

1.
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Pakistan affairs.

Q1: Pros and cons of 26th and 27th Amendments.

Introduction

Amendments in Pakistan has reached number of 27 in past ~~30~~ years. This is the approximately same number with USA amendments. However, they passed them in 200 years. The latest 26 and 27 amendment provide executive and legislative powers more in comparison to judiciary. These amendments have strengthened legislative and executive role in public administration and governance. However, it has weakened supreme court and its officials. It has provided both benefit and drawback debates in the nation.

27th and 26th

Constitutional Amendments

26th Amendment

Passed on 20-21 Oct - 2024

This amendment provides judicial changes from appointment of judges to ending of suo moto power. It caps tenure of judges to 3 years. It has reconstituted Judicial Commission of Pakistan.

27th Amendment

Passed on 13 Nov - 2025

This amendment further revise and restructure judiciary, establish Federal Constitutional court, elevate Chief of Army Staff status to Chief of Defense force. It has renewed

NFC Awards and it has provided privileges to top officials of Pakistan.

Pros and Cons of 26th Amendment.

Pros

Cons

1. Parliamentary Oversight in Judicial appointments. This enhances democratic oversight by elected representatives.

However, this provision also opens door to political interference, favoritism and exploitation of appointments.

2. Creation of Constitutional benches for specialization. This will speed up Constitutional cases.

Nevertheless, it weakens the power of Supreme Court and reduces independency.

Pros

Cons

4.

3. The provision of 3-year tenure ensures continuity and predictability.

It limits the independence of senior judges and can perpetuate instability of judicial appointments.

4. Reduction of suo moto powers was aimed to prevent judicial overreach.

However, reduction in suo moto power weakens protection of fundamental rights and check and balances.

5. The judicial efficiency has been improved with faster case disposal.

Speedy decisions may invite compromised justice to public.

6. The Court has become answerable to public institutions. This promotes transparency.

The autonomy of Judiciary with answerable clause has been minimized.

Pros	Cons
7. Environmental Right (9A) Expand fundamental rights	However, enforcement mechanism is vague and weak.
8. Strengthened judicial governance reduces personalized activism.	The executive leverage has been increased with 26 Amendment.

27th Amendment

Pros	Cons.
1- Specialized forum for Constitutional disputes has been established as Federal Constitutional Court.	The establishment of separate court for constitution has declined the works of Supreme Court and its authority.

Pros

Cons.

6.

2. Institutional Confusion has been reduced with jurisdiction clarity.

However, this clarity has fragmented judicial power and its system.

3. Faster Constitutional rulings helps governance during crisis.

Nevertheless, it can be politicized and create risk of rushed judgements.

4. Centralized defense Command improved military command. Hence, Chief of Defense forces has been formed.

The power centralization risk also goes up with this provision.

5. Stability for top officials has been provided with life time immunity from charges.

However, it undermines the concept of All equal before law.

Pros

Cons.

6. Smooth decision-making process has been established with reduced institutional conflict.

It has silenced judicial dissent and outlined it from major powers.

7. Executive role in judiciary aligns Court with elected govt.

It violates separation of power.

8. Policy implementation becomes easier with strong executive control.

Democratic backsliding has been witnessed with this move.

26th and 27th Amendment strengthen executive and legislative roles and weaken judicial roles.

Conclusion.

The provisions in the 26th and 27th Amendment are favouring more executive and legislative roles and power. This is beneficial for policy implementation, faster constitutional acts. However, it undermines judicial power, authority and control.

Q2. What we need... administrative units or population planning?

Introduction.

Shrinking Economy, water and food scarcity, shortages of health facilities, overcrowding urban areas, poor economic growth, unemployment and multilayered factors are demanding population control as a prime goal for Parkism. The stressing natural

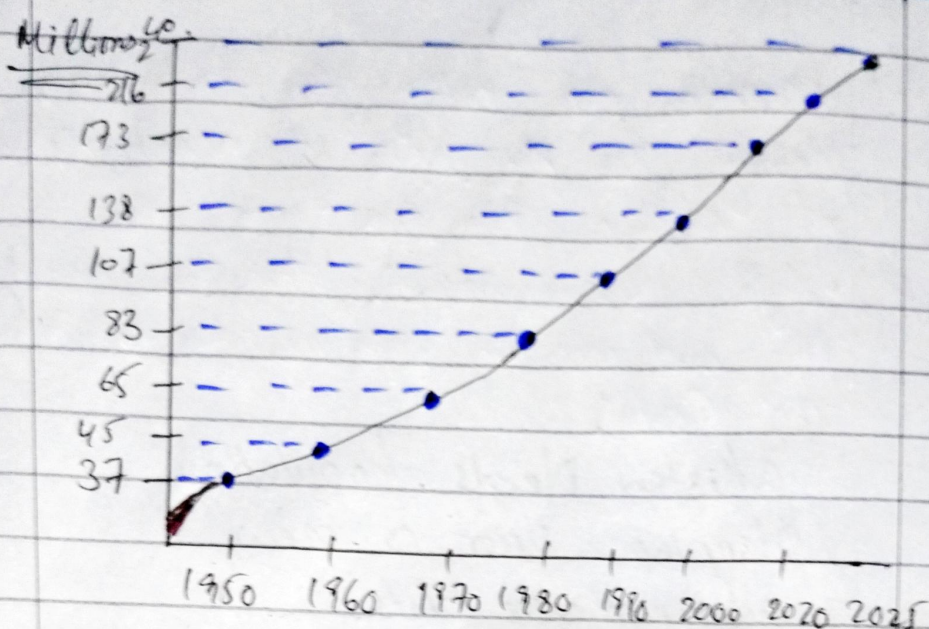
resources are asking for population planning for the sake of accommodation of existing population into the safe environment. Pakistan need policy and incentive measures for population control.

Pakistan Needs Population planning prior to new administrative units.

No doubt, restructuring administration and new unit could improve governance. However, it cannot lessen the stress of population on depleting resources of Pakistan.

Pakistan's Population has reached

241 million according to recent statistics. The growth rate is only ~2.3% annually. The annual addition ~ 4 to 5 million people. Per capita income is less than \$1500.



Population Graph of Pakistan

Population has increased many folds but economic growth is depleting or in stagnating. Economic resources have been depleting. Food scarcity is rising, water scarcity is growing along with population growth.

Pakistan GDP growth rate has fluctuated from 0.02 (2023) to 9% during Ayub Khan era. However, average has been below 5% in past 78 years.

Why Pakistan need population planning at first place?

4. Population Pressure is more than service delivery.

Public service delivery sectors are facing shortages of health, education, housing.

Merely adding administrative units without provisions capital can further create divide.

- 2- Economic growth is not parallel to population growth.

Economic stress in Pakistan has been from many years. Population increase had not impacted growth, despite the fact

60% Pakistan's population is below 30 years.

Having huge labor force and no jobs and accommodation

in society demands control of population to lessen the existing pressure.

3 Resources and infrastructure are under strain

Administrative units cannot provide capital from their own to provide basic needs, resources and infrastructure to huge population.

Pakistan is Ranked third among most stressed nation in water.

2025 generated more 12 billion poor people due to inflation and resource depletion.

Energy crisis, Food limited, water scarcity $\Rightarrow$ all demanding to control population for the sake of accomodating existing population of Pakistan.

Population Planning must come first

→ To reduce pressure
on Natural resources

→ To control demand
of services

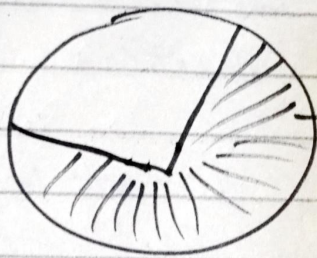
→ To accommodate
existing people to
healthy life

→ To focus on
economic growth &
utilization of
existing labour force

→ Align with Global
Models like
Bangladesh & Indonesia

Pakistan needs to address
its
Population planning with
stringent measures

- 1- Urban Overcrowding needs
Population control.



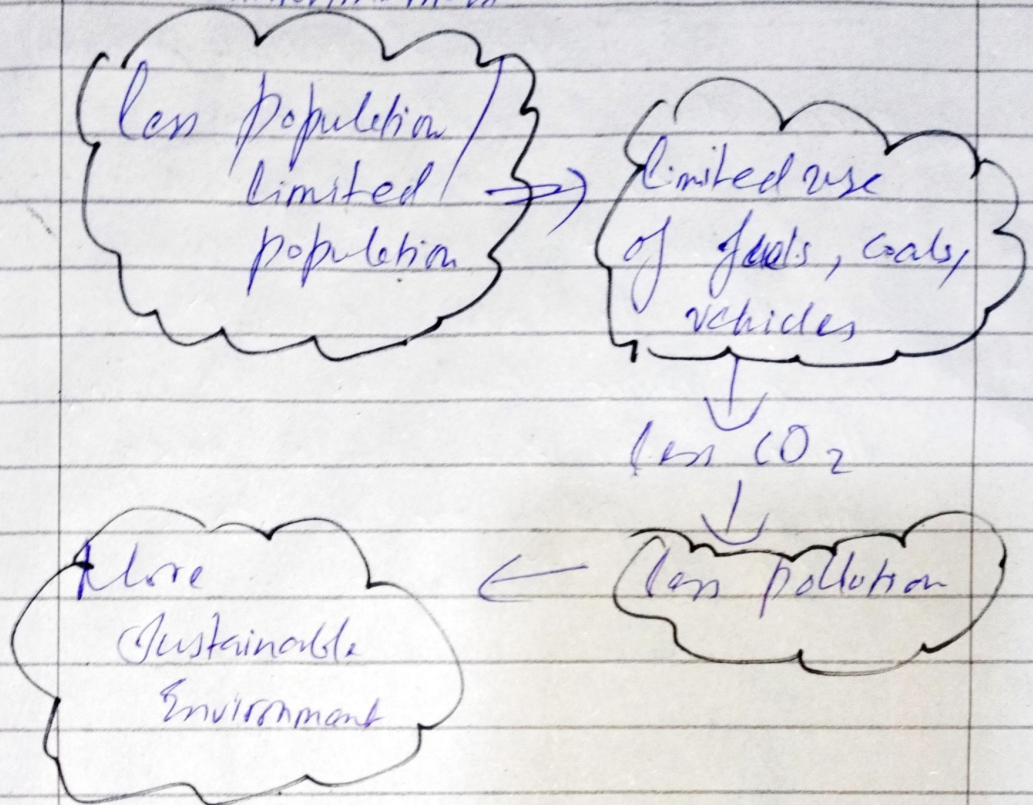
68% of
Population
is rural in
Pakistan.

68% of Population lacks infrastructure
upgradation. Adding more
Population yearly can further
overcrowd the urban cities.

- 2- Environment Sustainability is
demanding Population control.

Population planning can reduce
Carbon production which is
being generated from use of

Vehicles and agriculture (rice) production
in environment



Hence, Pakistan needs to assure Population planning with awareness programs, Women education, Incentives and policy measure.

Legal and Institution support can monitor and evaluate the plan.

Conclusion

Shortage of natural resources, overcrowding, food scarcity, water scarcity, unemployment and more factors are crying for the population control as a prime goal in Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan should take stringent policy measures to control its population.
