

Q102 The Twenty-Sixth Amendment to the constitution of Pakistan was presented in 2019. It basically focussed on amending previous provisions related to the tribal areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). It particularly addresses representational issues in the national assembly and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's provincial assembly.

Major Changes of the Twenty-Sixth Amendment:

① Increased Representation in Assemblies:

The amendment increased the number of seats allocated to the newly merged tribal areas (formerly known as FATA) in both the National Assembly and KP assembly. For national assembly the seats increased to 12 previously allocated at 6. In KP assembly 16 additional seats were allocated to ensure more local representation.

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2) Equal Rights and Development For Tribal Areas:

This amendment bring tribal areas into mainstream political framework. This ensure fair share of resources, legal, protection, and development opportunities.

3) Integration of FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

This integration of FATA with KP provides legislative framework to ensure a smoother transition of governance returns within the merged districts.

Effects on Pakistan's Political System:

1) Strengthening Democratic Representation:

This change enhances democratic process by allowing residents of former FATA regions to have stronger voice in both national and provincial legislation.

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This also improve political engagement and ensure issues specific to those areas are addressed effectively.

② Economic and Development Impact:

Greater representation can lead to development in many areas which have traditionally been underdeveloped. Dedicated political representatives/legislators from these regions can advocate for necessary resources and policies to uplift their constituencies.

③ Stability and Governance:

Political integration through representation can lead to increased stability by addressing long-standing grievances in the tribal regions. This can reduce alienation, foster a sense of national integration, and decrease the influence of non-state actors.

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④ Challenges and Expectations:

The success of this agreement depends on the efficient implementation of policies and governance in these areas. It also needs central and provincial governments to fulfill their commitment and promises for sustained development in these districts.

To conclude, this agreement has laid the foundation for improved political representation and socio-economic integration of Pakistan's formerly marginalized tribal areas. This will lead to a more inclusive and unified national political system, which will promote stability and development in regions that have faced significant challenges historically.

Qno 3 Through establishing a functioning and robust democracy hinges on two key pillars. A healthy, educated, and participatory followership, and an educated, morally grounded leadership. Both are vital for a sustainable democratic system that truly represents the will and welfare of the people. In below arguments it will be discuss that how each component contributes to a thriving democracy and explores the possibilities for achieving these goals.

① Educated and Participatory Followership:

For democracy to function effectively, citizens must be informed, engaged, and willing to participate in the political system. An educated and active citizenry serves as the foundation for

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for healthy democracy in several ways.

• Informed Decision Making:

Educated citizen easily understand government policies and issues. This will make inform voting choice. When citizen analyzed completes and policy effectively.

They will less likely to fall prey to populism or propaganda, which can undermine democratic values.

• Accountability and Transparency:

Engaged fellowship holds leaders accountable, demanding transparency and ethical government. Public awareness of rights, legal frameworks and political processes ensures that leaders cannot easily evade scrutiny.

• Social Cohesion and Tolerance

Educated fosters one more tolerant society that is

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is less susceptible to divisive ideologies. In a democracy diverse opinions and peaceful coexistence are essential and educated people more likely respect each other's opinions.

• **Increased Political Participation:**

A healthy democracy requires active participation not only vital for voting but also for civic discussions, advocacy, and community actions. Educated people more likely engage in democratic discussion.

② **Educated and Morally Grounded Leadership:**

For strong democracy it needs leaders who are not only educated and skillful but also morally grounded, committed to ethical governance and public welfare.

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- **Ethical Governance:** A morally grounded leadership promotes the common good, preventing corruption, favoritism, and self-serving policies. Ethical leaders serve people, leading to more stable and trusted political systems.

- **Effective Policy Making:** Leaders equipped with better education understand complex national issues, enabling them to create policies.

- **Setting Positive Precedent:** Leaders with integrity and moral authority clearly set standards for future generations.

- **Bridging Divides:** A morally grounded leadership can bridge social, economic, and political divides by focussing on inclusivity, justice, and equity.

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Possibilities for Establishing a Functioning Democracy with These Principles:

① Strengthening Educational Systems:

Informed citizenship, improving education system should be a priority. Access to quality education, civic education, and critical thinking population understand and values democratic principles.

② Encouraging Civic Engagement:

Government and civil society can promote civic engagement by creating platforms for dialogue and community involvement like local government councils, public forums and volunteer opportunities to boost political awareness.

③ Fostering Ethical Leadership:

Political institutions and parties

can implement mechanisms for developing morally grounded leaders. Such as leadership training programs, mentorship, and stringent ethical standards for public office. which will shape young politicians for next generations leaders.

④ Implementing Check and Balances

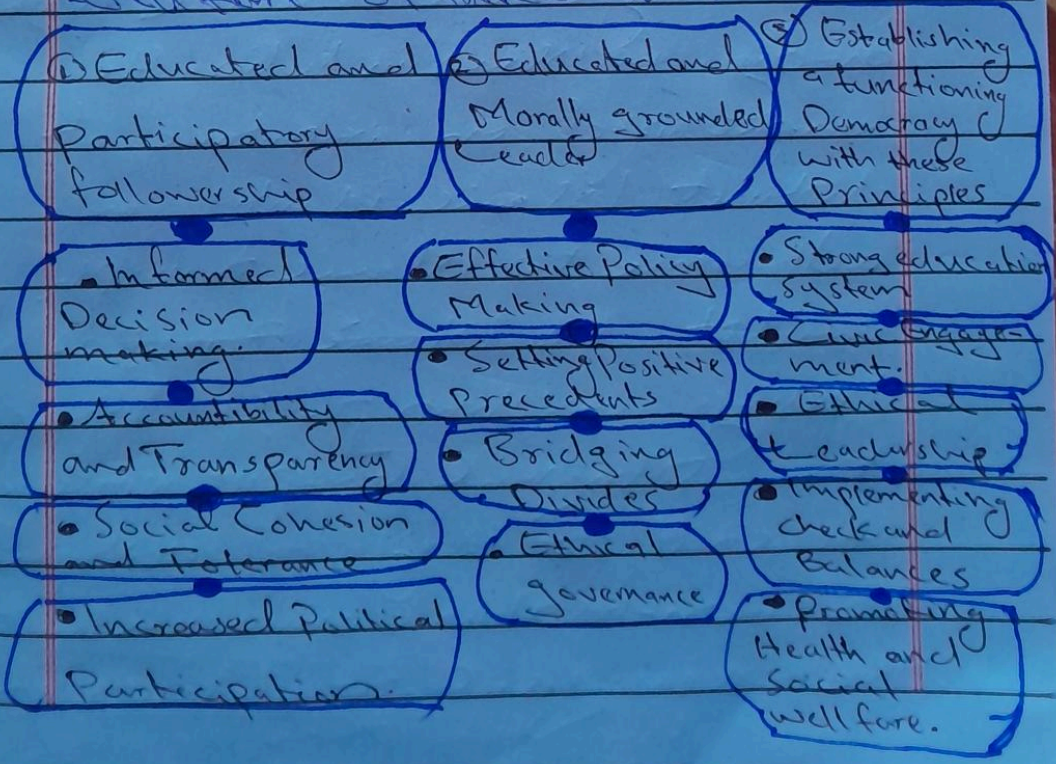
As a system of checks and balance hold leaders and citizens accountable. Independent media, Judiciary are vital for democracy.

⑤ Promoting Health and Social welfare:

Social and economic security allow citizens to engage fully in democratic process. Ensuring access to, better healthcare, social security and fair economic opportunities creates an environment where every citizen actively take part in democracy.

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Finally, A robust democracy is possible when a well formed informed participatory citizenry works along side educated and morally grounded leadership. These elements creates a self-sustaining democratic system where citizens are make informed decisions, leaders are committed to ethical government and both groups work for the well fare of the nation.



Q No 6 The diverse Muslim reformist movements in the Indian subcontinent played a significant role in developing and nurturing the idea of a distinct Muslim identity, which eventually evolved into the Nation Theory.

① The Early Influence of Shah Waliullah (1703-1762):

Back ground, Objective and impact:

Shah Waliullah was the first reformer to recognize the need for religious and social reforms among Muslims in India. He emphasized an importance of distinct Islamic identity and adherence to Islamic principles amidst the Islamic principles declining Muslim power after the Mughal Empire's weakening. He called for unity and resistance to non-Muslim dominance laid the ideological foundation of

— 11 — 30

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for distinct muslim identity.
His efforts help in reviving
Islamic consciousness among
muslims and encouraged later
reformers to protect Islamic
values.

② Syed Ahmad Khan's Tihad Movement (1826-1831).

Objectives and Impact:

He launched a movement
aimed to establishing an
Islamic state free from
British and Sikh influence,
particularly in the North-western
region of India. He fought
for muslim's rights and resist
non-muslim rule. Although
it was unsuccessful but his
movement inspired future generations
to see themselves as a
distinct group deserving of their
own governance. His followers
continued to fight against external
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powers fed into the growing sense of a separate muslim identity.

③ Sir, Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh Movement (1857-1898).

Objectives, Two Nation Theory
Roots and Impact:

He was a key advocate for muslim education, political awareness through Aligarh movement. He stress upon that muslims and Hindus are two separate identity, culture, values and historical background, which laid foundation to two nation theory. This movement impact was a educated muslim generation who struggle for their political right.

④ Deoband Movement (Founded in 1866)

Objectives and political impacts.

This movement aimed at preserving Islamic teachings and resisting Western cultural influence, focussing traditional religious education. Deoband scholars initially were not keen toward united India. However, their emphasis on Muslims as a separate identity, cultural group within India. This resistance to British influence reinforced a collective Muslim consciousness that paralleled the two nation theory.

⑤ All India Muslim League Founded in 1906.

Muslims League was formed to protect political rights of Muslims in British India. League demanded for separate electorate became primary advocate for Muslims struggle. Then Muslim League became primary

16

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advocate for muslim state.

⑥ Lajpat's Vision and the Concept of a Muslim Homeland (1930).

Lajpat articulate the idea of separate muslim state in 1930. Allama Iqbal preparing muslim in North west Lajpat Lajpat laid intellectual weight to the concept of distinct muslim nation, which call for separate homeland according to Islamic culture and religious value.

⑦ The Role of Jinnah and the Muslim League (1930s-1947).

Quaid-e-Azam transformed the theoretical work of two nation theory into practical work, demand for Pakistan. Jinnah and league popularity among muslims lead to movement for Pakistan and got independent state of Pakistan.

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Qno 8 National Integration:

It refers to creating a sense of unity, solidarity, and shared identity, solid unity, and shared identity among the diverse groups within a country. It is crucial for the stability, development, and progress of a nation.

Major Components of National Integration:

Political stability ensure all groups in government promote a sense of belonging in diverse communities to actively participate in political process.

Promoting tolerance, respect and appreciation for diverse culture and religion helps bridge gaps between communities. In addition, reducing economic disparities and providing equal access to jobs

resources provide economic equality and fair opportunities. Education and Awareness is important for nation integration. Further more, Rule of Law is also vital for integration. effective communication media is also important.

Issues that may hamper National Integration:

- ① Ethnic and Sectarian conflict.
- ② Economic inequality and Regional Disparities.
- ③ Political instability and poor governance.
- ④ Language Barriers and Cultural Differences.
- ⑤ Religious extremism.
- ⑥ Social inequality and Caste Based Discrimination.

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- ① Lack of Quality Education and Assessment
- ② Media Bias and Propaganda