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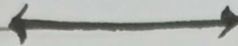
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NAME :- SHAHZAIB KHAN NAYYER

BATCH :- 003

LMS ID :- 43600

SUBJECT :- PAKISTAN AFFAIRS



QUESTION :- 1

Write a detailed note
on pro & cons of 26th
and 27th amend - - - ?

**PROS AND CONS OF 26TH AND 27TH
AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN**

The 26th
amendment was made law when
President of Pakistan gave his assent
on 21 October 2024. The 27th
amendment was ~~became~~ law
when President gave assent on
13th November, 2025. Both amendments
were related to administrative
services which include judiciary

and executive parts.

1

Features of
26th Amendment



Judicial Appointment
& Structural Changes



Article 9A in which right
to clean, healthy and
sustainable environment



Procedures for
judicial transfer and
misconduct were classified



Suo moto powers and
bench formations
were altered

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relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.....

PROS OF 26th AMENDMENT

The pros of
26th amendment are given
below:-

1. Promotes Accountability And Oversight—

Inclusion of parliament
and bar council representation in
judicial appointment processes is argued
to increase democratic oversight
and transparency.

2. Environmental Rights Recognition—

The addition of
article 9A formally places environmental
protection as fundamental right.
It was a progressive step consistent
with global norms.

3. Clarification And Reporting in Judiciary-

The amendment introduced clearer processes for judicial performance evaluation and misconduct handling, which can strengthen judicial administration.

CONS OF 26th AMENDMENT:-

The CONS of 26th amendment to constitution of Pakistan are given below:-

1. Erosion of Judicial Independence-

The amendment politicizes judicial appointment by giving political representatives and executive undue influence over judge selection.

2. Threat to Rule of Law And Checks & Balances-

Altering suo moto powers and formulation of bench is seen as limiting the courts ability

to checks and balance on
government

3. Risk of Politicized Judiciary —

Increased
political influence may lead to
judicial appointments based on
loyalty rather than merit.

Features of 28th Amendment



Established Federal Constitutional
Court to hear constitutional
interpretation cases.



President may transfer high
court judges on recommendation
of chief justice Pakistan



Military restructuring
and Power



Legal immunity for
Heads of State

Pros Of 27th Amendment

The pros of 27th amendment are given below:-

1. INSTITUTIONAL REORGANIZATION

The federal constitutional court allows specialized focus on constitutional issues and reduces supreme court work load.

2. Formalization of Defense Structure

The appointment process and command structure for armed forces which government claims enhances defense structure and coherence.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

3. Representation Reforms:—

Equal provincial representation in constitutional court seeks to represent balance.

CONS OF 27th AMENDMENT—

The cons of 27th amendment are given below:—

1. Lifetime Legal Immunity Concerns:—

Granting lifetime immunity to president and senior rank military officials undermines the accountability system in Pakistan.

2. Concentration of Power in Military Leadership

By elevating and constitutionally protecting Army chiefs role with extend in tenure and immunity

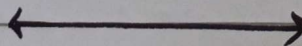
the amendment may entrench military dominance in government.

3. Danger to Democratic Checks and balances—

It weakens the judicial independence by creating a court whose constitutional bench as direct access by government to appoint.

Conclusion—

In nutshell, the 26th and 27th amendment of Pakistan is not for public interest instead these are for government and elite class interest. But there are positive aspects such as environmental right for clean air for citizen of Pakistan.



this qs is from which subject???

QUESTION- 2

More than 20% contribution
in GDP, more than 40%
of labour force and more
than 70% of exports linked
to agriculture — ?

AGRICULTURE SECTOR CRUCIAL ROLE in NATIONAL ECONOMY BEYOND AGRO-BASED RAW MATERIAL —

Agriculture is — the
backbone of Pakistan's economy.
It contributes more than 20%
in GDP, employs near 40%
of labour force and accounts
for more than 70% of export
related activity. It highlights the
central role in national economic
development going far beyond the

the supply of agro based
raw material.

Role Of Agriculture in PAKISTAN Economy—

The role of
agriculture in Pakistan's economy
is given as:-

1 CONTRIBUTION TO GDP—

Agriculture contributes
over one-fifth of Pakistan's
GDP. which makes it one
of the largest sector of
economy. This contribution include
crops, livestock, fisheries and
forestry.

2. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION —

More than 40% of Pakistan's labour force is directly or indirectly employed in agriculture. This makes it the largest source of employment in Pakistan especially in rural areas. It helps to reduce poverty and limits rural-to-urban migration.

3 Role in Exports and Foreign Exchange, —

Over 70% of Pakistan's exports are directly or indirectly linked to agriculture. Major exports include cotton, rice, textiles, sugar, leather goods and fruit and it depends on agriculture output.

4 Support to Industrial Sector—

It provides raw material to textile industry, sugar industry, food processing industry and leather and dairy industries. These agro based industries contribute significantly supports secondary and tertiary sectors.

5- Food Security AND PRICE Stability —

It ensures food security by supplying wheat, rice, pulses, vegetable, milk and meat. This production helps control inflation and ensures affordable food for the population.

6. Rural Development And Social Stability —

Agriculture growth leads to rural development, improved infrastructure, better income distribution and social stability. It also encourages development in transport, storage, banking and trade.

7. Link with banking and Credit System —

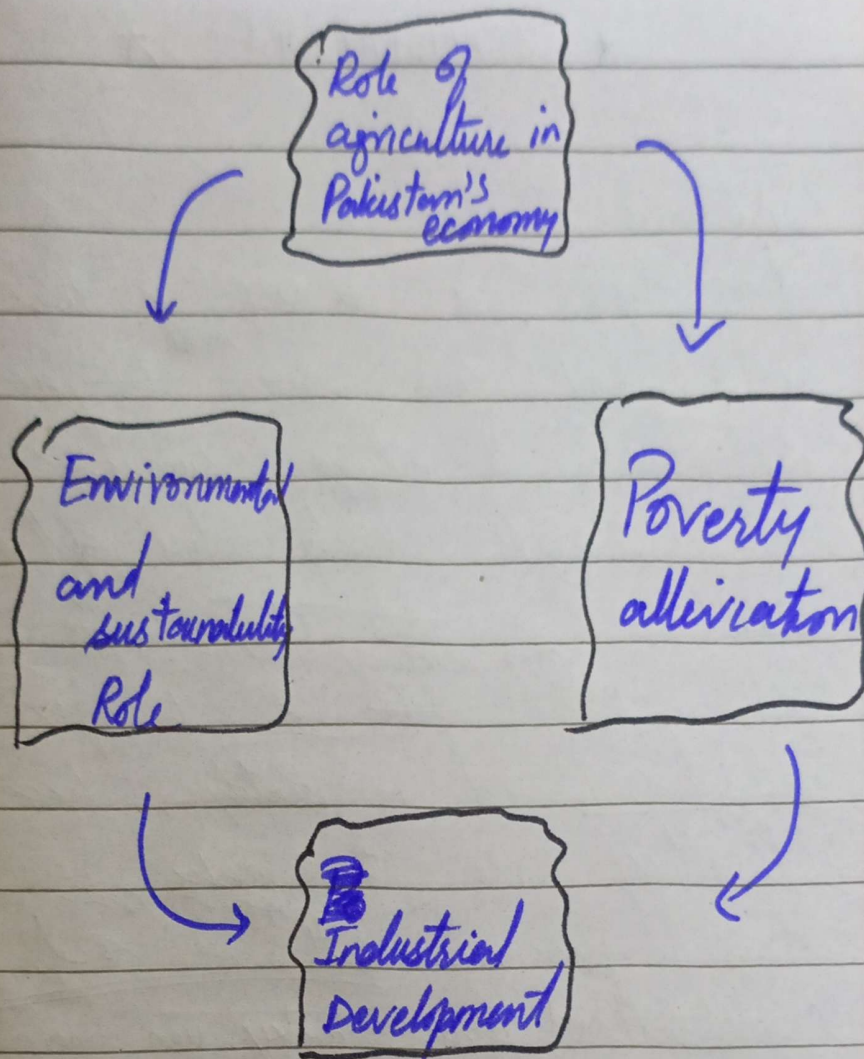
It supports banking sector through agricultural loans, microfinance and rural credit schemes. Farmer's use of credit scheme increases financial inclusion and strengthens the rural economy.

8- Source Of Government Revenue -

It contributes to government revenue through giving taxes, export duties and fees on agro based products.

9. Development of Allied Sectors -

It promotes growth of allied sectors such as - transportation, storage, warehousing, cold chains packaging, and marketing creating additional employment opportunities. This promotes the investors of other countries to invest in Portuserra.



Conclusion ~

To cut the story short, there is no doubt that agriculture is backbone of economy of Pakistan as it promotes exports, employment and reduction in inflation due to which the poverty of Pakistan also decreases.