

Q. NO. 02

Introduction:

Twenty-sixth constitutional amendment has become a law. This amendment is a cornerstone of the charter of democracy signed in 2005. The main changes were adopted by doing total of 27 amendments. Among these Article 9A, 175A and 184 relate to the human rights, term of chief justice and appointment of chief justice respectively. According to analysts this amendment has destroyed the concept of independent judiciary. On the other hand, some are analysing it as a balance of power set between legislative and judiciary. Further, it will strengthen democracy.

Main Changes Made in the Constitution through 26th Amendment:

1. Indulging Safe Environment as a human Right:

First time in the history of Pakistan, safe environment is considered a human right. Article 9 has been introduced in which environment is included in the list of human rights.

2. Fixing the term of Chief Justice for 3 years having age 65 years.

The retirement age has been fixed for 65 years. Previously this term was fixed on the tenure but now it has been fixed for 3 years. This has been amended by 185th article.

Add the article numbers amended as references

3. Forming a Parliamentary Committee to appoint Chief Justice:

Previously, Chief Justice used to be appointed on the seniority basis. However, after amending 185th article of the constitution, a top three senior judges were selected by a

parliamentary committee. Then the president after the consultation with Prime Minister appoints one of them.

4. Setting up of Constitutional Court:

A separate bench in the Supreme Court will be constituted and having a core of constitutional cases. All the cases pertaining to the constitution will come under the constitutional court.

5. Term and Appointment of Chief Election Commissioner.

Previously, a term of five years was fixed for the Chief Election Commissioner. But now he will retain his office until his successor is being nominated.

6. Composition of Judicial Commission:

A judicial commission will be constituted and will appoint the judges of constitutional court representing all the provinces of Pakistan. It is mainly composed of chief justice and 3 senior court judges.

Effects of 26th Amendment on Political System of Pakistan:

1. Parliamentary Oversight on Judiciary will increase:

As the chief justice will be nominated by the parliamentary committee, the parliamentary oversight will increase on judiciary.

2. Parliamentary ^{transparency} will strengthen:

As the parliament represents the 240 million people of Pakistan. To maintain a check on the judiciary, it is pertinent to have more power to the parliament.

3. Judiciary will politicise:

As the chief justice will be selected by the elected government, so the matter of choice will prevail rather merit. In this way judiciary will politicise.

4. A major blow to independence of judiciary:

As the formation of constitutional benches in the supreme court making a court with in a court is a major blow to the independence of judiciary.

Conclusion:

To conclude, 26th constitutional amendment balances the power of judiciary and legislative by curbing the power of judiciary through making the constitutional court and appointment of chief justice. This step will ensure the parliamentary democracy and curtail independence of judiciary.

Add more arguments in this part.
A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings

Q. NO. 03

Introduction:

Pakistan, since its independence is facing a leadership crisis. After the tenure of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan is grappling a leadership crisis. As a result of lack of visionary leadership, the robust democracy has not been established. So, in order to establish robust democracy, including rule of law, freedom of speech, transparency and accountability, a highly educated and morally grounded leadership is required. This will enhance the possibilities of establishing of a functioning and a robust democracy.

A visionary Leadership is Essential for Establishing a Robust Democracy:

± A visionary leadership upholds rule of law:

A visionary leadership having educating qualities with education must upgrade rule of law. As Quaid-e-Azam once said:

Pakistan will be a democratic country building peaceful relations with world according to UN charter.

2. A visionary leadership takes care of Minority Rights:

A morally grounded leadership is necessary for taking care of the minority rights. Despite some shortcomings they uphold their liberty about religious practices. This is manifested in the consensus of 2013:

Hindus and Christian population has been increased to 17% as compared to previous census.

3. A visionary leadership upholds essence of federation:

Pakistan is federal republic comprising of four provinces with diversity in cultural values languages etc. So, to ensure the essence of federation, to take with all the provinces an educated leadership is essential.

Instead of that,

Pakistan will be divided into four parts as in the 1947 divided to an ineffective leadership.

4. A Participatory Leadership Respects the Opposition!

A participatory leadership respects the views of opposition on every matter of nation. At least their opinion is listened. On advice of participatory leadership, there is a right relation between the government and opposition, a major blow to democracy.

5. An educated leadership and transparency and Accountability.

An educated leadership undergoes transparency and accountability. Every initiative is made public so that people are aware of it and in case of any misaction or ill accountability, it is time to ensure democracy.

But according to transparency situation:

Lack of Transparency is a major factor of Unaccountability in Pakistan.

6. A Healthy leadership respects the freedom of speech.

Article 19 ensures the freedom of speech. This right is being curtailed by the selected governments in Pakistan. Therefore, a healthy leadership ensure the freedom of speech on every platform.

7. A free and Independent media is a product of participatory leadership.

A participatory leadership promotes the free and independent media. People are made aware better, form the ideas of government and in this way an honest and robust followership can be ensured.

8. Military Interventions are suppressed under a visionary leadership.

Frequent military intervention in the history of Pakistan is a major threat to democracy. An educated, healthy leadership can suppress these interventions thus establishing a robust democracy.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, a visionary leadership is essential for the rule of law, freedom of speech, respecting the opposition and strengthening the federation, are essential pillars of a functioning and robust democracy.

Q. NO. 04

Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a main proponent of making the Muslims of sub-continent, aware of modern education, come closer to Britishers and aloofness from the politics of the time. These three main objectives were pursued by establishing schools with modern subjects and Ali-garh movement. After the war of Independence Muslims were subjected to torture and lost their rights because the Britishers considered them a major enemy in the war. So, to rebuild the image of Muslims Sir Syed predicted earlier that adoption of modern education will create more rift between Britishers and Muslims.

Sir Syed's Steps to Promote Loyalty towards Britishers:

1. Started Aligarh Movement:

Sir Syed started Ali-Garth movement. The main objective of this movement was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Britishers.

2. Writings, through which Sir Syed proved Muslims were loyal to Britishers:

Sir Syed through his writings spread awareness among the Muslims that only the Muslims were not involve in the war of independence but also Hindus as well. Rise of Asaf-ud-Daula - Hind has importance in this regard.

3. Speeches of Sir Syed - representing Loyalty to Britishers:

On many occasions, Sir Syed had reminded the Britishers and Muslims about their relations.

He said,

Muslims are following Britishers rather than

Sir Syed's Initiatives to Promote Education:

1. Opening of Schools

Sir Syed had taken many initiatives like opening of government schools to promote modern education. In 1879 first Government School was established. In 1965 Scientific Society was created and in 1985 Mohammadan Educational Conference was established.

2. Teaching of Modern Languages

In the schools, in place of local languages, English was made compulsory so that the students must aware of the new science and technology.

3. Issuing of Magazines

Regularly, magazines were issued in the local languages to promote the human significance and to make Muslims aware of science and technology.

Sir Syed's Initiative to Make Muslims Aloof from Politics:

1. Focus on education rather than politics:

Sir Syed focused on the modern education rather than political opening of new schools and scientific societies supports this trend.

2. Educational Movements rather than Political:

Sir Syed started educational movements rather than political. These were represented in the Aligarh movement.

Conclusion:

Also discuss the analysis part in detail

To conclude, Sir Syed by the opening of schools is very of magnanimity and movement focused on bringing of ideas in loyalty towards Britishers, drew them to education and aloof from politics.

Q. No. 08

Introduction:

National integration is a process of uniting different cultural groups exists in a nation state. The major components of national integration are cultural exchange, social cohesion, equal access to resources, infrastructure development and democratic governance and participation. There exists a major hindrance in the name of language, tribal, regional identities, ideological identities and sectarianism and extremism. By overcoming these hindrances national integration will be ensured.

List of components of National Integration:

1. Cultural exchange and understanding
2. Social cohesion and solidarity
3. Economic development and poverty

9. Representative government and inclusive decision making
5. Rule of law and justice
6. Free and fair elections
7. Language and linguistic diversity
8. Education and curricula
1. National security and Defence
10. Dialogue and communication.

Issues that hamper national integration:

1. Language Riots:

Pakistan after independence declared Urdu as its national language. This erupted protests among Bengalis and led to the creation of East Pakistan.

2. Regional Identities:

The rise of regional identities instead of unified Pakistan. There were movements like Awami League in East Pakistan, Baluchistan in Baluchistan province, Sindhi Desh in Sindh.

provide and various sub-national
level in Pakistan paving way
for instability.

3. Ideological Identity:

After 76 years of independence
there are voices of about the
role of Islam in the politics.
Islamic ideology faced major
blow in history like September
during 1980s.

4. Sectarianism and Extremism:

The main issue in Pakistan
has been the control of interpreta-
tion of dogmas defined in
religious texts. This sectarian
issue gave birth to extremism
after Ayman al-Zawahiri.

5. Exterior Factor i.e. India:

India has continuously
tried to encourage separatist
movements and violently sup-
ported groups leading to dictatorship
from Pakistan.

Conclusion:

To conclude, language, identity, sectarianism and extremism and Indian factors are major steps to the cultural exchange, social cohesion and solidarity.

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