

Q6

Ans

INTRODUCTION

We are now all Pakistanis - not Balochis, Pathans, Sindhis, Bengalis, Punjabis and so on - and as Pakistanis we must feel, behave, and act and we should be proud to be known as Pakistanis and nothing else.

- Quaid-e-Azam. Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

Pakistan's national integration is crucial for its sovereignty and stability. Addressing ethnic issues is essential to promote unity and a sense of belonging among its citizens.

ETHNIC ISSUES IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan faces several ethnic issues that challenge national integration including:

i- ETHNICITY.

Division of people based on race, color, religion, or language. Pakistanis

diverse population, with four major ethnic identities, make it challenging to achieve national integration.

ii. LINGUISTIC MOVEMENTS

^{Language} ~~Pakistan~~ has been a contentious issue in Pakistan's history, particularly in East Pakistan, where the imposition of Urdu led to disintegration of the country in 1971.

iii. RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION.

use specific and self explanatory headings.

Unequal distribution of resources among provinces has led to tensions and feelings of marginalization.

iv. PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

The 18th amendment granted greater autonomy to provinces, but its implementation remains incomplete.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

v. SECTARIANISM

Sectarian divisions pose a significant threat to national integration.

Attack in Peshawar is an significant example.

CHALLENGES TO NATIONAL INTEGRATION

The challenges ~~in~~ to national integration in Pakistan includes:

i- LACK OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Poor governance, corruption, and delayed justice have eroded the social fabric of society.

In 2024, Pakistan ranked 135th out of 180 countries on the corruption perception index.

ii- ECONOMIC DISPARITY

The richest 10% own around 40% of the wealth, while the poorest 40% have only 17%.

According to Pakistan today article

Economic ~~disparities~~ and provincial biases have created feelings of deprivation among certain groups.

(Continue...).

iii- WRONG INTERPRETATION OF IDEOLOGY

Misinterpretation of Pakistan's ideology has bred intolerance and divided the nation along religious and ethnic lines.

discuss the impacts of these two above discussed phenomena.

CEMENTING NATIONAL INTEGRATION

To promote national integration Pakistan needs to:

i- ENSURE EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

Fair distribution of resources among provinces can help address feelings of marginalization.

ii. PROMOTE GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good governance, accountability and transparency can build trust and promote national integration.

minimum description under headings should be 5 lines.

iii- ADDRESS LINGUISTIC AND ETHNIC ISSUES

Addressing linguistic and ethnic issues can help reduce tensions and promote

national integration

V- IMPLEMENT CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

Implementing constitutional reforms, such as the 18th amendment, can help promote provincial autonomy and national integration.

VI- ENCOURAGE DIALOGUE AND RECONCILIATION

Reconciliation is the best thing.

Al-Quran.

Encouraging dialogue and reconciliation among different ethnic and linguistic groups can help build trust and promote National integration.

CONCLUSION.

Unity in diversity is the need of the hour for Pakistan to overcome the challenges to its

sovereignty.

Promoting national integration and addressing ethnic issues are crucial for Pakistan's stability and prosperity.

07

Q5:-

Ans:-

INTRODUCTION

The evolution of democratic system in Pakistan has been a complex and tumultuous journey, marked by periods of civilian rule, military interventions, and challenges to the rule of law. As Dr. Muhammad Moiz Khan notes,

Pakistan has gone through a long and uneasy evolutionary process as a democracy. Despite facing numerous challenges, Pakistan has made significant progress in recent years, with the successful transition of power from one civilian government to another.

PHASES OF EVOLUTION

The democratic system in Pakistan has gone ^{through} four distinct phases.

i. INITIAL DEMOCRATIC PHASE (1947-1958)

This phase saw the country's struggles with democracy, including delay in constitution making, failure of

political leaders, and absence of election.

ii. SOCIALIST DEMOCRATIC PHASE (1972-1977)

This phase was marked by the introduction of socialist policies and nationalization of industries. However, it was also marked by allegations of rigging in the 1977 elections, which led to widespread protests and eventually military intervention.

iii. UNSTABLE DEMOCRATIC PHASE (1988-99)

This phase saw the introduction of a multiple-party system, but it was marked by instability and frequent changes in government.

iv. RECENT DEMOCRATIC PHASE (2008-Till Today)

This phase has seen significant progress in democratic consolidation, with the successful transition of power from one civilian government to another.

CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY.

Pakistan's democratic system faces

Several challenges including:

i- MILITARY INTERVENTIONS

The military has played a significant role in Pakistan's politics, with several coups and periods of martial law disrupting democratic processes.

ii- WEAK INSTITUTION

Pakistan's democratic institutions, including the judiciary and electoral bodies, have faced criticism for their inability to deliver justice and conduct fair and transparent elections.

iii- CORRUPTION

Corruption remains a significant challenge, with allegations of corruption against politicians and bureaucrats undermining public trust in the democratic system.

iv- FEUDALISM AND TRIBALISM

Pakistan's rural areas continue to be dominated by feudal and tribal

Systems, which can limit the ability of citizens to exercise their democratic rights.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

To strengthen Pakistan's democratic system, several steps can be taken:

i- FUNCTIONAL SPECIALIZATION.

Ensuring that institutions are specialized and functional can help improve governance and accountability.

ii- ACROSS-THE BOARD ACCOUNTABILITY

Holding all individuals and institutions accountable for their actions can help promote transparency and good governance.

iii- CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.

Ensuring that the constitution is supreme and respected by all institutions can help promote stability and the rule of law.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the evolution of the democratic system in Pakistan has been a complex and challenging journey. Despite facing numerous obstacles, Pakistan has made significant progress in recent years.

As Dr. Moiz Khan notes,

If we as a society let an elected government complete its five-year term, regardless of our liking or disliking, it would go a long way toward establishing true democracy and establish its legitimacy.

With sustained efforts and reforms, Pakistan's democratic system can continue to strengthen and provide a stable and inclusive future.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 7-9 pages.

Q7:-

Ans:-

INTRODUCTION

A Constitution, to be useful, must not only grant powers, but also establish its limits.
- Edmund Burke.

The constitution of 1973, a foundational document for Pakistan's democratic aspirations, has been subjected to numerous amendments over the decades, often reflecting the ongoing power struggles between its various organs. However, the 26th amendment of 2024 stands out for its direct and substantial impact on the judiciary, a branch traditionally viewed as the guardian of the constitution and crucial check on executive and legislative overreach. Passed with a significant two-thirds majority in Parliament, the amendment's rapid enactment and the nature of its provisions have ignited a fierce debate about the trajectory of democratic governance and the future of an independent judiciary in Pakistan.

(Continue...).

KEY FEATURES OF THE 26th CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT (2024)

The 26th amendment, comprising 27 clauses, introduces sweeping changes, primarily concentrated on the appointments, tenure and powers of judges in the superior courts.

i- CAPPING THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN TENURE (ARTICLE 177 to 179)

The amendment introduces a fixed three-year tenure for the Chief Justice of Pakistan, regardless of their retirement age (which remains 65). This replaces the previous system where the most senior judge automatically became CJP and served until superannuation.

ii- RECONSTRUCTION OF JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN (ARTICLE 175A).

The composition of the CJP, responsible for recommending judicial appointments of Supreme Court and High Courts, has been significantly altered. Prior

to the amendment, judicial members held a majority. Now the JCP includes two members from the National assembly, two from the Senate or one woman or ~~one~~ non-muslim member nominated by the Speaker of National Assembly.

iii- ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL BENCHES (ARTICLE 191A and 202A)

It mandates ~~separate~~ constitutional benches with ~~superior~~ courts; JCP to allocate cases

iv- MODIFICATION OF SUO MOTO POWERS (ARTICLE 184)

It significantly curtails Supreme Court's ~~suo moto~~ powers, diverting them through a ~~judicial~~ committee. Similar restrictions apply to High Courts.

v- NEW GROUNDS FOR JUDICIAL REMOVAL (ARTICLE 209)

Allows removal of judges by the Supreme judicial council (SJC) for "~~inefficiency~~," besides

incapacity or misconduct.

relate your headings to the qs statement.

IMPLICATIONS AND CRITICAL EVALUATION

The 26th Constitutional amendment profoundly impacts Pakistan's democratic framework, particularly separation of power and judicial independence.

i- EROSION OF JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE

Passed quickly (225-12 in National Assembly, 65-4 in Senate), raising concerns about transparency and alleged coercion.

ii- COMPROMISED SEPERATION OF POWERS

Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Diminished judicial autonomy risks unchecked political powers.

iii- IMPACT ON RULE OF LAW AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

In volatile Pakistan, and independent judiciary is crucial for citizens.

resource against state excesses;
weakening it leaves vulnerable
populations exposed.

iv- GOVERNMENT'S JUSTIFICATION AND COUNTER ARGUMENTS

- Government's stance.

claims the amendment ensures
"parliamentary supremacy" and
addresses an "over-politicized"
judiciary.

- Counter-Argument

Critics argue that accountability
should not sacrifice independence,
timing and secrecy suggest political
motives, particularly after unfavorable
to supremacy court rulings.



CONCLUSION

The ultimate touchstone of constitutionality is the conscience of the judge.

The ~~con~~ 26th constitutional amendment of 2024 profoundly alters Pakistan's polity by reshaping the judiciary's ~~role~~. Despite aims of accountability, concerns persist about eroded judicial independence, blurred separation of powers, and potential impacts of the rule of law. This amendment signifies a contentious assertion of executive/legislative power over the judiciary, setting the stage for future legal and political battles over Pakistan's constitutional future.