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COUNTRY ANALYSIS

REPORT

Edition 65

WORLD FREEDOM DAY: FREEDOM IN PAKISTAN

November 1st - 15th, 2025

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Executive Summary

Pakistan's current landscape reflects a complex intersection of democratic fragility, economic uncertainty, evolving diplomacy, technological progress, and intensifying security pressures. Observing World Freedom Day highlights the widening gap between constitutional freedoms and lived reality, as restrictions on speech, media, assembly, and digital space tighten. Pakistan's press freedom ranking has declined sharply, and civil liberties remain constrained by surveillance, security crackdowns, and shrinking civic space. The passage of the 27th Constitutional Amendment marks one of the most consequential shifts in state power in decades. It formalizes military supremacy by creating the Chief of Defense Forces, grants lifetime immunity to five-star officers, and restructures the judiciary through the establishment of a new Federal Constitutional Court with enhanced executive influence. Judicial resignations and political opposition reflect growing concern over weakened checks and balances. These changes centralize authority in the military-executive nexus, risking long-term erosion of institutional independence.

Economically, Pakistan's stabilization rests more on favorable global financial conditions than domestic reforms. While reserves have improved and inflation has eased, structural weaknesses, declining exports, high costs for productive sectors, governance gaps, and fiscal inconsistencies continue to undermine competitiveness. The National Industrial Policy 2025–2030 aims to promote export-led growth, but deep reforms are needed for sustainable recovery. On the diplomatic front, Pakistan is pursuing investment pledges, especially a \$3 billion protocol with Qatar, and strengthening security partnerships with the UAE, Türkiye, and Azerbaijan. Yet implementation capacity remains limited, and border volatility with Afghanistan continues to obstruct trade and security cooperation. Relations with China remain pivotal as both sides seek to revive CPEC through digital and technological expansion. The humanitarian sector saw milestone progress with the nationwide HPV vaccination campaign, reaching 9.2 million girls. Simultaneously, legal efforts to remove the "period tax" spotlight gender inequities in access to essential health products. In technology, rooftop solar adoption has surged, contributing significantly to national electricity generation. The launch of Pakistan's first hyperspectral satellite marks a leap in space capability for agriculture, environmental monitoring, and disaster management.

Security conditions deteriorated sharply, with major attacks in Islamabad and heightened militant activity across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. While security operations have intensified, the persistence of soft-target attacks and governance gaps highlights systemic vulnerabilities. Provincial-level engagement through initiatives such as the Aman Jirga reflects efforts to build political consensus on counterterrorism and institutional reform. Climate stresses continue to escalate. Agriculture remains both highly vulnerable and a contributor to emissions, yet current policies fall short of transformative resilience. Meanwhile, severe urban air pollution among the worst globally—poses ongoing health risks, driven by industrial emissions, vehicular pollution, and seasonal crop burning. Overall, Pakistan stands at a critical inflection point: balancing constitutional shifts, security pressures, and economic fragility with promising advancements in health, technology, and diplomacy. The country's trajectory will depend on whether institutional reforms, rights protections, and economic transformation can keep pace with its mounting challenges.

World Freedom Day

FREEDOM IN PAKISTAN

Observing World Freedom Day in the context of Pakistan offers a moment of both reflection and reckoning, given the country's current freedoms landscape. On one hand, the day calls to mind the aspirations of a free society, where citizens' rights to speech, assembly, and political participation are realised. On the other hand, Pakistan's present reality highlights significant gaps between aspiration and practice, underscoring the fragility of freedom in the face of institutional and security pressures. Freedom of expression and media independence in Pakistan are under acute strain.

A recent report by Freedom Network Pakistan described the media environment as "standing at a crossroad amid an existential threat" following amendments to the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) in [January 2025](#) that expand authorities' powers to arrest, fine, and imprison journalists and dissidents online and offline. The country's global ranking on press freedom fell to [158th out of 180 nations](#) in the 2025 Reporters Without Borders index, illustrating the severity of the erosion.

Security-related freedom also remains heavily contested. According to the [Civicus Monitor](#), Pakistan has faced crackdowns on protests, restrictions on online platforms, and targeting of activists and journalists in recent years. The result is that for many citizens, freedom is not simply the right to speak or assemble, but the ability to do so safely, without fear of violence or reprisals.

For ordinary Pakistanis, freedom is experienced through a mixture of hope and constraint. Young people access social media, express ideas, and push for change, but the legal and technological architecture is increasingly tuned toward control and surveillance. In regions hit by conflict and insecurity, the freedom to move, to speak out, and to choose remains constrained by the realities of violence, displacement, and poor governance.

So as Pakistan marks World Freedom Day, the reflection must be more than symbolic. It must ask: What would it take for freedom of expression to be more than a constitutional phrase? For institutions to become resilient rather than reactive? For citizens to feel safe in exercising their rights day-to-day? The answers lie in strengthening legal protections, ensuring accountability for abuses, reducing the climate of fear for media and civil society, and reinforcing that freedom is not the privilege of a few but the guarantee for all.

In this sense, World Freedom Day in Pakistan becomes not simply a celebration of liberty but a moment to recognise that freedom remains fragile, contested, and evolving. It is a reminder that the promise of freedom demands vigilance, from the state, from institutions, and from citizens themselves.

Political Updates

The [27th Amendment](#) represents one of the most significant recalibrations of state power in Pakistan since the country's founding, combining a constitutional entrenchment of military authority with a fundamental restructuring of the judiciary. At its core, the amendment creates the post of Chief of Defence Forces (CDF), consolidating command of the army, navy, and air force under the army chief, Field Marshal Asim Munir, who was promoted to five-star rank after the May 2025 conflict with India. Historically, the army chief wielded substantial de facto power; however, the amendment formalizes this dominance. The post of Chairman of the [Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee \(CJCSC\)](#) is abolished, and five-star officers are granted lifetime legal immunity and the right to retain their rank and privileges indefinitely. This is unprecedented in Pakistan, as no elected civilian enjoys similar protection.



Source: Reuters

The judiciary is equally affected. Constitutional jurisdiction, historically the domain of the Supreme Court, will shift to a newly established Federal Constitutional Court (FCC), staffed with judges appointed by the executive and serving longer terms than Supreme Court judges. The President of Pakistan gains the authority to transfer judges without their consent, effectively enabling the executive to shape judicial outcomes. Critics argue this undermines judicial independence and concentrates political and legal control in the hands of the ruling elite. While the government frames these reforms as efficiency measures, reducing Supreme Court backlog and streamlining defense coordination, the context and speed of implementation suggest strategic consolidation of power rather than purely procedural reform.

The amendment has provoked strong opposition. Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) and other opposition parties decry the changes as undemocratic, warning that granting life time impunity to the President of Pakistan and Field Marshal, while weakening judicial oversight creates a governance structure tilted heavily in favor of a few. Along with strong political pushback, the passage of the 27th Constitutional Amendment has also drawn resistance from within the judiciary. [Senior Supreme Court judges Justice Mansoor Ali Shah and Justice Athar Minallah resigned in protest](#), describing the amendment as a “grave assault on the Constitution of Pakistan.” [Although the President accepted their resignations](#), the federal government dismissed their concerns and called their statements unconstitutional. [Justice Shams Mehmood Mirza](#) of the Lahore High Court has also submitted his resignation.

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan similarly questions the absence of meaningful consultation with opposition, civil society, or the legal fraternity, raising concerns about the legitimacy of the process.



Source: Tribune

Economically and strategically, the amendment occurs at a critical juncture. Pakistan's inability to fully leverage the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), [unresolved energy payments](#) to Chinese firms, and fiscal constraints highlight structural governance challenges. Centralizing military authority may improve command efficiency but does little to address economic mismanagement, provincial disparities, or the incentive problems embedded in the National Finance Commission award, which currently discourages population control.

Defenders of the amendment argue that a permanent FCC will enable specialized, timely adjudication of constitutional disputes, and that unifying military command reflects modern strategic realities, particularly in the nuclear and conventional domains. While these points hold procedural merit, the broader implications suggest a long-term shift toward an entrenched power hierarchy where democratic accountability is weakened, executive and military influence dominate policymaking, and civil institutions are subordinated.

Meanwhile, in the aftermath of the 27th Constitutional Amendment, [the President has given assent](#) to the Pakistan Army (Amendment) Bill 2025, the Pakistan Air Force (Amendment) Bill 2025, and the Pakistan Navy (Amendment) Bill 2025, formally turning them into Acts of Parliament. The bills were passed unanimously by both the Senate and the National Assembly after the [federal cabinet](#) approved the proposed changes. The swift passage of these amendments reflects the government's intent to advance its security legislation agenda despite ongoing criticism. The timing of these approvals appears closely tied to the broader debate surrounding civil-military relations following the 27th Amendment.

In sum, the 27th Amendment strengthens Pakistan's military and executive while limiting the judiciary's independence. It streamlines decision-making but risks deepening impunity, eroding democratic checks, and further entrenching elite authority. While it may offer short-term administrative clarity, the long-term effect is likely to intensify institutional imbalance, leaving civil governance vulnerable to military oversight and executive discretion. The amendment, therefore, is less a reform of governance structures than a constitutionalization of power centralization.



Source: Nation

The [E-Courts Initiative](#) in Pakistan is a distinct effort to modernize the judicial system by digitizing court processes, including e-filing, virtual hearings, and online access to records. It aims to reduce case backlogs, improve transparency, and expand access to justice, especially in rural areas. By integrating all tiers of courts into a secure digital platform, equipping courts with solar power, e-libraries, and women-facilitation centers, the reform has the potential to enhance transparency, speed, and citizen-centric service delivery. However, its impact cannot be assessed in isolation. Implementing these technological upgrades amid broader constitutional changes that centralize executive and military power raises concerns about judicial independence and oversight. While digitization can streamline processes, it does not automatically guarantee fairness; if coupled with top-down control over judge appointments, transfers, or case assignments, it may reinforce existing power hierarchies rather than democratize access to justice. Ultimately, the success of the e-court system will hinge not only on infrastructure and technology but also on maintaining procedural integrity, equitable access, and the autonomy of judicial institutions.

Pakistan's judicial system faces persistent challenges, from case backlogs to limited access in rural areas, a situation reflected in its 130th ranking out of 143 countries in the 2025 World Justice Project Rule of Law Index. This ranking confirms that Pakistan remains in the lower echelons of global rule of law practice. The Index assesses eight key dimensions: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice. Pakistan's particular weakness in the "order and security" category is notable. In the 2024 report, it ranked [140th out of 142](#) countries for this dimension, making it among the three worst globally in that area.



Source: Dawn

The implications of a 130th ranking are several. First, it signals serious structural issues in Pakistan's governance institutions, weak checks on executive power, limited transparency, and insufficient protection of fundamental rights are undermining the rule of law. Second, it suggests that the justice system, both civil and criminal, is performing poorly, with delays, corruption, impunity, and lack of access being persistent problems. Third, the particularly low score in security points to a failure to safeguard people and property, control violence, and ensure a stable environment for rights and governance to flourish.

For Pakistan, the path forward will require focused institutional reform, strengthening judicial independence, bolstering mechanisms to limit misuse of power, enhancing accountability, protecting rights for all citizens, including minorities and vulnerable groups, and improving public safety and order. Without improvements in all of these dimensions, the ranking is unlikely to improve significantly.

Diplomatic Landscape

Pakistan's diplomacy today feels like it is being rewritten in real time. The country is pressed by financial constraints, unsettled by security threats next door, and aware that old habits of waiting for outside rescue no longer work.

Pakistan's \$3 billion investment protocol with Qatar is being framed as a strategic move to attract foreign capital through faster approvals and the Special Investment Facilitation Council. The deal targets sectors like infrastructure, green transport, health, education, and the digital economy, but so far, it remains largely a pledge rather than delivered projects. Structural issues in Pakistan's regulatory and governance environment, combined with Gulf investors' expectations of returns and strategic alignment, mean that converting promises into tangible outcomes will be challenging. While the agreement signals progress in approach and positioning, its real impact will depend on whether these commitments are executed effectively and benefit the economy beyond the headlines.



Source: Dawn

Meanwhile, economic diplomacy keeps bumping into long-standing structural weaknesses. Trade with India is officially [suspended](#), yet small pharmaceutical imports continue out of necessity. This odd arrangement shows how politics can override economics, but also how Pakistan lacks enough domestic capacity to replace even modest imports.

The bigger problem is that Pakistan still exports too little to too few places. It is always trying to manage the symptoms instead of expanding the base. The repeated talk of trade potential with [Sri Lanka](#), [Malaysia](#), [Morocco](#), or others rarely turns into durable export relationships. Intent is never the issue; implementation is.

Security concerns remain the gravitational force that shapes everything else. Pakistan's warning at the UN about weapons circulating from [Afghanistan](#) into militant groups was not meant simply to scold Kabul. It was an appeal for international recognition that Pakistan cannot manage this alone. The problem is real. The US withdrawal left behind arms that now move through black markets, strengthening groups that strike inside Pakistan.

Islamabad wants the world to treat this not as a local quarrel but as a shared threat. Yet its leverage over Afghanistan is limited, and diplomacy without enforcement tools can only go so far. As long as Afghan authorities see little cost to inaction, Pakistan will keep raising alarms that others politely acknowledge but rarely act on.

This security anxiety pushes Pakistan to cultivate defence ties where they are welcome. Joint [counterterrorism exercises](#) with the UAE are part training, part signalling. They reassure partners that Pakistan remains a capable security actor, even as it seeks investment and diplomatic backing. The emerging trilateral understanding with Türkiye and Azerbaijan reflects a similar instinct: build alliances rooted in shared strategic thinking, not just economics. These ties offer political warmth and give Pakistan more room to manoeuvre as global tensions sharpen. Still, they do not erase the need for economic strength at home.



Source: Arab News

Relations with China remain central. Both sides are trying to re-energise the next phase of [CPEC](#), focusing on technology, digital infrastructure, and energy transition. This signals a shift away from the concrete-and-roads model of the past toward something closer to industrial collaboration. Whether Pakistan can deliver the regulatory clarity and political continuity these projects need is the real test.

Along the western border, the repeated closure of crossings with Afghanistan has [cost both countries dearly](#). What should be a natural trade corridor gets shut down whenever politics sour or security deteriorates. Containers sit idle, perishable goods spoil, and traders lose patience. Pakistan wants to be a regional transit hub connecting Central Asia to the world, yet it struggles to keep its own border trade flowing. Until the Afghan relationship stabilises, ambitions of becoming a logistics bridge will remain mostly slogans. But this breadth also risks overextension. Diplomatic activity is rising, yet domestic capacity to absorb new partnerships remains thin. Right now, Pakistan is trying to rebuild its footing in a world where power is shifting, old alliances are fraying, and regional crises spill across borders.

Economic Outlook



Source: Dawn News

Pakistan's recent economic recovery is fragile, driven more by global liquidity than domestic strength. Standard Chartered strategist [Eric Robertsen](#) notes that low inflation, interest rate easing, and rebuilt foreign reserves have coincided with global central banks' widespread rate cuts, creating favorable conditions for emerging markets like Pakistan. However, this external support masks deep structural weaknesses, leaving the economy vulnerable if global financial conditions tighten.

Structurally, Pakistan's growth model remains [uncompetitive](#). The World Bank highlights a decline in exports from 16 percent of GDP in the 1990s to 10 percent today, reflecting an economy that penalizes long-term investment, favors short-term speculative activity, and imposes high costs on productive sectors. Recent tax reforms, pushed under IMF guidance, have further burdened formal exporters, eroding competitiveness and discouraging expansion in industries that could create jobs and increase value addition.

The government is attempting corrective measures. The National Industrial Policy 2025-2030 seeks to lower tariffs on inputs, simplify taxation, and promote export-led industrialization. Complementary gains in agriculture, such as [record potato production](#), and temporary relief from falling [oil prices](#), provide short-term buffers. Yet, structural challenges, including fiscal data discrepancies of [Rs448 billion](#), high debt servicing to the IMF, and governance gaps in budget and revenue management, persist, limiting the effectiveness of stabilization policies.



Source: Brecorder

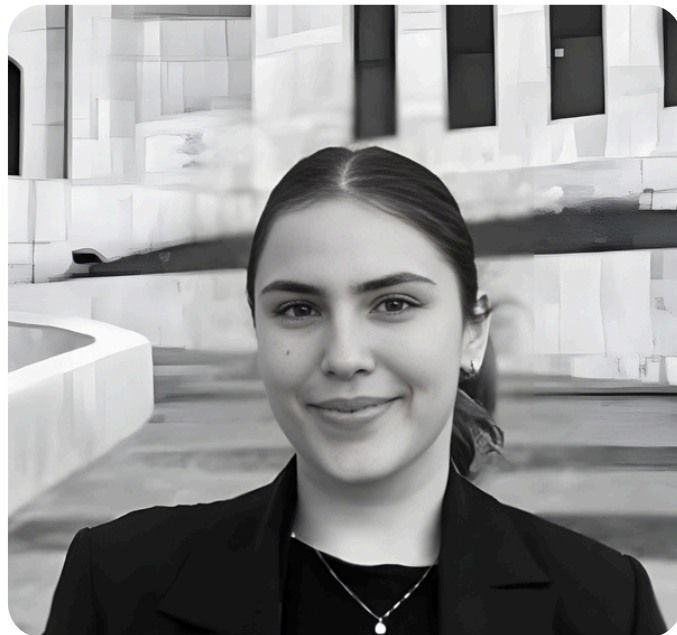
Ultimately, Pakistan faces a choice between short-term stabilization and long-term growth. Without reforms that reduce costs for productive sectors, enhance regulatory predictability, and incentivize investment and exports, temporary improvements will likely be reversed. Sustainable growth requires building competitiveness, strengthening institutions, and aligning fiscal and industrial policy to enable real economic resilience rather than relying on global liquidity or temporary relief measures.

Humanitarian Updates

Pakistan continues to make incremental progress in public health and social welfare, despite longstanding structural challenges. The [nationwide introduction of the HPV vaccine](#) marks a major achievement in preventive health. Launched on 15 September 2025, the campaign targeted 13 million girls aged 9 to 14 across Punjab, Sindh, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and Islamabad.

Initial parental hesitancy, fueled by misinformation on social media, was overcome through extensive community engagement, home visits, and public advocacy by health officials and prominent figures. By the campaign's conclusion, over 9.2 million girls had been vaccinated, achieving 71% coverage nationwide. In Sindh alone, 4.1 million girls were reached, including 2.2 million out-of-school girls. This effort illustrates the critical role of trust-building and follow-up in health interventions, particularly in communities unfamiliar with vaccination and preventive care.

In parallel, efforts to improve women's health and economic equity are gaining momentum. Legal action against the so-called “period tax,” which inflates sanitary pad prices by roughly 40%, highlights the intersection of gender, economics, and access to essential health services. Only 12% of Pakistani women currently use commercially produced pads, with affordability and social stigma preventing widespread adoption. The ongoing litigation led by lawyer Mahnoor Omer challenges discriminatory taxation and aims to make menstrual products more affordable, potentially improving hygiene, school attendance, and broader gender equity.



Source: Aljazeera

Collectively, these initiatives reflect a dual approach to humanitarian response in Pakistan: addressing immediate public health needs while confronting structural inequities that compound vulnerability. Vaccination campaigns and advocacy for accessible menstrual health products demonstrate the importance of combining policy, community engagement, and legal interventions to protect and empower marginalized populations.

Technological Advancements

Pakistan is rapidly advancing in renewable energy and space technology. Rooftop solar output has more than doubled over the past year, rising from 80 GWh per month in late 2024 to 174 GWh by mid-2025, with peaks above 300 GWh. Net metering allows households and businesses to feed surplus electricity back into the grid, reducing bills and easing the load on an unstable power network. This growth, driven by rising tariffs and unreliable supply, accounted for over 14% of total electricity generation during peak periods. Policymakers are exploring grid upgrades and pricing reforms to sustain adoption without compromising stability.



Source: Arab News

In space, Pakistan launched its [first hyperspectral satellite](#), H1, from China's Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre. The satellite enables high-resolution imaging for agriculture, urban planning, environmental monitoring, and disaster management. Calibration will be completed in two months, expanding Pakistan's space capabilities alongside operational satellites EO-1 and KS-1.

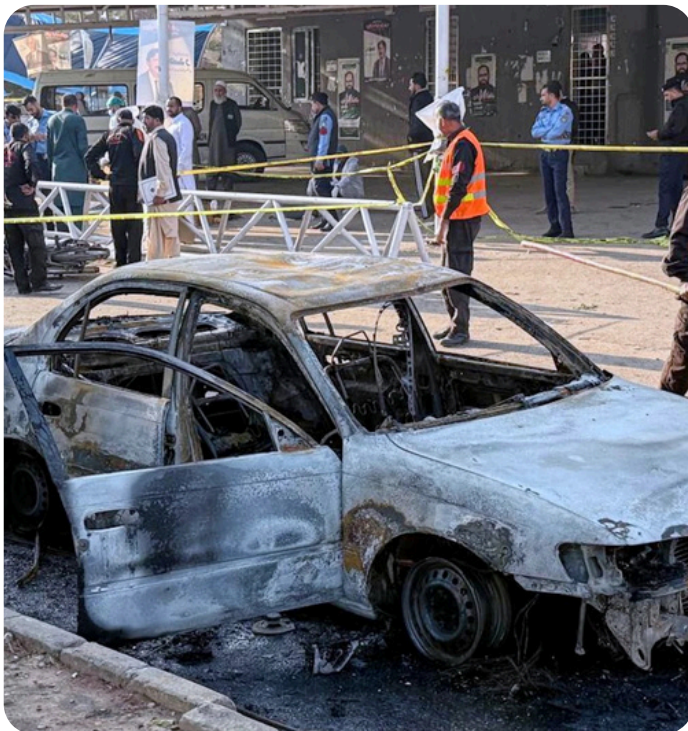


Source: Aljazeera

Pakistan's rise in rooftop solar and the launch of its first hyperspectral satellite show a country ready to embrace technology as a tool for solving real problems, from energy shortages to climate risks and agricultural planning. These achievements are impressive, but their real value will come from turning isolated advances into lasting change. If policymakers back these innovations with clear regulations, support for renewable adoption, and data-driven planning, Pakistan could not only manage current challenges more effectively but also lay the foundation for a smarter, more resilient future.

Security and Governance

Over the past fifteen days, Pakistan has witnessed a marked intensification of its security challenges, entwined with creeping governance concerns that are raising alarm among observers.



Source: AP News

On 11 November 2025, a suicide bombing in the heart of Islamabad killed at least 12 people and wounded some 27 others when an attacker targeted a police vehicle outside a district court complex.

The perpetrator is linked to the militant group [Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan](#) (TTP) via its faction Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, which claimed responsibility and declared that judges and law-enforcement officials were deliberate targets. In response, Pakistan's government accused not only the militant group but also alleged backing by neighbouring states, including claims of Afghan Taliban complicity and Indian "state-terrorism", though hard evidence for the latter remains [contested](#).

This incident is symptomatic of a broader deterioration, especially in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (K-P) and the merged tribal districts, whereby the independent human rights body Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) has warned of a “[worsening security situation](#)”, pointing out that nearly two-thirds of all terrorist attacks in Pakistan during 2025 have occurred in this region. Civilians, the report emphasises, continue to bear the brunt of violence, displacement, and a breakdown in law and order structures. Equally telling, the country’s military spokesman declared that Pakistan’s security depends solely on its own armed forces, not on assurances from Kabul, signaling a shift away from reliance on regional diplomacy toward a tougher posture.

The last fortnight underscores that Pakistan faces a dual frontline: one external and militant in nature, the other internal and institutional. On the external and security front, the Islamabad bombing signals a renewed capacity and boldness of militant networks; the government’s response will test its ability to reassert authority, protect key institutions, and manage cross-border implications. On the governance front, fragile institutional arrangements, whether in provinces or at the federal level, risk undermining the state’s ability to respond comprehensively. In that respect, the security challenge is not just about the deployment of troops or counter terrorism operations, but also about strengthening governance mechanisms, service delivery, and the rule of law so that localities and communities feel the state remains present, capable, and legitimate.

Over the past few weeks, Pakistans security forces have intensified operations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the tribal districts, with the ISPR reporting [34 terrorists killed](#) across North Waziristan, South Waziristan, and Bannu.

While these figures are being presented as proof of operational success, there is limited clarity on whether these were high-value targets or low-level militants. Without sustained follow-up and systemic dismantling of terror networks, such operations risk becoming episodic gestures rather than strategic gains.

The attack on Cadet College Wana starkly illustrates these vulnerabilities. Militants, reportedly Afghan nationals, infiltrated the facility, putting over [500 students](#) at risk. Security forces managed to rescue the students and neutralize the attackers, but the incident highlights persistent weaknesses in protecting soft targets in remote areas.



Source: Tribune

Success in tactical terms cannot mask the underlying security gaps that allow such attacks to occur in the first place.

Politically, the PTI-led provincial government in KP hosted an “Aman Jirga” at the KP Assembly on 12 November, bringing together tribal elders, political leaders, and security stakeholders. The 15-point declaration emphasizes greater provincial oversight, enhanced resources for security agencies, and long-term institutional reforms. While the real impact will depend on implementation, the initiative reflects a positive step toward broader political engagement and collaboration in addressing security challenges.



Source: The News

Climate Change Related Updates

Pakistan’s agriculture sector stands at the front lines of climate change. From devastating floods in Sindh to prolonged dry spells in Balochistan, farming communities are already experiencing the effects of a [changing climate](#). At the same time, agriculture is not solely a victim; it is also a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions through fertiliser and pesticide use, livestock methane, and soil degradation.

What the policy misses is a deeper shift, moving beyond adaptation toward mitigation and regeneration. The current framework largely promotes incremental improvements within the existing industrial agricultural model, such as better breeds and improved fertiliser management, rather than a full transformation of how farming is done.

A genuinely forward-looking policy would embed agroecological principles, recycling nutrients, restoring soil carbon, reducing chemical dependency, strengthening biodiversity, and empowering small farmers and women. These approaches could reduce emissions of nitrous oxide and methane, increase carbon sequestration in soils, and make farming much more resilient.

On the other hand, Air quality in Pakistan remains a severe public health and environmental challenge, particularly in urban centers. Cities such as Lahore, Karachi, and Islamabad consistently rank among the world's most polluted during winter months, with particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) often exceeding safe limits by several times, according to the Swiss monitoring agency [IQAir](#).

The primary sources include industrial emissions, vehicular pollution, crop burning, and household heating with low-quality fuels. Seasonal smog, compounded by temperature inversions, reduces visibility and exacerbates respiratory illnesses, cardiovascular problems, and premature deaths. Comprehensive national policies and enforcement mechanisms remain inadequate, leaving millions exposed to long-term health risks and highlighting the urgent need for coordinated action across energy, transport, and industrial sectors.



Source: Dawn

Reading Recommendations

- Constitution for All: Rethinking Gender Inclusive Governance in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- Rethinking Reforms Process in Balochistan: Innovation and Leadership at BCSA ([Click Here](#))
- Sports as a Tool for Preventing Violent Extremism in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- Groundwater Recharge: Reviving the Hidden Lifeline ([Click Here](#))
- Selling Misinformation ([Click Here](#))
- Data-Driven Cities: Lessons from World for Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- The FY 2025–26 Budget and Its Impact on Pakistan’s IT & ITeS Sector ([Click Here](#))
- Planting for Survival: Pakistan’s Path Out of the Heat ([Click Here](#))
- Transparency Through Open Data: Key to Reforming Governance in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- From Reports to Reality: Why Pakistan Ranks Last in Global Gender Gap Index ([Click Here](#))
- From Policy to People: Rethinking Governance with Design Thinking ([Click Here](#))
- Floods, Heatwaves, and Hope: Reimagining Agriculture in a Warming Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- The Fight for Transparent Access to Information in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- Life without Autonomy: Understanding Our Culture of Dependency ([Click Here](#))
- Prioritizing Citizens Beyond the Ballot ([Click Here](#))
- Solving the corruption challenge: The key may lie with the citizens. ([Click Here](#))
- Citizens’ Inclusion and Accountability is the Key to Improved Governance and Efficient Public Sector Institutions ([Click Here](#))
- Digital Community Policing ([Click Here](#))
- Privatization of Schools in Punjab ([Click Here](#))
- Water Governance Challenges in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- Consumer Protection in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))