# Article information:

Judicial Activism in Pakistan - Paradigm Shift
<https://www.paradigmshift.com.pk/judicial-activism-pakistan/>

# Article summary:

1. Judicial activism in Pakistan has led to the judiciary encroaching on the legislative and executive domains, undermining the separation of powers and eroding public trust in the impartiality of the judiciary.

2. The exercise of suo motu powers by the Supreme Court of Pakistan has been criticized for being used selectively in cases with media hype, leading to perceptions of judicial populism and bias in rulings.

3. To address these issues and restore public faith in judicial institutions, reforms such as stricter adherence to procedural requirements for invoking suo motu powers, promoting transparency in judicial decisions, and ensuring a methodical selection process for appointing judges are necessary.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Judicial Activism in Pakistan - Paradigm Shift" provides a comprehensive overview of the phenomenon of judicial activism in Pakistan, highlighting its origins, implications, and potential risks. The author delves into the concept of separation of powers and the role of the judiciary in upholding the rule of law. However, upon closer examination, several biases and shortcomings can be identified in the article.

One major bias in the article is the author's clear stance against judicial activism in Pakistan. While it is important to critically analyze the impact of judicial activism on democratic institutions, the article predominantly focuses on highlighting negative aspects without providing a balanced view. The author consistently portrays judicial activism as detrimental to democracy and public trust without exploring potential benefits or counterarguments.

Furthermore, the article lacks substantial evidence to support some of its claims. For example, when discussing public perceptions of judicial interference in politics, the author cites a survey conducted at LUMS but fails to provide details on methodology or sample size. This lack of transparency raises questions about the reliability and validity of the survey results presented.

Additionally, there is a noticeable absence of exploration into potential reasons behind judicial activism in Pakistan. The article does not delve into underlying factors such as institutional weaknesses, political instability, or historical context that may have contributed to the rise of judicial activism. By failing to address these complexities, the analysis oversimplifies a complex issue.

Moreover, while discussing specific cases of judicial overreach, such as suo motu notices and controversial judgements, the article does not adequately explore alternative perspectives or counterarguments. This one-sided reporting limits the reader's ability to form a well-rounded understanding of the topic.

The article also contains promotional content that advocates for specific reforms within the judiciary without considering potential drawbacks or unintended consequences. While proposing reforms is essential for addressing issues related to judicial activism, it is crucial to present a balanced assessment of both benefits and risks associated with proposed changes.

In conclusion, while "Judicial Activism in Pakistan - Paradigm Shift" offers valuable insights into an important issue facing Pakistani democracy, it falls short in providing a comprehensive and unbiased analysis. To enhance its credibility and relevance, future iterations of this article should strive for greater balance, transparency, and consideration of diverse perspectives on judicial activism in Pakistan.

# Topics for further research:

* Impact of judicial activism on democracy in developing countries
* Role of judiciary in upholding human rights in Pakistan
* Historical context of judicial activism in South Asia
* Comparative analysis of judicial activism in different legal systems
* Public perception of judicial activism in Pakistan
* Challenges and opportunities of judicial reform in developing countries

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/71266293294a67382883398da154a886>