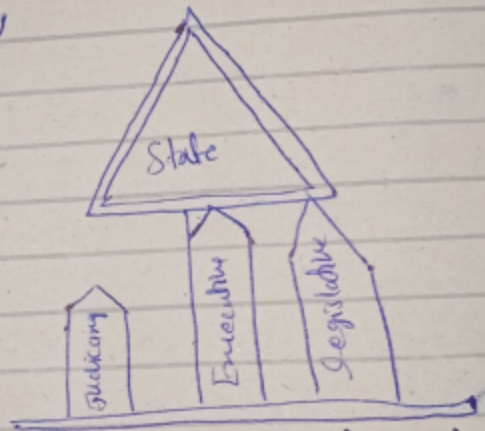


Part-11  
Q: No 2

## 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment of Constitution.

### Introduction

The 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the constitution of Pakistan is also called Constitutional Package. This amendment passed by 20-21 October in 2024. Similarly, this amendment consist 27 clauses of Judiciary, Executive, and legislative. Additionally, 26<sup>th</sup> amendment take away the power of Judiciary of *Suo motu*. The 26<sup>th</sup> amendment empowered Prime Minister to select the next chief justice of Pakistan (CJP).



### How 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed.

The 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment of Constitution was passed by Pakistan People Party (PPP) and support its by other parties, Muslim League Party, with its chairman Bilawal Bhutto Zardari and Islamic Party, its chairman Maulana Fazle Rahman. All of these parties support 26<sup>th</sup> amendment and reduced the powers of Judiciary.

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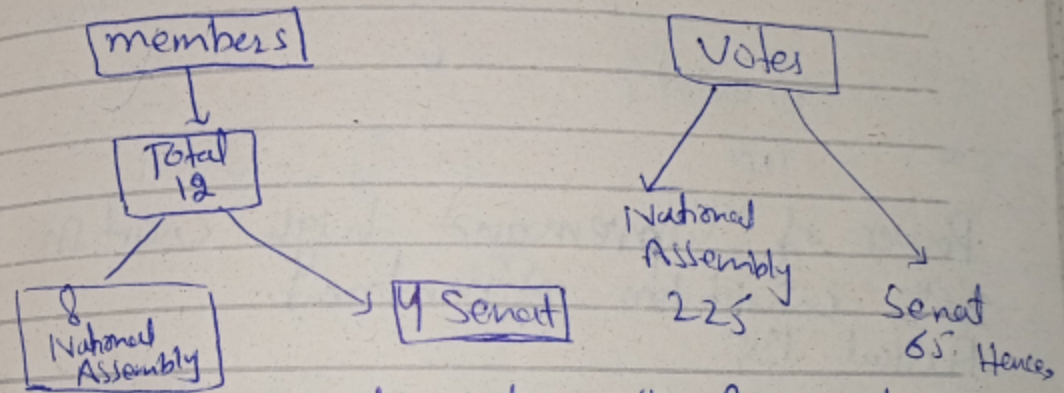
The 26<sup>th</sup>  
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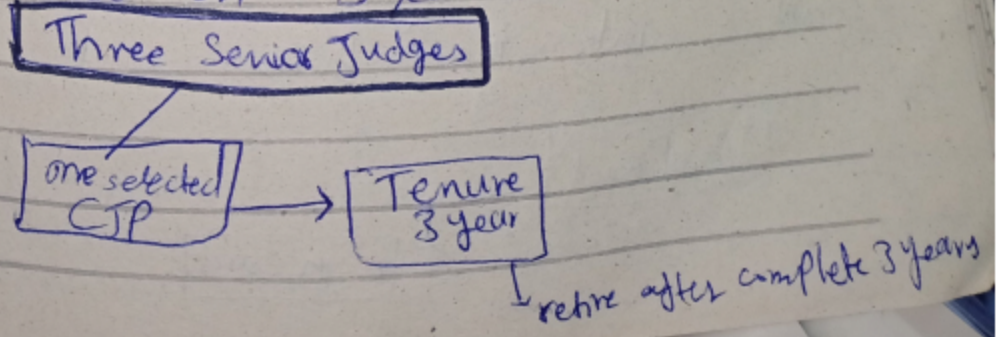
re. Additionally  
Power  
The 26th  
Minister  
justice

The Pakistan People Party and TTP move out, members of parties were intent to boycott votes. These parties empower PM through votes. The Parliament Party amend 20 October and passed through Senat with 65 votes. Similarly National Assembly was passed with 225 votes. The total members of Parliament Party was 12, 8 was National Assembly while 4 was Senat



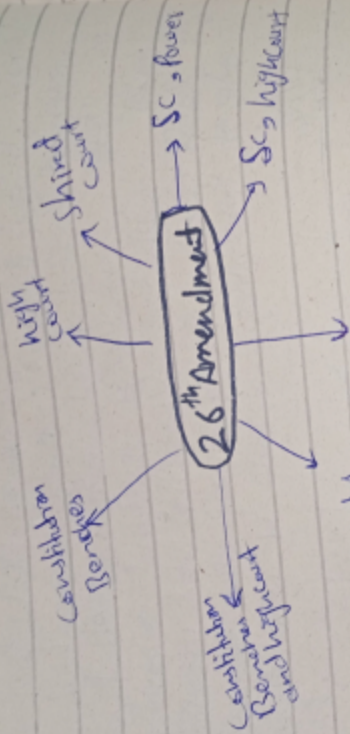
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The 26th Amendment reduce the power of Judiciary and increase the power of PM. to select the Next (CJP). Similarly, In the three most senior judges, one was selected as a CJP. its tenure was 3 year. After three year Chief Justice of Pakistan retired. its retirement is not based on (65) age. it is based on 3 year tenure.





# objection of 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

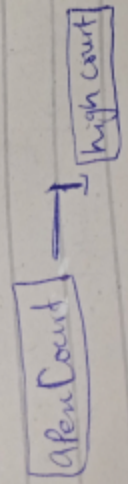


## Power of Supremacy High Court in 26<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment.

Under the Article 184, it reduce the power of Judiciary that they do not select the CJP. Similarly, it empowered PM to select the next CJP in the most three senior Judges.

## Article 186

Under the article 186, the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment (change) transfer apart Court into the High Court



191 Article  
Under the  
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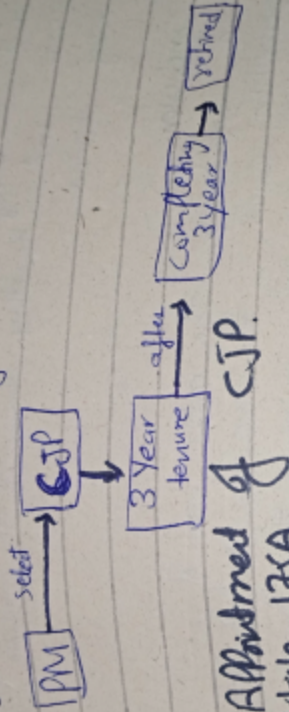
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## 191 Article

Under the article 191 high court sent the name of member to the Parliament (National assembly). The Parliament and finally PM send PM and finally PM send the Next (CJP) chief Justice of Pakistan.



## Appointment of CJP.

### Article 175A

The article 175A deal parliament party to select the head CJP. It deal with Supreme court high court, Shariat court

It decline the power of committee in which they make decision on his behalf. So stopow if power was ~~eliminated~~ completely.

## Elimination of Riba.

The 26th constitution Play important role to eliminate the riba. The riba completely eliminated in Jun 1, 2028. according to 26th Amendment of constitution of Pakistan. also 26th ~~amendment~~ Amendment is know a Package Constitution.



## Focus on Health and Clean Environment.

The main aim of 26th Amendment was to work on Article 9A. Every citizen has right to clean and healthy environment. Additionally clean and healthy environment reduce many diseases.

## Conclusion.

In Conclusion the major aim of 26th Amendment was to reduce the Power of Judiciary and increase the Power of PM. Moreover, 26th Amendment empowered the PM to select the next (CJP) Chief Justice of Pakistan. The second major aim was to Dimension of the role and focus on the clean and healthy environment. Hence Clean and healthy environment reduce many diseases. All of these are affect the balance of Power between the Pillars of state.



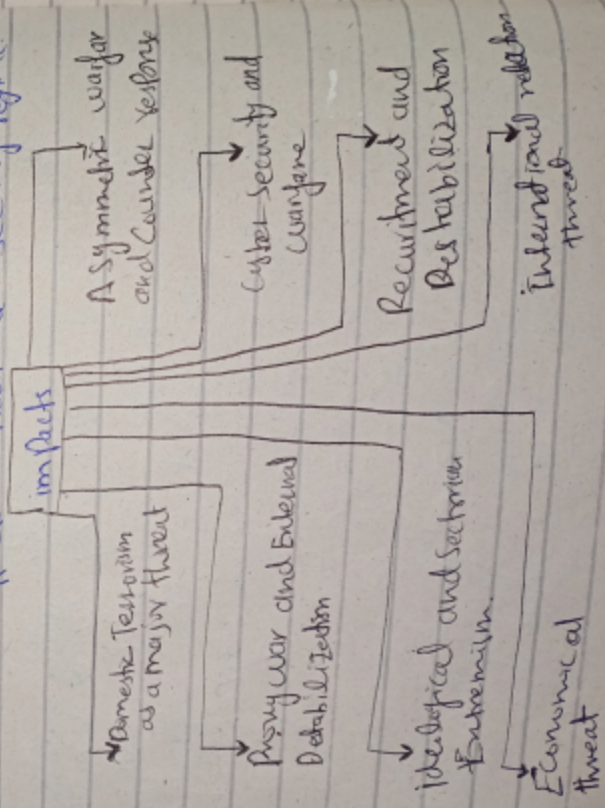
## New wave of terrorism endorses Pakistan's policy & failures to combat the menace. Evaluate.

New wave of terrorism endorses Pakistan's policy failures to combat the menace.

Non-State actors are influence in politics economy and social issues. The Afghan Jihad, insurgency, and terrorist groups are include in Non-State actors. Non-State actors threats National Security. Similarly it impacts international relations. According to Andrew McCabe "There is no world absolute and complete national security" Non-State actors poses threat Pakistan national security rather than External security threat.

### Impacts

These are several impacts of non-state actors that affects national security regime.



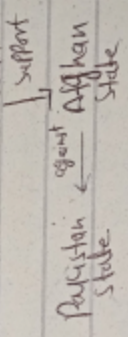


### Domestic Terrorism as a major threat.

Non-state actors like TTP, (Jabark Taliban Pakistan) Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) and insurgencies groups affect Pakistani sectors and threat Pakistan security. For example in 2004 attack on Army Public School in Peshawar was biggest threat. 140 children died with staff but more children. It was unbearable for Pakistan nation and mother. This TTP attack widespread fear and insecurity within Pakistan.

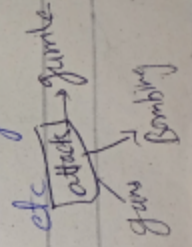
### Army war and External Destabilization.

(Proxy war) Two External non-state actors India and Afghanistan might be seen as a Traditional Security threat in this era. India support Afghan against Pakistan that they attack on Pakistan. A notable case is Kalbushan case.



### Asymmetric warfare

TTP (Taliban Pakistan) and other terrorist groups attack Pakistan through Bombing gunies and Jet guns etc. For example FATA.





## Extremism

### Ideological and Sectorian (war)

Non-state actors propagate the radical ideology or ideologist and weaken the fabric of Pakistan society. A group like "Lej" targeted institute but violate Sectorian between Sunni and Shia. A notable case study is Iran, whose conflict are Shia & Sunni.

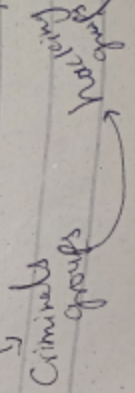
### Economical threat

Non-state actors smuggling drugs and kidnaping child. Karachi is a major example where highest number of child are kidnaping. Additionally non-state actors smuggle drugs through Iran and Afghanistan.

### Cyber Security and warfar.

Cyber Security threat is the major issues of Pakistan. Cyber Security threat launch by non-state actors including criminal groups & Cyber Security hacking groups. Moreover, through Non-state actors like hacking group Non-state actors like violates of Political parts. Hence, it is the major conflict of National Security.

Cyberwarfar



## International Relation threats.

Terrorist group create major issues in Pakistan. They use Pakistan and by cross borders. It create international Relation conflicts. For example US attack Pakistan by using land of Afghanistan. Hence it create security threat and national security threat. A notable case study Mumbai attack in 2008 & carried out the members of L.T. it strained the relation of Pakistan with India.

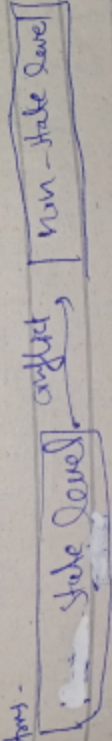
## 3 External Sectors. create threat

External State actors

geopolitical rivalries  
international pressure

## geopolitical Rivalries.

geopolitical rivalries between Pakistan and India. significantly over Kashmir continues to pose international security threat. For exam the Pulwama attack in 2019, which escalated tension between Pakistan and India. This demonstrated the imminent risk posed by non-state level conflicts over non-state actors.

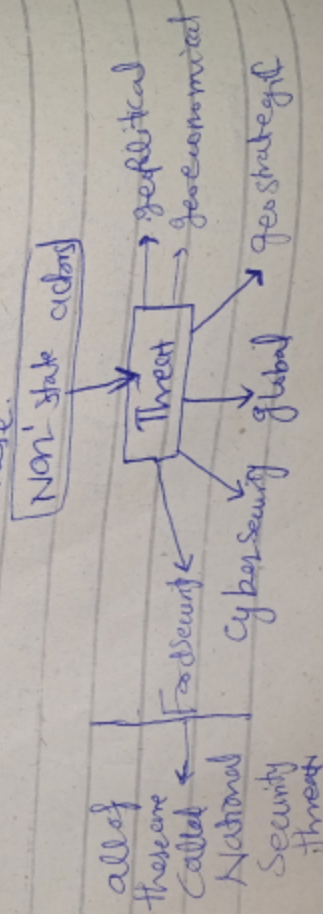




## International Pressure

External state actors like US significantly pressure on Pakistan regarding by using Policy. US attack on Pakistan. Additionally, US and Afghanistan. International Security and threat international security regime. Home, US and without and nation security dilemma for Pakistan. create Security dilemma for Pakistan.

In conclusion, non-state actors like TTP (Taliban Pakistan), Terrorist groups and insurgents. threat Pakistan state. These groups use Pakistani land for cross border. Hence non-state actors threat national security. Additionally, tourism feel unsafe when they visit in Pakistan. Many investors do not invest on different projects in Pakistan. Investor face international security threat. If the second example is that when China people work on different project than they face threat because TTP attack on these.





Q: No 16

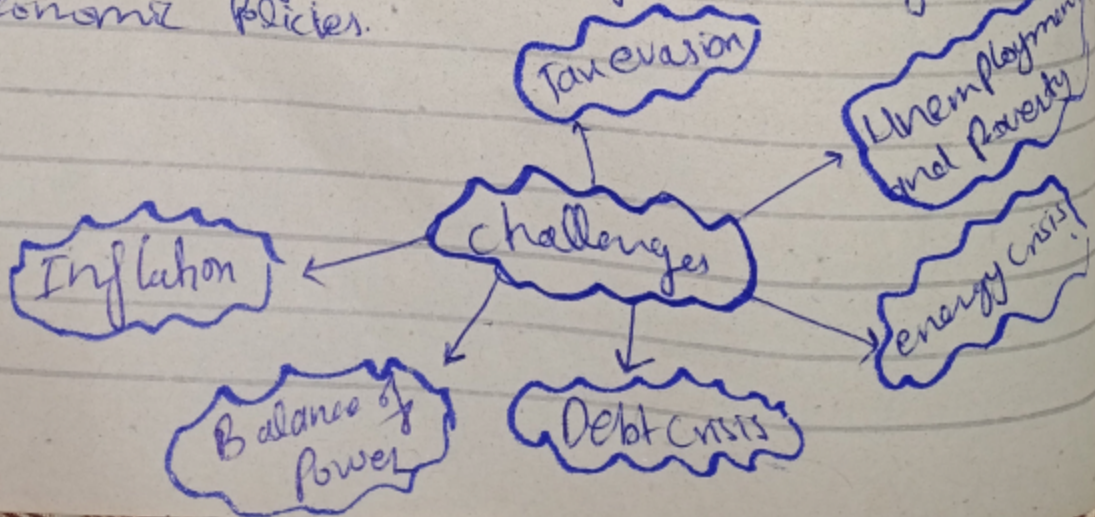
Pakistan's inability for many years to frame long-term economic policy led to ad hoc, spasmodic and muddled goals that lacks any strategic direction for long-term economic consideration.

Introduction

Pakistan inability for many years to frame long-term economic policy led to ad hoc, spasmodic and muddled goals. These economic policies lacks any strategic direction for long-term economic consideration. Therefore, Pakistan face economic challenges such as inflation, balance of power, Debt crisis, energy crisis and Unemployment and Evasion of taxes and low GDP nation etc. Address these issues through efficient/effective reforms.

Challenges in long-term economic Policy

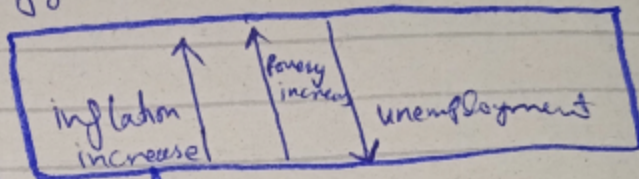
Pakistan face challenges in long-term economic policies.





## a) Inflation

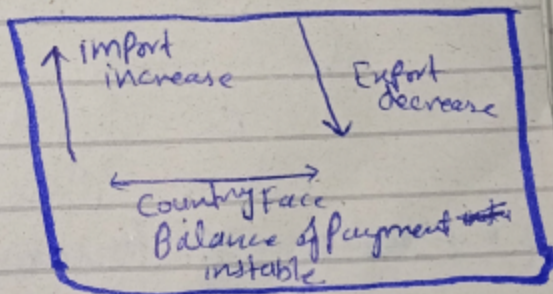
Inflation in Pakistan has been steep rise. Therefore, low-income household face many issues to fulfill his need. However, inflation play major role to increase the poverty rate. as show in figure



## b) Balance of Payment

Balance of Payment (payment) in Pakistan are instable, Because A large amount of budget is used to pay debt services. Additionally, Pakistan imports are more rather than export. These imports play important role in Balance of Payment and increase economic crisis.

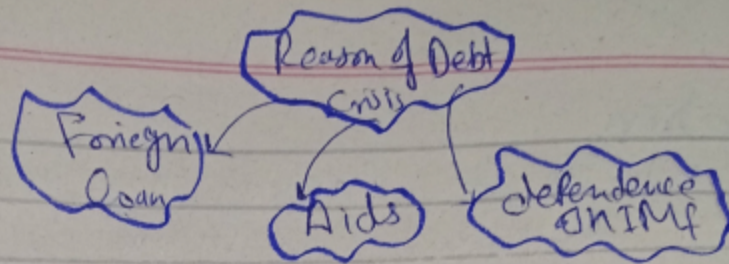
Hence, Pakistan is trapped in economic crisis due to (high) maximum import.



## c) Debt crisis

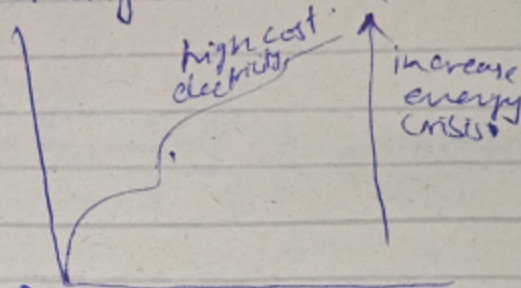
Pakistan also grappled / Trapped in Debt crisis. The reason of Debt crisis is that Pakistan rely on loan and Aids and IMF. All of these factors play major role to increase the Debt crisis.





### d) Energy Crisis

Energy crisis play major role in ~~the~~ instable economic Policies (long-term) Pakistan buy electricity in high cost - Hence, High cost of electricity increase ~~the~~ economic crisis. as show.



### e) unemployment and Poverty

Pakistan face unemployment among the youth. The unemployment rate in Pakistan in 2024 is 8.00. While poverty rate are 40%. Additionally, unemployment generate poverty rate.

Poverty rate = 40%  
 unemployment rate = 8.00

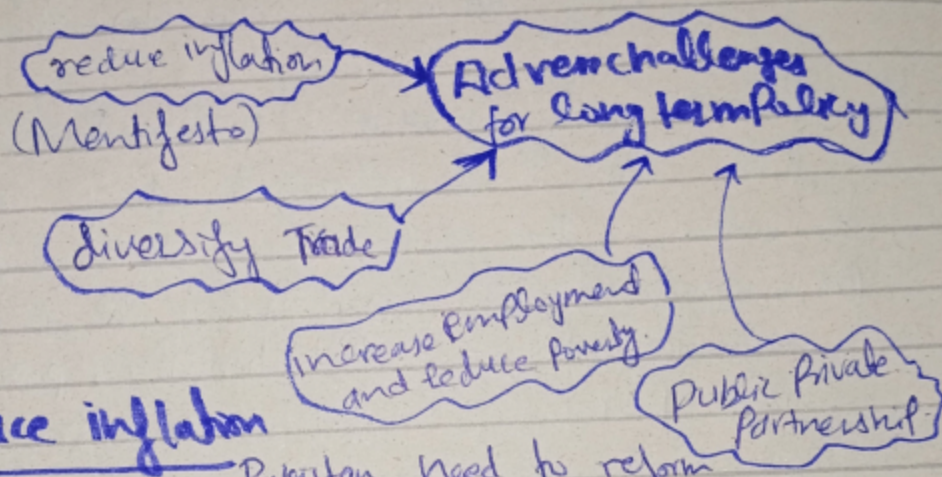
### f) Evasion of taxation

Evasion of taxation (in Pakistan) collection in Pakistan are not well. Therefore the GDP-ratio in Pakistan is low. The GDP ratio in 2024 is 374.6% in Pakistan. Hence, low-GDP ratio increase economic crisis and political instability.



## Address the challenges of economic Policy and Establish long-term economic Policies.

There are many factors which play important role to address these challenges of economic policy and establish long-term economic stability.



### a) Reduce inflation

Pakistan need to reform in economic stability. Therefore, inflation reduce for sustainable long-term economic policy. Additionally, Pakistan reduce inflation by follow the china local government, because local government play important role in tax collection and reduce inflation.

### b) Diversify Trade

Pakistan diversify in trade through CPEC project and reduce important rather than export. Addition, Agriculture and industry both are backbone of Pakistan economy therefore, Pakistan need to diversify in trade and attract investor for investment in different projects.



### c) Increase Employment and reduce Poverty

Unemployment is major fact to increase poverty and economic crisis. Therefore, Pakistan need to increase employment ratio through technology, and Training of different skills. However, technology and skill play important role to reduce poverty.

### d) Public and Private Partnership

Public and Private Partnership plays important role to reduce the economic crisis. These plays important role to frame long-term economic policy. Additionally, public private partnership attract investor to invest in Pakistan.

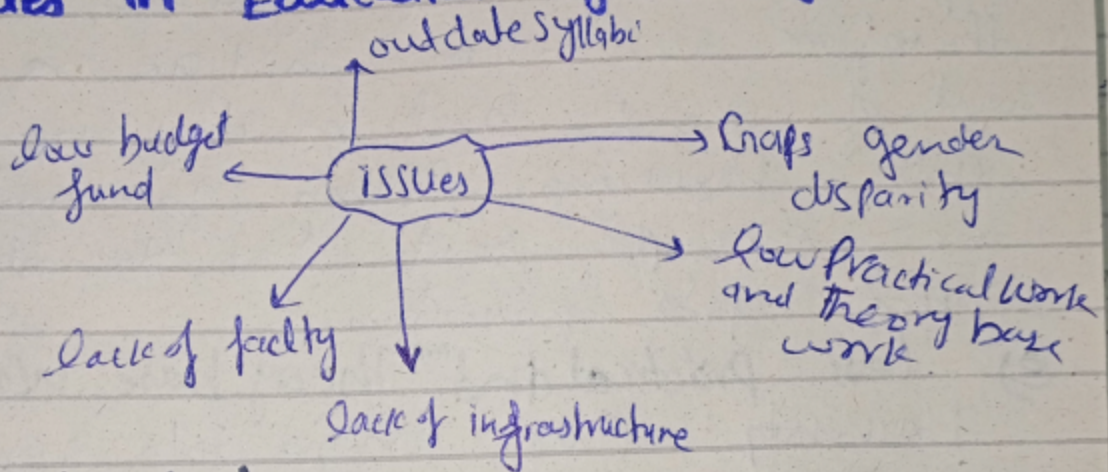
In conclusion, as Pakistan's inability for many years to frame long-term economic policy led to ad hoc, spasmodic and muddled goals that lacks strategic long-term economic policy. Therefore, Pakistan face economic challenges such as inflation, debt crisis and energy crisis etc. However, addressed these challenges through effective reform such as diversify Trade and public, partnership play important role in frame of long-term economic policy.



## Q: 7 Education System of Pakistan Introduction

Education System of Pakistan face significant issues such as Low budget fund, Lack of faculty, Lack of infrastructure, and outdate Syllabi. To address these issues through target reforms.

### Issues in Education System of Pakistan



#### a) Low budget

The government spend low budget upto 1.4% on educational institute. These low budget increase issues in Education System of Pakistan.

#### b) lack of faculty.

In government ~~institute~~ institute, mostly teachers are un train. Therefore untrain teacher are unable to train the nation. Additionally the faculty in Private institutes are expert and train rather than Public institute



## c) Lack of infrastructure

In Pakistan education system face many issues. one of biggest issue is lack of infrastructure such as no clean water no clean environment etc. All of these create lack of infrastructure

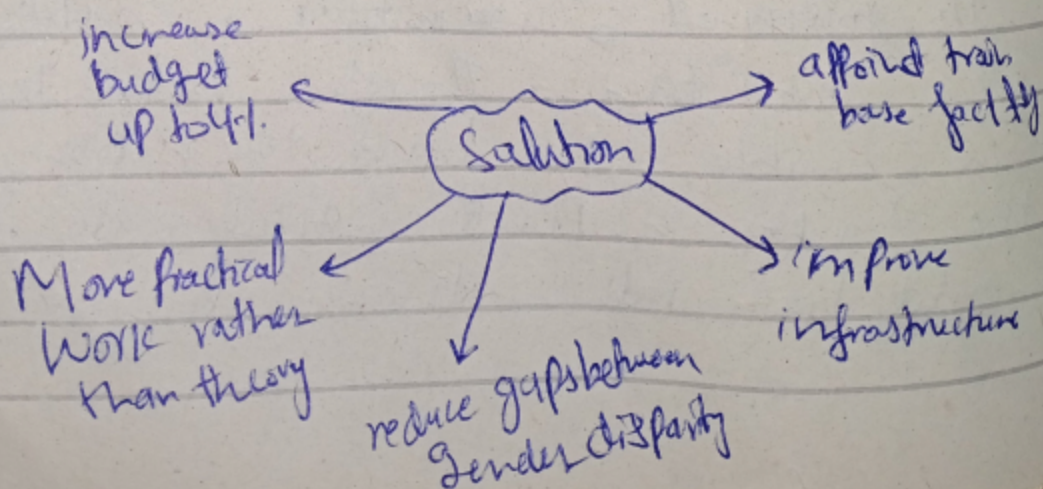
## d) gaps between gender disparity

Gaps between gender disparity is biggest challenges of girls education therefore 22 million child are out of school but mostly are girls. However, Afghan government are example that they do not support girls education.

## e) less practical and <sup>more</sup> Theory base work

University play major role such as in practical work. They focus theory base project rather than practical.

## Solution to Address the Issues in Pakistan education System





all of these factors play an important role to address the challenges of Pakistan's education system and support girls' education. According to Malala Yousafzai.

"One child, one book, one teacher  
can change the nation"

- Malala -

In conclusion, Pakistan's education system plays an important role in building the nation. Moreover, the education system of Pakistan faces significant challenges such as lack of facilities, lack of infrastructure, and low budget and outdated syllabi. To address these challenges through target reforms such as increasing the budget to 4% of GDP, focusing on more practical work rather than theory, and reducing the gender gap, and improving infrastructure.