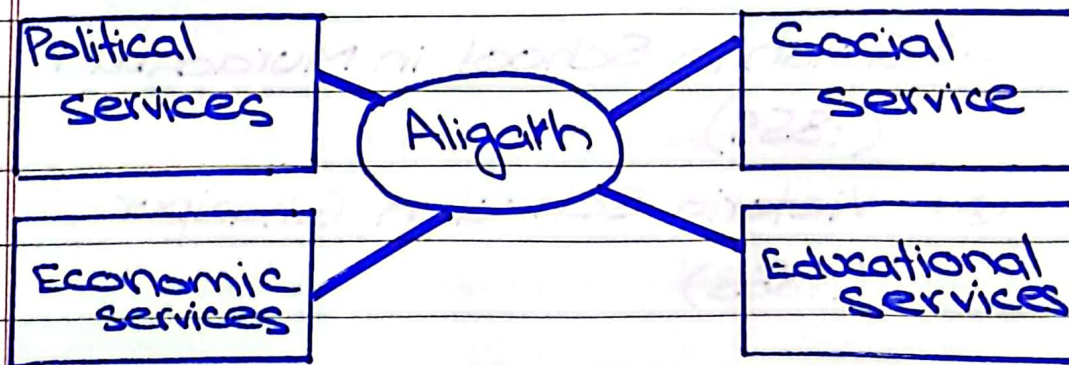


**SUBJECTIVE**  
**PART - II**  
**ANSWER: 3**  
**SERVICES OF ALIGARH MOVEMENT**

**Introduction:**

Aligarh Movement

guided under apt leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan equipped Muslims with avenues to modern education and incubated sense of distinct identity in them with the establishment of certain institutions. Services of Aligarh were not just confined to education, but it also set-up the political backbone of All India Muslim League by the inauguration of AMEC. The measures of visionary people behind Aligarh elevated social, political and economic status of Muslims of that era.



## Aligarh Movement ~ Consciousness through Education:

Aligarh Movement was not limited to establishing institutions but the focus was to uplift the Muslim minds and enable them to add a valuable insight to the Pakistan Movement.

### (1) Establishment of Schools:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to join hands with the British, the only way-out for Muslims to evade Indian brutality. Britishers interacted with English-literate men which is the reason of so much focus to Muslims attaining Modern Knowledge.

Two schools were set-up for this aim - Muslim Children were introduced to Modern Education:

(1) Gulshan School in Muradabad  
(1859)

(2) Victoria School in Ghazipur  
(1863)

## (2) Establishment of Scientific Society (1870):

Britishers were always way ahead of their time. They were paving through progress by sheer inclination towards scientific evolution and technological advances.

Sir Syed established scientific societies so that Muslim scholars also tilt towards Research and Science.

### • Mathematical Society 1864

## (3) MAO School 1875: 11A (2)

The most notable contribution was the establishment of "Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School" at Aligarh. This institute reflected inclination towards modern education. It overcame the dependence on textbooks and curriculum but, shifted focus on extra-curricular activities to uplift Muslim students.

### (5) Elevation to MAO College 1977:

Sir Syed's vision and Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulks consistent efforts bore fruit and only two years after its inception, MAO College was established.

This also indicates the shift of students who created a demand for higher education as well. All such steps served as ladder to Muslim consciousness and interest in state affairs.

### (6) Aligarh Muslim University 1920:

Years of dedication and influence led to establishment of Aligarh Muslim University. It was indeed a benchmark of courage, vision and spirits.

The era of stark ignorance was over. Muslims, mostly learned, were involved in the future of the Pakistan Movement. Circumstances and growth space are only shrunken for them after 1857's war.

## Political Uprising of Muslims due to Aligarh:

In order to eat fruit, you need to invest in soil first. Aligarh Movement followed a structured approach. Educated youth was now ready to meddle with state affairs and find a way to create their own voice.

### (1) AMEC - Mouthpiece of AIML:

The All India Muslim Educational Conference served as a negotiation forum for Muslims.

All disputed matters of All-India Muslim League were catered by this platform. Intellectual leaders emerged from heated political discussion - all aimed at the cause of Political Rights achievement for Muslims.

Remarkable names include the Johar brothers, Nawab Ansan-ul-Mulk and Abul Kalam Azad.

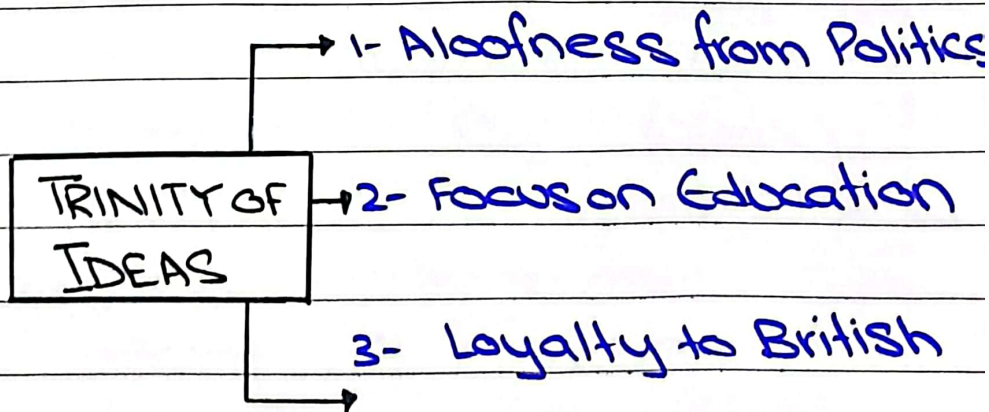
## (2) Core Demand ~ Separate Electorate:

The gist of Muslim agenda was to own a separate electorate and not contest elections as minority of congress.

Sir Syed had incorporated in the minds of Muslims to refrain from political agitation but accept not status less than that of a "sovereign" minority.

## Social Uplifting of Muslims via Aligarh:

The previously sidelined Muslims were now emerging as citizens of their own ideas, if not equal.



- "Making of Pakistan" by KK Aziz

This concept bridged gap between British government and Muslims. They were no longer imposing harsh rules/policies towards Muslims, previously experience as a result of war of Independence.

## Economic Status of Muslims:

Muslims had no stable income in the past. The root cause of this grievance was the lack of skills and education.

The educational uprise provided for deficiencies and helped Muslims to acquire stable jobs and economic participation.

Education → Conscious → Better  
Uplift Jobs

→ Higher Income → Alleviated Status → Political Rights

→ "The Interdependence of Aligarh Movement"

## Conclusion:

Such streamlined approach led Aligarh movement to lead the Pakistan Movement. There is ample evidence that major participants and leaders after 1930's hailed as graduates of Aligarh. Indeed, Aligarh has been root of Pakistan Movement.

## ANSWER: 8

### EVALUATION OF 26<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT

## Introduction:

Constitutional Amendments have been a core dimension of political debate in Pakistan. The country is in a dilemma with regards to type of separation that exists between the three cadres of its government. The recent 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment has triggered debate that judicial activism and independence are crippled by excessive interference from the

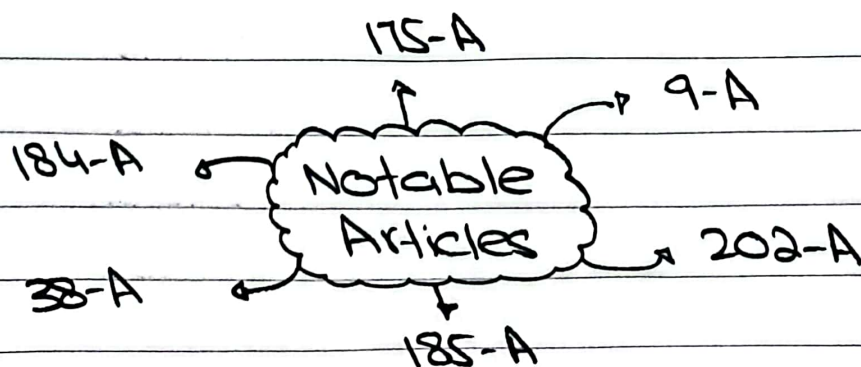


executive branch. Analysts also rethink if a separation of powers ever truly existed in the first place. Foreign responses to the recent package also plays a part. It is indeed a controversy that shall go down in history.

## (1) What is 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment:

Commonly termed the "constitutional package", a recent Amendment to the 1973 constitution of Pakistan has taken place on 21-22 October 2024.

History Repeated itself, this time it was the Parliament that was burning the midnight oil passing the package of **27 clauses**, rather than the Supreme court. Tables do turn after all.



## (2) Curtailment of Judicial Powers:

The Supreme Court of Pakistan, the state's "Apex Court" has been enjoying judicial hegemony. Article 184 allows it to operate in its jurisdiction (original) while other two guarantee further powers:

Article 185: Appellate Jurisdiction

Article 186: Advisory Jurisdiction

## SUO MOTTO:

The major power enjoyed by the Supreme Court judges was Suo Motto Powers. Various incidents of its use and misuse fill the blank pages of Pakistan's notorious judicial history.

The 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment curtails this power. The Chief Justice of Pakistan is no longer capable of taking a direct notice on a case himself.

### (3) Tenure of Chief Justice:

Previously, the Chief Justice of the Apex court enjoyed a five year long term in office.

The recent package passed by a two-third parliamentary majority restricts the tenure to three years in office.

### (4) Appointment of CJP:

Article 175-A provides a direct roadmap for the appointment of CJP. The recent package has amended this Article and altered the mechanism.

In the Past, seniority-based appointment was due process.

Now, Special Parliamentary Committee is set-up that includes

- 8 National Assembly Members
- 4 Senators

to sit together and look fate of SC from a list of three-senior most judges of SC. The selected Judge goes to PM and then President

for approval. Is that not the excessive penetration of executive and parliament into the Supreme Court?

### (5) Other Judicial Appointments:

Article 175-A is only used to appoint senior judges of Supreme Court too.

The recent constitutional package alters the mechanism of Judicial Commission of Pakistan. Apart from other members like CJP and senior judges, new members have been added. These include:

- Two Senators
- Two NA Members

Doesn't this indicate the exploitation of executive powers by appointing their own representatives in the Supreme Court. This is executive over-reach rather than judicial overreach.

## (6) Parliamentary Role in High Courts:

Article 202-A of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan focuses on the appointment of Chief Justice in all five High Courts of Pakistan.

The Parliament has amended the terms and now holds its members and a strong voice within high courts' appointment benches.

## (7) Dilemma of Constitutional Benches:

All the powers of Supreme Court are handed over to the constitutional Benches that are controversial counterparts of Parliament's extended interference with court matters.

Article 191-A has been incorporated to establish these benches. The type of cases they shall address is still ambiguous.

## (8) Are Constitutional Principles Violated?

The greatest set-back to this package is the upholding of constitutional principles.

There are many who suggest and Sessions of National Assembly depict that parliamentarians were forced to sign and accept the package, in an attempt to gain the required majority in both houses.

The unprecedented pace and timing also raises question on its validity.

## (9) Responses to Package:

The 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment has catered various opinions and responses for itself.

### 9.1. Human Rights Commission Pakistan:

The HRCP considers the passing of such a controversial plan to be a grave violation of

human rights. They debate that no justification is appropriate for such a grave violation of justice.

### 9.2: UN Human Rights Chief:

The HR Chief of UNHCR stated:

"It is a grave violation of judicial independence."

- Voltaire Turk

## (10) Silver Lining of the Package:

Article 9-A: Talks about the provision of safe and healthy environment to every citizen of Pakistan.

### Article 38-A: Riba Elimination

This article addresses a step towards an interest-free economy to be reached by 1st January 2028.

## Conclusion:

It is pertinent how the passage of such intricately unjust terms under the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment blur any lines of separation of powers between Executive and Judicial Branch.

The lack of Accountability in the prevalent system provides not optimistic future for ensuring a transparent governance scheme.

## ANSWER: 4 ECONOMY AND CLIMATE IN PAKISTAN

### Introduction:

Climate Change is the most significant Threat to the world. Pakistan is also the affectee of the global evil that has engulfed the planet. Other nations are advanced and industrialized, they can sustain the harsh weathers, but Pakistan,



a country driven by agriculture and harvest require strong incentives to overcome the drawbacks. The stigma of population explosion, climate-induced disasters and administrative errors remain major blow to the country's economic prosperity.

Reforms in the right direction can guide the ailing state back on track.

## (1) Ecological Implications of Climate Change:

Pakistan has always treasured its geography. our neighbours are indeed of great threat to our environmental progress.

Surrounded by China (2<sup>nd</sup> largest economy) and India on the East (5<sup>th</sup> largest economy) we are merely carbon hub for both of them.

NASA Reports claim Pakistan to be one of the worst (Top 5) affectees

of climate change.

## (2) Agriculture Losses:

Pakistan is an agrigarian economy. More than 54% of exports are generated from agriculture sector.

Climate change has greatly declined our harvest. Mango Export, leading export of Pakistan reduced by 40% in 2023 due to weather pattern changes and Floods (2022).

This not only disrupts the trade and economy but raises concerns for food supply within the state as well.

## (3) Natural Disasters and Economy:

Not just food security or food grain export is deduced, climate change has been a driver of natural calamities for Pakistan. The state has

incurred huge losses due to disaster-management, rebuilding infrastructure and provision of aids.

"Floods of 2022 have costed over \$30 Billion to Pakistan as disaster-management."

- NDMA Report

For a country already stuck in debt, chaos and inflation such amounts do appear to be fortunes.

#### (4) GDP Fluctuation and Investor Trust:

Due to recurrent natural disasters, mainly floods in 2016, 2018 and 2022, Pakistan has witnessed abnormal GDP fluctuations.

In 2021, the GDP growth rate was 5.7% but it dropped to 1.3% in 2022.

Such huge gaps result in loss of trust by investors and

pose economic repercussions.

## **(5) Livestock and Climate Link:**

Pakistan also exports meats donkey etc to China and other regions. Climate change poses serious health concerns to this sector due to excessive heatwaves and deaths.

Ultimately, the strain on economy remains unbearable.

## **WAY FORWARD FOR PAKISTAN:**

In order to mitigate the negative effects of climate change on the economy of Pakistan, various steps are required:

### **(1) Population Planning:**

Growing rather exploding population is the root cause of climate change and economic distress. Pakistan fails to accommodate such a

large number of people in its care. The government must provide incentives to public or follow Chinese Model of Population Control to tackle the issue and use strict legislations.

There are religious faction pressure groups that do not allow such policies to be initiated by the state.

## **(2) Environment Monitoring to predict disaster:**

Floods and wildfires must be kept in check. The formation of organized institutional setups to impose rules regarding disasters in prone areas can help take adequate measures before an event kicks-in.

## **(3) Implementation of Environmental Legislation:**

The formation of new ones and strict implementation of

climate control policies must be regulated.

- Punjab Brick Kiln Act 2018 that prohibits more than 80 hours operation to keep smoke in control must be regulated.

#### (4) Effective Solid Waste Management:

Shifting to Globally recommended procedures rather than relying on open-dumping or Burning of Domestic waste can help mitigate climate effects.

#### (5) Afforestation:

To cater the exploding population demands for 241 Million People Deforestation is adopted.

We must switch to planting more trees and ensuring Climate-Friendly Urbanization like Vertical expansion of Cities or Sponge cities.

## (6) Energy Sector Reforms:

The major setback to energy economy and environment is the energy sector. Various margins are needed for betterment.

- Shift to Green Energy.	Energy	- End deals with IPPs
- Conservation		- Shutdown Coal Plants
- Solarization		- Vehicle Legislations for Smoke toxins.
- EVs		

"Green, Clean Pakistan"

## Conclusion:

Climate Issues require robust measures to sustain and mitigate effects. Pakistan needs to focus on immediate but comprehensive agendas that link environment and economic progress.

Urban Pakistan is one such measure already launched. Projects under CPEC 2.0 also guarantee dual security.

## ANSWER: 6 ECONOMIC PLIGHT

### Introduction:

"Rags makes paper,  
paper makes money,  
money makes banks,  
banks make loans,  
loans make beggars,  
beggars make rags,  
rags make paper."

"-Poem"

This ancient piece of poetry is the most suitable description of the economic plight of Pakistan. Pakistan is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest debtor of IMF, stuck in a whopping 24<sup>th</sup> loan package of \$7 Billion. Regardless of potentials, every new government runs to the IMF and further draws into the pool of debt. Massive structural reforms are needed to



create a futuristic insight within the economic sector of Pakistan.

## (1) Inclination to Debts:

Political Instability and Policy inconsistency remain at the heart of Pakistan's tilt towards loans, aid and external financing.

We have yet again resorted to the IMF and Saudi Arabia for aid and income.

\$1 Billion has been received as first Tranche of the recent bail-out package.

## (2) Impositions that follow debts:

IMF is a tough lender to rely on. They provide loans with comprehensive impositions on the domestic economic policies.

**SAPS- Structural Adjustment**

**Programmes** are the root cause of domestic economic backwash.

The removal of subsidy to

farmer and higher tariff impositions on energy sector do no benefit to state's indigenous people.

### **(3) Tax Incompetency:**

The FBR remains unsuccessful in achieving its tax goals that are over-stated in the annual budgets. The current budget FY 2024-25 mentions a 40% increase in tax-to-GDP ratio.

This causes extreme pressure on salaried class and low to middle income population.

### **(4) Non-Abidance to IMF:**

If the state decides to rely on IMF, they never completely do so. In an attempt to follow some Hybrid Economics Model the purpose of loans are undermined. The state continues to "tax the taxed" and the elites, bureaucrats remain

unquestioned about the exemptions enjoined upon them.

## **(5) Policy Formulation at hands of Elite:**

A major blow to economic policy compliance is that the people who form these very policies are unaware of demands of masses.

**Elite Capture of resources** is a threat to economic growth chances. Over 80% of resources are owned by 20% of the ruling class. (Pareto Rule)

## **Plans for Economic Restoration:**

There is still hope that Pakistan can overcome its economic crisis and rise back.

### **(1) FBR Reforms:**

First things first, it is of crucial importance to bring reforms in the tax-collecting body.

WB recommends minimum 5% tax spending on collection body while FBR receives only 1.3%.

## (2) Indigenous Industrial Stepup:

Instead of relying on foreign aids and supplies, we must focus on bilateral arrangements with China which is seeking to relocate industries. But on clear terms to generate ample employment opportunities for Pakistani youth.

## (3) Fixing Energy Sector:

The most burdened by capacity payments and import costs is energy sector.

Robust Deals with IPPs to end contracts, solarisation and shifting to renewable sources plus conserving energy can be helpful measures.

## (4) Put House in Order:

Economic Prosperity is deeply linked to political stability.

Pakistan must bring reforms to set-up inclusive economic agendas and negotiate a common ground between opposition and government.

## Conclusion:

Economic Tragedy can be overcome by robust structural and institutional reforms. Smart Planning and proper execution remain at core of agenda.