

Subjective Part

Q. No. 2

Introduction.

India and Pakistan had been in a complex relationship since separation despite shared culture, geography, linguistics and economy. This reason behind this marked by various events happening since 1947. Both countries remained in a tense relationship due to land, water, and even ideology. Kashmir being the biggest issue resulted in various conflicts. Indus Water Treaty also contributed to the complexity of relationship. Even the recent event of conflict suggests that the two nations have still not overcome the deep-rooted issues. ~~for~~ There are various reasons for which the both countries are in constant opposition including security and militant threats.

1. Persistent Mistrust Between Two Countries,

Due to the ideological and political divide for a very long time, since one and half century, there is still an air of mistrust between both states. Deeprooted in historical events, regarding independence of both, the two states haven't recovered the wound of hatred yet. This mistrust is growing with changing political and geographical dynamics around the globe. The changing dynamics demand peace and cooperation in region but survival and interest demands the others. Pakistan considers its economic and geopolitical interests aligning with China and other neighbouring countries while India has been very close to US and Russia both. The disalignment of interest between India & Pakistan gives the different standing in globe.

keep the description of a single argument a bit brief.....

2. Kashmir Issue:

Kashmir is considered as an apple of discord between two countries. The very first conflict between both states - War of 1948 - was due to Kashmir. Since then the issue has always remained there between both countries. The tensions increased after India's ^{forced} annexation of Kashmir by altering the disputed state's ^{border} with the addition of Kashmir's land in its map, in 2019. Pakistan openly opposed that idea and government of that time raised the issue around the globe i.e. in ICJ, UNSC etc. Pakistan has always been in favour of independent Jammu & Kashmir state and difference of opinion has caused many complexities in past years.

3. Security Concerns across the Border:

Both states have so much mistrust in each other that there is hardly any discord that does not happen without blaming each other. Militancy and non-state actors' role in terrorism is ^{often} attributed

to each other by both countries. If one country steps forward to make peace within its own state, the other considers it as an act of offense. According to strategic analyst,

"Two states are trapped in classic security dilemma, defensive measures by one are considered as offensive by others. It is endless strategic anxiety."

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.....

4. Two Nation Theory:

The major issue between two states is ideological difference which was stated in two nation theory. It was rooted in religion as Islam was the slogan that driven the creation of Pakistan. Till present day this theory is valid. We witness the extremism in India against Muslim community. This was the very reason of conflict between two states.

5. Interests and Alignments:

Both countries have different interests. India prefers the economic

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interests and prefers trading with all countries. Pakistan, on the other hand, prefers geopolitical and then economic benefits. Pakistan actively participates in regional conflicts and when it comes to giving strategic support to other states as well.

Past alignments, during cold war and war on terror, were different for both countries. India preferred to stay away from these actions while Pakistan actively participated in Afghan Jihad and then war on terror alignment with USA.

a Domestic Politics and Leadership Dynamics.

Domestic politics of both countries played against each other. India has always used the conflict with Pakistan as a weapon to win election and gain public trust. According to a defence analyst,

"Domestic politics weaponizes nationalism turning reconciliation into political liability."

Pakistan and India recent conflict is also termed as a political liability

add more arguments.

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

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as both military and government were losing trust of public;

Conclusion:

Both the countries are linked historically and culturally but still there are gaps that complex the relationship of two. These gaps are not seem to be filled and there are hardly any peace treaties agreed upon by both states. Whether it is land and water or security issues, both countries have grown apart as a result.

Q. No. 4

Introduction:

Every decade in past history of Pakistan is marked with some revolutionary changes in constitution. These changes occurred time to time and the recent change in constitution is seen in 26th and 27th constitutional amendment. The bill was passed in November of 2025 and

It brought many powerful changes in structure and constitutional system of Pakistan. The institutions that are effected most is judiciary. It seems to be undermining the power of judiciary in the country.

Key changes.

Following are the changes

27th Amendment Brought

1- Federal Constitutional court.

The amendment resulted in the creation of Federal Constitutional court. It will deal with all the issues related to executive and constitution instead of supreme court.

2. Mechanism of Judicial Appointment.

Judicial personnel, even chief justice will be selected by executive. JCP will now be adding more people from executive instead of judges or law persons.

3. Military Appointments.

The major restructuring occurred in military. The post of chairman of Joint chief of staff is abolished and

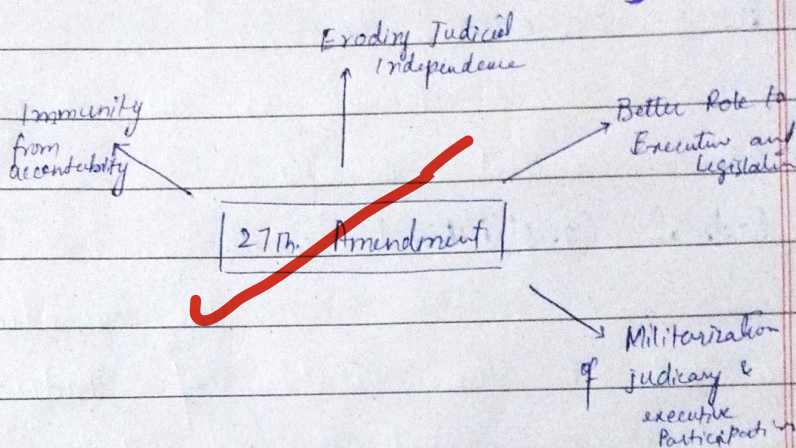
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a new post Chief of Defense Forces is created
Army chief will be the CDF and it
is the biggest appointment in the state

4. Legal Immunities - Many upper grade personnels are immune to legal activities

How it Undermines Trichotomy



1- Erosion of Judicial Independence.

Since judiciary is more in the hands of executive and legislature, it has weakened in its true sense. Supreme Court is now devoid of ~~making~~ any governmental or constitutional cases, so have less or no part in govt.

Moreover, the appointment and transfer of judges is in the hands of government, so judiciary has become more like a string doll of other institutions.

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2- Increased Role of Executive and Legislature.

Judiciary's undermined role has increased the impact of Executive & Legislature. They are now responsible for supreme court bench. Since they have more representation in Judicial commission, so they have higher influence in judiciary of Pakistan.

3. Militarization of Institutions:

With the creation of Fed Constitutional Court, military has participated in judicial courts. Moreover the seat of CDF has enough power to take down the bench if it is not working properly.

4. Immunity from Accountability:

leave a line space b/w headings for neatness.....

Many higher officials of govt and military are now immune to Accountability. Since they are no more questionable due to the amendment there will be more serious threat to rule of law.

Implications of 27th Amendment.

1. Risk to Rule of Law.

With the immunity from accountability, there will be hardly any hope for rule of law. Supreme courts will handle only specific crimes so the FCC will be handling them. It is not fully structured yet so it will be difficult to communicate till up.

2. Centralization and Militarization.

With more power to executive and legislature, the system is being centralized or federalized. Provincial autonomy is not questioned but more strong federal will surely effect the whole state.

Military and the chief of Army staff gaining powers means the power will be mobilized according to his own decisions.

Institutional Imbalance.

Due to weak judiciary the imbalance of constitution is created. Executive drives out of

power over major institutions and it will only lead to hassle.

Conclusion

The 27th Amendment brought imbalanced power structure in system. One pillar with greater strength will surely effect the other with less strength. The system imbalance in Pakistan is not unnoticed till now and it will be creating more disputes within the institutions of Pakistan.

Q. No. 6

Introduction:

The talk of making new provinces always occur whenever the bad governance of Pakistan is questioned. Whether it is good point or not is rooted in many arguments. Other argument contrary to new provinces discussion is effective local government system. The question of what will help the

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improvement of governance is different in everyone's opinion. If I have to take a stance, it will be in the favour of effective local government system in Pakistan. It can help in improving the governance conditions of Pakistan.

How Local Government System will be a Help?

1- Local Governments as a Source to Access People:

Since local government are designed usually on ~~Tahsil~~ Tehsil level, it will be effective in communicating people living far away in small cities. Their problems and needs will be counted on local government level. It will be beneficial for Federal and provincial government as in large provinces like Punjab and Sindh, it is hard to communicate at public level for government.

2- Improved Allocation of Budget:

Fiscal allocation is the biggest problem

of provincial governments. The needs and interests of every city and area will be provided and tackled by local government personnels. It will create justice among the cities' budget provision. For instance Rural Sindh is usually deprived of funds due to no representation in provincial and federal govt. Same is the case with some areas in South Punjab where budget hardly reaches.

3- Reduced Political Alienation by Local Government.

Local government will help in communicating the working and poor class of society.

They will be elected from that area so it be the positive impact for those who have never tried to raise their voices for needs and demands.

4. Accountability and Transparency.

Local govt. will help in transparent representation and provision process. If they will try to get away with their

impossibility, they will be held accountable. It will be easy to spot the problematic persons and hence they will be punished. If on Provincial level, there is hardly any irresponsibility reported and ^{nothing} stands out. Here in local govt system, the funding will be calculated and recorded properly.

5- Support of Our Constitution.

Our constitution

Article 32 and 140 A supports the local governments to with political, administrative and fiscal autonomy. However there are still no local councils.

Why New Provinces are Not supported?

1- New Provinces - No Guarantee of Better Governance.

Creation of new provinces does not guarantee the better governance. Size is not the matter in governance but policy is. What if new province is formed but in poor condition its

pressure ruins the whole economy.

• Economic Pressure.

The main reason for hindering the new province formation is economic conditions. It does not help in reformation at all. If we cannot handle the budget of new province there must not be any talk about it.

Analysis:

The discussion and arguments above suggest that it is never the size of state that guarantee good governance but effective policy is.

Conclusion:

If local governments are structured and managed with careful policies, it will surely help Pakistan. Making new provinces is in vain as it demands a greater economic and administrative structures. So if local government bodies are reactivated, it will surely help to carry out the needs of public.

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