

①

Q. NO 2

INTRODUCTION: THE MAIN CHANGES MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN THROUGH TWENTY SIX AMENDMENT AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

The constitution of any state is the document on which the foundation of that state is build. The constitutional evolution requires the strengthening of democracy through amendments. Recently, Pakistan passed its twenty six amendment. A debate has arose regarding its serious repercussions on the judicial system of Pakistan. Although it has strengthened the executive and the legislature, but has

mented the judiciary branch. However, this amendment has its boons and banes, but it puts some far reaching ramifications on the independence of judiciary.

THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN WILL BE BASED ON DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

————— **QUAID-E-AZAM.**

2) THE MAIN CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN THROUGH TWENTY SIX AMENDMENT: THE SALIENT FEATURES OF TWENTY SIX AMENDMENT

(i). THE ELIMINATION OF RIBA: ARTICLE 38(f)

The Riba (interest) will be eliminated from the banking system of Pakistan till 1st of January, 2028. to make interest free Pakistan.

ii) THE JUDICIARY WILL NOT INTERFERE IN THE MATTERS OF GOVERNMENT THROUGH INQUIRY:

According to the twenty six amendment the judiciary will not interfere or inquire the matters of the government. Thus, curtailing the interference of judiciary in the matters of government.

iii). THE EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF JUDGES AND RESTRICTION ON SUO MOTO:

The performance

of the judges will be evaluated and there will be restriction on taking *Suo moto* by the chief justice.

iv). THE SELECTION/ APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES THROUGH PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE: ARTICLE 175A

The selection of judges of the High court and Supreme court will occur through parliamentary committee which includes ~~two~~ ~~minister~~ eight members of parliament and four members of senate.

v). THE CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION:

The chief justice will be the head of judicial commission. The judicial commission includes three senior judges, attorney general,

③

②

Law minister, members of parliament
two each from senate and parliament etc.

vi). INCLUSION OF WOMEN OR MINORITY IN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE:

Women
or a minority will also
be made the part of the
parliamentary committee. Thus,
there will be inclusion of
women or minority in parliamentary
committee.

vii). THE RIGHT OF EVERY CITIZEN TO FREE AND SAFE ENVIRONMENT:

Every citizen
will be provide free and
safe environment. It
will be one of the
fundamental rights of
the citizens of Pakistan.

3). THE EFFECTS OF TWENTY SIX AMENDMENT ON THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN:

3.1) THE POSITIVE IMPACTS OF TWENTY SIX AMENDMENT ON POLITICAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN:

(3.1.1). THE ELIMINATION OF RIBA BY FIRST JANUARY 2028 :

Riba (interest) which is haram in Islam will be completely exempted from Pakistan.

(3.1.2). THE INCLUSION OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMETARY COMMITTEE:

Women will also be the part of the political system.

3.2). THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF TWENTY SIX AMENDMENT ON THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN:

(3.2.1). THE JURIDICAL MAZE OF PENDING CASES:

The cases for purview will create confusion regarding the jurisdiction of the cases thus pending justice.

(3.2.2) THE POTENTIAL THREAT TO THE UNITY OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM:

The judges will be divided for their potential career enhancement with the legislature. Thus, posing a potential threat to judicial system.

(3.2.3). THE OVER-POWERING OF EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE:

The curtailment of *Sue moto* and independence of judiciary will over-power executive and the legislature of Pakistan.

(3.2.4). THE MISTRUST OF PUBLIC IN JUDICIARY:

The delay in justice will lead to the mistrust of the judiciary. Thus, it will dent the trust of public in judiciary.

4) CRITICAL ANALYSIS:

The twenty

(B)

six amendment dents the independence of judiciary by over powering legislative and executive.

5). CONCLUSION:

The twenty six amendment in the constitution of Pakistan is a mark on the independence of judiciary. The restriction of suo moto and the curtailment of the judicial power has dented the whole judicial system. Therefore, this amendment has negatively impacted the judicial system of Pakistan.

Q. NO. 4.

1) INTRODUCTION: SIR SYED'S TRINITY OF IDEAS:

The reformists of the sub-continent played a pivotal role in forming the basis of the two nation theory. One of the reformist was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. His theory of trinity not only educated the Muslims, but laid the foundation for the demand of a separate electorate. It was through his efforts that the separate Muslim identity was preserved in the sub-continent. His efforts laid the foundation of two nation theory and Pakistan.

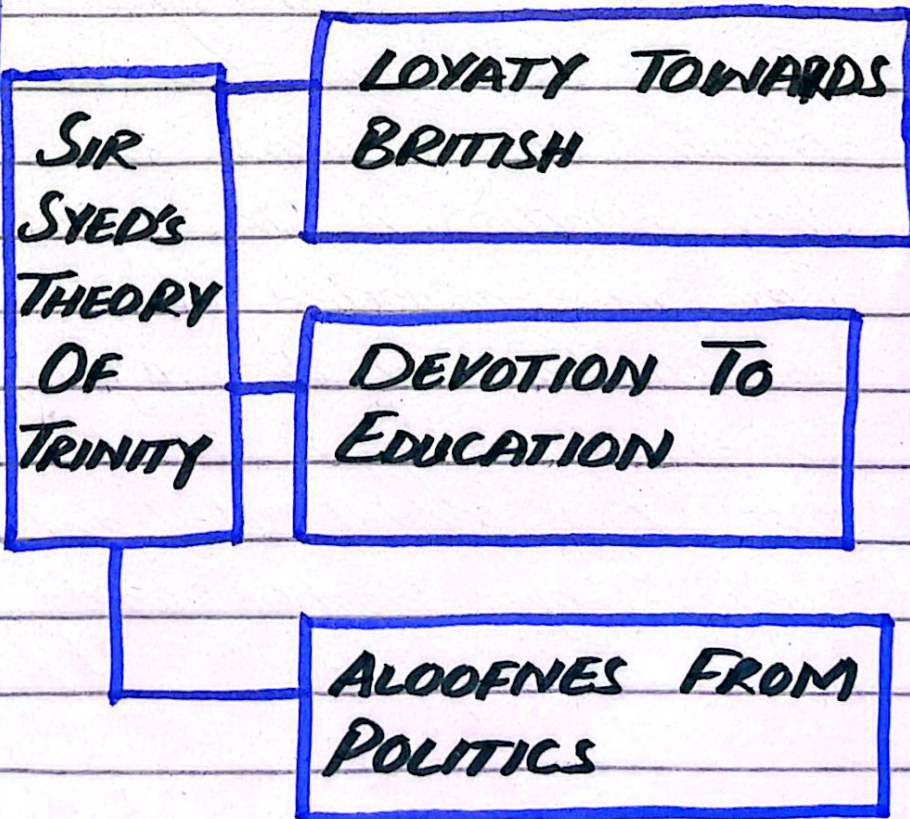
**"EDUCATE YOURSELF,
FOR THIS IS YOUR
ONLY SALVATION."**

— SIR SYED.

2). HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SIR SYED:

Sir Syed
Ahmed Khan was born in
Phulat. After his early education,
he became the judge of British.
After his retirement, he worked
for the uplift of Muslims in sub-continent.

3). SIR SYED'S THEORY OF TRINITY: CRITICAL EVALUATION



(i). LOYALTY TOWARDS BRITISHERS:

After the war of independence, ^{in 1857} the Muslims were discriminated by the British. For the reconciliation of the Muslims with the British, Sir Syed ^{a magazine} wrote, "The causes of the Muslim revolt," and "The loyal Mohammedans of India."

(ii). DEVOTION TO EDUCATION:

Sir Syed was of the view that the Muslims should focus on their education. As the Hindus were more educated than the Muslims. For this purpose, he formed many institutes like Anglo-Oriental school and college, Gazipur Scientific society, Aligarh University etc.

iii). ALDOFNES FROM POLITICS:

Sir Syed was of the view that the Muslims should remain aloof from the politics as they have lost the trust of the British and they should focus on their education instead of politics.

4). CRITICAL ANALYSIS:

It was through the efforts of Sir Syed that the Muslims of the subcontinent focused on the attainment of scientific knowledge and educated themselves. Sir Syed's efforts preserved the separate Muslim identity and attracted subsequent reformist movements. He played a pivotal role in turning the Muslims of the subcontinent.

5). CONCLUSION:

The theory of trinity given by Sir Syed was to reconcile the relations between the Britishers and the Muslims. It diverted the attention of the Muslims on the attainment of up-to-date scientific knowledge. Thus, it was with the efforts of Sir Syed that the Muslims got awareness of their rights and demanded a separate electorate. Thus, it laid the foundation of Pakistan.

Q. NO. 6.

1) INTRODUCTION: THE DIVERSE MUSLIM REFORMIST MOVEMENTS OF THE SUBCONTINENT NURTURED THE SEQUENTIAL UNITY IN THE FORMULATION OF THE TWO NATION THEORY

The diverse Muslim reformist movements by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Shah Wali Ullah and Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi nurtured the Muslim unity and attracted sequential subsequent movements by nurturing the formulation of the two nation theory. Thus, these reformist movements laid the basis of separate Muslim nationalism and formulated the basis of two nation theory.

"THE FOUNDATION OF THE TWO NATION THEORY WAS LAID WHEN THE FIRST HINDU BECAME MUSLIM IN SUBCONTINENT"

2) WHAT IS TWO NATION THEORY?

The two nation theory is based on Islamic principles. It is the belief that the Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. It is based on the slogan:

**PAKISTAN KA MATIB KIA?
LA ILA HA ILALLAH**

3) THE DIVERSE MUSLIM REFORMIST MOVEMENTS OF THE SUBCONTINENT:

THE DIVERSE MUSLIM REFORMIST MOVEMENTS OF SUBCONTINENT

THE REFORMIST MOVEMENT OF SPRHINDI

THE REFORMIST MOVEMENT OF SIR SYED

THE REFORMIST MOVEMENT OF SHAH WALI ULLAH

4). HOW THE DIVERSE REFORMIST MOVEMENTS OF THE SUBCONTINENT NURTURED THE SEQUENTIAL UNITY IN THE FORMULATION OF THE TWO NATION THEORY?

(i) THE IMPACTS OF SIR SYED'S THEORY OF TRINITY : THE FORMULATION OF THE BASIS OF TWO NATION THEORY

THE
IMPACT
OF
SIR
SYED'S
REFORMIST
MOVEMENT

EDUCATION OF
MUSLIMS LAID
FOUNDATION OF THE
AWARENESS OF THEIR
POLITICAL RIGHTS

PRESERVED MUSLIMS
NATIONALISM AND
IDENTITY

(ii) THE MOVEMENT OF MUJADAD ALF SANE AND ITS IMPACTS ON THE FORMULATION OF TWO NATION THEORY

Sir Hindi curtailed the adulteration of Islam. ^{He} Reconciled the split between the Shia and Sunni Muslims. He urged on adherence to Quran and Sunnah.

IMPACTS
OF
SIR

HINDI'S
REFORMIST
MOVEMENT

SAVED TRUE
SPIRIT OF
ISLAM

SAVED MUSLIM
SEPERATE
IDENTITY

ATTRACTED AND
LAID THE FOUNDATION
OF TWO NATION
THEORY

(iii). THE REFORMIST MOVEMENT
OF SHAH WALIULLAH:
THE NURTURING OF
THE TWO NATION
THEORY

THE
IMPACTS
OF
REFORMIST
MOVEMENT
OF
SHAH
WALI
ULLAH

LAI D FOUNDATION
OF SEPERATE
MUSLIM
IDENTITY

SAVED MUSLIMS
FROM OUTSIDE
ATTACKS BY
WRITING
LETTERS

PRESERVED
THE RELIGIOUS
IDENTITY AND
SPIRIT OF
ISLAM

5). CRITICAL ANALYSIS:

The reformist movements of Sir Hindi, Shah Wali Ullah and Sir Syed preserved Muslim nationalism and laid the foundation of the two nation theory. They reinforced the Muslim nationalism as well.

6). CONCLUSION:

The reformist movements of Sir Syed, Sheikh Ahmed Sir Hindi and Shah Wali Ullah nurtured the sequential unity of the Muslims and nurtured the two nation theory. It was because of their efforts that by all canons of International Law, Quaid-e-Azam

6

demanding a separate Muslim homeland.

Q.NO:8

INTRODUCTION: THE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND ISSUES THAT MAY HAMPER IT

The national integration is necessary for the harmony and the uplift of a state. Without national integration, it is impossible for a state to maintain its stability and sovereignty. Therefore, it is necessary for a state to hamper the issues that cause disintegration.

"NATIONAL INTEGRATION"

IS NECESSARY FOR
STABILITY."

— UN

2) WHAT IS NATIONAL INTEGRATION?

The harmony among the different provinces or states of a country is called national integration. Without it, a country cannot survive.

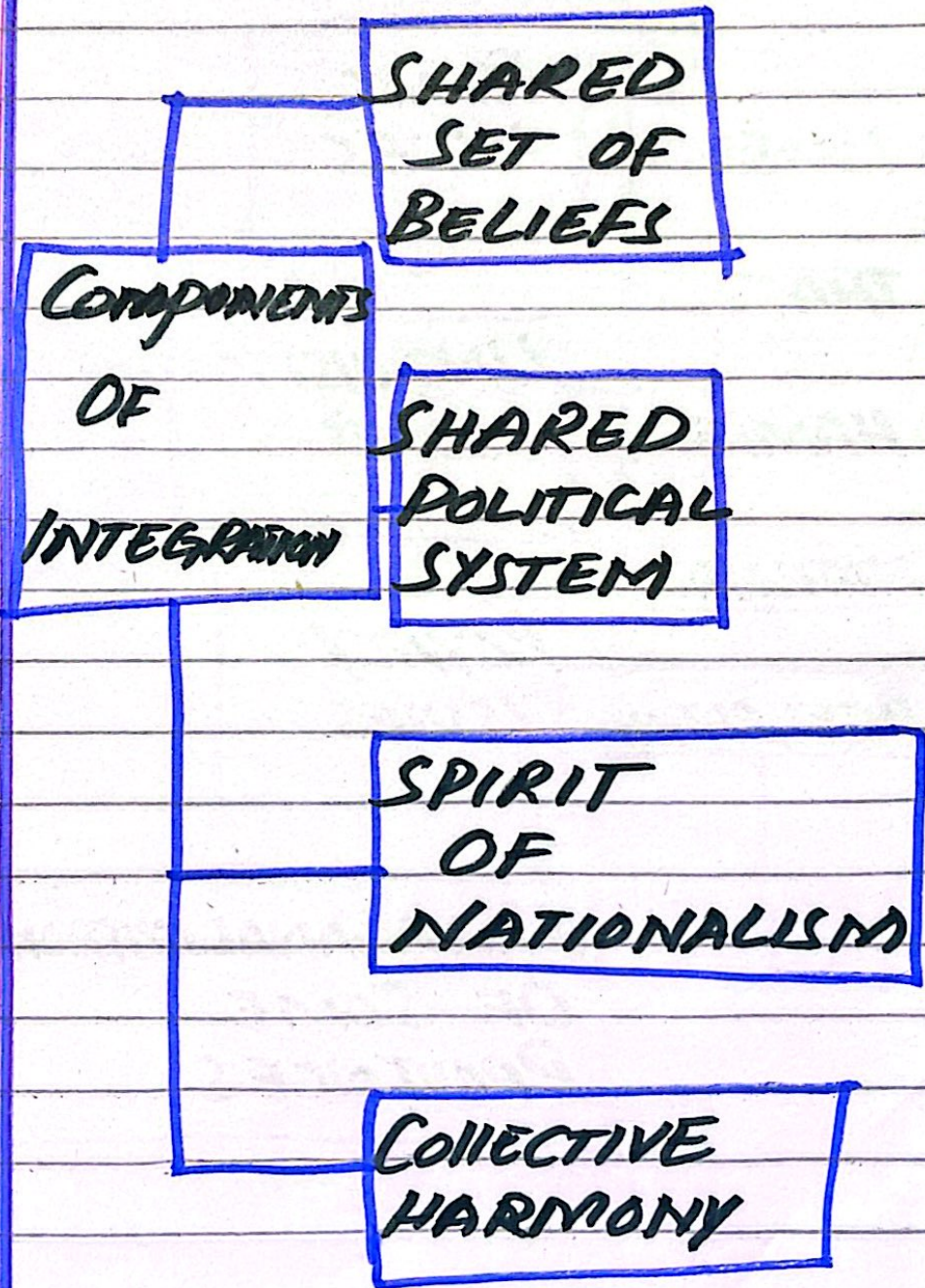
3) THE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

COMPONENTS
OF
INTEGRATION

SHARED
HISTORY

SHARED
HEROES

~~Integration~~



COMPONENTS
OF
INTEGRATION

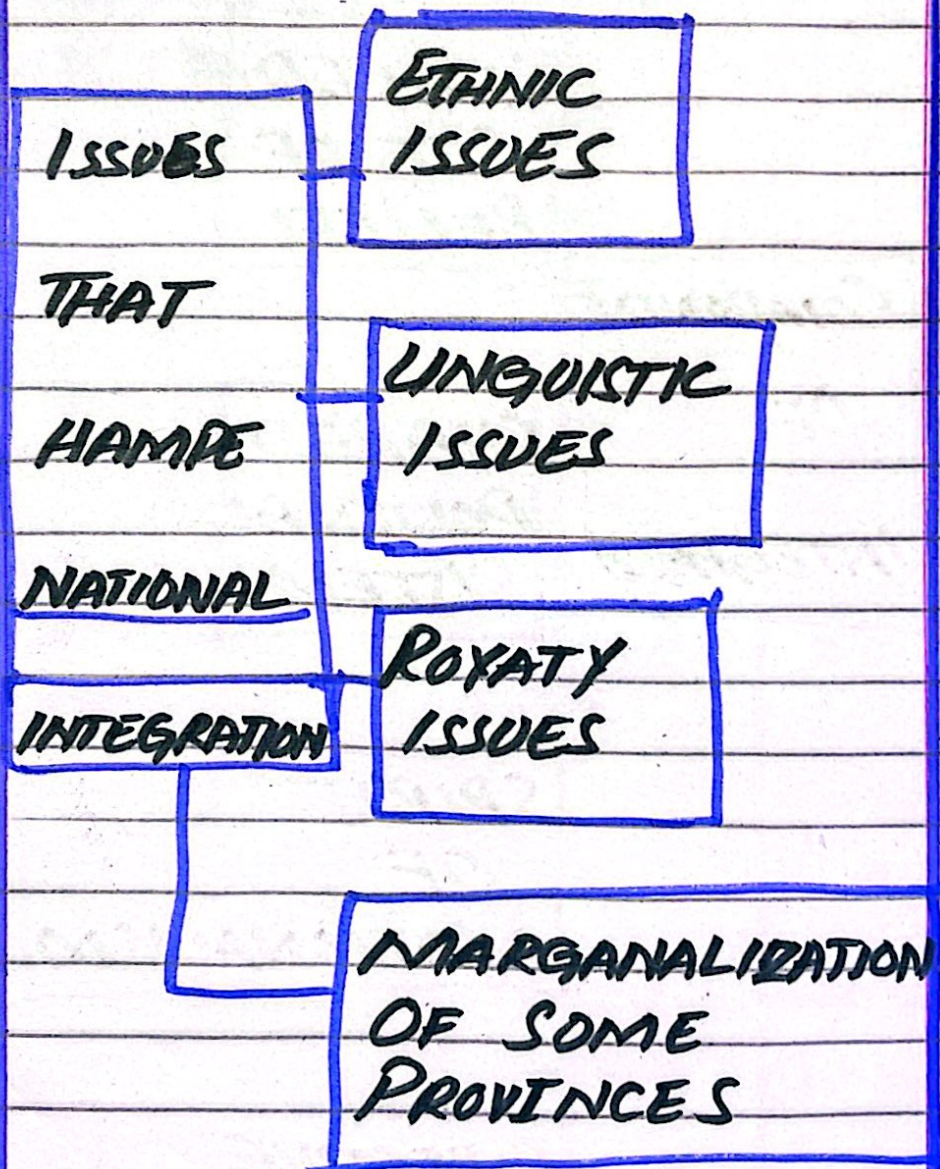
SHARED
SET OF
BELIEFS

SHARED
POLITICAL
SYSTEM

SPIRIT
OF
NATIONALISM

COLLECTIVE
HARMONY

4) CERTAIN ISSUES THAT HAMPER NATIONAL INTEGRATION



5). CRITICAL ANALYSIS:

It is important to counter the issues that hamper national integration for maintaining harmony and peace.

6). CONCLUSION:

National integration can be improved by resolving the ethnic and linguistic issues among the provinces.
