

Part - 02
Question : 2
" 26th Amendment "

The twenty sixth Amendment to
Pakistan's Constitution (1973) passed in
October 2024, which introduces significant
reforms with implications for the judiciary
environmental rights and financial and
electoral framework. The amendment
was passed by the two-third majority
of the parliament and approved.

by the President Asif Zardari as
well as following the positivist school
of thoughts as the basis of implementing
the amendment to the Constitution.

A- Judicial Independence
and Structural Change:

The 26th Amendment discusses the
modifications
~~alteration~~ in the composition of Judicial
Commission of Pakistan (JCP) by

introducing Special Parliamentary Committee (SPC). This Committee enjoys the authority to appoint the Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP), mainly with consent of the executive and parliamentary appointees. This raised the concern about Judicial independence as it disrupts the tradition of appointing the Supreme Court Judge on the basis of seniority as Chief Justice of Pakistan. The amendment also introduced the establishment of Constitutional Benches which will be under the power of many appointed ~~Chief~~ ^{selected} Chief Justice of Pakistan. The Bench will deal with the Constitutional interpretation and fundamental rights, potentially increasing critical control over judicial decisions.

Mention the amended article numbers as references

F 2- Environmental Rights

Under the Article 9A, this amendment explained the rights to a Clean and Healthy environment, aligning with Pakistan's legal framework with modern environmental standards, to ensure public health and sustainable development.

3- Elimination of Riba (Interest)

The amendment decided to end the interest (Riba) system from the banking by January 2028, completely and shift towards the Islamic financial system.

4- Changes to Judicial tenure and accountability:

The tenure of Chief Justice of Pakistan was amended from five to ~~three~~ three years, regardless of age. The High Courts will be evaluated based on their performances by the Constitutional bench of (12 members).

The amendment has been added to ~~end~~ the Constitution but

also faced criticism of being unclearly - as 1st members of Constitutional branch will be (2) but who and what premises yet not clear. The evaluation system of corruption branches which primarily will be under executive and parliament are allowed to check and handle the performances of judicial institutions - seems like an encroachment to the Judiciary, which develops an unbalanced power distribution with limiting to Judiciary.



This instantly raises the question of King Martin Luther "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

5- Political Impact

The 26th Amendment billings significant changes in the political system of Pakistan, primarily the Judicial independence elimination, with the appointment of Chief Justice on the demand of parliament and executive. The horse trading and floor crossing was also seemed to be validated during the voting process for the amendment bill passing.

In convincingly it shaping in mind under the saying that the pain is handled over.

The job of pain is handled to the sellers of umbrellas

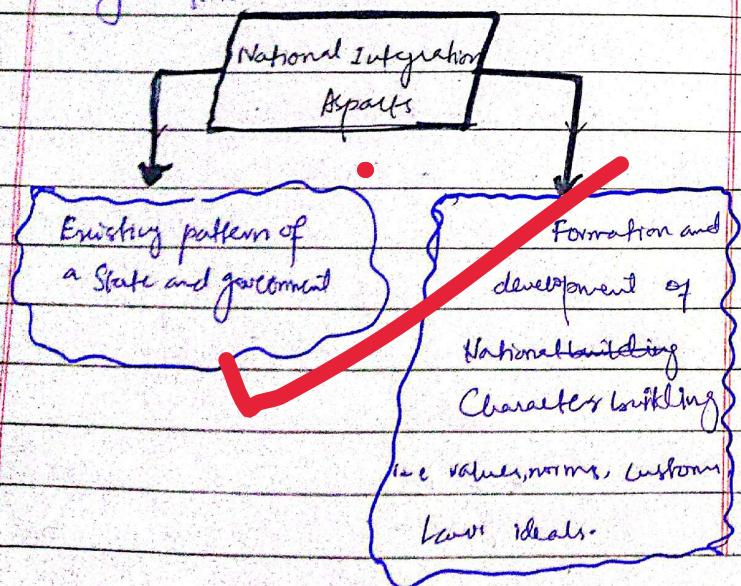
By curtailing the judicial independence and parliamentary and executive over passing & created many questions and criticism in the minds of people.

Attempt this in detail by giving subheadings

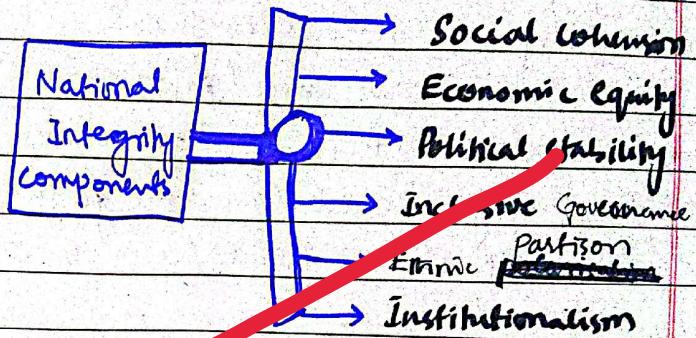
End with conclusion

Question # 8 "National Integration"

What is National integration?
It is the mean by which people
constitutes a nation brought together
so that the whole people are
unified by the leadership on the
basis of their common system of
symbols and institutions which these
groups select, standardize, maintain
and transmit from generation to
generation.



The major components of
National integration:



Pakistan has been facing many
national integration issues which includes:

1- Ethnic and sectarian conflicts:

Pakistan being a state of many
cultures and ethnicities such as Sindhi
Punjabi, Pashtun, Pushtum etc. with
periodic tensions over resource allocation
and political representation.

For example: Balochistan Insurgency,
(Meheng movement,)

Another issue which Sunni and
Shia communities also threaten
cohesion.

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 7-9 pages

2- Regional Economic Disparities:

Unequal development across regions with provinces like Punjab often perceived as receiving more investment can breed resentment, especially in Balochistan and Sindh, fuel separatist sentiments.

3- Political instability and Governance issues:

The unsustained political system has always a key issue in stabilization of Pakistan in ~~any~~ sectors. Corruption, frequent handovers in political systems resulted disruptions.

4- Educational Disparities:

Inconsistent ~~to~~ quality education access across provinces created another issue to National Integration.

These issues must be addressed to make Pakistan's National Integration system effective.