

Date: _____

Day: _____

NAME :- SHAHZAIB KHAN NAYYER

BATCH :- 003

LMS ID :- 43600

SUBJECT :- CURRENT AFFAIR

Test :- 02



QUESTION :- 3

Critically analyze - the
27th Amendment - . . . ?

27th CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT;
CURTAILMENT OF JUDICIAL POWERS;
JUDICIAL RESTRAINT AND ACTIVISM; IMPLICATION
FOR TRICHOTOMY OF POWER: ———

The 27th constitutional amendment in Pakistan was enacted on 13 November 2025 in which immunity given to President, and senior military officials and powers of supreme court snatched and federal constitutional court was created

in which bench will be made by government. This impacted and imbalanced the trichotomy of powers in Pakistan.

CURTAILMENT OF JUDICIAL POWERS CONSIDERING 27TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—

The key factors of 27th constitutional amendment by focusing on its curtailment of judicial powers are given below:—

1. New Federal Constitutional Court above Supreme Court:—

Federal constitutional court will hear constitutional cases which was previously under the jurisdiction of supreme court of Pakistan. The judges appointed in federal constitutional court are largely appointed by

by executive branch which has
weakened judiciary autonomy.

2. Restriction on Suo Moto Powers:-

The traditional
suo moto powers in which the
chief justice of Pakistan can
take up matters on his own
initiative of supreme court are
curtailed and shifted to other
judicial body.

3. Judicial Appointment And Transfer:-

Appointment
and transfers mechanism is
potentially shift to legislative
branch which undermines the
merit, independence of courts
and institutional dependence. So,
justice system is under
crises.

4. Judges Forced Mechanisms —

Provisions — that allow forced retirement mechanisms if judges refused certain positions have been introduced, which may function as indirect removal or coercion.

27th Amendment relates with Judicial Restraints —

1- Limiting Judicial Overreach and curtailment of Suo Motu Power: —

The amendment reflects the belief that courts should not intrude into executive or legislative policy making. It restricts the court to initiate cases independently.

2- Emphasis on Parliamentary Supremacy and institutional restraints —

This reinforces the idea that elected institutions, not courts, should lead the governance. Judicial restraint is enforced through constitutional changes rather than left to judicial distractions.

27th AMENDMENT RELATES WITH Judicial Activism: —

1- Weakening of rights protection and diminished judicial review —

Activist courts used suo motu powers to protect fundamental rights and this is now curtailed. The transfer of constitutional interpretation limits the judiciary's ability to check executive excesses.

2. Constraint on public interest litigation and erosion of judicial independence—

The courts

proactive role in addressing governance failures is reduced. The executive influence over new judicial structures undermines court's freedom to act boldly.

IMPLICATIONS FOR Trichotomy OF POWER IN PAKISTAN: —

1. Judicial Independence Undermined—

A core pillar of separation of powers is an independent judiciary as a check on executive and legislature. By stripping key judicial powers and placing constitutional interpretation under an executive influence FCC, the amendment undermines judicial autonomy.

2. Shift Towards Executive Dominance :-

The amendment coincides with increased military influence and expanded powers for key state officials which effectively consolidates executive authority.

3. Rule of law and Access to Justice :-

With reduced oversight by independent justice system, rule of law and citizens access to constitutional justice face risks.

The rule of law is undermined as the supreme court powers are made negligible due to which Federal constitutional court will handle.

4- Democratic Accountability Weakened:-

A weakened judiciary may be less able to check legislation and executive action leading to unchecked policy implementation and reduced institutional accountability.

CONCLUSION:-

In Mitchell, 27th constitutional amendment is just to undermine the supreme court powers and making judiciary weak where as legislative powers are strengthened and more perks and privileges given to military. The law made against the Shariah that immunity given to president and senior officials of military.

QUESTION - 4

Evaluate the multi-dimensional challenges and prospects of CPEC Phase-II.
What - - - - ?

Multi-dimensional Challenges and prospects of CPEC Phase-II;
Policy measures of Pakistan: —

CPEC phase-II marks a shift from infrastructure to industrialization, socio-economic growth and sustainability. While CPEC phase-I focused on roads, energy and connectivity. Phase-II of CPEC focuses on special economic zones (SEZs), agriculture, technology transfer and people centric development.

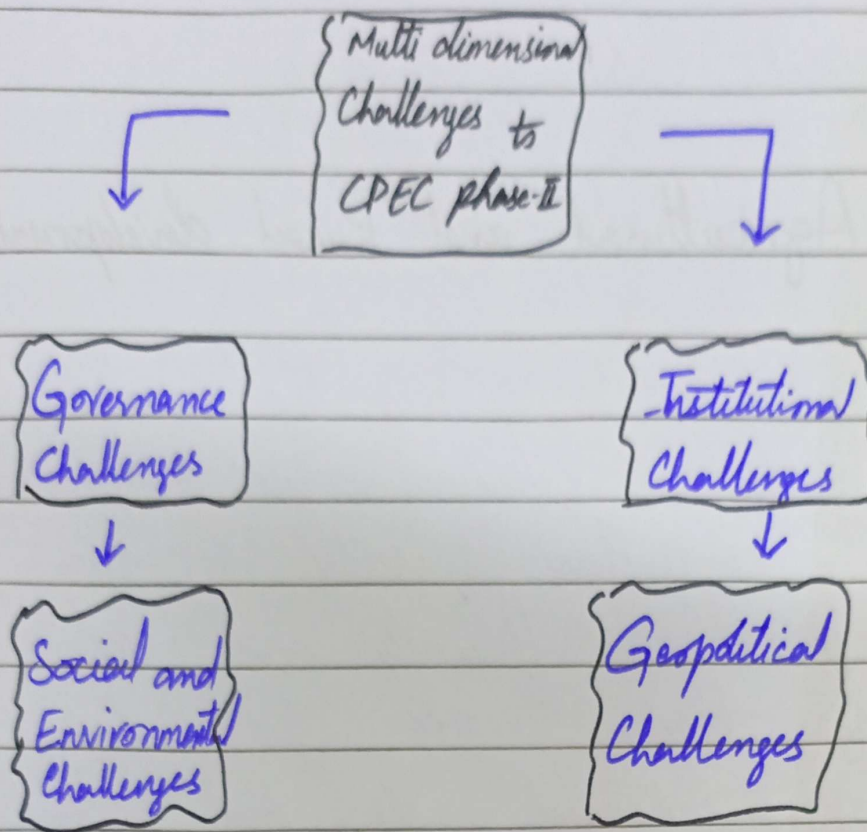
MULTI-DIMENSIONAL CHALLENGES OF CPEC Phase-II:—

(i). ECONOMIC CHALLENGES:—

The slow progress in special economic zones development due to bureaucratic delays and Pakistan's debt stress and balance of payments issues. The concerns are unequal economic benefits and import dependence.

2. Security Challenges:—

There is threat to Chinese nationals and CPEC projects. The militancy in Balochistan and regional instability affects the progress of CPEC project. There is high cost of security arrangements which affect project efficiency.



PROSPECTS OF CPEC PHASE-II

(i) Industrial and Economic transformation

The special economic zones can boost exports, manufacturing and job creation. The shift from debt driven growth to productive investment. The integration into regional and

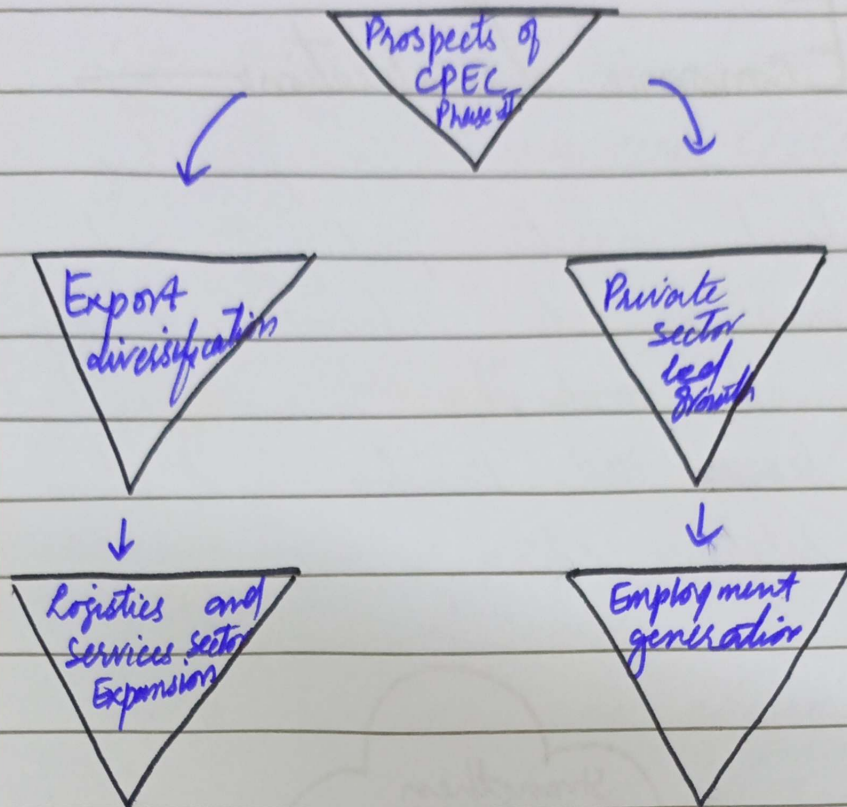
global value chains.

2. Agricultural and Rural development—

The modern farming techniques are incorporated in agricultural sector to grow the crops efficiently and reduce the human works. This has also enhanced the food security which will be major issue in future.

3 Energy Transfer and Sustainability —

This project also focus on getting rid from carbon emissions and focusing on renewable energy, hydropower and green growth. This improved energy efficiency and reduced carbon debt.



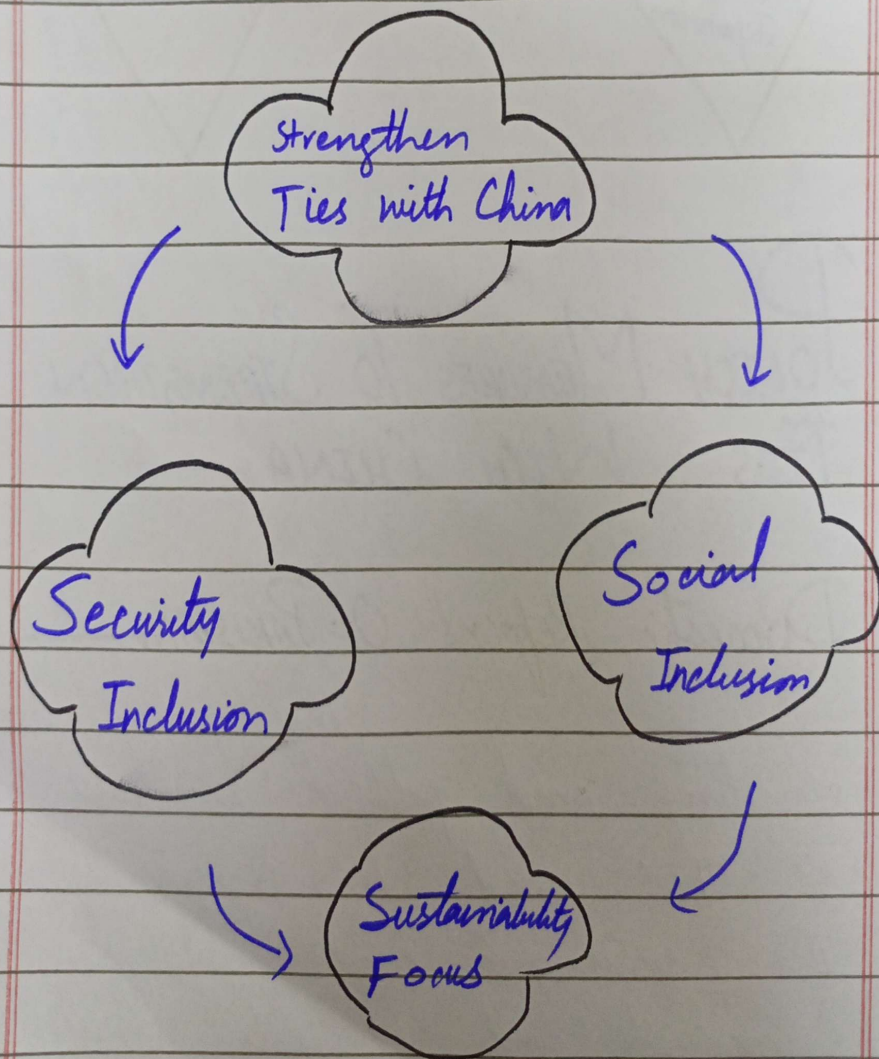
POLICY MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH CHINA

(i). Domestic Reforms OF PAKISTAN

The policy consistency and political consensus on CPEC need to be ensured. The governance need to be improved and transparency and ease of doing business should be enhanced.

(ii) Economic Localization

To prioritize local industry participation and investing in technical education and vocational training will lead the Pakistan and China relation strong



BALANCING RELATION WITH USA WHILE ADVANCING CPEC

1. Strategic Neutrality —

Pakistan need not to frame CPEC as anti US initiative and need to emphasize Pakistan's non-aligned interest based foreign policy.

2. Economic Diversification —

Pakistan need to encourage USA and other western countries to invest in NON-CPEC sectors.

Conclusion:

In nutshell, Pakistan has progressed well in CPEC phase-I but there are challenges such as security and economic issues in CPEC phase-II but Pakistan diversified its investment in industrialization and agricultural zone.

