

Improve sentence structure in the outline

Bring maturity in your writing

Are external threats more damaging to Pakistan or internal

1 Introduction

Thesis statement: Although Pakistan has faced many external threats since its inception, however, internal threats have always been more damaging to the country. Therefore, internal threats are more damaging to Pakistan than the external ones.

2 What is a threat?

(a) Kinds of threats

3 ^{How} ~~Why~~ internal threats are damaging?

(3a) Internal threats ~~can~~ break Pakistan; Fall of Dhaka

(3b) Language conflict arise internally; Urdu - Bengali Conflict

(3c) Irregular distribution of resources is harmful; No Surge for Balochistan

(3d) Infrastructural inequality is damaging; North Punjab vs South Punjab

(3e) Lack of occupational resource is problematic; Pakistan is the cheapest country to live in

(3f) Inequality gives rise to liberation movements; BLA

4 How external threats are damaging?

(4a) Indian ~~intervention~~ ^{intervention} caused fall of Dhaka; Mukti Bahini

(4b) Role of non-state actors in Balochistan; Kullbhusan Yaku

- (4c) Economic crisis was worsened externally; IMF conditions
- (4d) Role of external powers; TTP
- 5 Internal threats are bigger than external threats
- (5a) Pakistan government's inability to control economic crisis, inflation
- (5b) Government not addressing disparities of people; Baloch killings
- (5c) Government not tackling TTP issue well; Rise in militancy
- ~~(5d) Lack of proper internal dialogue~~

6 Conclusion

The water outside cannot sink a ship. A ship only sinks when the water gets inside it. Similarly even though external threats can be damaging to a country, only internal threats have the ability to sink a country's ship. Pakistan has faced many threats internally **including** fall of Dhaka, Urdu-Bangla conflict, Economic crisis and many more.

Although Pakistan has faced many external threats since its inception, **only** however internal threats have been more damaging to it. Therefore, internal threats are more damaging than the external threats.

Make comprehensive introductory paragraph

A threat is defined as

any stimuli that is harmful to a person, place, thing, or a country. A threat is of two types; external and internal. External threat is defined as any stimuli that comes from outside and can be damaging. An internal threat is defined as any stimuli that arises from inside, and causes damage.

Firstly, it was an internal threat that broke Pakistan. Pakistan did not break because India waged a war rather it broke because the people inside wanted independence. The fall of Dhaka 1971 occurred because Bengali people wanted independence from Pakistan in 1971. Therefore Pakistan broke because of an internal threat.

Secondly, another internal threat that caused great harm to Pakistan was the language conflict of Urdu and Bengali that arose whilst the framing

of constitutions of Pakistan. National language was a great hurdle that arose ~~what~~ during the framing of constitutions. This caused animosity between the people of West Pakistan and erstwhile East Pakistan. Therefore, it was another threat that damaged Pakistan.

Thirdly, another internal threat that ^{has} caused great damage to the country is irregular distribution of the resources. The irregular distribution of the resources poses great threat to the internal peace of Pakistan. For instance Pakistan gets ~~no~~ most of its natural gas from Sui, which is a town in Balochistan, yet many areas of Balochistan still do not have natural gas supply. This causes great abhorrence in hearts of people who do not get their share of resources from the country. Therefore, this irregular distribution of resources is an internal threat that is damaging to Pakistan.

for

Fourthly, there is another ~~that~~ threat that is damaging to that country and that is the inequality in infrastructure. Many places in Pakistan have very poor infrastructure as compared to the others. For example in the province of Punjab the Northern side has much better hospitals and universities as compared to the Southern side. This inequality and injustice damages ^{Not only} the peace of Punjab but the whole of Pakistan. Therefore, this inequality is an internal threat that is ~~more~~ damaging to Pakistan.

Fifthly, lack of occupational opportunities is another threat that is internal and it is damaging for the country. The lack of occupational opportunities not only gives rise to poverty but also gives rise to ~~st~~ crimes thus threatening the law and order of the country. This law and order situation is one of the main reasons

Why Pakistan is the cheapest country to live in the world. This index badly ~~to~~ tarnishes the image of Pakistan in the world. Therefore, this lack of occupational opportunities ~~is~~ an internal threat to Pakistan.

Sincerely, ~~to~~ inequality poses a great threat to the internal peace of the country. This inequality gives rise to liberation movements. One example is the Baloch liberation movement. This liberation movement arose because of the many injustices that have happened with the Baloch people. Therefore this inequality is an internal threat that is damaging to the country for.

However, not ~~a~~ every time a damage that has been caused to Pakistan was done intentionally. Many a times external threat has damaged Pakistan irreparably.

For instance among the main causes of fall of Dhaka was India's proxy; Mukti Bahini. Mukti Bahini worked on India's agenda and caused led to the fall of Dhaka. Therefore this external threat damaged Pakistan beyond repair.

Similarly, another external threat to Pakistan is the use of non-state actors. They work on the agenda of ~~every~~ rival ~~country~~ countries and harm Pakistan. One such example would be that of Kulbhushan Yajur. He was arrested from Balochistan and turned out to be an Indian spy. Therefore such non-state actors are a threat to country.

Moreover, another threat to the country is economic crisis that was worsened externally. Though the ongoing economic crisis was worse enough.

but it was worsened ~~more~~ even more due to external pressure. For example IMF conditions caused increase in taxes and reduced subsidies. These conditions not only increased ~~inflation~~ inflation but also led to the increase in poverty. Thus, Pakistan plunged further into economic crisis due to external pressure.

But still, ^{internal} ~~external~~ threats are bigger than external threat. Though IMF conditions caused rise in inflation, but it was Pakistan government's inability that ~~lead~~ led to economic crisis ~~caused~~ in the first place.

So, ~~it was~~ this crisis was initiated internally.

Furthermore, even though ~~provides~~ ^{provides} cause problems for Pakistan but the government has also been unable to address the grievances of people. For instance

the problem of Babch killing has not been addressed by the government. Thus, causing more damage to the country internally than external.

Moreover, government has not tackled the issue of militancy very well. This has led to rise in militancy in the country. For example there has been rise in TTP attacks in the country. Therefore this is another threat that country has been able to address internally.

In a nutshell, even though Pakistan has faced a lot of threats externally and those threats have caused damage to the country, but the internal threats have been more damaging to Pakistan. These internal threats have caused damage that was irreparable. However, by tackling these

internal threats Pakistan can
also tackle external threats very
well.