

Q.2

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Ans:

I. Introduction:

The 26th Amendment has been passed on 21st October with almost ~~22~~ ^{multiple} changes in the Constitution. Most of these changes are associated with the judiciary. However, multiple international newspapers and legal authorities have called it as major blow to political system of Pakistan.

II. Changes in 26th amendment.

A. Appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan:

1. in Article 175A

The appointment of chief justice has been transformed from seniority principle. Therefore, it has been satisfied that chief justice will be selected from three senior most judges by the president on the advice of prime minister.

B. Establishment of Parliamentary Committee for judges' appointment.

The judges of higher courts were nominated by supreme judicial council.

But the passage of 26th amendment it has been legally binding the

a parliamentary committee will select chief justice from all the three nominees

after the deep scrutiny of judges.

This parliamentary committee will be ~~considered~~ ^{consisting} twelve members. of

whom 4 will be senators and

eight will from national assembly representing government as well as opposition.

C. Establishment of constitutional benches.

Due to increased number of cases ^{pending} in higher courts, Government as well as its allies passed the 26th amendment and established

constitutional benches. The purpose of these judges, is to hear only constitutional cases.

Giving

D. Rolled back the suo-moto powers of judges.

Through this amendment, the suo-moto power of judges has been rolled back. This change ~~was~~ is aimed to reduce the influence of judiciary in the matters of executive.

E. Fixed the age of retirement of judges and chief justice.

The age of retirement of judges was already fixed, which was 65 years. But in this amendment there has been a change made to fix the tenure of chief justice upto three years.

F. Elimination of Usury (Riba).

Govt. The amendment ~~is~~ is aimed to eliminate the usury (Riba) by ~~21~~ January 1, 2028 from the country

for the betterment of economic progress.

F. High Courts can review their judgements.

With the passage of this amendment, now the high courts can review their judgements. This change has been to ensure transparency and neutrality of judges of the higher courts.

III. Effects of 26th Amendment on political system of Pakistan.

There are multiple impacts of the amendment on political system of Pakistan. It politicises and compromises the principle of separation of powers. The impacts includes;

A. Politicization of Judges:

Judges now try to get favor of government for their appointment. This ~~is~~ curse will politicise the judges and judges will never go against the government.

B. Increase discontent in public (populace).

As the judges can never go against the executive. In this way, a wave of despotism would erupt in people. ~~It~~ The wave of increase the political temperature of ~~a~~ Pakistan by further rising polarization.

C. Tarnishes the democracy.

This amendment would tarnish the democracy. Definitely, governments would like to suppress the opposition by using the judiciary. However, where opposition is suppressed, it means democracy is in doldrums.

D. Violates the fundamental rights of people.

This amendment which is as reported by the Guardian "Fills the interests of political parties who are ruling" would violate right to expression, right to protest, right to liberty of ordinary citizen.

E. Compromises the independence of judiciary.

Judges lose independence after this amendment. "International

Jurists Commission named the amendment as major blow to the independence of judiciary." Similarly, "Bloomberg says, 'Judiciary's wings stopped.'"

F. Economic set back.

Despite the riba (usury) is decided to be eliminated by dard. However, Pakistan's economic conditions are at critical juncture. At this stage it would harm economic development.

iv) Conclusion.

Amendment has been passed despite the strong opposition. But its consequences would tarnish the image of Pakistan in global context. Similarly, condemnations from human rights organizations would increase.

Q.3

I Introduction:

Democracy needs a dedicated leadership and a loyal followership. However, in Pakistan, where leadership crises are prevailing, the possibilities of a functioning and robust democracy are positive, if the leader is healthy, educated, participatory, and more importantly grounded. In context of Pakistan, there are still low possibilities despite all these factors.

General
II. Possibilities of of functioning and robust democracy with help of dedicated leadership.

A. Educated leadership remains responsible.

Being an educated leader, he always directs his followers to remain with peace, calm and Tranquility.

B. Participatory followership makes leader well grounded.

If a leader is too much grounded,

he gets too much popularity in the stifled sector. However, more the number of followers, the more the chances of successful leadership.

C. Morally grounded leadership does not marginalize followers.

Morally grounded leadership always let his followers dedicated, and does not let them be marginalized.

IV. In Context of Pakistan. leadership's role in fostering democracy.

A. well educated leader ^{will bridge} the gap of leaderless Pakistan.

Since the inception. Due to early death of Jinnah "Hamid Khan argues that Pakistan had been left with leadership". However, at this stage if an educated leadership is there in Pakistan, the chances of democracy

get certain possibilities

B. Well grounded leadership eliminates the sense of feudalism from Pakistan.

A well grounded leadership, who always prefers his followers, helps them, directs them actively. In this way, the traditional feudalism in Pakistan can be eliminated, and the gap b/w leader and followers would be filled. This is an other possibility for robust democracy.

C. Healthy leadership stands firmly in any act of violence of fundamental rights.

Provision of fundamental rights has been the basic duty of all democracies. However, in Pakistan leadership does not care about these rights of followers. At this stage, if there is a healthy leadership who stands besides

in any act of violence would definitely create a sense of democratic culture in Pakistan.

D. Responsible leadership would prevent ^{from} any ~~conflict~~ civil confrontation.

Responsible leadership always teaches peace, and calmness. However, in Pakistan, public is lacking the leadership who prevents from any civil confrontation.

At this juncture, if responsible leadership comes, and restore the trust b/w institutions of Pakistan and ordinary supporter. This would be an other boost to democracy.

E. Participatory leadership consults its followers in national policies.

Currently, there is a huge difference b/w the policies and the public opinion.

For instance, 26th amendment has been passed, but it is criticised

at all levels. where such differences are prevailing it results in anarchy in

the whole country - In these circumstances a participatory leadership, who takes consults public before policies would ensure robust democracy.

F. Educated leadership ~~would~~ ^{that} will try to educate the public.

According to Pakistan institution of education, "26m children are out of school, the 2nd biggest number in world". This number is stiffling the literacy rate. However, LD white a professor in university of Chicago is of the view, that democracy prevails if the literacy prevails. Therefore, educated leadership would literate the citizens, in this way democracy can be ensured in country.

E. Participatory leaders will encourage part more participation regardless of gender discrimination.

women particularly in Pakistan, lacks political recognition. As per National parliamentary website, women

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20% participation in both houses.

At this critical juncture, this nation requires a leader who ensures and promotes civic sense of inclusiveness. This would probably boost democracy.

Conclusion.

Conclusively, Pakistan need a well guided leadership who is educated and healthy. This kind of leadership would increases the possibilities of robust democracy in Pakistan by participation, literacy and consultation of populace.

I. Introduction.

There are various components of national integration including social, political and economic. However, all these components have been witnessing a dearth of consideration, due to which national integration is being hampered.

II. Components of national integration.

1) Social components

- A. Provision of fundamental rights.
- B. Easy access to education.
- C. A healthy society.
- D. A secure nation from all internal evils.
- E. Collective tolerance (leadership and public).

2) Political components.

- A. Equitable political representation.
- B. Better center-province relations.
- C. Recognition of female leaderships.
- D. Adherence to demands of marginalized society.

3. Economic Components.

- A. Provision of allocated and demanded budget to provinces
- C. offering job opportunities on the basis of merit.
- C. Incentivizing the poor people, especially women, and school children.
- D. strictness to poverty alleviation
- E. ~~A~~ Provision of internationally recommended budget for the well being of people.

BII. Issues that may hamper national integration.

A. Political backwardness.

Political backwardness creates a sense of marginalization among people. However, in Pakistan multiple ethnic groups have been emerging due to only political backwardness.

B. Class based education system.

There are three tiers of education including private, public and

religious. However, there is a huge difference of education standards among these three tiers. In this way, the society has promoted the sense of poor for public schools and rich for private schools.

C. Feudalism and Tribalism.

Feudalism and tribalism are key issues behind hampering the national integration. These two factors, ~~create~~ ^{create} more concerns for national integration. Feudalism and

Tribalism are were created by Britishers to harm Muslim unity, but till today these are harming the culture of integration in Pakistan," says Ikram Rabbani.

D. Exploitation of resources.

Since the governments of Pakistan have observed to exploit the resources from one province to other provinces. However, the locals ~~were~~ ^{have been} kept aloof from the benefits of these resources. "For instance, in 1952 gas and natural gas was discovered in Sui Balochistan, but locals have not been provided with gas and jobs till today"

E. External interference in the provinces.

For a long time the intelligence agencies have reporting the evidences of interferences from India and Pakistan in almost all provinces of Pakistan. Imprisonment of Kulbhushan Yashov is its example. This interference has disturbed trust between people and state, in this way national integration is being hampered.

F. Role of Higher education Commission

Higher education Commission is responsible for establishing universities, and curriculum in these universities. However, since 2001 there ^{was} had only one government university in Balochistan. In these circumstances the emerging youth of provinces have felt sense of exclusiveness by center.

G. Role of religious scholars.

After the Iranian revolution, the sectarian temperature in Pakistan took high temperature. This course was especially due to the hate speeches, rallies, and Jalsas of prominent religious scholars.

Scholars. Therefore, the role of these scholars also hampered national integration.

H. Military operations in sensitive areas.

These operations have become a public opinion that we lost our elders in these operations. Owing to military operations different groups have become radical, and now who are now fighting with state and innocent civilians. For instance, TTP, BLA, BLF, etc.

I. Flawed center-province relations.

After 18th amendment, in 7th NFC award, it was decided that provinces will get their share not only on basis of population, but also, revenue generation, poverty, inverse population. But till today the implementation has not been practically made. This factor also affects the national harmony.

Conclusion:-

Generally, there are several social, poverty, and economic factors that can foster national harmony, brotherhood and integration. But due to basic issues like, foreign intervention, religious extremism, and political backwardness have hampered the culture of national integration in Pakistan.

Q:4

1. Introduction.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a well known reformer who had played a vital role in connecting Muslims with one another. His trinity of ideas including devotion to Britishers, focus on education, and aloofness from politics have conjuncted Muslims and given them a path to independence with secular and political struggle not with radical struggle.

2) Consequences of loyalty towards Britishers.

A. Recognition of Muslims as a peaceful people.

His struggle towards loyalty towards Britishers resulted in the recognition of Muslims as peaceful because they were persistently alleged to wage the war against Britishers in 1857.

B. Muslim participation in ^{more} jobs increased.

His devotion led the Muslims to be part of Government machinery. Before that Muslims were appointed at lower level ranking job. But as Britishers recognized his liberal approach towards them, Muslims got jobs.

C. Weakened the Hindu loyalty to Britishers.

After the year of independence, Muslims were kept aloof. However, Sir Syed's loyalty towards British started to fill the vacuum which Hindus filled due to Muslim marginalization.

II. Results of his devotion to education.

A. Increased the literacy of Muslims.

Muslims were less educated because all the universities and education institutes were Hindu centric where Muslims could not

get education. However, his educational movement increased their literacy.

B. Increased political awareness among Muslims.

As far as Muslims started to be educated, they came to know their political importance. This wave of awareness led Muslims realize that struggle for separate homeland is only possible with political struggle.

C. Strengthened Muslim unity over one agenda of separation.

Muslims were divided in multiple religious, as well as secular based groups. However, Aligarh movement propelled them toward unity of ideas. That idea led to the strong participation Muslims in believing two nation theory.

III Aliofness from politics ^{and} its consequences. (negative consequences)

- A. slowed down muslims' political struggle.
- B. Create a space to Indian national Congress.
- C. Shifted the British focus again towards Congress.
- D. ~~#~~ Increased Hindu domination again.

Conclusion:

Sir Syed's devotion to education and loyalty has positively impacted muslims of subcontinent, but his policy of aloofness from politics once again give a space to hindu domination over muslims