakistan

## Introducing modern curriculum

As the world is moving fast towards the heights of technological development and the education system is full of cyber, technology, Artificial Intelligence use its time for Pakistan to align its curriculum to the modern means of education to get to the heights of development. There is a need for the introduction of new curriculum and its revision every year.

Engaging subject experts and promoting skill based learning will be very good for Pakistan.

Modern Curriculum

Revising Syllabus yearly

Engaging subject specialists

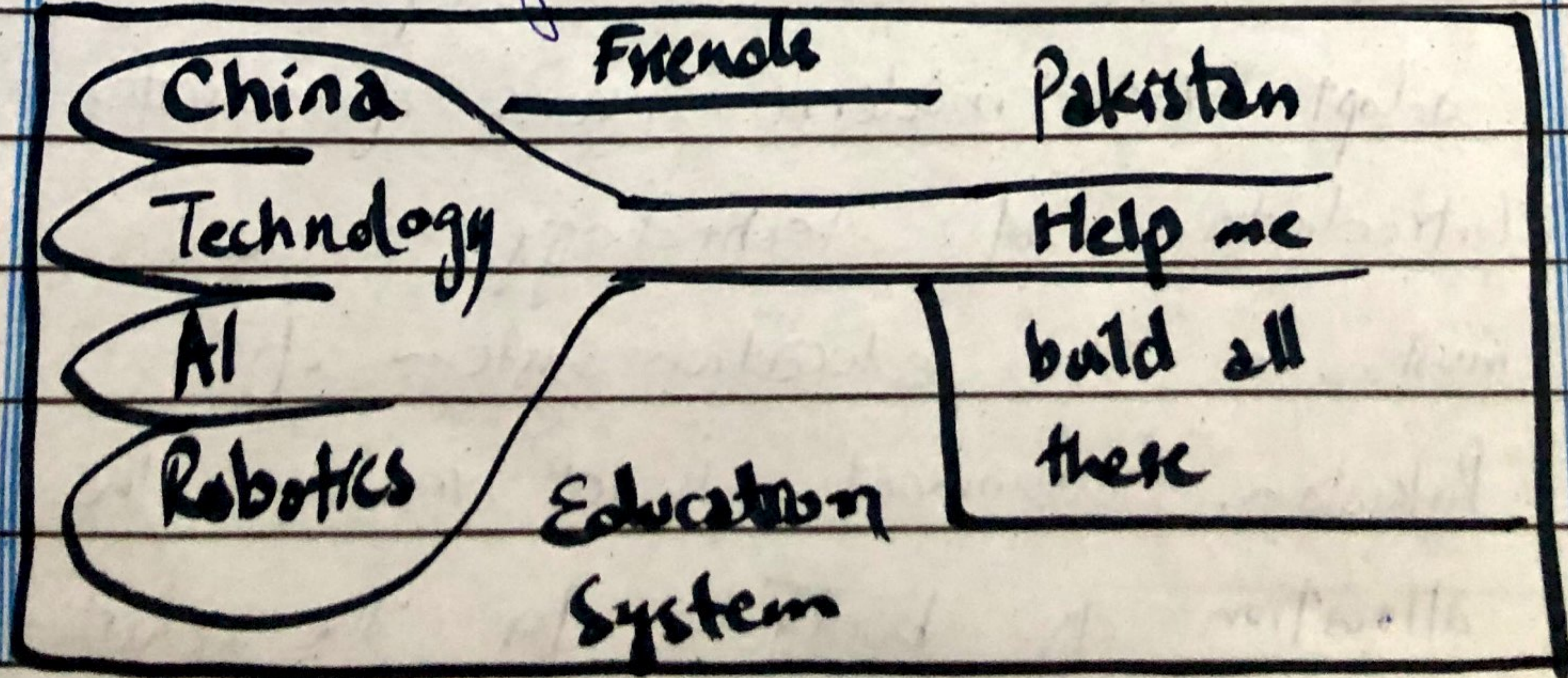
Promoting skill based education

# Introduction of technology and Artificial Intelligence

Introduction of robots, technology, artificial intelligence, computerized devices and scientific education will be very beneficial for Pakistan. We can take example of Japan how it has reached to the heights of advancement technological development and good education system after rising from the ashes after world war.

China is very advance in technology and is using robots, computers and technology in its education system.

China is very good friend of Pakistan. Pakistan can take assistance from China in developing <sup>and installing</sup> technology in its education system.



### 3. Allocating Budget in improving infrastructure and building purpose based Campuses

Knowing the need of modern education system government should not delay increase in budget to the education department. Government should take steps to build modern laboratories and update the infrastructure of educational system which is in very poor condition. Toilets should be renovated and canteen should be checked to avoid health problems.

### Conclusion :

As the education system of other countries like Japan and china are advancing towards modern means of education.

Pakistan should also take steps to adopt the modern means of education.

Introduction of technology is a must in the education system of

Pakistan. Government should increase the

allocation of budget for the education

department so that formation of modern laboratories and research facilities should be started. China can help Pakistan in various ways to uplift the education system of Pakistan. Without the introduction of new syllabus, skillfull learning and technology into the education system of Pakistan in the century of technology we will not only be left behind but we can be wiped out. Pakistan should reconsider its policies and its attitude towards educational system so that the golden era of its education system can start.

Q3: New wave of terrorism...?

Answer:

### Introduction

The resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan highlights several critical policy failures and gaps in the country's efforts to combat the persistent menace. While Pakistan has made considerable significant strides

in counter terrorism in past, the new wave of terrorism reveals vulnerabilities that have resurfaced due to political, strategic and operational shortcomings.

## Policy failures

### 1). Failure to address Root Causes:

Socio-economic factors like poverty, unemployment, lack of education and job opportunities continue to serve as grounds for terrorism.

### 2). Inconsistent implementation of national action plan (NAP):

The NAP implementation has been unequal with critical reforms related to madassa reforms, curbing terror financing and hate speech regulation.

### 3). Political instability:

The lack of stable government framework has hindered the effective policy formulation and execution.

### 4). Absence of follow up framework after military operations:

1/1/25

Pakistan's counter-terrorism approach often lacks a unified and long term strategy. Efforts have been episodic and not sustained. After successful operations there should be a follow up framework to stop militant groups to reframe.

### Conclusion :

The resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan underlines the need for a comprehensive, long-term approach that addresses both operational and ideological dimensions of menace. Only through consistent policy implementation and political stability Pakistan can cure this disease of terrorism.