

## 2. Introduction:-

The 26th Amendment to Pakistan's Constitution, enacted in 2019, aimed to address the historical marginalization of the Federally - Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) by increasing their representation in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provincial assembly. This amendment, following the FATA-KP merger, has significant implications for the balance of power among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, as well as civil-military relations.

## Critical Evaluation:-

### 1. Impact of the legislature:-

#### Provincial Representation:-

The amendment added 16

general seats, 4 women's seats, and 1 minority seat for FATA in the KP Assembly, ensuring their integration into provincial decision making and enhancing political inclusion.

Federal-Provincial Dynamics:-

FATA's reduced role in the National Assembly and senate shifts legislative influence toward KP, strengthening provincial autonomy.

## 2. Impact On The Executive:-

Empowering KP Government:-

The KP provincial government assumes responsibility for FATA's administration, development and governance. This enhances provincial authority but places significant demands on KP's capacity to deliver.

Federal Oversight:-

The federal government remains involved through funding

and oversight of reconstruction efforts, maintaining a balance between devolution and centralized support.

### 3. Impact on Governance:-

Unified systems:-

FATA is now governed by KP's legal and administrative framework, ensuring uniformity and access to justice.

Challenges in integration:-

Adapting customary practices and addressing governance backlog remain significant hurdles.

### Civil-Military Relations:-

Civilian Supremacy:-

Administrative control shifts from military to civilian authorities, aligning with democratic principles.

Security Role:-

The military's presence in

in FATA persists due to ongoing security concerns, necessary coordination with civilian authorities.

## 5. Impact on Citizens:-

### Political Empowerment:-

FATA residents gain representation in KP's assembly ensuring their voices are heard in provincial decision making.

### Development Delays:-

Slow socio-economic progress could lead to frustrations, undermining the perceived benefits of the merger.

## Conclusion:-

The 26th Amendment is a vital step toward integrating marginalized regions, enhancing representation, and promoting provincial autonomy. Its success relies on effective governance, timely development and coordination between authorities.

### 3. Introduction:-

The recent surge in terrorism in Pakistan exposes significant flaws in the country's counterterrorism policies, highlighting gaps in the intelligence, strategy, and addressing root causes.

### Evaluation:-

#### 1. Policy Failure:-

Lack of Comprehensive Strategy:-

Military-focused approaches neglect deradicalization and socio-economic reforms, allowing extremist ideologies to persist.

Weak-Intelligence Coordination:-

Insufficient sharing and coordination between civilian and military agencies hinder effective counterterrorism operations.

## 2. Root Causes of Terrorism:-

Economic and Social Disparities.  
High unemployment and underdevelopment in vulnerable regions fuel extremism.

## Political Instability:-

Political fighting diverts focus from sustained counter-terrorism efforts.

## 3. Regional And External Factors:-

### Afghan Border Issue:-

Unstable relations with Afghanistan and the Taliban contribute to cross-border terrorism.

### International Perception:-

Selective action against terror groups weakens global cooperation.

## Conclusion:-

The new wave of terrorism highlights Pakistan's

policy shortcomings. A more comprehensive approach, addressing both internal and external factors, is essential to counter the growing threat effectively.

## 4. Introduction:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a visionary reformer who ~~en~~sought to modernize Muslim society in British India by blending Islamic teachings with modern scientific thought and promoting new educational reforms.

### Main Points:-

Reconciliation of Science <sup>and</sup> Religion:-

Sir Syed believed that science and religion could coexist. He encouraged Muslims to adopt modern scientific knowledge while remaining faithful to Islam, emphasizing that reason and religion should work together.

### Educational Reform:-

Concerned with the decline of Muslim society, he advocated for modern, secular education alongside Islamic studies. He believed education in subjects like science, mathematics and English was essential for progress.

### Aligarh Movement:-

Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh which later became Aligarh Muslim University. This institution aimed to provide modern ~~edu~~ education to Muslim students, preparing them for success.



in modern world.

### Conclusion:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's efforts to reconcile science with religion and focus on modern education and had a lasting impact on the intellectual and educational development of Muslims in India, laying the foundation for future progress in the rapidly changing society.

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### § Introduction:-

Pakistan's inability to develop a long term economic policy has resulted in inconsistent strategies that lack clear direction hindering sustainable economic growth.

## Political Instability:-

Frequent changes in government and political instability have led to shifts in economic policies, making it difficult to maintain long term consistency.

## Lack of Strategic Vision:-

The focus on short term fixes, such as IMF loans or emergency measures, has often overshadowed the need for comprehensive, long term planning for sectors like agriculture, industry and infrastructure.

## External Dependence:-

The reliance on foreign aid and loans has created an economy that reacts to external pressures, rather than following a self sustained,

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long term strategy.

## Conclusion:-

Pakistan's failure to implement long term economic stability, inefficiency and slow development. Sustainable progress requires strategies, consistent policies focused on long term goals.

## Introduction:-

Pakistan's foreign policy has often lacked clarity and direction, making it appear rudderless.

Political instability and leadership thrust:-

Frequent changes in ✓

Key:

in leadership have led to inconsistent foreign policy priorities.

Need for Clear policy -

A strategic, consistent foreign policy is needed to address challenge.

Regional and Global Challenges -

Regional and global challenges complicate policy.