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MOCK - 5
PAK - AFFAIRS

Q No 2 :-

Twenty-Sixth
AMENDMENT

1: Introduction :-

Twenty-Sixth amendment in the constitution of Pakistan was approved by senate by two-third majority on 20th of October 2024. Then it was also approved from national assembly by two-third majority. It was enforced when president Zardari signed it. It is also named as "constitutional package". It was about the formation of constitutional benches and constitutional courts. Almost 61 articles of

were amended by this amendment. There will be constitutional bench for the hearings of legislation issues. Constitutional courts will be established. The chief Justice of Pakistan will be selected by the president suggested by the parliamentary committee from three most senior judges of Supreme Court. This amendment made the theory of separation null and void because judiciary is linked to legislature so it will greatly shift powers toward parliament. Some major take-aways are that judiciary is made dependent on legislature. Term of chief Justice will be three years. Chief Justice will be selected by president on the advice of parliamentary

Commette .

2:- Overview Of Twenty-Sixth amendment :

Currently enforced constitution of Pakistan is the Constitution of 1973 passed by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. According to this constitution abrogation, degeneration or putting in abeyance will be considered as high treason. So it restricted the way of extra-constitutional tasks such as martial laws. Now, no one can dismiss the constitution but it can be amended.

Twenty six Amendments have been made in 1973 constitution till date.

For example; * Second amendment declared Qadianis non-muslims.
* 18th Amendment is another remarkable amendment it is also known as "mini-constitution"

because it amended 102 articles of 1973 constitution.

26th amendment is basically related to judiciary. Some changes were made for the appointment of judges, chief justice, constitutional benches and courts in this amendment.

3:- Important changes In Constitution

Some major constitutional changes of twenty-sixth amendments are discussed here;

(i) There will be special constitutional courts to deal with the legislation issues.

(ii)

For the hearing of constitutional cases there will be special constitutional full court bench.

- (iii) Establishment of a **parliamentary committee** which will advise the name of Chief Justice from top three judges of supreme court, to the president of state.
- (iv) The **term** for the Chief Justice of Pakistan will be of **3-years**.
- (v) Parliamentary committee will be of **twelve** members from legislature. Eight members from government's party and remaining four from opposition parties.
- (vi) The ultimate authority of selection of chief justice was given to president.

Date: _____

41. Effects of Constitutional package on political system of Pakistan :-

Twenty-Sixth Amendment made judiciary inter-connect to legislation.

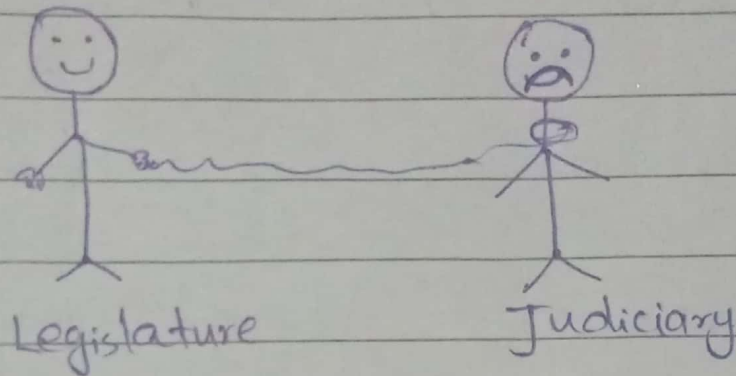
Theory of separation put aside because judiciary is dependent on legislature. So the legislature will steer the vehicle of judiciary towards its own will.

Political system and political parties are empowered and the wings of judiciary are clipped.

Judiciary specialists and lawyers are not much happy with this amendment because it will effect the efficiency of judiciary. Transparency will also be effected.

political parties have the powers

to control judicial matters.



5:- Takeaways Of 26th Amendments

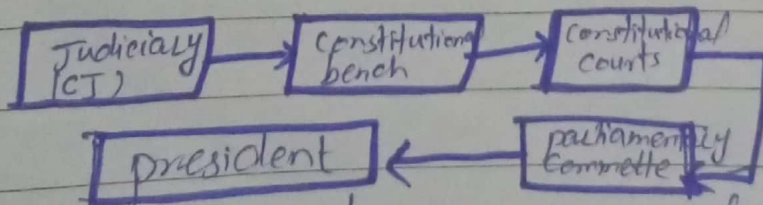
- * Establishment of constitutional courts.
- * Empowering legislature to control judicial issues.
- * Judiciary made dependent upon legislature.
- * Political parties will steer the judiciary.
- * Term of chief justice is 3 years.

6:- Conclusion

Twenty-Sixth Amendment passed by Asif-Ali Zardari was approved and enforced on 20th of October 2024. Constitutional courts, constitutional bench, parliamentary committee will be established.

Chief Justice will be appointed by president on the advice of parliamentary committee. The so-called democratic government clipped the wings of judiciary by passing this amendment.

عقوبت پر حکومت کے نائب
کے جس میں عدالت کی طاقت کو ختم کرنے کے لئے



At the end we can only hope that judiciary will be independent and justice will prevail.

QNO.4Sir Syed Ahmad1:- Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the great leader of Muslim ummah of sub-continent who waken-up the muslims from slumber of ignorance. He established schools and colleges so that muslims can get education and can compete with Britishers and Hindus. He cleared the ambiguities of Britishers by showing them loyalty. He motivated people for their rights. He refrained muslims from participation in the politics and only concentrate on education. Therefore, he was called as radical leader who took the base of two-nation theory in sub-continent.

Q:- Scenario of 1857 war:-

Sir Syed was born in 1817 in Delhi. He got his higher education and then he decided to upgrade the current state of muslim ummah.

1857 war was fought by both muslims and Hindus against the colonial system of Britain. They lost that war and Hindu leaders were very cunning they immediately started buttering Britishers and soon got their sympathies. Now, the Hindus got successful in getting the position in the good-books of Britishers and alleged Muslims for the mutiny. So an air of prejudice and mis-trust was created between Britishers and Muslims. Hindu

were educated so they got successful in securing government jobs in colonial system and muslims were left far behind.

3. Sir Syed's Devotions for Education

Sir Syed Ahmad was too much worried about the vulnerable condition of muslims in sub-continent. So, he decided to upgrade the position of muslim ummah. He decided to play diplomatically. He firstly tried to clear the mis-understandings of colonial masters. Then he established many educational institutions so that they can get education and can compete against Hindus.

He established Ali garh School, Muhammadan educational complex and M.A.O

college. He wrote many general about the incitement of muslims by Hindus for mutiny and 1857 war and he got successful to some extent. He advised muslim ummah to get modern education so they can get jobs and improve their economical conditions and improve english language.

4:- Aloofness from Politics :-

Sir syed Ahmad refrained muslims to take part in politics. First, they have to get education and better their vulnerable condition then they should join politics.

5:- Loyalty towards Britishers:

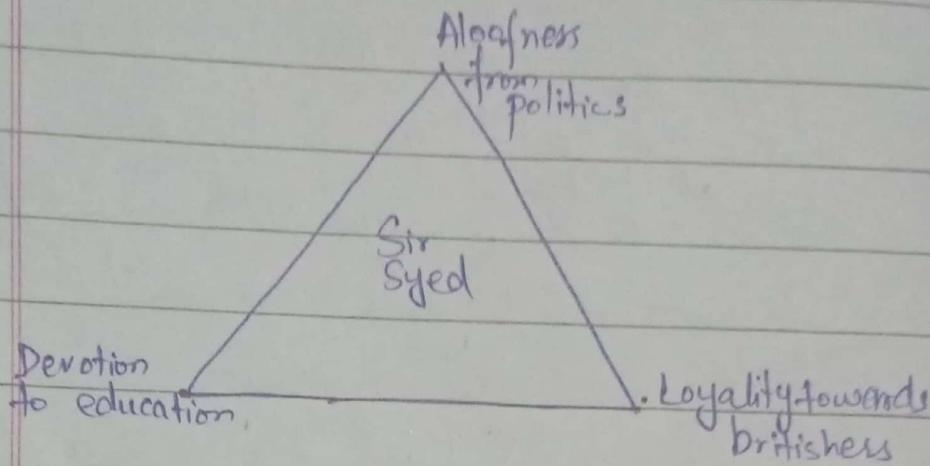
Sir Syed cleared the mis-understandings

created by the Hindus between Britishers and Muslims. He wrote and published a general journal "The reasons of mutiny of sub-continent" (Rasalah Asbab-e-bagawat-e-Hind). In which deeply explained the reasons of mutiny against "British Raj". He also wrote **Loyal Muhammdans of India**. He told Muslims that Hindus can never think good of Muslims so they have to be closer with Britishers for survival. He said they should learn English and get education which will improve their relations with Britishers. By all these efforts he was called as "Pro-British."

6 :- Trinity of Ideas

He proposed three ideas for

the betterment of Muslims
which is called trinity of
ideas.



Trinities of Ideas

7:- Critical Analysis:-

Sir Syed

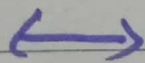
Ahmad Khan was named as
"pro-British" because he advocated
loyalty toward Britishers but
his main objective was the
betterment of muslim and there
was no other way.

His journals made him more
suspect to spy of British.
His major achievement are

establishment of schools and colleges for the muslims of sub-continent

B:- Conclusion

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the true leader who worked diplomatically for the betterment of muslims. He proposed trinity of ideas — aloofness from politics, devotion to education and loyalty towards British Raj to get stability and upgradation of Muslim Ummah.



QNo. 5 :-

Pak-Afghan Relations

1:- Introduction

Pak-Afghan relations

are the most complicated one. Mostly it became tense, co-ordinal relations were for too small time period. Pak-Afghan tension started at the end of 19th century when Durand line was marked. Afghanistan didn't accepted the Durand line as boundary. After partition she didn't recognised pakistan. Instead Afghanistan opposed pakistan in the session of united nations. Afghanistan aroused Muhammad Ali for separate state pakhtunistan. Afghanistan also supported Balochistan issue for the formation of sistan. Cold relations continued. After 9/11 the war on terror started in 2001. Pakistan and U.S.A tried many attempts for reconciliation but failed. Afghanistan and Taliban always wanted clear and

Independent foreign policy which is free from regional powers influence.

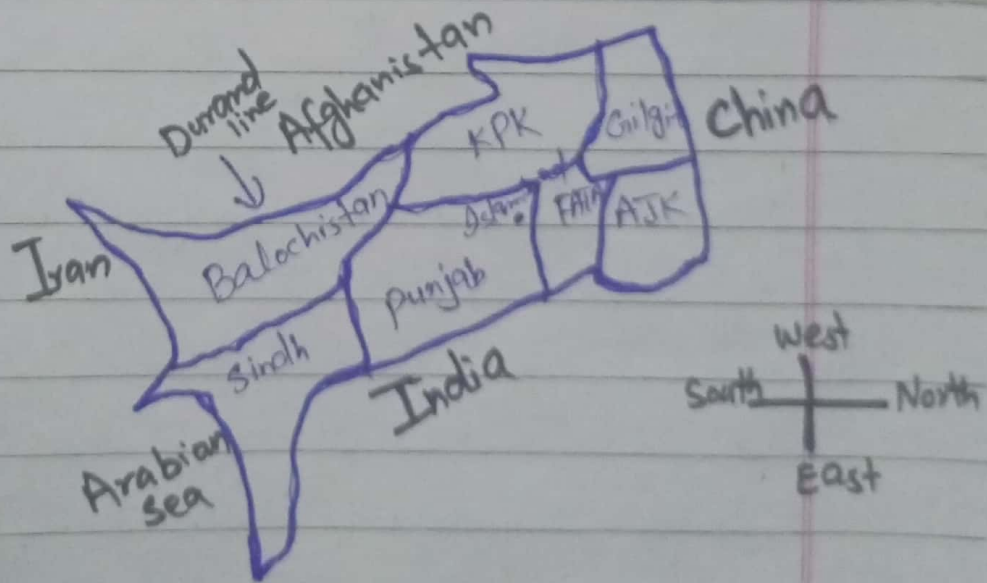
2. Start of conflict at the Markation of Durand Line

Pakistan's and Afghanistan's border is named as Durand line. Afghanistan is present in west of Pakistan.

Durand line was marked by

- (i) Maulvi Abdul-Rehman
- (ii) Baltimore.

Afghanistan didn't accepted the Durand line as boundary.



Afghanistan wants to change the

territory till Indus River.

3: Opposition In UN session :-

After partition of sub-continent Afghanistan did not recognize Pakistan instead opposed Pakistan in the session of United Nations when Pakistan applied for the UN membership. It worsened the relations.

4: Establishmen Of Pakhtunistan :-

Afghanistan always wanted to extend its territory to the Indus River - Afghanistan claimed that FATA should be merged into Afghanistan and its name should be Pakhtunistan. For this sake he incited the Leader Muhammad Ali of **FATA** to merge FATA into Afghanistan.

5.1- Proponent of Sistaan

Afghanistan also supported the Baloch movement to get merged with Iran and formation of new state Sistaan so that Pakistan become fragile.

6.1- Nine - Eleven

Nine September
Root Taliban led Al-qaida crashed planes against world trade centres and pentagone (U.S.A) causing dozens of deaths and infrastructure loss.

7.1- War-On-Terror

After 9/11
U.S.A imposed war-on-terror in Afghanistan. **NATO** took over the controll of Afghan territory, its main objective was to kill Osama-bin-Ladin and Mula Umer the al-qaida leaders. This war

continued twenty years. Pakistan provided air bases for drone attacks and supply routes.

8.- Reconciliation of U.S.A and Taliban.

Pakistan tried to reconcile U.S.A and Taliban. Doha Agreement was done but all in vein.

U.S.A wants its culprits and Taliban and Al-Qaida wanted free Afghanistan from any external boots. In 2021 NATO left the Afghanistan and war on terror came to an end which was mandatory for regional peace.

9.- Independent Foreign Policy:-

Afghanistan always wanted free territory, free from external boots. And they also wanted free and independent foreign

policy which is completely indeginous with zero external interference of regional powers.

Now there is Taliban Government in Afghanistan free from any interference.

10:- Conclusion

Afghan and Pak relations are not always remained cordial due to many reasons.

The conflict started at the time when durand line marked.

They rejected durand line, opposed pakistan in UN, supported sistan and pakhtunistan formation,

war-on-terror further worsen the relations. Pakistan tried the

reconciliation of U.S.A and

Afghanistan. Afghanistan got its objective of independent foreign policy free from any external non-state actors.

Q.No.6:-

Reforms Movements in Sub-continent

Introduction:-

Muslims ruled over sub-continent for almost 500 years. From the Reign of Aurangzeb and Akbar the decline of muslim dynasty started. The decline of muslims was due to luxury lives, non-islamic rules, relations with Hindus.

The muslims badly needed the spiritual leader which can pull them back from the darkness of destruction and decline. There were two major reform movements one was of Shiekh Ahmad Sirhindi and second one was that of Shah-walli-ullah. Reform movement of Shah walli-ullah started the base of

two-nations theory;

Ex: 1st Reform Movement of Shiekh Ahmad Sirhindi:

During the reign of ~~Akbar~~ the Mughal emperor, Muslims was going towards decline. He made many changes in the court such as.

- * Appointment of Hindus in Mughal courts.
- * Luxury lives.
- * Hindu wives.
- * Hindu prayers in Mughal courts.
- * Ban on cow sacrifice.
- * Jiziya was abolished.
- * Distance from Islamic teachings.
- * Introduction of deen-i-illahi.

Due to all these un-Islamic changes in Mughal court Muslims

became the prey of decline.

So a spiritual leader

Shiekh Ahmad Sirhindi came

into action. He took the task

to reform the muslim state.

He wrote letters to Akbar

suggesting the removal of

Hindus from court, imposition

of jizya and Khiraj again.

Forbide the marriages with non-

muslim Hindu ladies, practice

the preachings of Islam.

Shiekh Ahmad Sirhindi

also stood up against

Din-i-ilahi. He was also

known as Mujadid Alif

Sani. He wrote many

books and booklets to awake

the muslims from the

slumber of ignorance.

3:- 2nd Reform Movement by
Shah Wali Ulah

Another

major religious reform movement was tried by Shah Wali Ullah.

The main two tasks of Shah wali-ullah was to handle the issues of

- * Wahadat-ul-wujood.
- * Wahadat-ul-Shahood.

Wahadat-ul-Wujood means that all the entities present in this universe is the continuation of Allah. All things belongs to Allah and Allah belongs to all. The whole universe is the part & description of Allah.

Wahadat-ul-Shahood means Allah is only one and he created the rest of the universe which testifies His glory.
shah wali ullah

made reconciliation between these two school of thoughts and united the Muslims of sub-continent. He wrote many books to unite muslims and he realised muslims that they are separate nation from Hindus. So he laid down the base of two nation theory basically.

4. Conclusion

Shiekh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah tried to revive the glory of muslims by their reform movement and practicing of Islamic preaching and they laid the foundation of two nation Theory.