

## Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is the prophet of education which brings socio-political awakening in the Muslims through his educational reforms i.e. Aligarh movement. He was the civil servant of East India Company. Allama Iqbal had awarded with the Knight Commander of Star of India which executes his personality all over the Subcontinent.

Sir Syed's efforts empowered Muslims to participate in the political and administrative landscape of India and restore their identity. "Tinnah Mission" and "Pakistan movement" is an example of such implementations. & "AMU"

**Aligarh movement is the purely educational movement:-**

Aligarh movement is the movement which can propagate socio-political awakening in Muslims of sub-continent.

This can be done by the educational reforms of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

He founded Muhammad Anglo College (MAC) in 1875 which later on became

Aligarh Muslim University (AMU). This institute later on restores the intellectual. Muhammad Ali Jinnah is an example of an



intellectual having the (Tajmah's vision) separate nation for the Muslims.

Mahatma Gandhi said about the

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that:

"Sir Syed is the prophet of education."

### Educational Reforms:

#### Scientific Society of Aligarh:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan brought up

scientific society of Aligarh at 1864.

This society promoted the western work

in Urdu. Such work helps to develop

social political awareness in Muslims.

As a result of this the gap between

traditional Islamic scholarship and

modern science bridged effectively.

Allama Iqbal said:

"Sir Syed was the first modern Muslim

induced fresh orientation in Islam."

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan felt the

need of this work when he noticed the

circumstances of behaviour of British on

Muslims. The gap between Muslim and

modern education will be the only

reason, when Muslims become slaves of

slaves; so that he fosters the idea

of modern education embraced in the

Islamic ethics of Muslims.

### Importance of English Learning:

Today, if the Muslims standing

in front of much developed west firmly,

is just because of Sir Syed Ahmad

Khan's efforts. He through up the light

of importance of English on Muslims.

He made to refer realize the Muslims

that, if you want to stay in the

front of British you must seek their

language and compete in British

dominated system and if you resist this

this is the only reason of your crucial

decline, because Allama Iqbal understood

the consequences. According to the

fact to Pakistan book that at that

time Britishers want to eliminate Muslims

as well as Christians Muslims conflict

was also in the peak.

As when William Hunter wrote

a book about Muhammad Prophet S.F.W,

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan answered him in

an English book named as

"Kutub-e-Ahmadiya".

### Aligarh Institute Gazette:

Aligarh Institute Gazette was the

greatest contribution of Sir Syed

Ahmad Khan towards the Muslim

empowerment which fosters the

Muslim identity till the date now.



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This gazette contains modern ideas in Urdu language. It can promote the importance of mother language - The conflict also raised at this time about Urdu-Hindi language. Hindus want such gazette in Hindi language, this is the event where Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realizes that Muslims are totally different nation and they should not be separated. Later on, Jinnah vision propagates the idea and Pakistan came in to being in 1947.

### Other literary contributions:

1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan differently worked on building of modernity in Muslim so that they can survive efficiently in modern world, which helps them - He promotes the idea of importance of culture to the Muslims so that they can't forget from where they come from in Asar-us-Sanadid - cultural heritage of Delhi. He wrote The Royal Mohammads of India in which he wrote how British biased against Muslims in 1857 and realized that where your existence stand in the eye of Britishers.

Furthermore: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

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wrote reformative novels for the Muslims to foster the identity and pride among Muslims. E.g. Tabee-ul-Qurak - He there was a conflict between Christians and Muslims as discussed previously, so that Sir Syed wrote and commented on the bible to resolve the conflicts for now and for the future consequences.

### Influence of such reforms on movements and leaders:

1- Two nation theory articulates identity to Muslim nation

3- Political mobilization 1906, Muslim League formed which refers to the Muslim unity in colonial India

2- Aligarh Muslim University after MAO college formed. Which will be hints of leaders and intellectual personalities. Pakistan Movement is later on example of its effects.

4- Muslims Unity. Muslims united and face socio-political challenges together and educated future generation introduced.



Conclusion:

This, it is obvious that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan brought Aligarh movement which is the purely educational reform to propagate modern ideas in the traditional Islamic perspective of muslim which is now helps them to stand in front of western political, educational and social aspects.

For the critical balance between Judicial independence and parliamentary oversight, it is essential that 26<sup>th</sup> amendment critically evaluated on constitutional principles.

Introduction.

Judicial independence and parliamentary oversight both are essential for the efficient democratic environment of any state. After 26<sup>th</sup> amendment all the power shifted to parliament from unbalanced power. It can be done by eradication of article 175 in the 1973 constitution. Security of tenure, political manipulation, threat to judicial independence and transparency critically evaluated in the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment as follows:

Article 175:

According to the article 175 in constitution of Pakistan (1973) Judiciary can take decisions impartially and no other government structure can reprimand about the decision i.e. legislation as well as executive. This 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment eradicate the independence of judiciary by having changes in article-175. Judicial independence and parliamentary oversight both are important for the efficient democratic environment of Pakistan.

Security of Tenure:

A critical component of this amendment is the security of tenure. Judges are not arbitrary about their existence on the seat. No one from the political considerations would decide the tenure of judge. Judges are for the justice and maintenance of legal framework in the state. In Judge's Case (1972), the Supreme Court of Pakistan made underlined the significance of judicial independence as a fundamental constitutional principle and enjoined that judiciary is just for internal issues and far away from external factors.



26<sup>th</sup> Amendment's ~~strength~~

26<sup>th</sup> amendment ~~was~~ brought one sided power to the parliament.

As parliament oversight is necessary but ~~the~~ radicalizing the judicial independence, is not the slave.

→ Threat to Judicial Independence:

26<sup>th</sup> amendment executes the

influence of executive over the selection of judges, this can compromise the independence of judiciary. The Supreme Court and High Court are now forced to work with the appointed

Judges under the influence of politics.

For example: the case of Judge A.R. con upheld the necessity of Judicial independence, But 26<sup>th</sup> amendment would swallow the necessity by involving other branches of government in the process of Judiciary.

→ Political Manipulation:

Judges are appointed in the opinion of Prime Minister. This can critically evaluate on the basis of constitutional principles. Political manipulation results in the case of such appointment. Biasness caused and judges will appointed only

on the basis of political loyalty but not on the basis of merit. For example Yashu Agrwal appointed as chief Justice despite of the merit and criteria. For example at the era of Za-ul-Haq the merit less appointments raised a question on impartial judicial rulings and effects justice system.

Transparency and Accountability:

Transparency effects when there is political manipulation (like, corruption) and other immoral activities can't be detected transparently. It can blow the rise in crime. This is just due to eradication of judicial independence and vulnerable involvement of political stance in appointment of judges of Supreme Court - For example: earlier Pakistan in 1979 already faced this distinction.

Reform the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment :-

In 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (2010), Judiciary appointment can be done by the Judicial Commission of Pakistan - Judicial Commission of Pakistan is the committee having members of executive,



legislation and judiciary. On the mutual concerns the judge can be appointed but after amendment give the whole power in the hands of executive and legislature which can foster the marginalization of judicial independence.

### Constitutional Tensions:

Judiciary independence is necessary for the rule of law, justice and legal environment. Parliamentary right is necessary to make judiciary accountable. Both have importance on their aspects. After the 66th Amendment in constitution of Pakistan one sided power can disturb the whole system of Pakistan, abolish the democratic environment and also appear as disaster and vulnerability for the state.

### Conclusion:

Thus, the judicial independence enshrined in 26th amendment can only be reverse by the reforms in 18th amendment where petitioned parliament oversight and judicial independence respectively performed for a good democratic state.

### Question: 4

Climate change . . . . . way forward.  
Introduction:

Climate change is done by the global warming. It is demonstrated by NASA that in 50 years change in temperature due to such global warming. It can affect on Pakistan's environment and economical status. It is observed that Pakistan may be prevented from climate induced disaster by population planning, proper mitigation strategies, water resource management, climate resilient infrastructure, Policy and legislations.

### Climate change threat to Pakistan's environment.

### Smog Intensity and health issues:

Climate change brings smog formation in the various regions of Pakistan. According to WHO, Pakistan is the 14th largest in the second rank of smog and formation. It can harm the physical and physiological aspects of Pakistan public. The smoke mix with water droplets enhanced the air pollution. It can also cause asthma, uncomfortable in living and unhealthy for the other purposes.



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### Glacier melting and ocean level rising.

Recently, the Karakoram glaciers melted in large amount in Pakistan due to immense global warming. This brings a vast flow of water from the mountains which can destroy infrastructure, homes in its route. Social mobility resulted due to such hazards. Rise in oceans level assembles threat for the people at coastal areas so that people move from the beachy regions. Glaciers are the source of fresh water. The melting results in vulnerability of fresh water resource. In Flood 2022, 30 billion per loss faced by Pakistan. (WHO)

### Climate change effects the economy of Pakistan:

#### Social mobility

Glaciers melting, when water run down the mountains people displaced for this location and this migration causes economic disarrangement. Homes and infrastructure destroyed by such conditions, implementing a challenge for economy of Pakistan.

#### Health Issues:

Due to climate change most of the people have bronchitis, lung cancer, skin diseases and other fatal illness. The proper health facilities required for the cure as well as hospitals, beds, tools all are required money which burdened the state economically.

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### Fresh water shortage results in <sup>more</sup> reports.

Glaciers melting results in fresh water shortage as the fresh water resource in our Pakistan is glaciers. When there is no fresh water availability the reports of drinks become necessary for Pakistan for efficient survival and also other water supply pipes and infrastructure repaired huge amount of money.

### Borders, Dams, Barriers Construction.

Borders, or Dams and barriers are constructed for the restrictions and prevention of consequences caused by the climate change. This infrastructure can bring the Pakistan in debt from IMF and WB. As the Pakistan spend 0.6% of its GDP on climate resilience and it is expected that it can be proceeded to 1%.

### Recommendations for the Prevention of climate change disasters: Population planning.

In Pakistan, Punjab is the most populated province. From a research it is demonstrated that the population of Singapore equals to the population of Punjab. As Turkey's population



overall less than the population of Punjab so inquire how the pollution can be controlled in such vast urban population. In the rural areas only 40% of the population live and in scattered form. The population must be divided efficiently for the climate resilience to prevent the environment from land and air pollution. More population brings more consumption, more utilities, congestion of traffic and also noise pollution.

(ii) Proper mitigation strategies:-

Proper mitigation strategies should made to prevent climate induced disasters. The experts should be hired on the merit who can make a plan and such plans must be execute by the government. The movements would made for the clean environment. In constitution the clean environment clause 9-A introduced which must be implemented efficiently, after the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment. The proper channels and acts should introduced in the legal framework which helps to reduce the climate-induced disasters.

Way Forward:

Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Response system

Pakistan can improve its system by investing in warning system of floods, water waves and storms.

Water Resource management

Pakistan improve water quality to the standard including rainwater harvesting and irrigation systems

Insurance

The homes, lines and infrastructure of every person must be insured for to fulfill the loss done by climate extreme.

Public Awareness and education

Public must be aware from the consequences as a result of pollution = Manners and sustainable environment. techniques must seek in educational institutions

Climate resilient infrastructure

Pakistan should must build the roads and bridges which withstand in extreme weather conditions.

Policy and Legislation

Cooperation and firms can be managed and operated properly for the accountability.

Climate-Smart Agriculture

Smart irrigation system must be used which not interpret the climate induced issues.



## Conclusion:

It is clear that the climate change results in disaster for the environment and economy of Pakistan and it can be minimized by multi-faceted approaches i.e. population planning, multi strategic approaches, climate resilient infrastructure, public awareness, insurance and other legal frameworks.