

## 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.

first discuss the different aspects of the amendment in detail]

## 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.

use specific, elaborate and self explanatory headings

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.

add and highlight references against these arguments,

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.

add more arguments.

## Conclusion:-

improve the structure and the page presentation part.

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.

minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines,

## 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.

add more arguments.

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

## 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 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 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.

## Political Instability:-

Frequent changes in investment government and political instability have led to frequent 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,

long term strategy.

## Conclusion:-

Pakistan's failure to implement long term economic stability, inefficiency and slow development. Sustainable progress requires strategic, 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.