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Q1. Discuss the main changes made in the Constitution of Pakistan through Twenty-Sixth amendment. What effects shall have on political system of Pakistan.

1. Introduction:

The constitution of Pakistan enacted in 1973, has undergone several amendments to address the evolving political landscape of the country.

The Twenty-sixth amendment, passed in 2010, represents a significant shift in constitutional framework, particularly concerning the rights of the citizen and the functioning of local government institutions. This amendment was designed to enhance local governance and empower communities, reflecting a commitment to decentralization and democratic participation. This statement examines the main changes introduced by Twenty-sixth amendment and their anticipated effects on Pakistan's political system.

2. Main changes in the twenty-sixth Amendment:

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① Local Government Elections:

one of the central features of Twenty-Sixth amendment is the establishment of a legal framework for holding local government elections in a timely manner. The amendment mandates that local bodies elections should be held within a stipulated time, thus ensuring regular democratic processes at the grassroots level.

② Empowerment of Local Bodies:

The amendment enhances the powers and functions of local Government institutions, enabling them to play a more significant role in governance. This shift aims to allow local bodies to address community needs more effectively and to allocate resources according to local priorities.

③ Increased Autonomy:

By granting autonomy to local governments, the Twenty-Sixth amendment aims to reduce the centralization of the power. This decentralization is expected to foster more responsive governance as local leaders will be better positioned to understand and

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address the specific challenges faced by their communities.

④ Electoral System: Adjustments:

The amendment also revises the electoral system for local government elections, making provisions for a more inclusive and transparent electoral process. This change is intended to increase public participation and ensure that elections are ensured fairly.

⑤ Constitutional Guarantees:

The amendment includes provisions to protect the rights of local governments from being overridden by provincial assemblies, ensuring the local governance structure can operate independently and effectively.

Effects on the Political System of Pakistan:

① Strengthening Democracy:

The implementation of the twenty-sixth amendment is likely to strengthen the democratic process in Pakistan. By promoting local governance, citizens will have more opportunities

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to participate in decision-making, thereby enhancing the legitimacy of the political system.

② Improve Accountability:

With empowered local governments there will be increased accountability among elected representatives. Local leaders will be directly answerable to their constituents, fostering a culture of transparency and responsiveness.

③ Enhanced Services:

The amendment aims to improve the delivery of public services by local governments which address community-specific issues more effectively. This localized approach is expected to lead to better outcomes in areas such as education, health and infrastructure development.

④ Political Stability:

A stronger local governance framework can contribute to political stability by addressing grievances at the local level before they escalate into larger political issues when citizens see their needs

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being met, it can lead to greater trust in the political system.

Challenges And Limitations.

Despite its potential benefits, the twenty-sixth amendment faces challenges.

Implementing may be hindered by bureaucratic resistance or political rivalry at provincial or national levels. Moreover, ensuring that local bodies function effectively will require adequate resources and support from higher levels of government.

3 Conclusion.

The Twenty-Sixth amendment to the constitution of Pakistan marks a pivotal moment in the country's political evolution, emphasizing the importance of local governance and democratic participation. By mandating regular local elections, empowering local bodies, and enhancing their autonomy, this amendment aims to create a more responsible and accountable political system. While the changes hold significant promise for

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Strengthening democracy and improving governance, the successful implementation of these reforms will depend on overcoming potential challenges and fostering a supportive environment for local governance. Ultimately, the twenty-sixth amendment represents a crucial step toward realizing the ideals of democratic governance in Pakistan.

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2. Critically evaluate the Sir Syed's trinity of ideas i.e. Loyalty towards Britishers, devotion to education and aloofness from politics.

1. Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan a prominent figure in the 19th century, played a crucial role in the socio-political and educational uplift of Muslims in India. His "trinity of ideas"

- loyalty towards the British, devotion to education and aloofness from politics - were central to his vision for Muslim Community. This statement/discussion critically evaluates these ideas, examining their implications for the Muslims identity and political engagement in colonial India

" Loyalty Towards Britishers:

① Context Of Loyalty:

Sir Syed advocated for loyalty towards the British as a strategy to secure the interests of Muslims in India, particularly in the wake of the 1857 uprising, which was viewed by the British

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as a rebellion against their rule. He believed that cooperation with the British could provide Muslims with opportunities for advancement in education and administration.

② Criticism Of Loyalty.

While this loyalty aimed to protect Muslims' interests, it also led to criticism from other nationalist leaders who perceived it as a form of subservience. Critics argue that this stance undermined the broader struggle for Indian independence and fostered a dependency on British support rather than encouraging self-reliance and political activism among Muslims.

③ Long-term Implications

Sir Syed's loyalty arguably created a rift with the Muslim community as some members embraced his views while others sought a more active resistance against colonial rule. This division

contributed to differing perspectives on nationalism and political engagement in subsequent movements.

Devotion Of Education:

① Focus On Modern Education:

Sir Syed placed a strong emphasis on education as the foundation for social and economic progress. He established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college in Aligarh, promoting a curriculum that blended Western and Islamic knowledge. This approach aimed to empower Muslims and help them compete in a rapidly changing society.

② Impact On Muslim Identity:

Sir Syed's focus on education significantly contributed to awakening of Muslim consciousness in India. It encouraged many Muslims to pursue higher education and professional careers, fostering a new generation of educated leaders who would later play crucial roles in the political landscape in India.

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③ Critiques of Educational Focus:

Despite its benefits, the exclusive focus on education without corresponding political engagements has been criticized. Some argue that while education was essential for community upliftment, it should not have come at the cost of political activism, as political rights were crucial for true empowerment.

Aloofness from Politics:

① Rationale Behind Aloofness:

Sir Syed believed that Muslims should distance themselves from politics, viewing it as a source of conflict and instability. He contended that social reform would yield better long term benefits than engaging in tumultuous political landscape of colonial India.

② Consequences Of Political Aloofness:

This stance of aloofness can be seen as double-edged sword. While it allowed for concentrated

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efforts on educational reform, it also led to disagreement from the political realities of the time. As a result, many Muslims felt unprepared to navigate the political challenges that emerged later in the struggle for independence.

③ Evolving Political Landscape

The eventual rise of Political movements advocating for Muslim rights necessitated a shift in this stance. Many of Sir Syed's contemporaries recognized that political engagement was essential for safeguarding Muslim interests in an increasingly polarized environment.

Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's trinity of Ideas - loyalty towards the British, devotion to education, and a critical role in politics - played a critical role in shaping the Muslim community in India during a transformative period. While his emphasis on education laid the

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the groundwork for future Muslim leadership and social reform, his loyalty to the British and avoidance of the political involvement limited the community's ability to engage actively in the fight for independence. Ultimately, Sir Syed's vision was a reflection of the complexities of the colonial context, highlighting the challenges of the balancing educational aspirations with political realities. His legacy continues to evoke debate regarding the appropriate relationship between education, political engagements and community identity in the pursuit of empowerment.

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⑥ The diverse Muslim reformist movements of the subcontinent nurtured the sequential unity in the formulation of two Nation - theory. Delineate.

① Introduction:

The emergence of two Nation Theory in Indian Subcontinent was significantly influenced by various Muslim reformist movements that during the 19th and early 20th centuries. These movement sought to address the social, political, and educational challenges faced by Muslims in rapidly changing colonial context. This discussion delineates how these diverse reformist movements contributed to the conceptual foundation of Two - Nation Theory. Ultimately culminating in the demand for a separate nation for Muslims.

② Historical Context Of Muslim

Reformist Movements.

① Colonial Challenges.

The British colonial rule posed significant challenges to the

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Socio-political landscape of India, leading to a decline in Muslim power and influence. The socio-economic disparities and political disenfranchisement prompted various leaders to advocate for reform within the Muslim community.

② Revivalism And Reform:

The reformist movements were characterized by a focus on revitalizing Islamic values while adapting to modern realities. Leaders like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and others sought to reinterpret Islamic teachings and promote education to empower the Muslim community.

Key Reformist Movements And their Contributions.

① Aligarh Movement

① Initiated By Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

The Aligarh Movement emphasized the modern education and rational thought. It aimed to uplift Muslim socially and politically by establishing institutions such as Muhammadan Anglo Oriental college.

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- **Impact on Identity:**
This movement fostered a sense of Muslim identity and Unity, which laid the groundwork for political consciousness among Muslims. It encouraged Muslims to pursue their interests in a colonial context, leading to the idea of distinct Muslim identity separate from Hindus.

2 The Deoband Movement:

- **Foundation by scholars like Muhammad Bin Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi,**

The Deobandi movement focused on religious education and social reform based on return to the fundamentals of Islam.

- **Influence on Political Ideology:**
The movement's emphasis on Islamic principles and its critique of British colonialism inspired a sense of resistance among Muslims, reinforcing the notion of a separate Muslim identity that later contributed to the Two Nation Theory.

③ The Tableeghi Jamaat:

- Established in the early 20th century:

This movement aimed to revive Islamic practices among Muslims through grassroots mobilization.

- Promotion of unity:

By fostering a sense of brotherhood and shared religious identity among Muslims, The Tableeghi Jamaat helped solidify communal ties that were critical in advocating for Muslim Rights and interests, eventually supporting the idea of separate nationhood.

④ The Pakistan Movement:

- Incorporating ideas from earlier reformist movements.

The Pakistan movement, led by the All-India Muslim League under Muhammad Ali Jinnah, sought a separate nation for Muslims in response to perceived Hindu domination.

- Culmination of Unity:

The ideological groundwork laid by earlier reformist movements culminated in the assertion of the Two Nation Theory which articulated the notion that

that Muslims and Hindus were distinct nations with separate cultures, religions, and social practices.

Formulation Of Two Nation Theory:

• Conceptual Foundations:

The diverse reformist movements nurtured a sequential unity by emphasizing the distinct identity of Muslims which laid the network for the Two-Nation Theory. These movements promoted education, social reform etc.

• Political Mobilization.

The socio-political awakening among Muslims, facilitated by these reformist movements, resulted in the mobilization of Muslim communities across the India. This collective action was pivotal in demanding political representation and autonomy.

• Crisis And Response:

Events such as the 1937 elections and the subsequent realization of political marginalization intensified the advocacy for a separate Muslim state.

Conclusion:

The diverse Muslim reformist movements of the Sub-continent played a crucial role in nurturing the sequential unity that led to the formulation of Two Nation Theory. By addressing the socio-political challenges faced by Muslims and fostering a sense of distinct identity, these movements laid the foundation for political mobilization and demand for separate nation. The legacy of these reformist efforts underscores the complex interplay between religion, identity, and politics in the quest for Muslim empowerment in the Indian Sub-continent. Ultimately, the Two-Nation Theory emerged not only as a political ideology but also a reflection of the aspirations and struggles of the Muslim community for autonomy and recognition.

- ⑦ Pakistan's economic elite is predisposed to "raising the cry of 'Pakistan in danger' for the purpose of taxing the poor and putting the population under the burden of foreign debt instead of economic self reliance. Discuss.

Introduction:

Pakistan economic landscape has been characterized by persistent issues like poverty and foreign debt. Critics argue that the economic elite often raises the alarm of "Pakistan in danger" to justify policies that disproportionately burden the poor while perpetuating reliance on foreign loans rather than fostering economic self-reliance. This discussion explores the motivations behind this narrative, its implications for the populace, and its impact on Pakistan's economy.

Economic Elite And the Narrative of Danger:

① Historical context:

Since its independence Pakistan

has faced economic challenges, which the elite have exploited to maintain their influence and power.

② Raising the Alarm:

The rhetoric of "Pakistan in danger" is used to generate urgency and justify austerity measures, increased taxation, and reliance on foreign aid, often at the expense of the poor.

③ Policy Justification:

By framing economic difficulties as existential threats, the elite can rally support for policies that impose a disproportionate burden on lower-income groups while protecting their own wealth.

Burden On the Poor.

① Taxation Policies:

Tax increases often fall on the lower and middle classes, exacerbating their economic struggle and leading to greater inequality.

② Austerity Measures:

Cuts to essential services justified by claims of national danger, further impoverish the most vulnerable populations.

③ Foreign Debt Dependency:

The reliance on foreign loans creates a cycle of debt that benefits the elite while neglecting grassroots development.

Implications For Economic Self-Reliance

① ~~Stifling~~ Self-Reliance:

Impact on Local Enterprises:

Policies favoring foreign investment often come at the expense of home-grown businesses, hindering local economic growth.

② Stifling Self-Reliance:

Continues appeals for foreign aid undermine efforts to promote local industries and sustainable economic practices.

③ Lack of Economic Diversification:

A focus on short-term fixes discourages diversification, leaving the economy vulnerable to external shocks.

Conclusion:

The economic elite's tendency to invoke "Pakistan in danger" serves as a mechanism to justify policies that deepen the burden on the poor and perpetuate foreign debt dependency. This systemic issue underscores the need for a critical reevaluation of elite narratives, a shift towards empowering local economies, and the implementation of inclusive policies that foster genuine economic self-reliance. Achieving sustainable growth and stability in Pakistan requires breaking free from this cycle of dependency and inequality.

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