

Q. NO. 02

Introduction:

Twenty-sixth constitutional amendment has become a law. This amendment is a cornerstone of the charter of democracy signed in 2005. The main changes were adopted by doing total of 22 amendments. Among these Article 9A, 175A and 184 related to the human rights, term of chief justice and appointment of chief justice respectively. According to analysts this amendment has destroyed the concept of independent judiciary. On the other hand, some are analysing it as a balance of power set between legislative and judiciary. Further, it will strengthen democracy.

Main Changes Made in the Constitution through 26th Amendment:

1. Indulging safe Environment as a human Right:

First time in the history of Pakistan, safe environment is considered a human right. Article 9 has been introduced in which environment is included in the list of human rights.

2. Fixing the term of Chief Justice for 3 years having age 65 years.

The retirement age has been fixed for 65 years. Previously this term was based on the tenure but now it has been fixed for 3 years. This has been amended by taking amendment in 175th article.

3. Forming a Parliamentary Committee to appoint Chief Justice:

Previously, Chief Justice used to be appointed on the seniority basis. However, after amending 175th article of the constitution, a top three senior judges were selected by a

parliamentary committee then the president after the consultation with Prime Minister appoints one of them.

4. Setting up of Constitutional Court:

A separate bench in the Supreme Court will be constituted and having a name of constitutional court. All the cases pertaining to the constitutions will come under the constitutional court.

5. Term and Appointment of Chief Election Commissioner.

Previously, a term of five years was fixed for the Chief Election Commissioner. But now he will retain his office until his successor are being nominated.

6. Composition of judicial Commission:

A judicial commission will be constituted and will appoint the judges of constitutional court representing all the provinces of Pakistan. It is mainly composed of chief justice and 3 senior court judges.

Effects of 26th Amendment on Political System of Pakistan:

1. Parliamentary Oversight on Judiciary will enhance:

As the chief justice will be nominated by the parliamentary committee, so the parliamentary oversight will increase on judiciary.

2. ^{Judiciary} Parliament will strengthen:

As the parliament represents the 240 million people of Pakistan. To maintain a check on the judiciary, it is pertinent to have more power to the parliament.

3. Judiciary will politicise:

As the chief justice will be selected by the elected government, so the matter of choice will prevail rather merit. In this way judiciary will politicise.

4. A major blow to independence of judiciary:

As the formation of constitutional benches in the supreme court making a court with in a court is a major blow to the independence of judiciary.

Conclusion:

To conclude, 26th constitutional amendment balances the power of judiciary and legislative by curtailing the power of judiciary through making the constitutional court and appointment of chief justice. This step will erode the parliamentary democracy and curtail independence of judiciary.

Q. NO. 03

Introduction:

Pakistan, since its independence is facing a leadership crisis. After the tenure of Awami and League leaders, Pakistan is grappling a leadership crisis. As a result of lack of visionary leadership, the robust democracy has not been established. So, in order to establish robust democracy, including rule of law, freedom of speech, transparency and accountability, a highly educated and morally grounded leadership is required. This will enhance the possibilities of establishing of a functioning and a robust democracy.

A visionary leadership is essential for establishing a Robust Democracy:

± A visionary leadership upholds rule of law:

A visionary leadership having educating qualities with education must upgrade rule of law. As Quod. e. Pro. one said:

Pakistan will be a democratic country building peaceful relations with world according to UN charter.

2. A visionary leadership takes care of Minority Rights:

A morally grounded leadership is necessary for taking care of the minority rights. Despite some shortcomings, they uphold their liberty about religious practices. This is manifested in the consensus of 2013:

Hindus and Christian population has been increased to 19% as compared to previous census.

3. A visionary leadership upholds essence of federation:

Pakistan is federal republic comprising of four provinces with diversity in cultural values languages etc. So, to ensure the essence of federation, to take with all the provinces an educated leadership is essential.

Instead of that,

Pakistan will be divided into four parts as in the 1971 divided to an ineffective leadership.

4. A Participatory Leadership Respects the Opposition!

A participatory leadership respects the views of opposition. In every matter of decision, at least their opinion is listened. In absence of participatory leadership, there is a rift between the government and opposition, a major blow to democracy.

5. An educated leadership and also transparency and accountability.

An educated leadership undergoes transparency and accountability. Every initiative is made public so that people aware of it and in case of any misaction or ill accountability is done to ensure democracy.

But according to transparency situation:

Lack of Transparency is a major factor of unaccountability in Pakistan.

6. A Healthy leadership respects the freedom of speech.

Article 19 ensures the freedom of speech. This right is being curtailed by the selected governments in Pakistan. Therefore, a healthy leadership ensure the freedom of speech in every platform.

7. A free and independent media is a product of participatory leadership.

A participatory leadership promotes the free and independent media. People are made aware honestly from the schemes of government and in this way an honest and robust journalism can be ensured.

8. Military interventions are suppressed under a visionary leadership.

Frequent military interventions in the history of Pakistan is a major threat to democracy. An educated, healthy leadership can suppress these interventions thus establishing a robust democracy.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, a visionary leadership is essential for the rule of law, freedom of speech, respecting the opposition and strengthening the federation, are essential pillars of a functioning and robust democracy.

Q. NO. 04

Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a main proponent of making the Muslims of sub-continent, aware of modern education, come closer to Britishers and aloofness from the politics of hate. These three main objectives were pursued by establishing schools with modern subjects and Ali-gah movement. After the war of Independence Muslims were subjected to torture and lost their rights because the Britishers considered them a major enemy in the war. So, to rebuild the image of Muslims Sir Syed predicted earlier that spread of modern education will create more rift between Britishers and Muslims.

Sir Syed's steps to promote loyalty towards Britishers:

1. started Ali-gah movement:

Sir Syed started Ali-Gorts movement. The main objective of this movement was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Britishers.

2. Writings, through which Sir Syed proved Muslims were loyal to Britishers:

Sir Syed through his writings spread awareness among the Muslims that only the Muslims were not involve in the war of independence but also Hindus as well. Risala on Asad-Baghawale - Hind has importance in this regard.

B. Speeches of Sir Syed - representing loyalty to Britishers:

On many occasions, Sir Syed had reminded the Britishers and Muslims about their relations.

He said:

Muslims are following Britishers rather than...

Sir Syed's Initiatives to Promote Education:

1. Opening of Schools

Sir Syed had taken many initiatives like opening of government schools to promote modern education. In 1859 first Government school was established. In 1965 Scientific Society was created and in 1985 Mohammedan Educational Conference was established.

2. Teaching of Modern Languages

In the schools, in place of local languages, English was made compulsory so that the students must aware of the new science and technology.

3. Issuing of Magazines:

Regularly, magazines were issued in the local languages to promote the historical significance and to make Muslims aware of science and technology.

Sir Syed's Initiative to Make Muslims Aloof from Politics:

1. Focus on education rather than politics:

Sir Syed focused on the modern education rather than political opening of new schools and scientific societies supports this trend.

2. Educational Movements rather than Political:

Sir Syed started educational movements rather than political. These were represented in the Aligarh movement.

Conclusion:

To conclude, Sir Syed by the opening of schools, issuing of magazines and movements focused on a trinity of ideas: a loyalty towards Britishers, door to education and aloofness from politics.

Q. No. 08

Introduction:

National integration is a process of uniting different cultural groups exists in a nation state. The major components of national integration are cultural exchange, social cohesion, equal access to resources, infrastructure development and democratic governance and participation. There exists a major hindrance in the name of language, regional identities, ideological identities and sectarianism and extremism. By overcoming these hindrances national integration will be ensured.

List of components of national integration:

1. Cultural exchange and understanding
2. Social cohesion and solidarity
3. Economic development and poverty

9. Representative government and inclusive decision making
5. Rule of law and justice
6. Free and fair elections
7. Language and linguistic diversity
8. Education and curricula
9. National security and Defense
10. Dialogue and communication.

Issues that hamper national integration:

1. Language Riots:

Pakistan after independence declared Urdu as its national language. This erupted protests among Bengalis and led to the creation of East Pakistan.

2. Regional Identities:

The rise of regional identities instead of unified Pakistan. There were movements like pushonistan in North Frontier Province, Sindhya Desk in Sindh

provide and various sub-national
 exist in Pakistan paving way
 for instability.

3. Ideological Identity:

After 76 years of independence
 these are voices of about the
 role of Islam in the politics.
 Islamic ideology faced major
 blow in history like 9/11
 during 1980s.

4. Sectarianism and Extremism:

The main issue in Pakistan
 has been the control of interpre-
 tation of dogmas claimed in
 religious schools. This sectarian
 culture gave birth to extremism
 after Ayman al-Zawahiri.

5. Exterior Factor i.e. India:

India has continuously
 tried to encourage separatist
 movements and support
 fed groups seeking to break away
 from Pakistan.

Conclusion:

To conclude, language, identity, sectarianism and extremism are a major threat to the cultural exchange, social cohesion and solidarity.