

Does foreign aid help to achieve economic stability?

Thesis statement: Foreign aid does not help in economic stability because it makes dependent a nation on others, hampers independent economic policies and others. However, some people opines that it helps in economic stability but foreign aid never helps to achieve economic stability is widely accepted.

1) Introduction

2) How foreign aid does not help to achieve economic stability:

- a) Makes dependent on others
- b) Hampers independent economic policies
- c) Hurdles in long term economic policies
- d) In the form of money instead of skills for third world countries
- e) Destroy the image of a state in international markets

3) Some people opines that foreign aid brings economic stability:

- a) Helps in balance of payment
- b) Provides safety from bankruptcy
- c) Supports weak economy
- d) Brings much needed help in emergency

4) Foreign aid does not help to achieve economic stability is widely accepted:

- a) Temporary solution to the payment of balance not permanent
- b) Provides temporary avoid from bankruptcy but leads

leads to long term dependency

c) stumbling block in long term economic policies
with temporary assistance

d)

5) Conclusion:

Creation of new provinces on ethnic and Linguistic bases weakens the national integration

Thesis statement: Creation of new provinces in Pakistan on the ethnic and linguistic bases is one of the major controversial issue in Pakistan. Therefore, it weakens national integration because it enhances the conflicts on the bases of caste, rises conflicts over natural resources allocations and others. However, there are some suggested measures are needed for peaceful settlement of this issue.

1) Introduction.

2) Issue of creation of new provinces on the basis of ethnic and linguistic: An overview:

3) How creation of new provinces on the basis of ethnic and linguistic weakens the national integration:

a) Enhance the conflicts on the base of caste

(Sindhi, Muhajir, Pathan)

b) Rises conflicts over natural resources allocation
(NFC award, i.e. Balochistan gas dispute, Quadar)

c) Enhance gender discrimination on ethnic and linguistic bases

d) Promote regional or nationalist political parties

(Awami National Party, Balochistan Awami Party, Sindh Tarki Pasand Party)

e) Weakens National integration as politicians use ethnic cards to play fulfill their unconstitutional demands

- 7) Sense of deprivation for small provinces leads to anti-state sentiments
(Balochistan, Partition of Pakistan in 1971)
- 8) Promotes water dispute among provinces

ii) How issue of creation of new provinces can be resolved peacefully:

a) Creation of new provinces on basis of administration

b) Development of neglected regions on war footings
(Balochistan)

c) Equal distribution of resources

d) Empowerment of local government for effective service delivery

Conclusion:

The far-reaching effects of political instability in Pakistan.

Thesis Statement: There are some fundamental causes of political instability in Pakistan. Therefore, there are various social, political and economic far-reaching effects of political instability in the country. However, some suggested measures are needed for political stability in the country.

Outline

1) Introduction

2) Some fundamental causes of political instability in Pakistan:

- a) High rate of illiteracy
- b) Lack of free and fair elections
- c) Weak local government system

3) Far-reaching effects of political instability in Pakistan:

- a) Rise of disputes among political workers because of intolerance
- b) A stumbling block to national integration
- c) Destruction of civilian property because of Long marches
- d)
- e) Reflects negative image of state
- f) Hampers friendly relationship with neighbouring countries
- g) Weakens the performance of state institutions
- h) Hampers implementation of policies because of change of government before completion of tenure
- i) Reduces the trust of foreign direct investors in the country
- j) Increases financial corruption

4) Some suggested measures for political stability in Pakistan:

- a) Public awareness about political system
- b) Independent election commission of Pakistan
- c) Dichotomy of power
- d) Establishment of government with majority instead of coalition

5) Conclusion:

Essay:

There are three main components of every state that are necessary for stabilization of state. Those are social, political and economic factors. Therefore, these factors are dependent on each other. However, political stability is more important than others. On the contrary, Pakistan is one of those countries which is facing political instability. There are some fundamental causes which bring political instability in the country including illiteracy, lack of free and fair elections and weak local government system. On the other hand, there are a number of various far-reaching impacts and effects of political instability, including rise of disputes among political workers, threat to national integration, and promotion of destruction of civilian property. Moreover, there are also a number of political effects of political instability in the country, including negative image of state, hampering friendly relations with neighbouring countries, weakening performance of state institutions and also a stumbling block in implementation of policies.

besides political effects, there is also economic effects of political instability including reduction in foreign direct investment and promotes financial corruption. In fact there are some causes of political instability in the country. Therefore, there are various social, political and economic far reaching effects of political instability in the country. However, some suggested measures are need for political stability in the country.

Before going to discussion on far-reaching effects of political instability in the country. It is important to discuss the fundamental causes of political instability in the country.

The first cause of political instability in the country is high rate of illiteracy. Therefore, political workers and voters don't have knowledge about political system of Pakistan. Public and political workers don't know their importance in political system. For example: Politicians use illegal means for their dominancy and give some amount of money to public because of their support. It was a prominent problem in Findh province in elections of 2018. After elections political leaders blame on each other that they have used illegal means in elections and then start long marches against dominant political party. In a nutshell, the high rate of illiteracy leads to political instability in the country.

Besides a high rate of illiteracy, the lack of free and fair elections also promotes political instability in the country. Politicians always use illegal means for gaining power. However the recent vote of no confidence against Ex: Prime

Minister Imran Khan was a controversial issue because of lack of free and fair elections in Parliament. The ex-PM was claiming that opposition was involved in horse trading against him and opposition was using illegal means against him. It shows that not at gross level but free and fair elections is a right move in Parliament. In fact, without free and fair elections political stability is impossible in the country.

The third cause of political instability is weak local government system in the country. Local government plays a vital role between high officials of parties and public because it is considered as third tier of the government. Pakistan is facing weak local government system which creates political instability. For example: the recent flood in Pakistan and particularly in Sindh province shows that there is a big gap in practical local government and documented. Therefore, Sindh government was claiming that they have provided basic necessities for flood victims to local government but on the other hand public of Ehotki, Nawabshah and other districts was claiming that local government did not provide anything to them. So, weak local government also paves the way for political protests, public protest and rise voice against government which creates political unrest.