

Introduction:

27th Amendment is the most controversial amendment in the Pakistan's History. This amendment curtail the power of ^{apex} judiciary - Supreme court by making ~~it~~ federal Constitutional court. Now Supreme court acts as a appellate court, and constitutional powers reside around FCC. Moreover, critics argue that the appointment in FCC, and transfer and postings of judges are now controlled by the executives, curtailing the independence of judiciary. Debates are occurring on judicial restraint and activism. Before this amendment, people claim that Judicial activism was happening in the form of *quo moto*, and now their powers are constraint. This disturbs the ^{separation of} power trichotomy, and executive and military overreach their powers, and step in into judicial sphere.

Brief Introduction of the 27th amendment:

Twenty-seventh amendment was passed in November, 2025. It is the most controversial amendment as it curtailed the power of the apex court - Supreme court. This amendment created a FCC (Federal Constitutional Court) for dealing constitutional matters. However critics argue that through this

amendment, executive Control judiciary.

Main Points of the Amendment:

- ① Creation of the FCC. - Amend Article 175(A).
- ② Curtail powers of Supreme court; it becomes a appellate court.
- ③ Immunity to the top official - Military CDS and president life time.
- ④ Executive Controls appointments, postings and transfer of judges ^{through} judicial commission.
- ⑤ Abolished chief of joint staff office.
- ⑥ Created Chief of Defence staff office - linked with Army chief.

Critically Evaluate 27th amendment - focussing on judicial powers:

① Creation of FCC:

This amendment created federal Constitutional Court for the ~~solution~~ dealing of Constitutional matters. Their decisions are binding on both supreme court and other lower courts. All constitutional ~~tribunals~~ have absorbed in the FCC. Its decisions are binding and final.

2) Curtail of the powers of Supreme Court:

This Amendment curtailed the power of the supreme court. Now it will act as a appellate court, and its decisions are not binding on the Fll.

3) Executive Controls the power of judiciary — Influence transfer, posting, appointments:

Now executive through amending article 175 A controls the appointment, transfer and posting of the judges. Now executive easily influence judicial commission for judges appointment. Judges are forced to comply with the executive's orders of posting and transfer; otherwise, they will face disciplinary action.

4) Politicization of Judiciary:

Now the judiciary are politicized. Politicians control and influence the judicial decisions, compromising the separation of power mechanism and independence of judiciary.

5/ Life time Immunity to CDF and President:

This amendment provides life-time immunity to the chief of defence staff and the president. This clause damages the concept of accountability, and raises concerns over the trust of the public over the state's neutrality. It is anti-Islam also as per Ulema Council of Pakistan as Pakistan is the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This clause goes against preamble of the constitution.

Supporter's of Amendment's view:

Supporters consider it a milestone as it put executive check on the judiciary, strengthened democracy, control judicial activism, and make specialized courts for constitutional matters. It helps judiciary to solve backlog of cases, speeding up the rule of law process.

Judicial activism vs Judicial Restraint

Before this amendment, people argue that judiciary is overreaching its mandate. It performs judicial activism, and through

suo moto notices creates hurdles in the legislative and executive processes. It creates political friction and overlapping of powers between the judiciary and executives/legislature. However, after this amendment critics argue that this amendment thwarts the powers of judiciary. After the formation of the FSC, Supreme Court has become just an appellate court, whose role now become limited. Moreover, through ^{the} amendment of Article 175(A), executive controls the judicial commission, and posting and transferring of judges, making judges dependent on the executives. This restricts judicial powers now.

Implications for the trichotomy of Power in Pakistan:

This amendment creates an imbalance of powers between different institutions of the government — judiciary, executive, military.

① Judiciary becomes subdue:

Now the judiciary becomes subdue of executives as their appointments, posting, and transfers are now controlled by the executives.

2) Political influence over Judiciary:

Parliament and political leadership are now controlling judges' appointment through controlling their tenure, posting and transfers, disturbing the concept of the separation of powers.

3) Army's Dominant Role:

After this amendment, the role of Army becomes dominant. An Army chief now controls three forces through joint mechanism under chief of defence forces. It creates implications as democratic culture in Pakistan is already weak and civil-military relations are already in chaos since inception of the country.

Conclusions:

In a nut shell, 27th amendment starts a debate over judicial restraint and activism. Critics argue that executive cuts the power of the apex court by creating the FCC, whose formation and postings are also influenced by the executive.

and perilment. Before this amendment, people consider that courts are doing activism, and now critics blame that this amendment restrict the power of the judiciary. However, this amendment ^{disturbs} the the power balance and separation of power mechanism by making executive more powerful while judiciary subdue to it.

Q2) Introduction:

Global dynamics has been drastically shifted/changed after Trump's ^{has} taken office. He tries to force peace in the world, such as Gaza peace plan, ^{has} meeting with Putin over Russia-Ukraine issue, his role in stopping Indo-Pak war, and in resolving Azerbaijan-Nagorno Karabakh issue. Unfortunately, the division has increased after his tenure. World is witnessing rising tensions between Indo-Pakistan, Russia and Ukraine, Gaza even after ^{the} Cease fire, Middle East tension, Europe and Japan's uncertainty, and his strikes on Nigeria. Moreover, US-China rivalry has changed the world order as BRICS and SCO strengthening; new eastern alliances

are formed; India is tilted towards Eastern bloc; China-US trade war increases; China plays active role in Middle East and Africa.

Trump's peace Initiatives:

① Gaza's peace plan:

Trump has revealed 20 points peace plan in Gaza, including immediate cease-fire, withdrawal of IDF, formation of ISF and Palestine peace technocratic government, and sweeping of prisoners.

② Ukraine-Russia Talks:

Trump met with Putin, and held talks on ceasefire in Ukraine. Trump also met with European leaders and Zelenskyy to resolve the issue of Ukraine.

③ Azerbaijan-Nagorno Karabakh issue resolves:

Trump claims to solve the issue of Karabakh and Azerbaijan, decadal border dispute between these two countries.

d) Indo-Pak Tension — May 2025:

Trump mediate ceasefire between two nuclear states — Pak and India in May 2025.

e) Thailand Cambodia issue of land:

Trump mediated in resolving the issue between the Thailand and Cambodia on land.

f) Resolve M. East crisis — Qatar's attack:

Trump mediated between Qatar and M. eastern countries with Israel. Israel violated sovereignty of Qatar, attacking Hamas in Qatar. US forced Israel to do negotiation with the Gulf states.

Deepens divisions after Trump:

a) Indo-Pak war — 7-10 May 2025

After Trump's rule in USA, critics argue that divisions in world increases, such as Indo-Pakistan war during May. India violated sovereignty of Pakistan. In response Pakistan destroyed Indian military installations.

b) Russia-Ukraine war:

Russia-Ukraine war was resolved, even intensifying after Trump's rule. Russia attacked more than 500 times in just year. Similarly, Ukraine attacked Putin's house and

destroyed major military installations of Russia.

c) Rising trade war between China and USA:

After Trump's second rule, trade war between China and USA increases. USA put 50% tariffs on Chinese goods, while China also put reciprocal tariffs on US on rare-earth metals.

d) Sanctions on Russia:

US putth highest ever recorded sanctions on Russia after Ukraine attack, deepening East-West divide. Russiaⁿ exploring new energy markets for export its energy, while Europe also finding new purchasers of natural gas.

e) India tilted towards East - strengthen BRICS & SCO:

After Trump taken office, it imposed higher tariffs on India - approx. 50% after May incidents (Indo-Pak war). Modi refused to admit Trump's mediation role, leading to rise tension between them. Now India is tilting towards

Russia and China. India is purchasing a major chunk of oil with Russia, and negotiating trade deal on rare Earth metals with China. Similarly, they strengthen local currency through BRICS, and work on de-dollarization as Putin admitted.

Weakens QUAD and Indo-Pacific strategy.

US unilateral sanctions and threats weakens its Indo-Pacific strategy. US threatens Japan to leave ~~the~~ its security, increasing Japan's defence budget. Similarly, continuously QUAD's meetings are cancelling due to Trump's cold behaviour.

Rising M. East Tension:

Israel bombed Qatar, and Gulf states reduce their reliance on the US after Israel's attack. Saudi signed defence pact with Pakistan, more countries are in contact with Pakistan, and want some alliance with Pakistan.

US bombed Nigeria — threatens Venezuela:

US bombed Nigeria due to control ISIS, rising ethnic frustration among the local people. Similarly, Trump threatens Venezuela for attacking due to drug cocktails.

US-China Rivalry - shifting world order:

a) BRICS & SCO strengthened:

US-China rivalry has divided the world into two blocs - Eastern led by Russia and China and western led by US & Europe. China and Russia are heavily investing in BRICS and SCO, attracting smaller nations towards them through offering soft loans. Similarly, China and Russia through BRICS started a bank - New development bank and takes care carry on de-dollarization.

b) India's tilt towards East:

After US sanction, India's tilt has increased towards Eastern Bloc. Modi-Xi-Putin meeting and rising ties of India and China are point measure. Direct flights b/w India and China has started.

c) Taiwan-China Tension - USA Role:

US has been considered the security guarantor in the Indo-Pacific region. It provided security to the

Japan, Taiwan and other smaller countries. But after Trump, USA "showing cold behaviour to these countries, resultantly, rising aggression of China in South China sea.

d) China active Role in M.E:

China has become a second largest mediator in Middle East. Recently, it brokered a peace deal b/w Saudi and Iran.

e) Trade wars & Afghanistan dilemma:

US-China trade war damaged a global market severely. As per WB and IMF data 2025, it costs a world more than \$3 trillion USD. Similarly, after the US withdrawal, China economic and diplomatic role in Afghanistan has increased.

Conclusions:

In short, Trump's tend to brokered peace deals is in Gaza, Ukraine & Russia, Kazakhstan - Azerbaijan, and Thailand - Cambodia. However, contrary, divisions is deepening such as Indo-Pak war, Russia and Ukraine tensions, Israel's aggression on Gaza, and middle Eastern crisis. Moreover, US-China rivalry

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and SCO^{are} strengthening; India is tilting
towards Eastern block; and changing
in US Indo-Pacific Policy.

