

~ Question No. 1 ~1. Introduction:

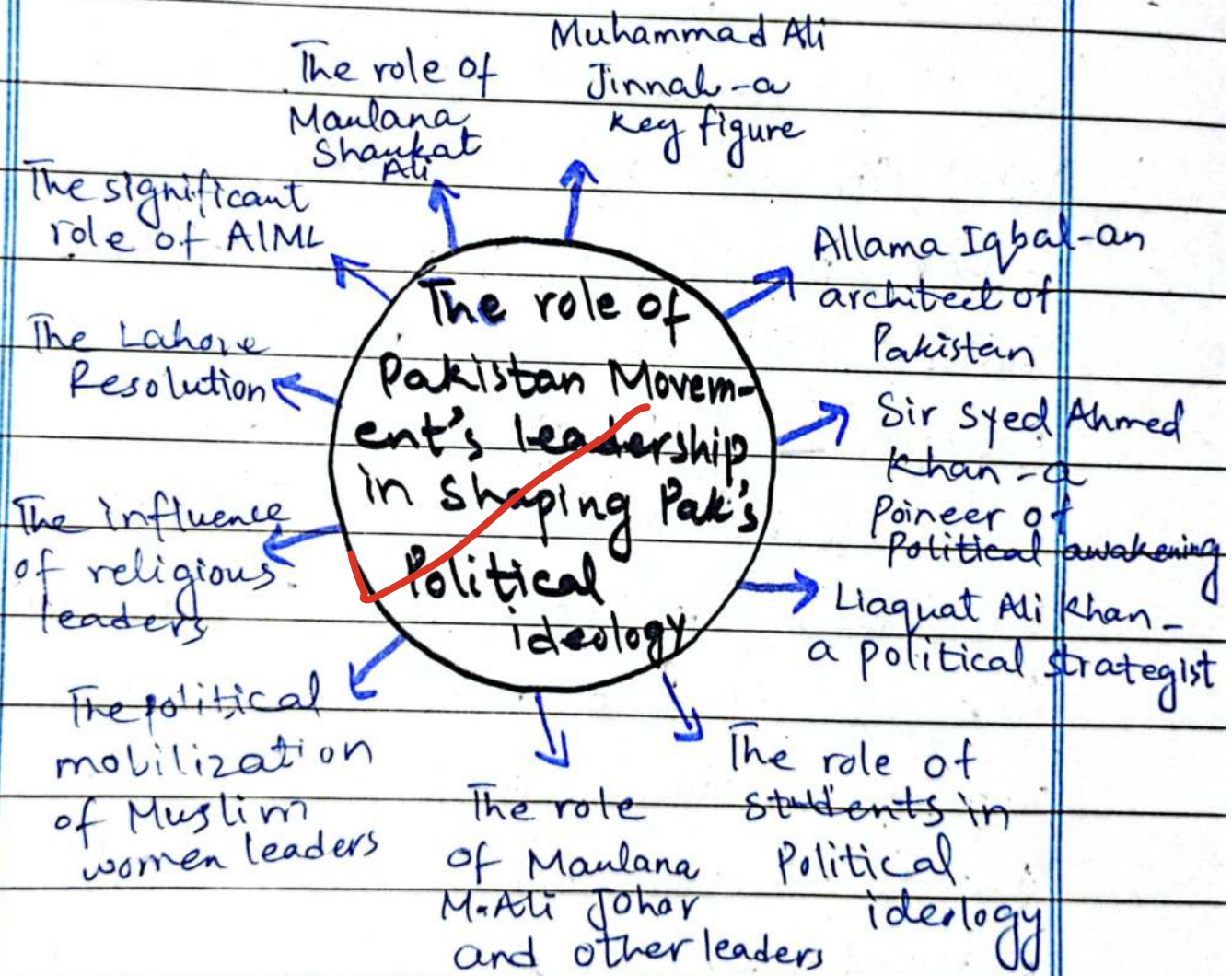
The leadership of the Pakistan Movement played a crucial role in shaping the political ideology of Pakistan, culminating in the creation of the state in 1947. Key figures such as Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Allama Iqbal, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and other prominent leaders of All-India Muslim League contributed significantly to this ideological framework. The following statement by Jinnah encapsulates the political foresight of the movement's leadership, whose ideas and actions laid the foundation for Pakistan's political and ideological future.

"The Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation and they must

have their homeland."

[M. Jinnah]

2. The role of the Pakistan Movement's leadership in shaping Pakistan's political ideology.



Cij Muhammad Ali Jinnah as a central figure in political leadership:
Jinnah's role in the Pakistan

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Movement was unparalleled. Known as "Quaid-e-Azam" (the great leader), he articulated the need for a separate Muslim state based on the concept of Two-Nation Theory. His steadfastness in demanding Pakistan, coupled with his vision for a democratic state with Islamic principles, shaped the political framework of the new nation.

ii) Allama Iqbal: The ideological architect of Pakistan;

Allama Iqbal was a central figure in the conceptualization of Pakistan. His vision of a separate homeland for the Indian Muslims was critical in the formation of Pakistan's political ideology. In his 1930 Allahabad Address, he argued that Muslims were a distinct nation, needing a separate state for their cultural

and religious preservation.

ciii) Syed Ahmed Khan: The pioneer of Muslim Political awakening:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's role in the intellectual and political awakening of Muslims in the subcontinent was foundational. As an educational reformer and political leader, he articulated the idea that Muslims needed a separate political identity to protect their interests. His ideas laid the groundwork for the creation of the All-India Muslim League in 1906.

civ) Liaquat Ali Khan - a political strategist and supporter of Jinnah's vision:

Liaquat Ali Khan was the most influential political leader in the Pakistan Movement. Liaquat's vision was closely aligned with Jinnah's,

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focused on the creation of an Islamic state that balanced modernity and Islamic values. His contributions to the political and constitutional framework of Pak helped in laying the groundwork for Pakistan's future governance.

(v) The role of Maulana Shaukat Ali and other Muslim League leaders in Pakistan's political ideology:

Leaders like Maulana Shaukat Ali, who were part of the Khilafat Movement, also played a significant role in supporting the demand for Pakistan. Maulana Shaukat Ali and other leaders' contributions were instrumental in giving a religious dimension to the political cause and in strengthening the ideological of the movement.

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(vi) Maulana M. Ali Johar: The radical voice of Muslim Nationalism;

Maulana M. Ali Johar was one of the most vocal and radical leaders of the Pakistan Movement. He was a prominent leader of the Khilafat Movement, he passionately advocated for the protection of Muslim rights and the establishment of a separate Muslim state. He remains an iconic figure in the history of Pakistan's ideological struggle.

(vii) The significant role of the All-India Muslim League in leadership and mobilization;

The Muslim League, under the leadership of figures like Aga Khan, Liaquat Ali Khan, and others, played a crucial role in rallying support for the Pakistan Movement. It was within this political party that the

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demand for Pakistan was transformed from an intellectual idea to a political goal.

viii) The Lahore Resolution of 1940: A declaration of ideological commitment of Pakistan

The Lahore Resolution which ^{was} passed on 23rd March, 1940 under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam, became a decisive moment in the Pakistan Movement. This resolution was not just a political statement, but also an ideological declaration that Muslims required a separate political entity to protect their religious, cultural and political rights.

(ix) The influence of religious leaders on the political ideology:

Religious leaders, including those affiliated with the Deobandi and

Brelvi schools of thought, provided ideological support to the Pakistan Movement. Though not always in alignment with Jinnah's secular approach, they believed that Muslims needed a separate state where Islam would be the guiding force of governance.

(x) The political mobilization of Muslim women leaders, playing a pivotal role in the Pakistan Movement:

While the leadership of the movement was largely by males, Muslim women leaders such as Fatima Jinnah, ^{Begum Liaquat Khan,} and Begum Shaista Kramullah played a pivotal role in the Pakistan Movement. Fatima Jinnah's political influence, along with other women leaders, helped strengthen the ideological commitment

to Pakistan.

(xi) The role of students and intellectuals in shaping political ideology:

Students and intellectuals, especially in institutions like Aligarh Muslim University, played a key role in propagating the ideology of Pakistan. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad and others, the students of Aligarh became key supporters of the Muslim League. Intellectuals within this group helped shape the political discourse around Muslim nationalism and the demand for Pakistan.

3. Conclusion:

To conclude, the leadership of the Pakistan Movement, from Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to Muhammad Ali Jinnah, played a vital role in

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Shaping the political and ideological framework that led to the creation of Pakistan. Their vision, rooted in the Two-Nation Theory, Islamic identity, and political autonomy, set the foundations for the nation's future governance. Their leadership's commitment to their ideals ultimately resulted in the establishment of Pakistan.

“With Faith, discipline, and selfless devotion to duty, there is nothing worthwhile that you cannot achieve.”

[Quaid-e-Azam]

~ Question No. 5 ~

1. Introduction:

The rapid population growth in Pakistan presents a severe challenge to the nation's overall development. This population

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explosion has wide-reaching implications for the social, economic, and political development of Pakistan, often creating more obstacles than opportunities. Population explosion is like a ticking-bomb for Pakistan, hindering its social, economic, and political development.

“Rapid population growth is at the center of many of the world's pressing economic and security problems.”

[Malcolm Potts, human reproductive scientist]

2. Population explosion: A major barrier to Pakistan's development

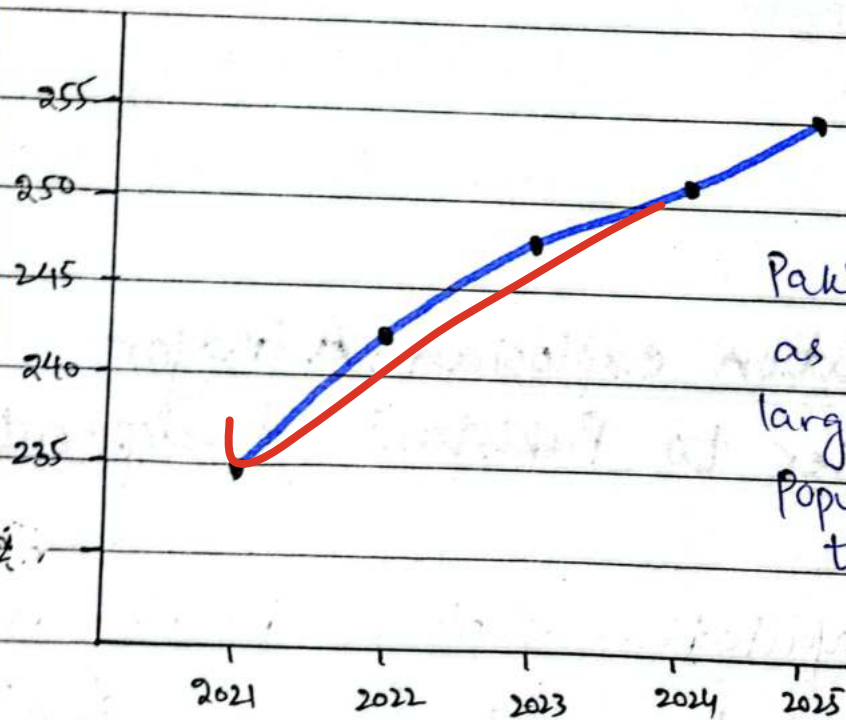
Population explosion is a fundamental barrier to Pakistan's development in multiple sectors, including

social services, economic growth and political stability. This rapid growth exacerbates existing problems, further hindering the country's progress.

"Pakistan's population, currently over 245 million, is expected to continue growing 2054, potentially peaking at 404.68 million by the year 2092."

[UN's World Population Prospects 2024 report]

→ Population in Million ←

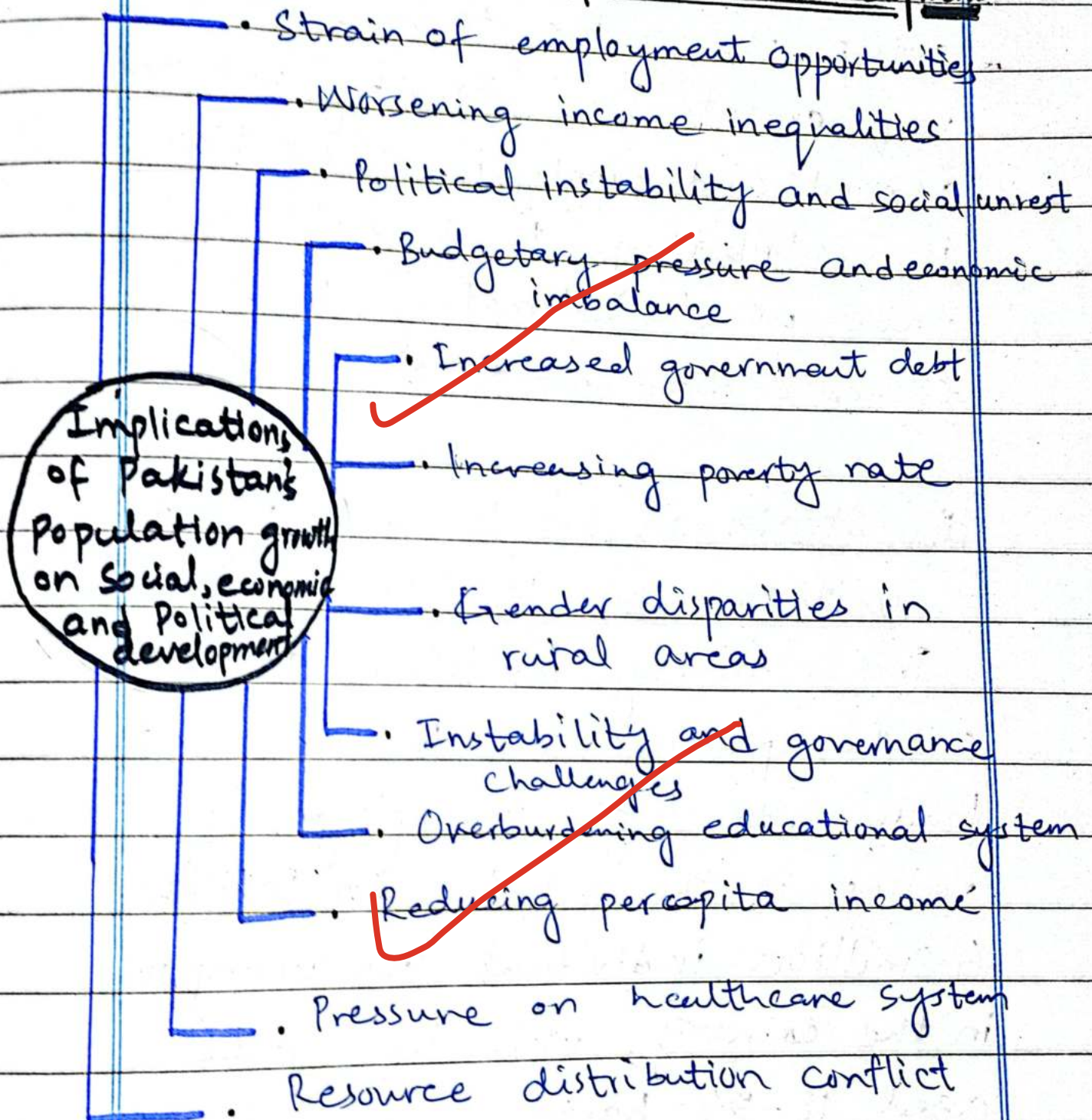


Pakistan stands as the fifth largest by population in the world.

→ Year ←

Source: Worldometer

3. Implications of Pakistan's population growth on social, economic and political development



ci) Population explosion: Overburdening the education system of Pakistan:
The rapidly growing population

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demands an expansion of educational institutions and resource. Pakistan's current educational setup is unable to meet the requirements. The disparity between demand and supply in education is contributing to high literacy rate which ultimately hinders economic development of the country.

(ii) Strain on employment opportunities and job market:

The expanding population also creates pressure on the job market leading to high unemployment rates in the country. In Pakistan, 4.5 million individuals are unemployed in the country, with the youth aged 15-24 having the highest unemployment rate of 11.4 percent. [Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2023-24]

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(iii) Worsening income inequality and social divide:

Population explosion contributes to greater inequality, as a larger proportion of the population remains excluded from the benefits of economic growth. The gap between rich and poor widens which in turn exacerbates social tensions.

“The average income for the richest is more than 16 times the average for the poorest.”

[UN Report 2023]

(iv) Political instability and social unrest caused by resource scarcity:

The growing disparity between the demands of the population and the state's ability to provide basic services has led to social unrest and political instability.

Protest movements and civil discontent are fueled by poverty and perceived governmental failures to address the needs of the population.

(v) Budgetary pressures and economic imbalance due to population surge:

Growing population has also become the primary reason behind budget pressure. Population explosion also causes economic imbalance in the country, also impacting fiscal policies and budget.

“Pakistan's growing population directly impacts the fiscal policies we must adopt.”

[former Finance

Minister of Pakistan

Ishaq Dar]

(vi) Increased government debt due to rising expenditure:

As population growth leads to higher expenditure on social programs and public services, Pak has led to increase borrowing, further adding to its debt burden.

Pakistan external debt reached 133.5 USD billion in September 2024 which is all-time high and record low of 37.2 USD bn in June 2006."

[State Bank of Pakistan]

(vii) Increasing poverty rate in Pakistan:

A growing population without corresponding economic growth increases the poverty rate. As more people enter the labor force without adequate employment opportunities, poverty remains entrenched.

(viii) Population explosion becoming a driver of gender disparities especially in rural areas:

Rapid population growth has disproportionately affected women, especially in rural areas where access to family planning services remain limited. It also creates disparity between men and women as women can not take decision regarding family planning.

(ix) Instability and governance challenges due to growing demands:

A rapidly growing population increases the demand for government services, leading to challenges for governance. Political instability often arises when the government struggles to meet the growing demands and needs of a larger and diverse population.

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(x) Reducing in per capita income, leading to economic declines

When population increases in a region, it not only strain the resources but also becomes the cause of reducing per capita income in the country.

ce Pakistan's per capita income is 6,110 PPP dollars which is far behind India and Bangladesh. 10,030 PPP dollars and 9430 PPP dollars accordingly.
[World Bank 2023]

(xi) Pressure on healthcare system

Population growth leads to a strain on Pakistan's healthcare infrastructure and already available health resources. Country is unable to provide healthcare services to such a huge bulk of the country.

(xii) Resource distribution conflicts
between center and provinces
and regional tensions:

A growing population increases competition for limited resources, leading to regional conflicts over water, land, and economic opportunities. It also gives way to conflict between centre and provinces regarding resource distribution, affecting national unity and governance.

4. Critical analysis:

If population growth rate remain same, it not only strains the resources but also creates social, economic, and political challenges for the country. Population control becomes a crucial step for the country. For this, effective way forward is needed to be

adopted. Pakistan can never ensure its progress until it controls its population effectively.

5. Conclusion:

To sum up, Pakistan's population growth presents a significant hurdle to the country's social, economic and political development. Pakistan is a home of 64% youth bulk, becoming a great asset if not managed properly can create unemployment in the country because the country is unable to control the population surge. Addressing the ^{increasing} population growth is very necessary to ensure country's progress.

cc The greatest challenges of the 21st century is not economic growth but achieving equitable and sustainable development.³

[Mahbub-ul-Haq]

~ (Question No. 7) ~

1. Introduction.

Pakistan has long been grappling with the threat of terrorism and extremism, a challenge ^{that} continues to destabilize the country. The recent surge in terrorist attacks across various parts of Pakistan highlights the ongoing vulnerabilities and weaknesses in combating these menaces. It not only creates social unrest in the country but also harms the country's image on global scale. Terrorism also creates extremism in the country.

"Terrorism is a psychological warfare. Terrorists try to manipulate us and change our behavior by creating fear, uncertainty, and division in society."

[Patrick J. Kennedy]

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2. An overview: How terrorism and extremism began in Pakistan:

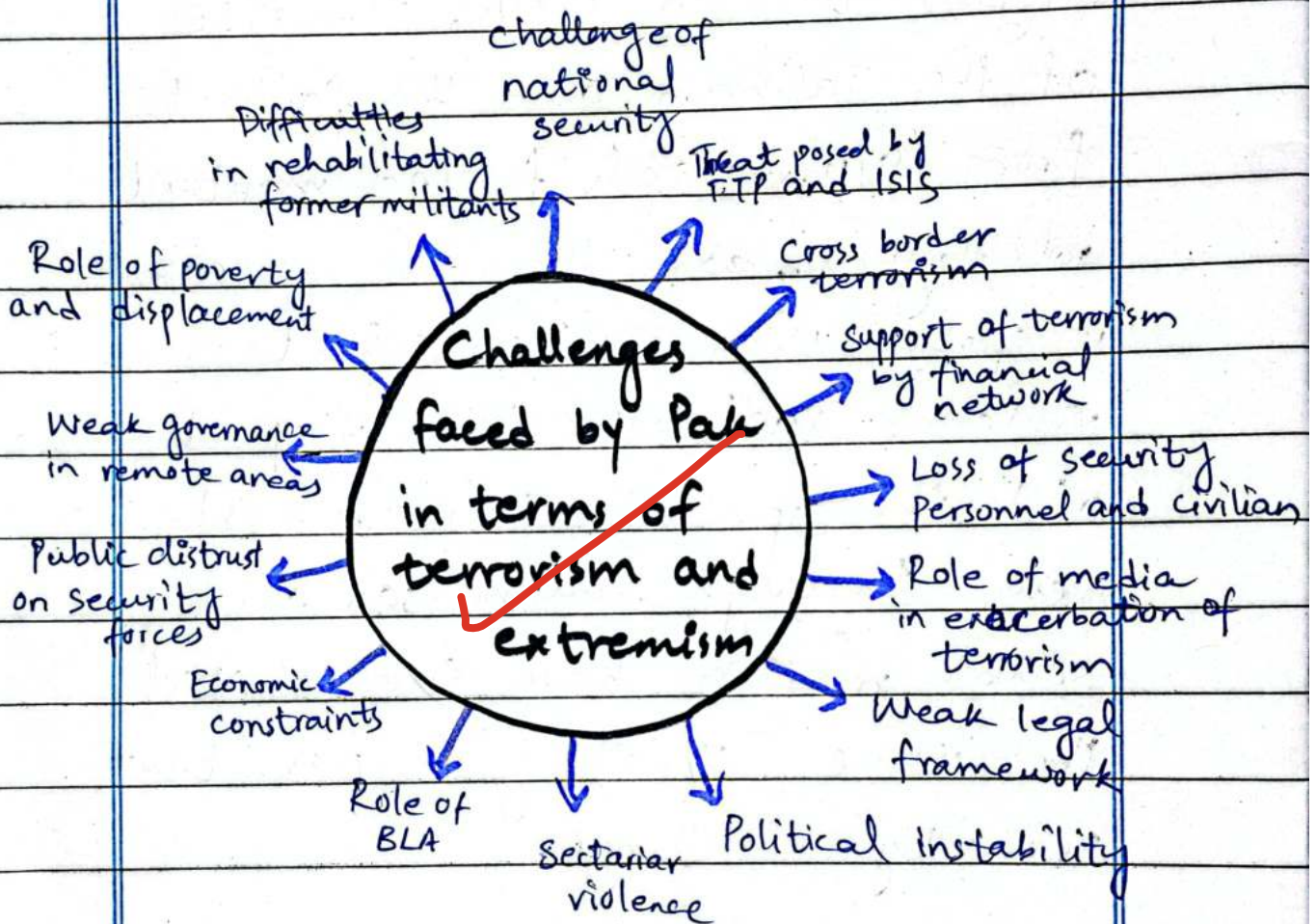
Terrorism and extremism in Pakistan stem from the Soviet-Afghan war in 1980s, the rise of the Taliban, and the fallout from 9/11, which fueled militant ideologies. Pakistan became embroiled in global War on Terror. Sectarian violence, radicalization of youth, and the spread of extremist views through madrassas and social media have exacerbated the issue, creating a persistent security challenge.

3. Analyzing the challenges Pakistan faces in terms of terrorism and extremism amid recent terrorist attacks.

Pakistan faces numerous challenges due to terrorism and extremism,

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which have been exacerbated by recent episodes of terrorist attacks across the country



Recent surge in terrorist attacks: A challenge for National security:

The recent spike in terrorist attacks across Pakistan demon-

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to tackle the increasing danger posed by terrorist organizations, demagoguing the national security of the country. These attacks are not only targeting security forces but also civilians, undermining the peace and stability of the nation.

“Terrorist attacks surge to 59 in August 2024 from 38 in July 2024. KP experienced 29, Balochistan 28 and Punjab 2, which results to 57 deaths.”
[Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS)]

ii) The role of militants and extremist groups: The threats posed by groups like ISIS and TTP;

Another challenge for Pakistan is increasing threats posed by

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Terrorist groups like ISIS and Tehreek-i-Taliban (TTP) which continue to destabilize the country. They are expanding their influence across the country despite efforts to eliminate them.

“In 2023, Pakistan experienced a total of 306 militant attacks, including 23 suicide bombings.”
[Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS)]

ciii) Cross-border terrorism with Afghanistan, fueling extremism:

The porous border with Afghanistan remains a key factor in allowing militants to cross into Pakistan, complicating efforts to secure the country from external threats. The territory of Afghanistan is used by militant groups as a launching pad against

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Pakistan. The inability of both countries to secure their borders has allowed these groups to thrive, further complicating Pakistan's efforts to combat terrorism and extremism effectively.

(iv) Financial networks supporting terrorism: A key challenge for Pakistan to stop extremism.

The financial support that sustains militant groups, often from both domestic and international sources continues to be a major challenge in curbing terrorism.

“India uses Afghanistan territory as a launching pad to conduct terrorism activities in Pakistan.”

[Kulbhushan Jadav]

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(v) Loss of security personnel and civilian, presenting a challenge of National security.

In 2024, insurgent attacks resulted in the deaths of more than 1600 Pakistanis nationwide.

The death toll included nearly 700 troops and police force members.

It is the biggest challenge for Pakistan to save civilians and security forces.

“Islamabad-based Independent Center for Research and Security Studies documented the casualties, stating that 2024, was the deadliest year for Pakistani security forces in a decade.”

(vi) Media and social media amplifying extremist narratives.

Media, particularly social media

platforms, play a significant role in spreading extremist ideologies in Pakistan. These platforms provide a space for terrorist groups to disseminate propaganda, recruit members, and radicalize individuals. It also presents a challenge for Pakistan to combat terrorism and extremism.

(iii) Challenges in strengthening legal framework to combat terrorism:

Although Pakistan has a legal framework in place to deal with terrorism, enforcement remains inconsistent, and laws are sometimes misused for political purposes. There are several drawbacks in the legal framework of the country which makes it difficult for the country to combat terrorism and

extremism.

(viii) Political instability fueling extremism and terrorism.

Political instability in Pakistan contributes significantly to the spread of extremism and terrorism.

Weak governance, corruption, and frequent changes in leadership have created an environment where terrorist groups can exploit power vacuums and gain influence.

(ix) Sectarian violence and its role in fostering extremism.

Sectarian violence, particularly between Sunni and Shia Muslims, has been a persistent issue in Pakistan. This violence provides an opportunity for terrorist groups to exploit division and recruit fighters. Lashkar-e-Tehrik contributes significantly to the rise of extremism.

and terrorism in the country.

“ Shia-Sunni clashes in Kurram alone, at least 245 people have been killed in attacks and clashes nationwide in November 2024.” [The Pakistan Institute for Conflict and Security studies (PICSS)]

(x) Balochistan and the growing challenge of separatism and terrorism:

Balochistan presents a unique challenge due to its ethnic separatism and insurgency movements. Baloch separatist groups, such as the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA), have been involved in violence aimed at achieving greater autonomy for the province. The region's geopolitical significance and its proximity to Afghanistan and Iran make it vulnerable to terrorism.

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(xi) Economic constraints as a challenge in combating terrorism:

Pakistan's economic constraints significantly hamper its efforts to combat terrorism. With limited resources, the country faces difficulties in funding essential counterterrorism operations, strengthening border security, and providing adequate infrastructure in conflict-prone areas.

(xii) Public distrust of security forces and its impact on counterterrorism efforts:

A lack of trust between Pakistani citizens and its security forces is a major barrier to effective counterterrorism efforts. People are often reluctant to cooperate with law enforcement, which undermines intelligence

gathering and counterterrorism operations.

(xiii) Weak governance in remote tribal areas, creating an environment for militant groups to operate freely:

The tribal areas in Pakistan, especially in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, remain largely outside the direct control of the central government. This weak governance creates an environment where militant groups can freely operate, recruit, and launch attacks. It hampers Pak's efforts to combat terrorism in these regions.

(xiv) The role of poverty and displacement in promoting extremism:
Poverty, lack of education,

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and displacement caused by internal conflicts contribute to the rise of extremism. Many people living in poverty-stricken areas, especially those displaced by conflicts, are more vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist groups.

(xv) Difficulties in rehabilitating former militants into society:

Pakistan faces significant challenges in rehabilitating former militants and reintegrating them into society. Efforts to de-radicalize militants have had limited success with many former fighters returning to militant activities due to lack of economic opportunities. The failure to reintegrate former militants into society perpetuates the cycle of violence and extremism.

4. Critical analysis:

Pakistan has been grappling with the issue of terrorism and extremism. Any effort to combat them has failed. Terrorism and extremism have been making Pakistan a vulnerable country to live. This underscores the urgency of a united, multi-dimensional approach to overcome them in Pakistan. A multi-faceted approach is also required to solve the challenges in the way of combating terrorism and extremism in Pakistan.

5. Conclusion:

In a nutshell, Pakistan faces a complex and multifaceted challenge and extremism, with numerous factors exacerbating the issue. The recent surge in terrorist attacks underscores the urgency

of addressing these challenges:
"The elimination of terrorist activity required determination on the part of states to fight against those activities that are fuelling it, including the provision of political support or various forms of covert financing."
[Francois L. Fall]

~ Question No. 3 ~

1. Introduction:

The judiciary in Pakistan has played a significant and sometimes controversial role in the political history of the country. Its actions have at times bolstered political stability, while in other instances it has contributed to the erosion of constitutional democracy by legitimizing military

intervention. The judiciary's role is a reflection of its complex and evolving relationship with the state's power structure

"The judiciary must be strengthened and released from political interference."

[Aung San Suu Kyi]

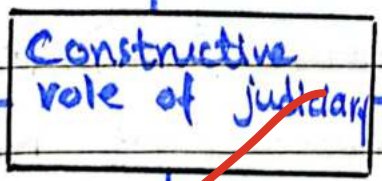
2. Judiciary's role in political history of Pakistan

Judiciary has both constructive and destructive role in upholding democracy in Pakistan.

ci) Constructive role of the judiciary in upholding democracy

Restoration of the constituent assembly

Judicial review of executive action



Challenging Martial Law

Strengthening Constitutional Governance

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(a) Restoration of the constituent assembly - Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan case (1955):

In this landmark case, the judiciary played a significant role in restoring the Constituent Assembly, which had been dissolved by the Governor General. This judgement was critical in asserting the primacy of the Constitution and the legislative body's importance in shaping the political future of Pakistan.

(b) Challenging Martial Law - Asma Jilani case (1972):

The judiciary, in this case, declared General Yahya Khan's martial law unconstitutional, emphasizing the importance of civilian government and constitution. This decision was crucial in the restoration

of civilian rule after the military regime, contributing in upholding democracy.

(c) Strengthening Constitutional Governance - Lawyers' Movement (2007):

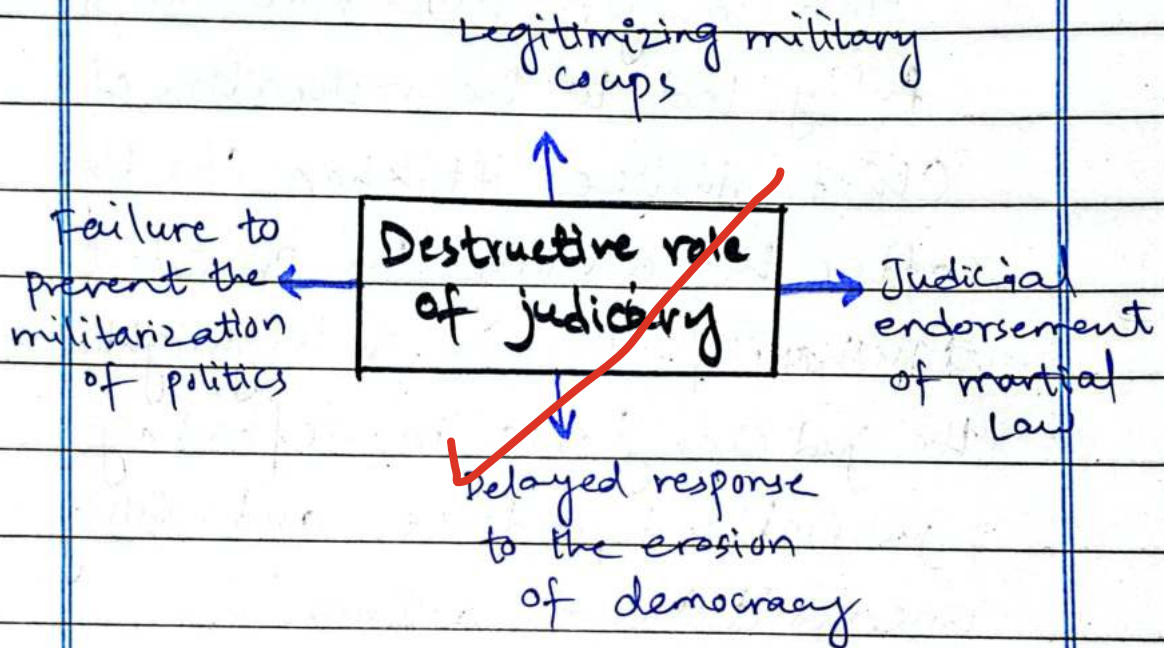
The lawyers' Movement successfully led to the restoration of Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudary after his ousting by President Musharraf. This event highlighted the judiciary's role in defending judicial independence and resisting unconstitutional actions.

(d) Judicial review of executive action:

Over the years, the judiciary has played a vital role in reviewing executive actions to ensure that they remain within the

bounds of law. This helped keep the balance of power intact and prevented the executive from overstepping its constitutional limits.

(ii) Destructive role of the judiciary in undermining democracy



(a) Legitimizing military coups-

Dosso case (1958):

The Dosso case marked a turning point where the judiciary endorsed General Ayub Khan's military coup by introducing the "doctrine of necessity". This

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ruling essentially legitimized military intervention, undermining civilian control and constitutional governance.

(b) Failure to prevent the militarization of politics:

The judiciary's failure to take a firm stance against the military's increasing influence in politics, especially during Gen. Zia-ul-Haq and Gen. Musharraf's regimes, contributed to the prolonged dominance of the military in Pak's political system, eroding democratic values.

(c) Delayed response to the erosion of democracy:

The judiciary, at times, responded too slowly or ineffectively to the erosion of democratic

structures, particularly during periods of authoritarian control.

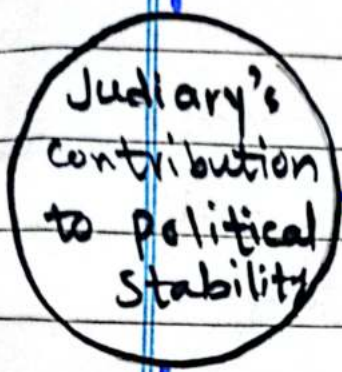
This failure to act decisively allowed military regimes to erode the spirit of democracy.

(d) Judicial endorsement of martial law:

In several instances, especially during military takeovers, the judiciary's decisions to endorse martial laws or validate military intervention reflected an abdication of its responsibility to protect democratic governance.

3 Judiciary's contribution to political stability, military interventions and constitutional changes:

(i) Contribution to political stability:



Ensuring accountability and transparency - The 2006 Election Reforms case

Judicial action in election disputes - The 2013 GE

Judicial support for federalism - The NFC Award 2007

(a) Ensuring accountability and transparency - The 2006 Election Reforms case:

The 2006 Election Reforms case saw the judiciary's active role in ensuring that electoral processes remained transparent and fair. The Supreme Court's intervention led to electoral reforms which contribute to creating a fairer environment for democratic elections.

(b) Judicial action in election

disputes - The 2013 General

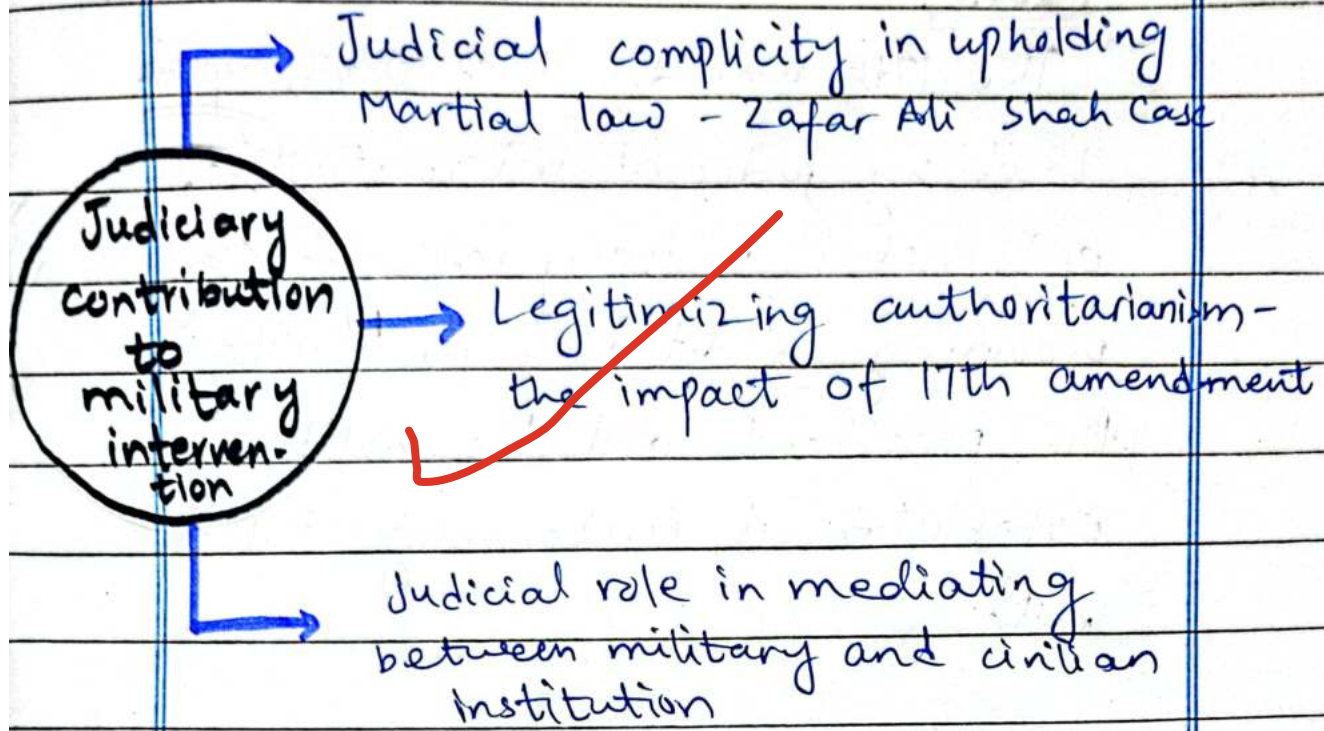
Elections case:

The judiciary's role in overseeing the 2013 general elections and resolving electoral disputes was crucial in maintaining political stability. By ensuring the legality and fairness of the process, the judiciary reinforced the legitimacy of elections, contributing to political stability.

(C) Judicial support for federalism - The NFC Award 2007:

The judiciary's support for the implementation of the National Finance Commission Award in 2006 was a critical step in ensuring equitable distribution of resources among provinces. This decision promoted political stability.

(ii) Contribution to military intervention



(a) Judicial complicity in upholding Martial Law - Zafar Ali Shah

Case (2002):

The Zafar Ali Shah Case (2002) saw the judiciary validating General Musharraf's military coup under the 'doctrine of necessity', reinforcing military rule and signaling the judiciary's compliance with military intervention.

(b) Legitimizing authoritarianism

The Impact of the 17th Amendment

(2003):

The 17th Amendment of 2003, supported by judicial interpretation, entrenched military influence by providing additional power to the president and the military establishment, undermining civilian rule.

(c) Judicial role in mediating between military and civilian institutions - The 2007 Emergency Declaration Case:

In 2007, when General Musharraf imposed a state of emergency, the judiciary's reaction was mixed. While some judges validated the emergency, others led by Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry stood against it, demonstrating the judiciary's ability to

mediate between military control and civilian institutions, ultimately playing a pivotal role in the restoration of constitutional order.

ciii) Contribution to Constitutional changes

→ Judicial interpretation in strengthening parliamentary democracy - 18th Amendment

Judiciary's contribution to constitutional changes

→ Judicial role in safeguarding the constitution 1973

→ The 26th Amendment: Creating Constitutional benches

ca) Judicial Interpretation in strengthening parliamentary democracy - The 18 Amendment

(2010):

The judiciary's role in

interpreting and upholding the 18 Amendment was pivotal in reinforcing parliamentary sovereignty and curtailing the presidential power, marking a significant constitutional shift toward democratic governance.

(b) The judiciary's role in safeguarding the constitution - The 1973 Constitution's enduring legacy:

The judiciary has played a vital role in interpreting and safeguarding the 1973 Constitution, ensuring that it remains the guiding framework for Pakistan's political system, despite repeated attempts at constitutional amendments and military intervention.

(c) The 26th Amendment (2024):

Creating Constitutional benches

The 26th Amendment, passed in October 2024, focused on establishment of constitutional benches in the judiciary. This amendment sought to influence the composition and powers of judicial benches that will hear cases regarding constitutional cases and political matters.

4. Critical analysis:

The judiciary's role has been remained very complex throughout the history. Sometimes it helped to maintain political stability but most of the time it failed to achieve its objectives and ensure democratic environment in the country. The recently passed 26th Amendment has

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undermined the independence of already weakened judiciary of Pakistan. So, need of the hour is to strengthen judiciary of Pakistan, without interference of politics and military in its decision. To ensure democracy and political stability, judiciary's positive role is very necessary.

5. Conclusion:

To conclude, the judiciary role in Pakistan has been pivotal in the political history of the country. Judiciary's contribution in political stability, military intervention, and constitutional changes has been remained very complex in its nature. Keeping in view of judiciary's complex nature, it becomes necessary the assurance of the independence of it to uphold democracy in Pakistan.