

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

Q2. Discuss the main changes made in the Constitution of Pakistan through
..... Elaborate.

Introduction :

Pakistan in the ~~recent~~ previous month has faced major changes in its constitution. The changes in the 26th Amendment were related to the judiciary. The changes approved had raised many questions and was subjected to criticism by the populace.

2. Main Changes in the Constitution of Pakistan:

2a) What is Constitution:

Constitution is the path that the state or nation follows in order to run its machinery. Aristotle said, "Constitution is the way of life that the state has chosen for herself."

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Constitution plays a significant role in functioning of a country.

Countries abiding by their constitutions and making less or no changes, such as nations with rigid constitution have always been progressive in nature. Contrarily, countries with flexible constitutions have always seen crisis, and has lead led to conflicts.

Pakistan, too, has a flexible constitution and can be amended without any care for the functioning of country. It can be amended by the two third majority. ~~From~~ Since its inception to the current day Pakistan has made 26 constitutional Amendments. These amendments are criticized more than they are praised.

2b) Changes made in the Constitution of Pakistan through 26th Amendment:

The constitution of Pakistan has made major changes encompassing mostly the domain of judiciary.

(i) Parliamentary Committee will be choosing ~~top~~ three judges:

The parliamentary committee consisting of 8 members from the National Assembly ~~with~~ and Senate will be choosing or selecting ~~top~~ three judges. Among these three the Chief Justice of Pakistan will be selected by the Prime Minister.

(ii) Prime Minister's role and President's approval:

The Prime Minister will be selecting the Chief Justice of Pakistan, which will be ~~then~~ ~~req~~ be then signed by the President for assent.

(iii) Tenure of the ~~judg~~ chief Justice of Pakistan:

The tenure of Chief Justice of Pakistan has been increased

to maximum three years.

(iv) Appointment of judges

(iv) Parliament and appointment of judges:

Parliament will be responsible for appointment of Judges of the supreme court. Initially, the criteria was different. It was on seniority basis. Any one senior in the line of judges would become the Chief Justice.

(2c) Changes in the articles:

Changes had been made in the following articles:

- 175A

- 184.

3. Effects on Political system of Pakistan:

The changes in the constitution is directly proportional to the

changes in the political system. The country had been facing political instability and criticism on the elections previously held. ~~with~~

~~The~~ Amendment in the constitution the country has further exacerbated the situation.

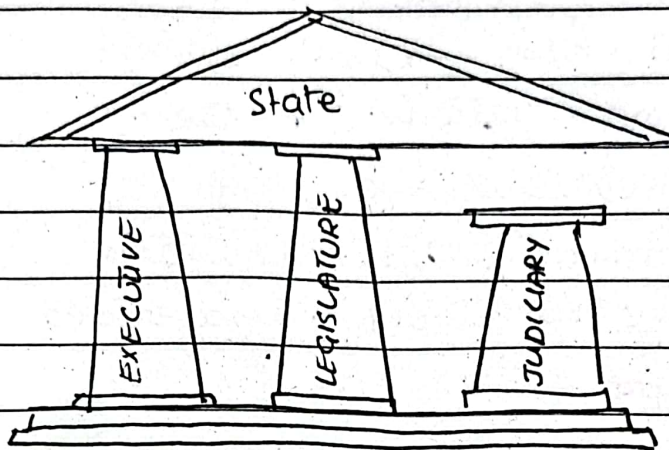
(i) Taking away the independence of judiciary:

Judiciary is one of the main pillars of constitution that acts as a watchdog. It keeps a check and balance over the other two pillars - the executive and judiciary.

The appointment of judges has taken ~~aw~~ by the members of political parties have taken the suo motto powers of the judiciary. The involvement of political parties in the appointment of judges might make the political parties more stronger, keeping the judiciary pillar weak.

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(iii) Choosing the judges; exploiting the political system.

The selection of the judges might exploit the political system as the corrupt leaders would choose judges of their choices paving the way for exploitation of the political system. Through this citizen rights might also be taken away.

(iv) (iii) No check and balance on political system:

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Transferring the powers to the parliament, and selection of judges under parliamentary committee ~~may~~ takes away the power of keeping a check on the other two pillars.

This might lead to chaos and destruction of the political party. Any party in power would choose judge of their own choice. This could also lead to explicit exploitation.

~~Conclusion~~

Denouement:

The Constitution must be taken great care of. Any amendment made can have a bolstering or destructive effect.

The 26th Amendment has taken place during the time when Pakistan is at an abyss of ~~collapse~~. The amendment was approved after a long delay due to its inability to get two-third majority; however, its passage has been immensely criticized.

Q4. Critically evaluate Sir Syed's trinity of ideas i.e. loyalty towards Britishers, aloofness from politics.

Introduction:

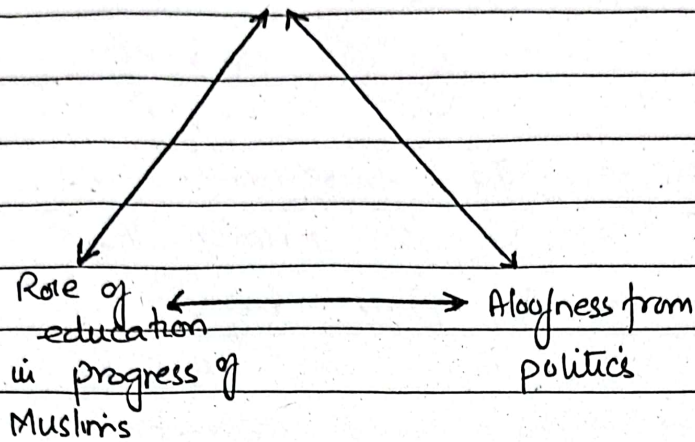
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is a notable personality in the history. He is a reformist and a pioneer of two-nation theory. Through his works he tried to sow the seed of identity in the minds of Muslims.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Trinity of Ideas:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan believed in Muslims' progress by staying loyal to the Britishers, devotion to education and distance from politics.

Britishers and
loyalty to them

Muslims and
loyalty towards
Britishers



(2) Muslims loyalty towards Britishers and Education:

Sir Syed had visited England with his son ^{after} ~~due~~ to which he became greatly inspired from the western education system. He believed that education can play a pivotal role in shaping and remolding the Muslims' mindset.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made educational institutes in the subcontinent. He made the Aligarh University for the Muslims of ~~in~~ the subcontinent.

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The Aligarh movement established modern system of western-style scientific education during the decades of 19th century.

Through the movement Sir Syed tried to convince the Muslims to gain English knowledge. The aim was to learn English and maintain Urdu.

Before this, the subcontinent had faced civil war (war of Independence) in which Muslims and Hindus were against Britishers. This chaos had made Britishers lose trust. While Muslims didn't ^{desire} acquiring English language because they believed that it is something related to west and they should not learn the language because of the growing hate for Britishers.

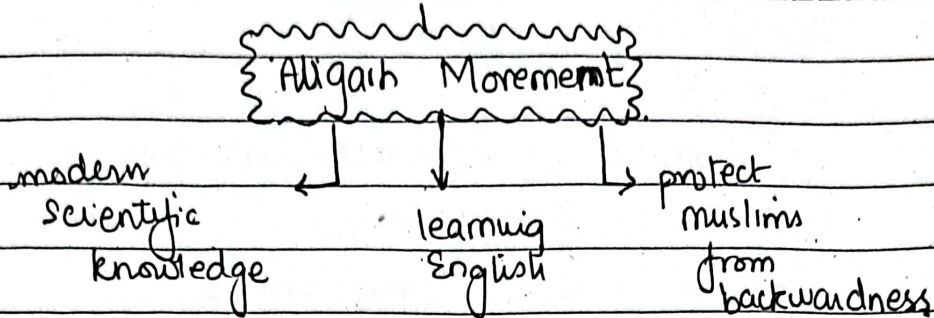
Sir Syed wanted to change Muslims' attitude toward scientific education and modern education, as it paved ~~way~~ the way for progress, and protects from backwardness.

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(1)

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Education



(ii) Muslims and loyalty towards Britishers:

After the war of Independence the Muslims remained distant from the Britishers while the Britishers had lost the trust. The war of Independence had done great damages.

In order to ~~go~~ bring Muslims and Britishers closer again Sir Syed produced literary works.

Among his works were:

Loyal Muhammadans of India, and Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind. These works informed about the reasons for war of Independence and loyalty of Muslims.

(iii) Aloofness from politics:

Sir Syed believed that the Muslims should stay aloof from politics and stay more focused on education. He was of the view that extreme inclination towards politics might detract the Muslims from the real purpose.

Since he believed in the unity of Britishers and Muslims, he was of the view that involvement in politics might create distance and create disunity. This could lead to backwardness and isolation of the Muslims.

Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's unity of ideas played a significant role in shaping the Muslims' identity in the united India, and paving the way for progress of the Muslims.

Qs. Afghan leaders want to pursue a more context.

Introduction:

Since past, the relations of Pakistan and Afghanistan has been like a pendulum. The war on terror have had a great impact on their relationship.

However, they also share brotherly bond due to sharing neighborhood and similar cultures. Currently, Afghanistan seems to have a more independent foreign policy.

2. Change in the Foreign Policy of Pakistan Afghanistan:

After waging twenty years of insurgency, the Taliban came into power in 2021. Since then the government of Afghanistan seems to have disconnected itself from many important domains.

(2a) Afghanistan and SCO in Pakistan:

On the 15th and 16th of October, Pakistan held a two day meeting with members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Islamabad.

Afghanistan being the member of SCO did not attend the summit. Although Afghanistan shares the same regional issues. The absence of Afghanistan in the SCO summit raises questions as to why they didn't appear.

The mutual issues of Afghanistan and other members of SCO:

Although they share the same issues even then they preferred staying absent. This reflects a more independent foreign policy. A policy that reflects distancing itself from regions of mutual issues or interests.

(3a) Pollution and Economy:

Afghanistan's problems are almost similar to that of Pakistan such as pollution and economy. The discussion regarding economy and pollution was important in SID; however, Afghanistan did not prefer attending the summit in Pakistan.

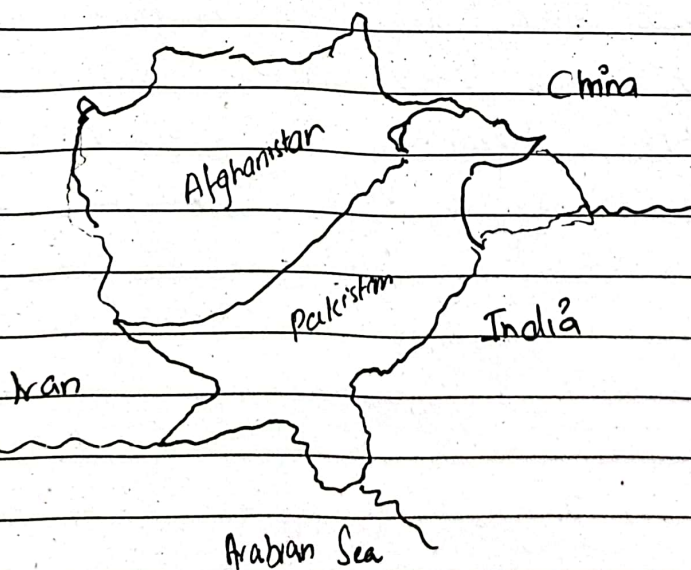
(3b) Rise of Insurgency:

The rise of insurgency was also a pivotal discussion brought under discussion. However, Pakistan has before the summit Pakistan has been facing insurgency within its borders. The terrorist group TTP has been immensely involved in attackings and violence inside Pakistan; however, the Afghanistan's government prefers staying silent on the issue.

Pak - Afghan relation and Rise of TIP:

Pakistan and Afghanistan has been facing upheavals in their relations due to the involvement of terrorist groups in Pakistan. Pakistan had asked Afghanistan to help Pakistan stop Afghan militant groups to penetrate into Pakistan. But Afghanistan did not pay heed to the issue.

Since the past few months, the tensions between the two has been rising. It has become evident with the Afghanistan's absence in the SCO summit.



Denouement:

The Pakistan Afghanistan relations have always been intense; the brotherly bond and shared culture has led them both to stay intact. However the insurgency has always ~~distant~~ ~~made~~ brought hurdles in their path. Currently, Afghanistan seems to change their foreign policy toward more isolated and independent policy and international relations. Just as it is said:

"There are no friends
and foes in international
relations."

Q7. Pakistan's economic elite..... Discuss.

~~INTI~~

EXORDIUM:

Pakistan has always faced ~~economy~~ economic instability and problems. However, there has been very little effort and solution to the problem. With every loan the populace are provided false hope. But the pop masses are the one to suffer from the unstable system.

1) Raising The cry for Pakistan in Danger:

In order to change the conditions of Pakistan, each time the ruling elite uses its masses as a tool of discussion to ask for loans and aids. However, even if the loan is provided no benefits or improvements are seen.

2) UNGA and Prime Minister of Pakistan

During the speech in United Nations General Assembly the ~~Presd~~ Prime Minister of Pakistan constantly spoke of all the troubles faced by the Pakistani people. While reading a piece of paper he mentioned many issues like floods, climate change and deaths related to these issues.

Fortunately, few days later (IMF) International Monetary Funds agreed to providing the Funds. loan of 7\$ billion.

3) Inflation and taxes:

Even after the approval and rendering of the budget, the masses still seems to be dissatisfied with the government and its policies.

The rise of inflation and over burdening of taxations has made it hard for a common citizen.

The basic issues that needs to be immediately solved are still looming over Pakistan. Pakistan still needs to work on its education, infrastructure, and other developments.

Besides, one does not know where does the entire budget go. This has, consequently, led to the mistrust of people in its government.

4) Instead of self reliance Pakistan has fallen into foreign Debt:

(4a) Foreign Debt:

Instead of reliance on itself Pakistan has oftenly asked for loans from IMF. ~~It~~

IMF does not give loans unconditionally. Resultantly, the laxation in the masses have made it hard for them to survive. Additionally, Pakistan is falling into a bottomless pit where in order to pay back the loan they have to take loan.

Loan payback \Rightarrow more loan

(46) No economic self reliance

Instead of reliance on self & itself by making reforms and policies, Pakistan prefer shortcuts which further worsens the situation.

But who is the one to suffer?

It is always the common citizens that pay bear the burden of the weak decisions of the government.

Denouement:

Pakistan's ruler elites raise the cry of Pakistan in danger for the purpose of loans from organisations.

However, this strategy only ~~adds~~ adds insult to injury.

Its the masses that bears the burden and suffers from the payment of high taxations. Instead of ~~the~~ being dependent on others ~~for~~ for economy, Pakistan needs to take bold steps in reforming its policies and ~~stop~~ relying on itself in order to stop itself from falling into a bottom-less pit.