

1.

DATE: ___/___/___

PAK. AFFAIRSQUESTION NO. 1

Assess the role of Pakistan Movement leadership in shaping the political ideology of Pakistan.

ANSWERINTRODUCTION

After the rule of Congress from 1937 to 1939 the sense of nationhood developed among the Muslims, due to the atrocities of Hindu rulers during their regime. The goal was to protect and promote their identity and shape their lives in accord with their ideas of philosophy of life without being overwhelmed by an unsympathetic majority. However, a nation cannot come into being without leaders who guide the way to the followers to fight for a unified cause. In this case Muslims were lucky enough to have such competent leadership including Muhammad Ali Jinnah - a history making leader.

PAKISTAN MOVEMENT - A PIVOTAL STRUGGLE IN THE HISTORY
OF THE SUB-CONTINENT

Pakistan Movement was a pivotal struggle in the history of the sub-continent, culminating in the creation of Pakistan on August 14, 1947. Pakistan Movement was not only a political effort but also

an ideological journey which sought to establish a separate homeland for Muslims. Pakistan Movement consisted of several different events which led to the creation of a separate homeland.

④ TIMELINE OF THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT:

YEAR	EVENT
1906	Simla Deputation
1906	All-India Muslim League Formed
1916	Lucknow Pact
1919-1924	Khilafat Movement
1930	All-India Muslim League Address
1935	Government of India Act
1940	Lahore Resolution
1946	Elections
1946	Direct Action Day
1947	Independence - Creation of Pakistan.

LEADERS AND THEIR ROLES IN SHAPING IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

The role of leadership is the epitome to put a nation on the way. A good leadership imposes the qualities of awareness, consciousness, mobilization, sense of direction, and defense against the adversaries. Muslims were lucky enough to have such competent leadership which helped

Muslims get a separate homeland.

(A) MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH - A HISTORY

MAKING LEADER:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a history making leader who changed the course of the history.

Jinnah possessed a visionary leadership, commitment to the cause and political mobilization capacity.

He was a charismatic leader in the real sense of the meaning. Jinnah played a pivotal role in articulating the Muslim demands and pursuing these faced strong opposition from the Hindus and the British.

He championed the Two Nation Theory, asserting that Muslims were a distinct nation with their own religion, culture, and way of life.

As a constitutionalist, Jinnah advocated for rule of law, equality and minority rights, laying the groundwork for Pakistan's governance structure.

(B) PHILOSOPHICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF ALLAMA IQBAL

Allama Iqbal was a nationalist by his ideas and his poetry. Being educated from Europe, he knew all weak aspects of the western culture. He criticized capitalism, materialism and lack of spiritualism. He focused on the conditions of Muslims and highlighted it in his poetry.

DATE: ___/___/___

• ADDRESS TO THE MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION BY ALLAMA IQBAL IN ALLAHABAD ADDRESS:

"I would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state as a self-government within the British Empire or without. This is the final destiny of Muslims of North West India"

He emphasised on the integration of spiritual and temporal governance highlighting the importance of Islamic principles in political systems.

© LIAGUAT ALI KHAN AS FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN:

Liaquat Ali Khan was a trusted ally of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He played a crucial role in operationalizing the vision of Pakistan. The Objective Resolution was the first constitutional document that proved to be the foundation of the constitutional developments. The resolution was moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the then Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

① CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN LEADER:

Fatimah Jinnah was among the prominent leaders who mobilized women and advocated for their active participation in nation-building, reflecting the inclusive vision of Pakistan's leadership.

add more arguments in this part.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LEADERSHIP

ROLE IN SHAPING PAKISTAN'S IDEOLOGY

The leadership of Pakistan Movement played a decisive role in shaping the political ideology of the new state. The vision was rooted in The Two-Nation Theory, which argued that Muslims and Hindus were distinct nations with irreconcilable differences in culture, religion, and governance. Some of the political priorities are highlighted below;

① Emphasis on Constitutionalism And Democracy:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah consistently advocated for governance which is based on constitutional law and democratic principles, ensuring that Pakistan would be a modern state guided by legal frameworks.

② Protection of Minority Rights:

Leadership stressed the importance of protecting the rights of minorities, ensuring that all citizens would enjoy equal treatment and religious freedom. The vision was articulated by Jinnah in his famous speech in following words;

"

"You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this state of Pakistan."

③ Islamic Foundations with modern Governance practiced in the state:

The state was rooted in Islamic values, ~~free~~ leaders like Jinnah and Iqbal envisioned a polity that embraced inclusivity, progress and modern administrative practices.

CONCLUSION

Pakistan movement was a ~~precious~~ monumental effort led by visionary leaders who united

Muslims under the banner of the Two Nation Theory. The strategic leadership and ideological clarity helped achieve independence and also shaped the political foundations of Pakistan. The timeline and events of the movement reflected a determined struggle for the identity, autonomy, and justice, leaving an enduring legacy on the nation's history and ideology.



QUESTION NO. 3

Discuss the role of Judiciary in Pakistan's political history. How has the judiciary contributed to political stability, and what role has it played in military interventions and constitutional changes?

ANSWER

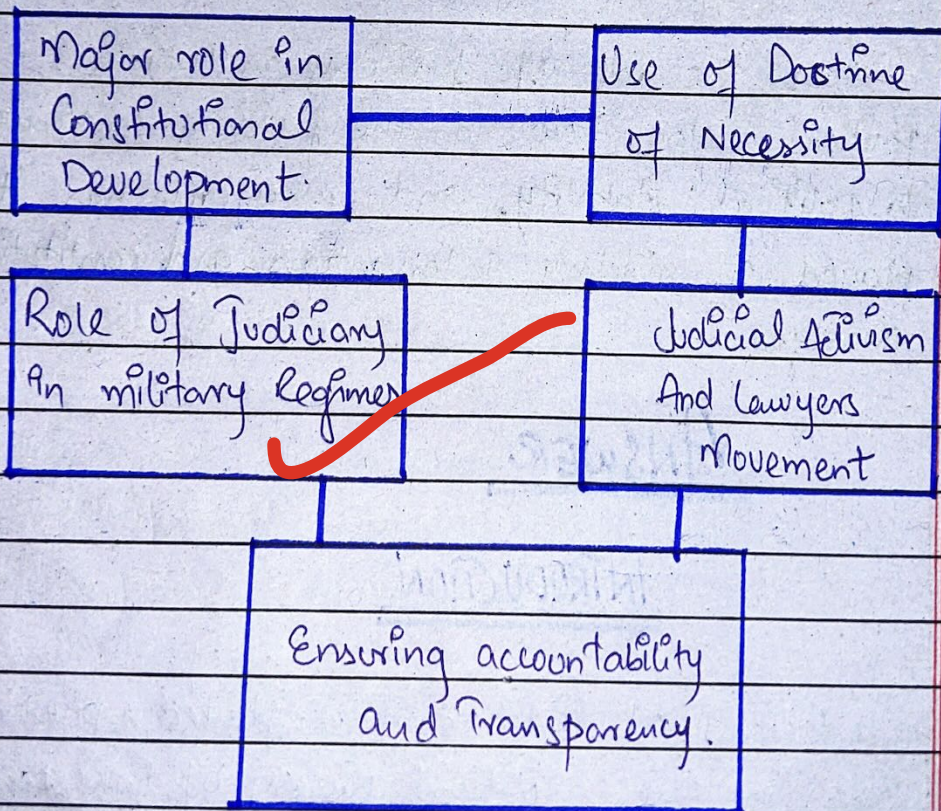
INTRODUCTION

Judiciary of Pakistan has played a pivotal role in the political history of Pakistan, influencing its trajectory in various ways, both stabilizing and destabilizing. The actions

DATE: ___/___/___

of judiciary have significantly influenced the country's governance, constitutional development, and democratic processes. Judiciary of Pakistan has also played a pivotal role in military interventions which include the resistance to martial law and also the facilitation of military regimes.

ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN PAKISTAN'S POLITICAL HISTORY



MAJOR ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, the judiciary played a central role in interpreting and enforcing the constitutional frameworks. Judiciary was tasked with ensuring the separation of powers among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. However, the role was often compromised majorly due to political interference.

USE OF DOCTRINE OF NECESSITY TO LEGITIMIZE

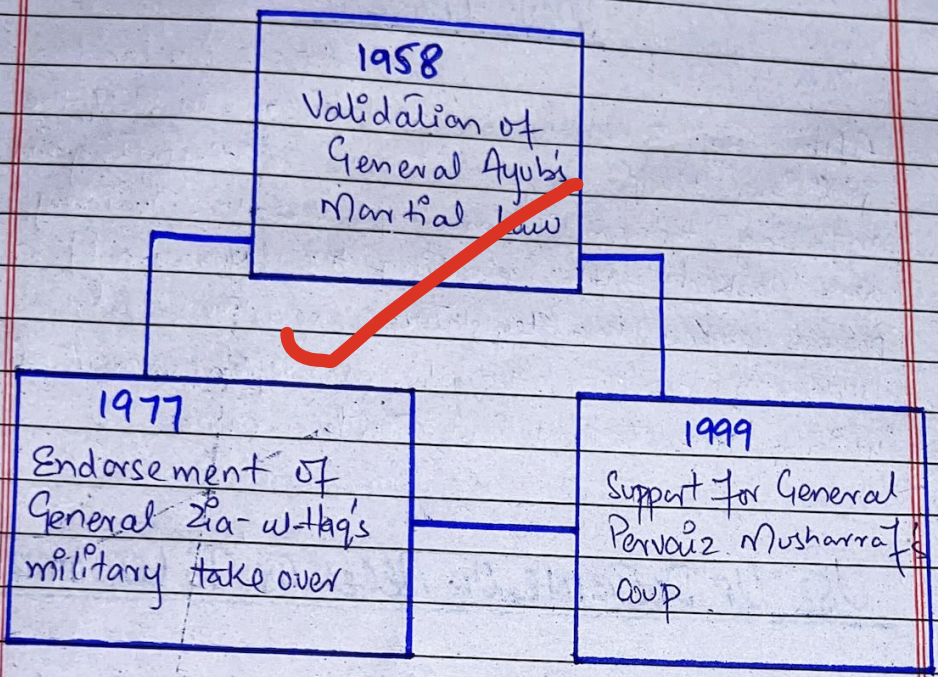
MILITARY COUP

Use of the tool of Doctrine of Necessity was one of the most defining contentious contributions of the judiciary to Pakistan's political history. This was first provoked in the case of Maulvi Tamizuddin vs. Federation of Pakistan, where judiciary validated the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad. Over the years, the doctrine became a tool for legitimizing military coup and extra-constitutional actions which weaken the democratic institutions.

Practice
Outline with
marker at all.

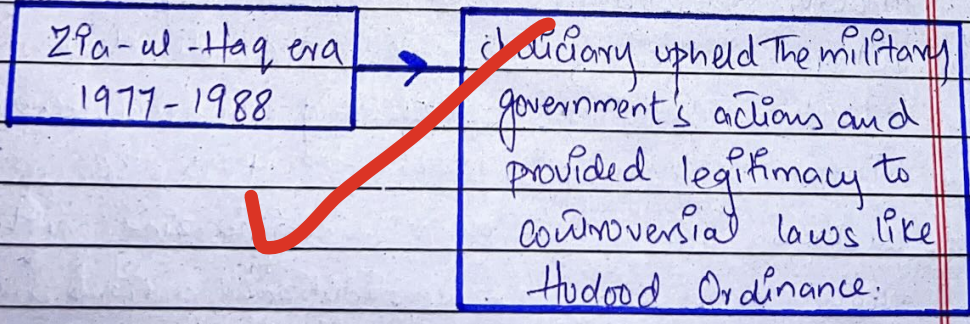
DATE: _/ _/ _

Major instances where tool of doctrine of necessity was used:



ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN MILITARY REGIMES

Judiciary often facilitated interventions by granting legal cover to authoritarian regimes, such as:



DATE: _/ _/ _

Musharraf
1999-2008

JUDICIAL

The role during the judicial of Chaudhary adopted public in lawyers judiciary to the

ENSURIN

Judicial in ens in gove of m judicial leaders

Musharraf Era
1999-2008

Judiciary initially supported Musharraf's rule but later became a significant adversary during lawyers movement.

JUDICIAL ACTIVISM AND LAWYERS MOVEMENT

The role of judiciary underwent a transformation during the 2000s, with the emergence of judicial activism. When Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhary was Chief Justice, Supreme court adopted a proactive stance, addressing issues of public interest, corruption and human rights. The lawyers movement was the landmark event where judiciary resisted executive interference, leading to the restoration of independent judiciary.

ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN

GOVERNANCE

Judiciary has also played a pivotal role in ensuring accountability and transparency in governance. High-profile cases like disqualification of major political personalities highlighted the judiciary's increasing willingness to hold political leaders accountable.

ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN POLITICAL STABILITY

IN PAKISTAN

Major steps taken by the judiciary to ensure political stability in Pakistan are as follows:

Maintain political stability by interpreting constitutional provisions and resolving ambiguities

Resolving political and legal disputes with remarkable decisions.

Providing legal certainty during political crisis or transitions.

Promote Human Rights and address issues of public interest to gain trust in democratic institutions.

The judiciary in Pakistan has actively played its role in political stability by upholding constitutional norms, resolving disputes and promoting accountability and rule of law. However, the role of judiciary has also been controversial in some cases but an independent judiciary remains essential for ensuring long-term political stability and maintain the rule of law in Pakistan.

ACTIVE ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN MILITARY

INTERVENTIONS

Relation of military interventions with judiciary in Pakistan has been very complex in the history of Pakistan. Major role of judiciary during different scenarios are highlighted below;

① Validation of Martial Law:

Historically, the judiciary has legitimized military takeovers through the controversial doctrine of Necessity, introduced in 1950s.

② Facilitation of Military Regimes:

Courts of Pakistan have often given a legal cover to military regimes, allowing them to amend the constitution. Examples from the history are regimes of General Zia-ul-Haq.

and General Musharraf who were allowed to implement changes in the constitution of Pakistan.

③ Resistance to Military Rule:

Facilitation in one phase and resistance in the other. Judiciary has also shown resistance such as in the judicial movement against Musharraf's dismissal of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhary.

SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Judiciary of Pakistan has significantly influenced constitutional developments in the following ways.

Interpreting the Constitution to clear ambiguities

Shaping the Constitutional Jurisprudence.

Striking down controversial Constitutional Amendments.

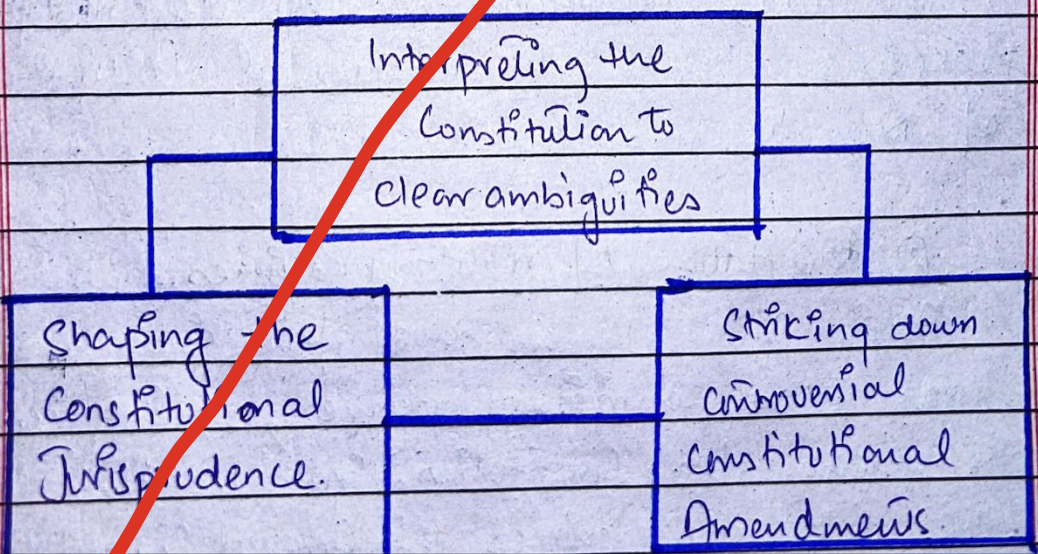
and General Musharraf who were allowed to implement changes in the constitution of Pakistan.

③ Resistance to Military Rule:

Facilitation in one phase and resistance in the other. Judiciary has also shown resistance such as in the judicial movement against Musharraf's dismissal of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhary.

SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Judiciary of Pakistan has significantly influenced constitutional developments in the following ways.



CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN INSTITUTIONS

The judiciary in Pakistan has played a dual and often contradictory role in shaping the country's political and constitutional history. While it has at times acted as a guardian of democracy and the constitution, its complicity with authoritarian regimes and reliance on controversial doctrines have raised questions about its independence and effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

Judiciary in Pakistan has had a profound and complex impact on the nation's political history. While sometimes it has bolstered democratic processes and safeguarded constitutional governance, and it has also enabled military interventions and constitutional manipulations. To ensure long-term stability, judiciary must remain independent, uphold rule of law, and resist the pressure from other institutions. As it will foster a stronger democratic culture in Pakistan.

