

(QUESTION NO: 08)

Major Components of National Integration:

Introduction:

"The strength of a nation lies in its unity, not in its individual divisions." ~ Thomas Paine

The above quote justified that national integration is a process of uniting diverse groups within a country to build a common national identity, fostering social cohesion and promoting a sense of belonging and unity, on which a nation can be strengthened. There are various components of national integration such as social cohesion, cultural integration, political stability, economic equality, legal and institutional support. However, certain issues such as ethnic and linguistic division, religious extremism and sectarianism, political instability, economic inequality and lack of inclusive education can hamper national integration. Nevertheless, by promoting

inclusive education, reducing economic disparities, Strengthening political stability and promoting inter-provincial harmony a strong nation can be build fostering harmonious and stable Society.

Components of National Integration

The major components of national integration include

- Social cohesion
- Cultural integration
- Political stability
- Economic stability
- legal and institutional support

Social Cohesion:

"Without social cohesion the human race would not progress"
~ Peter Guber

The Main part of national integration is social cohesion, fostering a sense of belonging and unity across diverse groups.

Cultural Integration

For national integration, Cultural integration that is promoting respect for cultural diversity and shared heritage is imperative. It refers to the process through which individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds come together to form cohesive society. Successful cultural integration not only contributes to society but also enriches national stability.

Political Stability:-

Ensuring a fair political system that represents all groups equally is the necessary component of the national integration. It refers to durability and functionality of a political system characterized by the absence of significant unrest or violence, effective governance and ability to maintain order and provide service to populace.

Economic Stability:-

Economic equalities among all diverse groups is very imperative by reducing disparities and ensuring

equitable resource distribution, a strong nation can be built. There should be equal part in resources of each diverse group it will create a sense of equality hence a strong integration.

Legal and Institutional support

By implementing laws and protecting institutional rights for each diverse group, can promote equality among all, as a result a united peaceful nation can be built.

Certain Issues that hamper national integration:-

Several issues can hamper national integration in Pakistan, which is a diverse society containing country.

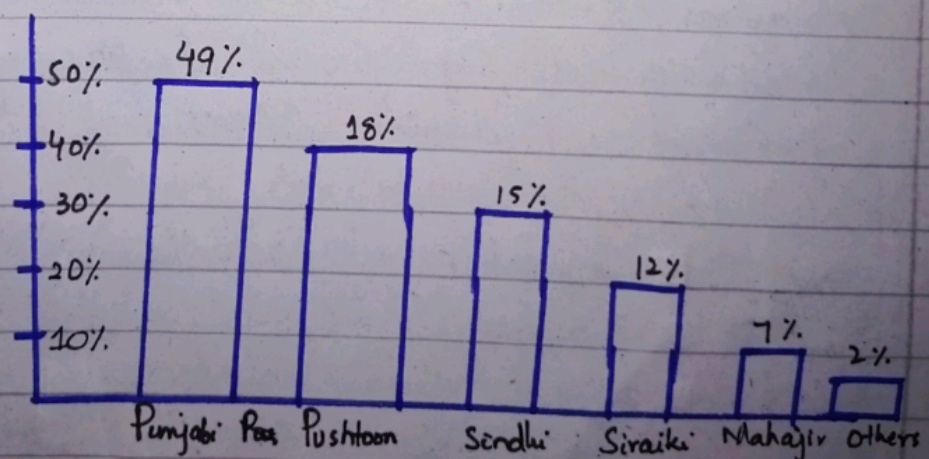
- Ethnic and Linguistic Division
- Religious extremism
- Sectarianism
- Political instability
- Economic inequality
- Lack of Inclusive education

Ethnic and Linguistic Division

Pakistan is a country with diverse ethnicities having distinct cultures and languages, historical legacies. Major ones including

- Punjabi
- Sindhi
- Pushtoon
- Baloch
- Balti
- Sikhiki

They live in Pakistan in different population proportion and linguistically diverse.



(Pakistan Bureau of Statistics)

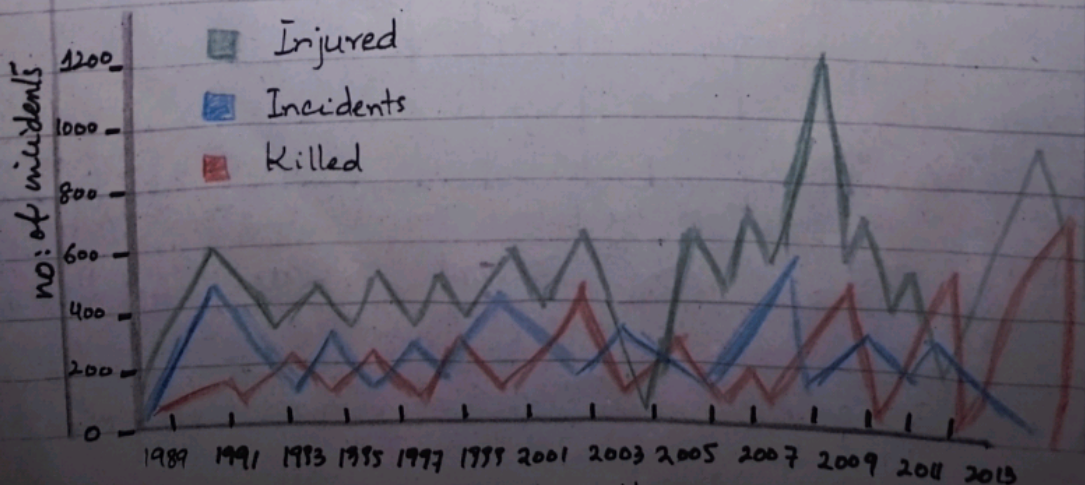
Socio economic inequalities, Regional

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disparities, lack of representation, educational disparities fuels sense of Marginalization in people living in less developed areas such as Balochistan. It hinders the process of national integration.

Religious Extremism and ~~Long~~ Sectarianism :-

Religious extremism and Sectarianism significantly hamper national integration by creating division among different religious and sectarian groups leading to violence discrimination and social fragmentation. Karachi and Lahore experienced significant Sectarian violence particularly during 1980 and 1990s.



A professor of 'National Defense University Islamabad' "Zulqarnain Khan" who is researcher in government and public policy wrote an article "Sectarian Rise in Pakistan: Role of Saudi Arabia and Iran" in that article he explained potential threats to Pakistan. This graph represents his studies, about incidents taken place, people killed and people injured since 1989 to 2013.

Political instability :-

One of the potent challenge bear by national integration is political instability due to lack of representation of the province with less population. The incite feelings of marginalization as less populated province often claim to be ignored and marginalized in front of "Punjabi Hegemony" and Monopoly in Politics, security institutions and bureaucracy as revealed in a report by Institute of Strategic Studies (ISSI) in 2023. This contributes in hampering the socio-political cohesion and hence the national integration.

Economic Inequalities

Socio-economic inequalities and regional disparities among various groups aggravated issues, and tensions among provinces fueling resentment and hatred among nations. A report from Pakistan Bureau of Statistics revealed that Balochistan HDI is only 4.2 as compared to 5.78 of Punjab. Although Balochistan is resource rich area.

Lack of Inclusive education:

Lack of inclusive education can hamper national integration as the least opportunities and initiatives for educational development of small ethnic functions with least educational institutions and even health opportunities. The literacy rate according to a recent published report by planning commission, 'District education performance report' shows

Province	Performance
Punjab 64	61.9%
Khyber pukhtoon	54.88%
Sindh	51.49%
Balochistan	45.70%

Conclusion:-

National Integration unites diverse group within a Country to built common national identity. Social cohesion, cultural integration, political stability, Economic stability and legal institutional support are key factors of national integration. However certain issues such as ethnic and linguistic diversity, Religious extremism, Sectarianism, political instability, economic inequality and lack of inclusive education can hamper national integration.

QUESTION NO: 02.

Changes made with 26th Amendment in Constitution of Pakistan and effects on Political System of Pakistan:-

Introduction:-

The Constitution 26th amendment act 2024 also known as the Constitutional package is legislation that takes away Supreme Court's *suo moto* powers, sets the Chief Justice of Pakistan's term at three years and empowers the prime minister to appoint the next CJP from among the three most senior judges. The amendment was passed by the Senate with a two-thirds majority and then with the equivalent majority by the National Assembly. The greatest number of amendments were made in article 175A, which deals with the process of appointment of judges to the Supreme Court, High Court and Federal Shariat Court. However, this amendment may affect the political system of Pakistan in both

positive and negative ways. This amendment will enhance legislative authority, Reforms possibilities, while negative impacts may be potential political tension, increase political influence, judicial independence at risk and political alliance reshaping.

Changes made in 26th Amendments-

1. Insertion of new article 9A of the Constitution that is related with the clean and healthy environment to every person.
2. Amendment of 38 article of the Constitution related to elimination of riba before January 2028.
3. Amendment of Article 48 clause 4 related to advice tendered to the president by cabinet or prime minister, shall not be inquired into in or by court, tribunal or other

authority.

- Amendment of article 81 of the Constitution, by substituting Supreme court with Supreme judicial Council, in paragraph a. In other paragraph d related with the "Sum required to organize and conduct elections to the National Assembly, Senate provincial Assemblies and the local government" omitted "and".

- Amendment in Article 111 - with the expression "The Advocate General" and "an advisor" is added in Clause 11

- Amendment of Article 175A of the Constitution, in clause I, after the expression "Shariat Court" the expression "and for performance evaluation of judges of high Court" shall be inserted. Secondly in clause two, for appointment of judges of Supreme Court the Commission shall consist of;

Clause II

1	Chief justice of Pakistan	Chairperson
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2	The Most 3 Senior Judges of SC	Members
3	Most Senior judge of Constitutional bench	Member
4	federal Minister of Law and Justice	Member
5	Attorney General of Pakistan	Member
6	Advocate having at least 15 years experience, nominated by Pakistan Bar Council	Member
7	Two members from Senate	Member
8-	Two member from NA	Member
9	A woman or Non muslim other than member of Parliament	Members

Clause III

In clause 3 Chief Justice of Pakistan will be nominated by Special Parliamentary Committee, in which 3 most Senior judges will be present.

In clause 4, the committee shall be consist of 12 members, eight from national assembly and 4 from Senate.

Parliamentary party shall have proportional representation on the Committee based on strength in Parliament.

in 3B.

- In 3C, the committee will send nomination prior to retirement of CJP.
- 3D, No action or decision taken by the Commission shall be invalid.
- 3E, The meeting of Committee shall be held in camera.
- 3F, The provisions of Article 68 shall not be apply to the proceedings of the Committee.
- 3G, The committee can make rules for regulating its procedure.

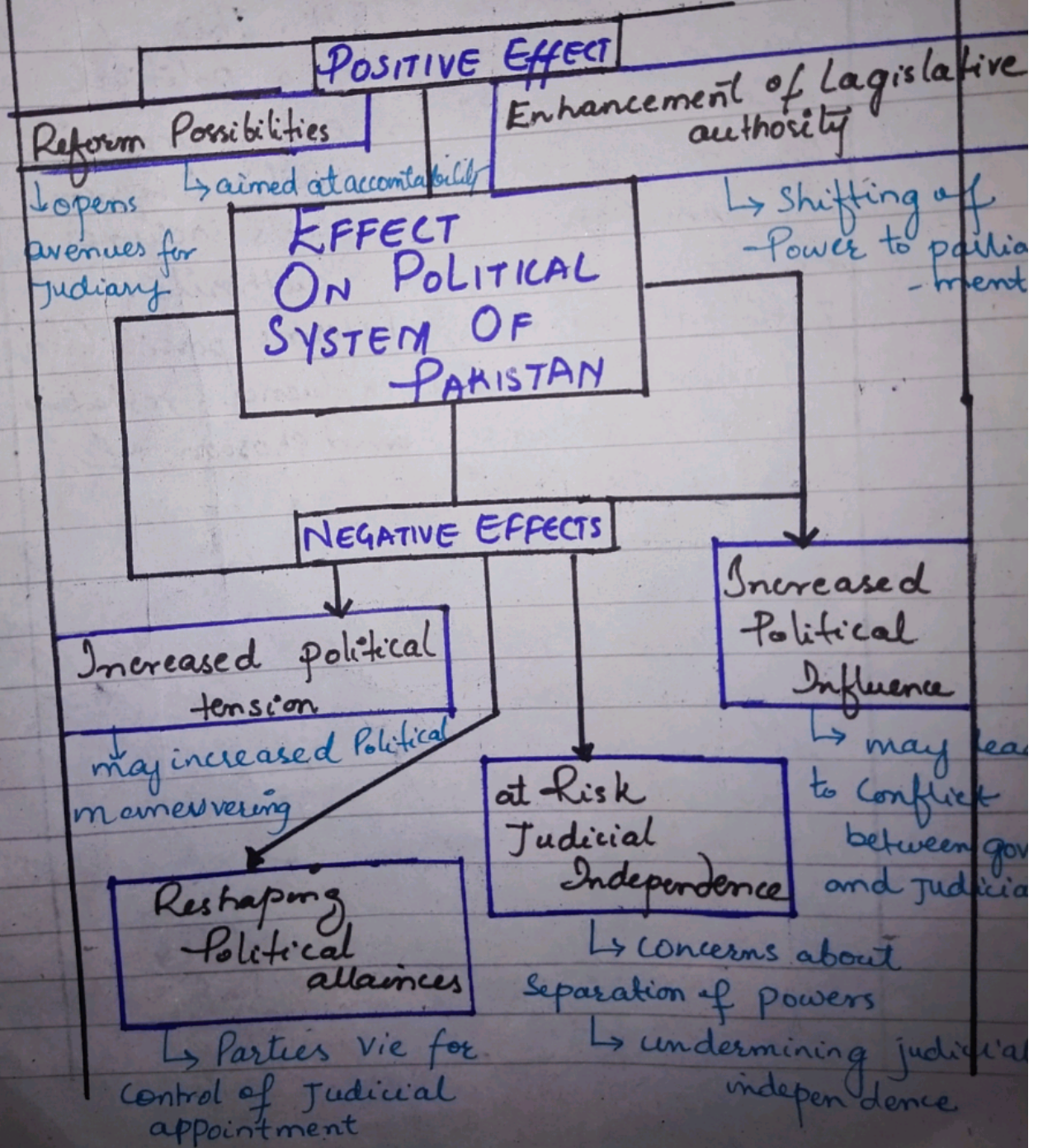
Clause (4)

The Commission make rules including criteria for assessment, evaluation, fitness for appointment of judges.

Clause 5

- A The word "most senior judge" is replaced by "head of Constitutional benches of high court".
- B, C, D, E are related with high court judges appointment.

Changes have been done in Articles 177, 179, 184, 185, 186A, 187, 191A, 199, 202, 203C, 203D, 208, 209, 215, 219, 230, 255, 259, related to different aspect majorly focusing Supreme Court bench.



Conclusion

This constitutional package has taken away Supreme Court powers and shift to parliament. The greatest amendments have been made in article 175A. This amendment will have a political effect resulted in either prosperity or disturbance in political system of Pakistan. The effects includes Enhance legislative authority, Political tensions, Reforms possibilities, increased political influence, reshaping political alliances and erosion of public trust.

Question 04

Sir Syed trinity of Ideas

Introduction:-

"Sir Syed's mission was like a beacon that showed the way to a fallen nation, bringing light to Muslims who were in darkness."

~ Allama Iqbal

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had diagnostic approach and graduated response towards British rule in Subcontinent. His trinity of ideas that loyalty to British, devotion to education and political aloofness were strategies aimed at uplifting Muslims in colonial India. These ideas guided reformist movement, they laid foundation for sociopolitical approach of Muslims of India.

Background:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in Delhi in 1817. His ancestors migrated from Afghanistan, they had affiliation with Mughal

administration. He learnt Quran at home, got religious education from a Sairil "Shah Gulam Ali". He learnt literature from Ghaliq imam burx and Saidudin Azurda. He started career from east india Company and promoted Naib Munshi in Court in 1839. He had a diagnostic approach, he explained muslims of Subcontinent that violence should not be the option, against exclusion policy of British.

Sir syed Ahmed Khan trinity of ideas

Sir syed Ahmed Khan trinity of ideas emerged as a response to Socio-political Situations Muslims faced after 1857 rebellion which lead to distrust towards Muslim Community.

Loyalty to British :-

Sir syed observed that Muslims

were viewed with suspicion due to their active role in 1857 revolt. To build trust, he encouraged Muslims to show loyalty to the British government. His loyalty campaign aimed at improving relations thus allowing Muslims to benefit from new educational and employment opportunities created by British rule. This strategy aimed to protect Muslims from further marginalization. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan once said, Speech of Ghazipur 1869.

"The Progress of a nation depends on its relation with the ruling powers. Our safety lies in loyalty to the government, for without its good will no community can prosper."

~ Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Devotion to Education

Sir Syed saw the Muslims lagged behind other communities, especially Hindus in modern education and socio-economic status.

He founded "Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College" later "Aligarh University" in 1875, focusing on English and Scientific education. He promoted modern knowledge to bridge the education gap, believing it was essential for Muslim advancement. He said;

"It is duty of every Muslim to strive for the progress of Country, and advancement of Community for, in the upliftment of Society lies in true success of individual."
~ Sir Syed

He urged that only education can empower Muslim, allowing them to achieve economic independence and a competitive position in society.

Alaafness from Politics

Understanding that Muslims were not yet prepared to enter in political arena due to low educational attainment and disunity. Sir Syed

discouraged active political involvement. He urged Muslims to focus on self-strengthening through education before engaging in political affairs. He also feared that premature involvement especially with the Indian National Congress, might align Muslims with agendas that did not fully represent their interests. Sir Syed believed that political empowerment would naturally follow once the community was intellectually prepared. He was very close to the British Lord Lytton who was a close friend of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He introduced the first time, bill for the welfare of Indians.

Conclusion :-

Overall, Sir Syed's trinity of ideas laid a gradualist, pragmatic framework that emphasized education as the foundation for a self-sustaining, politically aware and progressive Muslim society. His influence was seen on future Muslim leaders and the All India Muslim League.

Question no: 03

Possibilities of establishing
a functioning, robust
democracy requires a
healthy educated

Participatory followship
and an educated morally
grounded leadership :-