

Q 2:-

Introduction:

Religion driven nationalism is a complex and multifaceted phenomena in the history of India. It is deep rooted both in indigenous traditions and colonial encounters. From ²unified India to post-partition, India is severely under the influence of religion nationalism. The orientalist scholar William Jones also emphasized the India's ancient Hindu past. Which means that from a long period, India's nationalism is strongly based on religion. Similarly, several other events, occasions, and movements ~~are~~ in India, before independence and after independence fueled the fire of nationalism in its societies. And the flames of that fire ^{still existed} are ~~seen~~ in the world.

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1) Pre-colonial Condition of India:

Before the British Colonism, the societies of India were predominated by religion ~~India~~ identities. Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, and other faiths had established themselves as cultural identities. And they were considered to be the most important pillars of the society.

(a) Religion for Political Identity.

In parallel to culture identity, religion was also a factor for political identities as well. With such political identities, the Indian subcontinent witnessed a pluralism in religious practices. However, different rulers of India managed to maintain a balance between politics and religion.

(2) Religion Nationalism at the Time of British Colonism

The arrival of East India Company and the direct rule of British has

brought a significant change in the social and political landscape of Indian society.

(a) British Policy of Divide and Rule:

It was seeming impossible for the British to rule the Indian subcontinent as a united. So, to effectively rule the India, they adopted the policy of "Divide and Rule". This siphon of division had provided a foundation for religion nationalism in India. Because the British divided them in different groups, mostly on the basis of their religion.

(b) Western Education Ideologies:

At the time of British Colonism in India, they introduce a new culture of western education and bureaucratic system in India. Most of the elites of India began to assert their religion and culture in response to colonial rule. These people tried to frame their argument around their cultural and religion identities.

(c) The Emergence of Hindu Nationalism:

The Hindu Nationalism emerged mostly with Hindu reformist movements. The movements like Arya Samaj, former Bakhti movement, and the development of RSS ideology, focused on the development of Hindu

Unified India, was opposed by Muslims. This opposition became a factor behind the emergence of Hindu Nationalism.

② Rise of Muslims Nationalism:

British policies of the formation of Muslims Nationalism diverged the Muslims from the demand of a common Indian nation. Furthermore, the formation of Muslim League in early 19th century also argued that Muslims ~~are~~ ^{are} separate nation and should be safeguarded from Hindu dominance. This also led to the demand of separate political representation and a different country for Muslims.

③ Partition of India and Birth of Religious Nationalism:

The rise of Nationalism on religious basis led to the partition of India in 1947. That partition was also based upon the religious motives. The formation of India carry the policy of Hinduism whereas, the creation of Pakistan was totally based on the Islamic ideologies. The separate state was demanded on the basis of separate religious identities that it had to be protected. So, the partition on the basis of nationalism led to large scale violence, mass displacement, and economic instabilities.

④ Post Independence and Religious Nationalism:

After the partition, India adopted a Constitution based on secularism while the Constitution of Pakistan on the preamble of objective resolution. But the attitude of secularism in former's Constitution still continued to shape politics of the country.

① BJP: The Supporter of Hindutva Notion:

In India, the ideology of Hindutva remained the key notion of ruling party. The notion of Hindutva is totally based on Hinduism supremacy and subjugation of other religions. This ideology is widely affecting the politics of India and causing turmoils, riots, and tensions.

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amongst other religions.

⑥ Construction of Religious Nationalism
The construction of religious nationalism remained an enduring force in Indian politics. It is going to affect the social and political fabric of governance. It has also raised a question over the future of secularism in India.

Conclusion:

These are multiple factors that ~~has~~ played their role in the construction of religion based nationalism in India. These intricacies are layered by different movements in India, Colonism of British, the partition of Indian sub-continent, and rise of different nationalist groups in India. It has influenced the political and social culture of India. Furthermore, certain events, that have taken place after independence are also contributing in the rise of nationalism—on religion. The legacy of religious nationalism is still influencing political ideologies, and social relations.

Q No 07:

Introduction:

Pakistan, a country of over 240 million, is highly dependent upon the agriculture. The sector of agriculture is considered the backbone of national economy. This sector is providing employment opportunities to the public and contributing significantly to its GDP. However, despite of an agriculture based and a developing country, Pakistan failed to establish the industrial sector and remained a semi industrial country. Agriculture sector is also interlinked with industrial sector in many ways. Therefore problems in agriculture sector is oftenly affect the performance of industrial sector.

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Problems in Agriculture Sector affecting Industrial Sector:

Just like other sector of the country, the industrial sector of Pakistan is also heavily rely on agriculture. And problems in the latter's sector have direct impacts over Industrial sector.

① Low Productivity impacting the Industrial Productivity:

The development of Industrial sector is totally associated with the productivity of agriculture. Several problems of agriculture is affecting the performance of industries, which in return adversely targets the economy of the country:

⇒ Water scarcity leads to less productivity

In Pakistan, agriculture sector is vulnerable to the water scarcity. The level of water is decreasing with every passing day. This water scarcity has caused the reduction in the productivity of cotton, which has adversely affected the textile industry of Pakistan. According to ADB, water scarcity has reduced agriculture yield.

⇒ Outdated farming Techniques:

In Pakistan the farmers are not familiar with the modern techniques of cultivation, which in response has resulted in the reduction of productivity. According to economic survey of Pakistan, despite of modern efforts in agriculture, low productivity remain a problem of Pakistan. This low productivity of crops has affected the food and pharmaceutical industries of the country.

(2) Land degradation:

Soil erosion, salinity, and water logging are main ongoing problems of Pakistan. This land degradation has decrease the land productivity. As a result, the availability of raw material for the industrial sectors like food manufacturing has also been affected.

(3) Price Instability Disrupted Industrial Sector:

Agriculture prices instability is a persistent problem of Pakistan. This instability of prices has disrupted the performance of industrial sector as well. According to world Bank, the volatility of prices in agriculture sector due to climate change, and market inefficiencies causes difficulties for industrial zone which need a continuous supply of agricultural inputs.

④ Internal factors of Pakistan impacting agriculture sector leads to disruption in Industrial Productivity.

Several ~~indus~~ internal factors of the country can also be held responsible for the agriculture productivity. And industries like food processing, Pharmaceutical, Textile are overwhelming dependent on agriculture, so, any problem in agriculture sector will affect the other as well.

(a) Political instability:

Frequent changes of government in Pakistan has affected the back bone - agriculture sector, of the country very badly. Every government then devises their own policy regarding agriculture, which sometimes does not favour the farmers. As a result, the farmer halt the farming which affects the productivity directly and the industries indirectly.

(b) Lack of Infrastructure:

Agriculture sector in Pakistan is hindered by inadequate infrastructures as as poor roads, and storage capacities. According UNDP, these inefficiencies lead to delay and increase in cost of agri industries relying on agriculture which further complicate the industrial supply chain.

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⑤ Climate Change and Impacts on Industrial Productivity:

Pakistan agriculture is faces unexpected weather patterns, floods, and droughts. According to world Bank (WB), these challenges has affected the agricultural productivity, which in turn ~~depe~~ affects industrial dependency. According to a report, the 2022 floods in Pakistan caused a damage of around 30 million dollars to Pakistan's economy.

Conclusion

As Pakistan is a semi industrial country. the industrial sector is tightly linked with the agriculture sector of the country. Challenges in agriculture such as low productivity, water scarcity, climate change, prices and political instability have a direct negative impacts on the industrial sector. Ensuring these issue can make Pakistan a more develop and prosperous country of the world.

Q No 08:

"Introduction"

The 26th Constitutional amendment passed by the parliament after the completion of the numbers of lawmakers in two hours, is something to be discussed and satisfy by the legislatures. After the ascent of President, the amendment has been added legally to Constitution of the country, but, considered as an attack on the independence of judiciary. Amendment has ~~been~~ subjugated the judiciary and empowered the parliament by adding and altering certain articles and provisions. Though the government faced strong resistance from opposition parties but still finally succeeded to amend the Constitution for 26th time. Through this amendment, the judiciary / judges has been

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brought under the shadow of Parliament by snatching some of their legal powers.

(1) Appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan:

Before the amendment, the criteria for the appointment was that the senior most judge of Supreme Court had to be appointed by the advise of P.M and ascent of President.

⇒ 26th amendment and appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan:

The 26th amendment of the constitution has changed the procedure of the CJP appoint. It would be, by now, a Committee of 12 members, 04 from upper house and 8 from lower house, will select/choose the name of three judge — mostly the senior most judges.

This Committee will then sent one name for the seat of CJP to P.M, and the president will appoint that judges on the advice of P.M — Justice Yahya Afzidi — 30th CJP and first CJP to be appointed after 26th Constitutional amendment.

"Critique"

Though the amendment is a logical and legitimate process, and every ruling party follows a proper procedure for that. But, in case of the appointment of CJP, the amendment has not given equal representation to the opposition parties of the house -

As there is a majority of a single party in both house in both houses, then definitely the committee would be comprised of the ruling party members - thus, they will suggest the name of a judge who hold affiliation or political connection with that ruling party. And in response the CJP will favour the government that would mere the judicial system of Pakistan.

② Suo Moto Power of CJ:

According to article 184(c), Suo motto power was the exclusive power of chief justice. Chief justice was fully authorized this power without even any legal prosecution in any case or in any matter.

→ 26th amendment and the swaying of Suo motto Power:

According to 26th amendment, the chief justice is no more authorized to exclusively exercise the Suo motto power - this respective power has now been given to Constitution bench - also formed on basis of this amendment.

"Critique"

Suo motto power was somehow an exclusive power ~~ex~~ of Chief justice, but, ostensibly misused by Chief justices for judiciary overreach - This misuse of suo motto power has curbed the effectiveness and performance of legislatures and executive.

Also, different experts and even international law, considering the way away of suo motto power an attack over the independence of judiciary. Now in the absence of suo motto power, Parliament and ~~judiciary~~ legislature are free in their actions and nothing would halt their actions.

③ Constitution Courts:

The concept of Constitution Courts is not new for the world, but something new for Pakistan. It is some sort of "Court in the court". Mostly European country and Iran and India also has Constitutional Courts.

⇒ 26th amendment and formation of Constitutional Courts:

The 26th amendment has proposed the formation of Constitutional Courts to oversee the cases related to Constitution. It would be comprised of seven judges, the number of judges might be raised to nine, or eleven. This was something new

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Proposed under the 26th amendment. The same has been proposed in the high courts as well. The fourth senior judge according to the seniority list would be the head of this bench.

Critique:

The formation of Constitutional Courts is somehow a good decision. It will reduce the burden over the Supreme Court and high courts. Also, it will help to reduce the number of pending cases in the ^{Courts} constitution benches will divide the workload of the courts as these are the "courts in the courts".

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④ Judicial Commission of Pakistan "JCP" "JCP"

Supreme Judicial Commission, comprised of 8 members: Chief Justice, Attorney General, Law Minister, One retired judge, three senior most judges, and 1 member from Pakistan Bar Council.

The job of this commission was to review the cases against particular judge of High Court or Supreme Court on the advise of President.

→ 26th amendment and "JCP"

After 26th amendment the commission has been termed as Judicial Commission of Pakistan, now comprised of 13 members. 8 existing members, where four members from lower house 2 from government and the same from opposition benches. While single member be appointed by speaker, and that too from the parliamentarians. This commission will now evaluate the performance of H.C and S.C judges.

"Critique"

As the number of the members raised to 13, now it has the parliamentarians led commission. Earlier only two members used to be from the government i.e. Attorney general and Law minister. Now, the number of parliamentarians in this commission of 13 members is 7, which makes it the parliament dominating commission.

Additionally, if any judge gives a tough time to the government or parliament, the performance of that judge would be questioned and undermined. That will affect the performance of judges.

"Conclusion"

26th Constitutional amendment has been enforced and added to the Constitution with a lot of struggle. This amendment has certain provisions regarding the judicial system of Pakistan. Some of these like procedure of appointing CJP, Sway of suo motu power, are considered an attack over the independence of judiciary according to experts and international law. While the establishment of Constitutional Court is a good decision to reduce the workload and curb the number of under review cases in the courts. Additionally, empowering the Judicial Commission of Pakistan with the addition of more members would undermine the performance of judge. In short, the 26th

Constitutional amendment is a collection of both positive and negative provisions, that would, at the same time, boost the performance and mere the image of judicial system. With the effectiveness of 26th amendment, the judiciary in Pakistan is no more an independent organ.