

## Part - II

### QNO: 2

### Twenty - Sixth Amendment

#### Introduction:-

Twenty - sixth amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan was passed in October which has disturbed balance of power between three organs of the government i.e. legislature, Judiciary and Executive. There were more than 40 points which were amended and added in the Constitution. This amendment along with other factors will primarily affect the Judicial independence. Executive and legislative branch are entrusted with overarching powers to undermine the effectiveness and transparency of the Judicial branch of the government.



# Balance of Power in the Pillars of the State :-

Balance of Power in  
There are three pillars of the state

Pillars of the State

Executive

Legislature

Judiciary

## Executive :-

Executive is the law implementing authority. Prime Minister is the head of government and executive

## Legislature

Legislature is the law making body. Parliament makes laws. It consists of both Senate (Upper house) and as well as National Assembly (Lower house).

## Judiciary

Judiciary interprets the law, and it also ensures enforcement of the laws.

Balance among these three organs means that when and Executive do



any unlawful things or decide  
his power, Parliament has  
right to conduct vote of no  
confidence and remove him/her from  
power. Similarly Executive has  
a right to dissolve Assembly.  
Judiciary ensures system of  
checks and balances of any  
act is against law. Judiciary  
can uphold it.

Features of the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
that will affect balance of  
power among these pillars of  
the State :

### Appointment of Judges

Judges of Supreme  
Court and higher Courts  
appointed by a Committee of  
Judges previously which will  
now be done by Parliamentary  
Committee.

Use elaborate  
and self  
explanatory  
headings

### Composition of Parliamentary Committee

Previously Parliamentary

Committee had Judges in majority  
how it will comprise 1 member  
from national assembly and 2 from  
Senate, also 1 women or minority.

## Influence of government:

That Committee will be  
under the influence of government  
and their choice of choosing  
Judges will be highly influenced

## Constitutional benches:-

Constitutional benches will  
have responsibility to interpret  
laws as uphold fundamental  
rights. They will be  
appointed by Parliamentary  
Committee.

## Removal of Judges

### Supreme Judicial Council

has the responsibility to  
remove judges. However,  
the Criteria to remove

Also  
mention  
the article  
number  
amended  
as  
references



Judges ~~is~~ not mentioned which was previously misconduct and inability

### Appointment of Chief Justice :-

Chief Justice to be selected among 3 most senior Judges of the Supreme Court by Parliamentary Committee.

### Political interferences :-

When Parliamentary Committee will appoint Judges of own choices they will have greater margin to interfere in judicial matters of their own interest.

### Biased interpretation of laws :-

Laws will be interpreted in the favour of people who supports their illegal extra judicial actions.



## Independence of Judiciary:

Judiciary will be influenced by executive and legislature in courts matters.

## Suo-motto action:-

Chief Justice was able to take suo motto action upon violation of laws but now the capacity has limited to greatly extend.

## Less protection to ordinary masses:-

People's protection under law has affected to greatly extend. The already disturbed law and order situation is fuelled by political restrictions and interference.

## International View on the Situation :-

International democratic



and liberal institutions consider  
it as an effort to  
make Judiciary subservient to  
other pillars of State and  
hurt its effectiveness.

## Conclusion

26<sup>th</sup> amendment has impacted  
the pillars of the State  
negatively as it has made  
one organ subservient, restricted  
its capacity to check and  
balance and granted the  
other institutions with plenty of powers  
to influence judicial proceedings.

Q NO # 4

Sir Syed Ahmed  
Khan

## Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was  
born in 1817. During



his whole life he advocated for to seek modern to align with modern needs of time by ~~creat~~ seeking western knowledge as well reinterpreting Islamic teachings according to the need of ~~time~~. He established various institutions, societies and committees for this purpose. His efforts for Muslim Renaissance resulted in the struggle for separate homeland and ultimately formation of separate homeland for Muslims -

**Efforts of Sir Syed to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion and push new education.**

Here are some of his renowned efforts.

**Reinterpretation of Islamic Principles**  
He advocated for



Reinterpretation of Islamic principles according to needs of modern time.

### Establishment of Scientific Society.

He established Scientific Society for which translated English books into Urdu.

Minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines

### Establishment of Ghazipur School

He established Urdu medium School in Ghazipur to impart modern knowledge in children in 1863

### Establishment of Victoria School

That was an English medium school to educate people of the subcontinent.

### MAO School

Muhammadan Anglo oriental school was established which was aligned with the modern education of that time

### MAO College

MAO school was transformed into MAO College

## Formation of Aligarh University

MAO College was transformed into Aligarh University in 1920. Later on the graduates of Aligarh laid the foundation of Muslim League which and Pakistan is the result of its struggles.

## Creation of Soft image in front of British by his writings

Through his literary efforts he tried to bridge the Muslims and the British. His pamphlet "Causes of Mutiny" played a great role in this regard.

## Following the true teachings of Islam

He advocated for following true teachings of Islam i.e. getting knowledge. According to him education is the only way to revitalize the Muslims.



## Teachings of pluralism:-

He taught Muslims to have friendly relations with Britainers and be loyal to them

66.

## Success to bring Indians into Legislative Council

Due to his efforts Indian (both Hindu and Muslims) became part of Legislative Council

## Imparting rationality

He imparted logical reasoning in the Muslims of the Subcontinent. To get politically, intellectually and financially strong & then demand rights.

## Development of political sense:-

He educated Muslims that politics can only be fruitful after development of a well educated, enlightened and conscious society.



## Conclusion

Due to the efforts of  
reformed to reform the  
Muslims of Sub-Continent and  
bring intellectual development the Muslims  
became able to demand their  
rights and independence from  
Britishers.

## Question # 6 Economic Policies of Pakistan

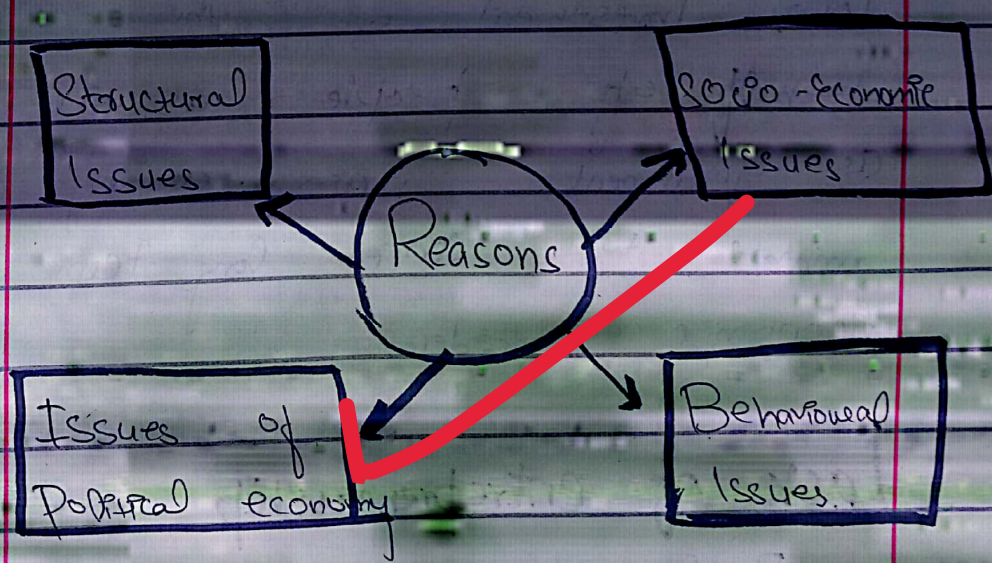
### Introduction

Pakistan was known as  
a developing country in 1960s due  
to its economic growth  
but from 1990s onwards  
its economy  
downgrading. The domestic  
as well as international circumstances  
compelled the State to  
borrow money for its  
survival. The Conditionalities



of IMF and other watchdogs, low foreign investment, Terrorism and Political instability forced the situation. Pakistan focuses on short term. The inability of policy makers to provide a comprehensive strategy to tackle the situation has made the country economically dependent on loans and has also affected its international standing.

Reasons of lack of long-term economic policies :- <sup>Implementing</sup>





## Structural Issues :-

### Trade deficit

Pakistan has more imports as compared to exports.

### Budget deficit

Expenditures are more than revenue.

### Dependency on foreign lenders

Economy is highly dependent on foreign lender i.e.

International financial institutions (IFIs) and on other states as well like China and Saudi Arabia.

### Conditionalities of IFIs :-

International financial institutions demand structural changes which are not suitable for our economy.

### Low taxpayers :-

A very small number of people are registered and who pay tax.



## Undocumented economy

The <sup>portion</sup> largest economy of Pakistan is undocumented. It becomes difficult for state to collect money.

Relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement

## Socio-Economic Issues:-

### Inefficiency of large scale manufacturing Industry:-

Manufacturing Industry is inefficient as compared to industries of rest of the world, especially large scale.

### Low Investment

Low investment on the behalf of people as well as government makes economy unable to meet long-term economic considerations.

### Lack of entrepreneurship

People seek want to seek instant profit result of



then investment. They mostly invest in stock exchange to get instant results.

### Floating exchange rates

Rate of dollar is determined by demand and supply, people do business to purchase dollar which causes instability in price of dollar.

## Issues of Political Economy

### Political Instability

Political instability causes low foreign direct investment. The confidence of investor is lost due to political turmoil.

### Lack of incentives by government

Government did not incentivize the investors, which halts investment in a state.



## Behavioural Issues: Consumption oriented Society

Pakistani Society is  
consumption oriented rather  
than innovative society.

## Lack of Investment Culture

People did not save money  
even if they save it,  
they invest in gold. Money  
does not circulate properly and  
investments are very low in  
business.

## Professional Dilemma:-

People did not want to  
pursue for the career of their  
degree. They acquire degree  
in some other area and  
want to do something else  
in life.



# Conclusion

A multi faceted approach is needed to tackle the economic situation of Pakistan which can only be achieved through collaborative efforts and use at all level of State and Society.

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