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Batch: 067

NDA (MOCK Exam)
Pakistan Affairs

PART - II

Q2. Discuss the main changes made in the Constitution of Pakistan through Twenty-Sixth Amendment. What effects it shall have on the political system of Pakistan. Elaborate.

Introduction:

Constitutional amendments have always been a huge concern of politicians and parties in power to gain control. Every party in power wants to change things according to themselves and for this they make amendments to the constitution. As the current constitution of Pakistan that is Constitution of 1973 is not allowed for abrogation or suspension under Article (6). So, all what authorities can do is to amend it. The recent constitutional amendment was passed by NA on 22-October-2024.

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→ Main Features of the 26th Constitutional Amendment:

• Clauses:

There are total 22 clauses in the 26th amendment of Constitution.

• Main Objective:

The main objective of the constitutional amendment is "Judicial reforms" and the relation between executive and Judiciary.

• Special Parliamentary Committee:

Under the recent constitutional amendment, a special parliamentary committee is proposed to form.

The committee will include **8 MNAs** and **4 senators**.

The main purpose of the Committee is the selection of Chief Justice of Pakistan. Prior to the amendment the senior most Judge of the supreme court automatically becomes CJP. But now,

Under this amendment the special parliamentary committee will nominate one from three most senior judges of Supreme Court and give their name to the PM and then consequently the President of Pakistan will select the CJP with having discussions with PM.

- **Term of CJP:**

The term of CJP will be 3 years under the recent amendment and the retirement age will be 65 years. The CJP will retire if any of the two components fulfilled whether the term has completed or he reached the age of 65 years.

- **Time Duration of the selection of New CJP:**

The Special parliamentary committee will suggest the name of new CJP: 15 days prior to the

retirement of the previous CJ.

- **Constitutional Benches of Supreme Court:**

This amendment is made under article 191-(A) in which the constitutional benches of supreme court will be made to deal with the constitutional procedures.

- **Age limit of SC Judge:**

The age limit of the Supreme Court judge is reduced from 45 to 40 years now.

- **4th Schedule:**

The 4th schedule of the Constitution of Pakistan is amended under which the charges, fees which were collected by the cantonment board are now incorporated into the Federal legislative List.

• Article 9 (A):

Another major amendment is in the article 9 (A) in which every citizen is entitled to clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

→ Impacts of Constitutional Amendment on the Political System of Pakistan:

• limited Autonomy of Judiciary:

Judiciary is a department that should be autonomous in its matters related to the implementation of law. But in the history of Pakistan, there are always efforts for threatening or weakening the autonomy of Judiciary. The CJP now being elected by the executive is supposed to make decisions according to their will. Therefore, the autonomy of the judiciary became limited through the recent constitutional amendment.

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- **Political system:**

The political system of Pakistan is under the influence of the amendment. Majority of the ~~party~~ political parties were against the amendment like the JUI-F leader but he agreed after including his suggestions in the amendment.

Moreover, the PTI is not in favour of this amendment as it says that the government has made this amendment for its own interests.

Therefore, this amendment raised a conflict between the political parties. There are also debates going on for the 27th amendment but it may not be possible as those in power may not want it.

→ **Conclusion:**

The amendment which was approved recently has been a debate since

it was just introduced. But all the parties and citizens can hope that it will reform the political system of Pakistan as Hope never dies.

Q5. Afghanistan leaders want to pursue a more independent foreign policy & do not want to be clients of the regional players anymore. Discuss Pak-Afghan relations in this context.

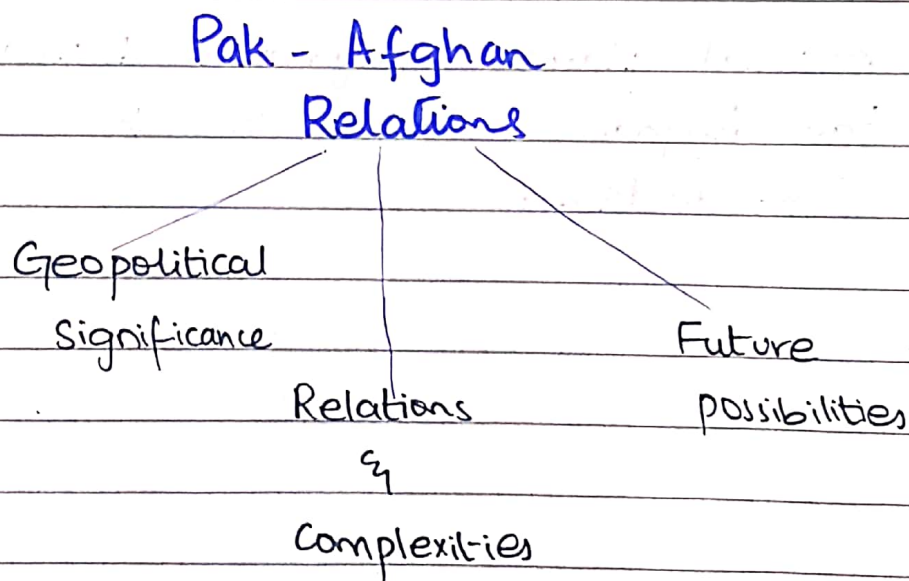
Introduction:

Afghanistan is called as the graveyard of empires. It has a long history of invasions by Britians, Greek, Soviet Union and United States. The rise of Taliban started in 1996. The occupations in Afghanistan has not been an easy task for the global powers as Afghanistan has a diverse land and culture.

Recent Invasion by US:

The recent invasion in Afghanistan

started after the 9/11 attacks which triggered the United States and they invaded Afghanistan. But in 2021 US stepped back and the Taliban took control of Afghanistan. However, no country has still accepted the government of Taliban in Afghanistan.



- **Geopolitical Significance:**

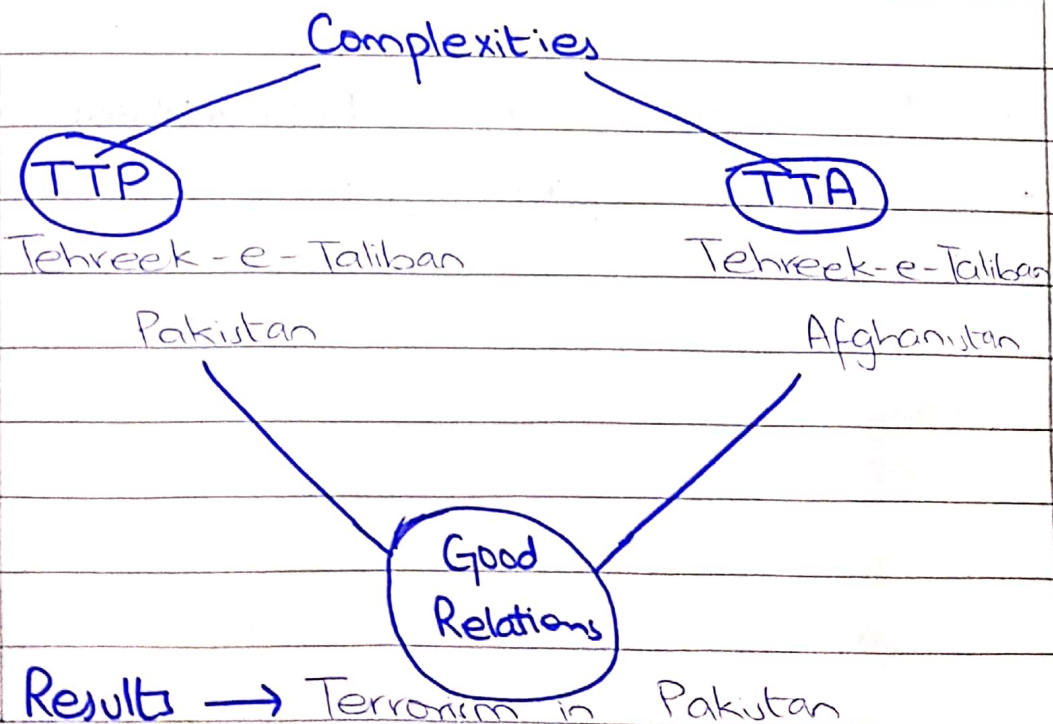
Pakistan and Afghanistan are geopolitically significant for each other. As they share border so the peace and stability of one depends on the other. These both are the major players in the

peace of South Asian region.

The culture of both these countries is similar as the Pakistan culture. Moreover, the trade routes of both are almost same.

• Relations and Complexities:

During the complexities of cold war, the US and Pakistan supported Afghan Mujahideen. A lot of Afghani ~~refugee~~ refugees came to Pakistan and settled here. Most of them are settled in Islamabad.



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- **Future possibilities:**

As they both share borders, if something happens in Afghanistan, the Taliban accuse Pakistan. Pakistan has also seen a rise in terrorism during the recent times because of the resurgence of TTP.

There should be cooperation between the two countries. The trust deficit is prevailing and hindering peace and stability of the region. The new policy formations are needed that would benefit both the countries.

→ **The stance of Afghanistan:**

- **Taliban Government:**

The Taliban took charge of Afghanistan in 2021 since then they are not following international law and order.

This is the reason no country in the world has accepted the Taliban government in Afghanistan.

Viewing the history of Afghanistan with many foreign invasions the Taliban government now do not want any foreign involvement in their country. They want sovereignty and an independent foreign policy, even they are not following the international laws related to the conduct of a country.

Their relations with Pakistan is also not good just because they are not getting involved in any mutual discussions with Pakistan.

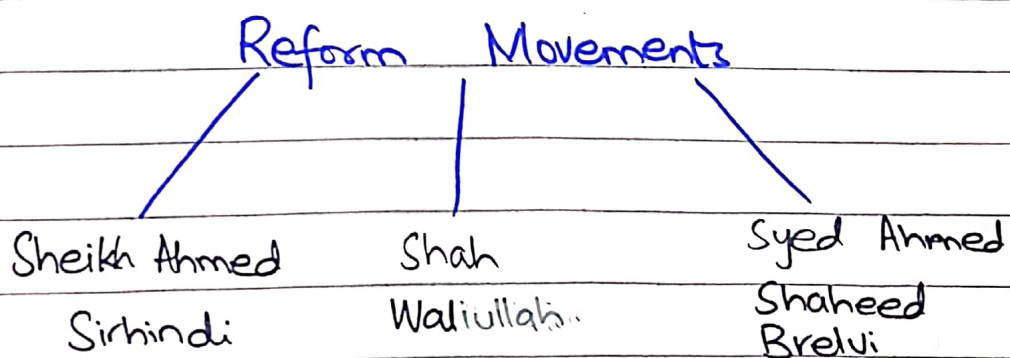
→ Conclusion:

The Taliban want complete sovereignty and power that is why they do not want any involvement of any power in their country. The peace of south Asia depends on the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan for peace, security and stability.

Q6. The diverse muslim reformist movements of the subcontinent nurtured the sequential unity in the formulation of the two-nation theory. Delineate.

Introduction:

The muslims of the subcontinent struggled alot in achieving their rights. There were alot of discrimination with Muslims in the subcontinent including the political differences, economic differences, religious differences, cultural differences and language. These all led to the evolution of two nation Theory.



- **Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi:**

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi also known as "Mujaddid Alf Thani". He was

the reviver of Islam during the second millenium of Islam. He got education in Quran, Hadith and theology. He was arrested by Jahangir and locked in the fort of Gawalior. Despite being in prison he never stopped the preachings of Islam.

The most powerful and original thinker in India before Shah waliullah and Iqbal. (SM Ikram)

He also proposed the **Two Nation Theory** after viewing the religious differences between the Muslims and Hindus. According to him Muslim rulers should distance themselves from hindus. His powerful reform movement led to the basic foundation of Pakistan.

• **Shah Waliullah:**

Shah Waliullah was also known as "Imam-al-Hind". His early education

was at Madrasa Rahimiya. At his the muslim's condition was economically and politically worse. He worked for the revival of Islam. He wrote letters and 51 books for the revival of Islam. He worked alot to unite Muslims.

The culture and life of Muslims was very bad. There were also shia sunni conflicts. He translated Holy Quran to spread the understandings of Quran. His work and reform movements were so influential that his followers and son continued his work. His work became the foundation for the movements for Pakistan.

- **Syed Ahmed shaheed Brelvi :**

He was born in Rai Barailly.

His father was also a religious scholar. He gave powerful and impactful sermons. His main fight

was against Sikhs. He launched Jihad movement and went to villages and towns to prepare people for the holy war. He made reforms for the Muslim society and prepare his followers for migration.

Although his Jihad movement resulted in a failure because of misunderstandings, ~~po~~ punishments, lack of funds and limited ~~knowled~~ knowledge of war strategies.

However he worked devotedly for the revival of Islam which raised the religious differences between Hindus and Muslims and led to the creation of Pakistan.

→ The formation of Two Nation

Theory:

The reform movements by Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah and Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi along with other influential personalities

led to the formation of Two Nation Theory. These personalities identified the diverse natures of both Hindus and Muslims and they cannot live together. Hence, they proposed the Two Nation Theory.

→ Fundamentals of Two Nation Theory:

- Religious differences
- Political differences
- Cultural issues
- Economic differences
- Heritage
- Language.

→ Conclusion:

The two nation theory ~~proposed~~ proposed by the reformists of the subcontinent led to the creation of Pakistan.

Because Hindus and Muslims were diverse nations it was not possible for them to live together. Hence, the Two Nation Theory was beneficial.

Q3. Discuss the possibilities of establishing a functioning, robust democracy requires a healthy, educated, participatory followership, and an educated, morally grounded leadership.

Introduction:

Democracy is a system that involves the consent of people. It makes the efforts to include the people in the decisions of the state.

A democratic system is a powerful system and who will lead the power is decided by the citizens in the democratic system. A functioning democracy requires all the systems working in a well manner.

→ The Fundamentals of a Democracy:

• Health:

The health sector needs to be advanced in a country. It should have all the leading factors which are the demand of the time.

It involves sanitation, availability of

medical facilities, access and free facilities.

Unfortunately, the health sector of Pakistan is not that way better. Some of the rural areas do not have the ~~ex~~ access to hospitals. More particularly, females have a lot of issues.

Drinking Water:

Clean drinking water is the need of every citizen and a research University in the West showed the clean Drinking Water availability index in which the number of Pakistan was **15.3** out of a scale of 100. Most of the countries of Europe have 100 percent clean drinking water.

If the water is not clean, it will lead to a lot of health concerns that will ultimately lead to epidemics disturbing the democracy.

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- **Education:**

Education is a productive pillar of democracy. It can turn the burden of population into productive human resource. All democracies which maintained to flourish are just because of education. The constitution of Pakistan also give every children under the age of 16, right to free and compulsory education.

Any democratic system can flourish with having literacy rate upto the mark. The amount of GDP invested on education sectors matters the most.

If people are educated, then they can elect a good democratic leadership. As people or citizens are the main characters of the democratic system.

→ **Leadership for a robust democracy:**

Leadership is what can take a country to its worst or best. A

leadership that gives priority to their national interests, not their individual interest grow and flourish at their best.

It involves the political authorities, the sectors of education, health, peace and security. The leadership must be educated, it must have the will to include modernized standards. The leadership must be educated in that way that it can compete with the rest of the world.

Without education no one can compete.

→ Conclusion:

A democratic system stands on the pillars of a good leadership, education, health, basic necessities, security and peace. The leadership must be efficient to deal with all the pillars of democracy effectively. A morally high leadership leads towards better democratic system.