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Pak. Affairs:

Question no 4:

How 27th Constitutional Amendment affected the trichotomy of Power in Pakistan:

The 27th Constitutional Amendment was proposed as part of the broader electoral and governance reforms to improve transparency, strengthen institutions, and reduce executive influence over independent bodies. Although it was not fully enforced, its proposals significantly affected the balance of power among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. The amendment aimed to redefine powers related mainly to appointments, accountability, and electoral processes, which naturally impacted the trichotomy of power.

Before this amendment, the executive (Prime Minister and government) had a lot of power in choosing officials for the Election Commission, caretaker setup, and accountability institutions. The amendment tried to shift some of this power to parliament so decisions would be made by a committee instead of just one leader. This increased the role of the legislature and reduced the Executive's dominance.

It also indirectly strengthened the Judiciary, because independent institutions

like the Election Commission work better, when courts can check if the rules are being followed, with less political interference, the Judiciary's role in ensuring fairness becomes more effective.

Overall, the 21st Constitutional Amendment reshaped the balance of power by reducing executive dominance, increasing parliamentary oversight, and strengthening the Judiciary's indirect influence, thus attempting to reinforce the trichotomy of powers in Pakistan.

However, critics argue that the amendment risked over-politicizing parliamentary committees and could increase deadlock if political consensus were weak. Others believe it weakened the executive too much, reducing efficiency in decision-making.

short and incomplete answer.....

Question no 5:

Population growth and climate change are closely connected.

Population growth and climate change are closely connected. When the population increases, more food, water, energy, and land are needed.

This leads to more farming, more factories, more vehicles, and more electricity is used. All of these produce more greenhouse gas emissions. As emissions rise, the climate becomes hotter, causing floods, droughts, heatwaves and storms.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

It basically leads to natural disasters that are harmful for mankind. These climate impacts damage crops, reduce water supply, destroy homes, and affect people's livelihoods. When resources become limited, poor communities suffer the most. This can force people to migrate to cities or other countries, putting even more pressure on resources, which again increases emissions. In this way, population growth increases climate change, and climate change increases pressure on people, creating a cycle where both problems make each other worse.

Thus, Population growth and climate change are interconnected, with the increase of people, there is increase of resources leading to increase of production places that lead to emission of harmful gases and it all becomes a vicious cycle.

Question no. 6:

New Province or Effective Local Governance:

Stance:

Pakistan needs effective local governance more than new provinces.

Pakistan's biggest problem is not the number of provinces but the weak delivery of services at the local level. Making a new province may satisfy political groups, but it does not automatically solve issues like poor education, weak healthcare, unemployment, waste management, water shortages, or insecurity. Effective local governance directly addresses these issues because it gives power, resources, and decision-making to the district and city level, where people actually live.

Arguments:

1. Local Problems need Local Solutions:

Most daily problems like sewage, roads, water supply, garbage, hospitals, schools are handled at the local level. A new province does not fix these. A strong local government system ensures faster decisions, quicker service delivery, and direct accountability.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

2. New Provinces create more political and administrative costs:

Making a new province means building a new assembly, cabinet, bureaucracy, police setup, and courts. This requires huge money, which Pakistan cannot afford. Instead of adding cost, improving

local governments strengthen the system without heavy financial burden

3. Local government reduces burden on Provinces and federal government:

Today, provincial governments handle too many responsibilities. This slows down governance. If local governments are empowered, provinces can focus on big policies while local bodies solve everyday issues.

4. Local governance improves democracy and accountability:

When people vote for a local councillor, they can hold them accountable easily. They live in the same community. But provincial leaders are far away. Strong local bodies make leaders answerable and reduce corruption.

5. International success models support local governance:

Countries like Turkey, Indonesia, and even India improved services by empowering cities and districts, not by creating new provinces. Pakistan can follow this model to boost development.

6. A new province may reduce ethnic tensions but won't solve structural issues:

Some argue that making new provinces ~~may~~ may improve

representation. But without strong local governments, the same problems like inequality, poor services, weak accountability will continue, just inside a new boundary.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan's real need is effective local governance, not new provinces. Strong local bodies ensure quicker services, better accountability, less corruption and more development. Creating new provinces may bring political benefits but empowering local governments brings practical, everyday improvements for citizens. Thus, strengthening local governance is the smarter and more sustainable choice for Pakistan.

Question no 3:

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah were two great Islamic scholars who played a major role in reviving Islamic ideology in the subcontinent and laying the early foundations of Muslim nationalism. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi worked during the Mughal period when Akbar's policies like Deene-Ilahi and excessive mixing of religions were weakening Islamic identity. Sirhindi strongly opposed un-Islamic practices, promoted Shariah, and reminded Muslims that their strength lay in following pure Islamic teachings.

His letters guided rulers, scholars and society. By defending Islamic values and protecting Muslim identity, he restored confidence among Muslims and re-energized their religious consciousness. This became an early step toward the idea that Muslims were a distinct community.

Shah Waliullah came later, at a time when the Mughal Empire was collapsing and Muslims could understand it. He promoted social reform, unity, and the importance of justice in governance. Shah Waliullah also called for Muslim political revival by inviting powers like Ahmad Shah Abdali to stop the rise of Marathas, whom he saw as a threat to Muslim dominance. His sons continued his mission and spread Islamic education widely.

Together, both scholars revived Islamic thought, promoted unity, and reminded Muslims of their separate identity based on religion, law, culture and history. Their efforts strengthened Muslim consciousness and later shaped the idea that Muslims were a distinct nation, which became the basis of Muslim Nationalism and eventually contributed to the demand for Pakistan.