

Challenges in the Stability of Pakistan

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis Statement: A comprehensive list of impediments which includes fragile economy, political instability, rising of sub-nationalities, and porous borders are the stumbling blocks in the stability of Pakistan.

2. Bottlenecks in the Stability of Pakistan.

2.1 Fragile economy acts like a hurdle in the path of stable Pakistan.

a. Vicious cycle of IMF

b. Fluctuating economy.

c. Balance of Payment crisis

2.2 Northward movement of terrorism activities in the hard areas is a roadblock for the stability of Pakistan.

a. Pakistan ranks Second in the global terrorism index.

b. Involvement of foreign agencies.

2.3 Political instability: Roadmap towards the instability of Pakistan.

a. Toppling down of governments without

completion of their governmental tenure

2.4 Porus borders ~ Deteriorates the equilibrium of Pakistan.
a. Torkham turbulence

2.5 Rising of subnationalities : An obstacle for stable Pakistan.

2.6 Augmentation of stagflation is a snag for the balance of Pakistan.
a. Brain drain of youths.

2.7 Corruption is a cancer for the stability of Pakistan.
a. Pakistan ranks 46th in corruption index of globe.

2.8 Flawed taxation system of Pakistan ~ An Enigma for the land of pure people.
a. Direct and indirect taxation.

2.9 Inadequate distribution of resources among provinces creates mistrust between federal and provinces.
a. Rising of belligerent activities in Baluchistan

2.10 Outdated education system of Pakistan is a road block for stable Pakistan.

a. If you want to destroy any nation destroy their education.

2.11 Absence of effective and long term policy formulation aggravates the instability in the country.

2.12 State-owned enterprises : white elephant on the economic stability.

a. Report of economic survey of Pakistan.

3. Remedial measures for stable Pakistan.

3.1 Small and medium scale industrialization is a catalyst for economic stability of a country.

a. Case study of China in 1990s

3.2 Foster political stability for the balanced Pakistan.

a. Case study of USA and UK in 1970s

3.3 Incorporate technology in the education system of Pakistan.

a. Case study of India.

4. Conclusion

A country is not a mere territory rather it is a name of feelings, country is not just a name of place where individual is born rather it is a name of place where he or she has decided to live rest of their life. Unfortunately, Pakistan is still in the headlines of innumerable problems. Fluctuating economy of Pakistan creates a painful situation for its stability. Moreover, aggrandizing terrorism activities in tough areas - Balochistan and in KPK add fuel to its instability. In addition to it, political instability enhances its chances to count the name of Pakistan as an instable country. Furthermore, flawed taxation system is an enigma for stable Pakistan. Porous borders of Pakistan are acting like a stumbling block for its stability. Similarly, wicked act of corruption enhances the instability of Pakistan. Concurrently, flawed taxation system is a hurdle in the stability of Pakistan. Lastly, inadequate distribution of resources increases mistrust between Islamabad and in provinces. However, these problems can

be resolved by various road maps. Small and medium scale industrialization will boost the country's stability.

In addition, fostering political stability can curb the rise of factors which are enhancing its instability. Ergo, a comprehensive list of impediments which includes fragile economy, political instability, rising of sub-nationalities, and porous borders are the stumbling blocks in the stability of Pakistan.

There are multitudes of impediments in the stability of Pakistan; one of them is fragile economy of country. Economy plays pivotal role in stability of country. Regrettably, Pakistan is stucked in the vicious cycle of IMF. In order to pay the installment of loan, country is bound to borrow an other loan, which is an unending phenomena. Similarly, Pakistan's economy is fluctuating economy in the world. This creates a difficult movement to control the inflation. Moreover, balance of payment crisis plays significant role to acquire more loans. The above balance of payment crisis aggrandizes the instabi-

of Pakistan. In recapitulation, fragile economy foster the more road blocks for stable Pakistan.

Northward movement of terrorism activities in the hard areas of Pakistan is an other factor instrumental in the stability of country. The rise of terrorist activities ultimately outcomes in the instability and chock the peace of country. Sadly, Pakistan ranks second in the global terrorism index. This bad impact of country not only effects its stability but also supports the rising evils in the country. Hence, terrorism activities along with the involvement of foreign agencies are factors in the path of stable Pakistan.

Moreover, political instability is a road map towards the instability of country. Political stability is a mid point of any country, which helps to regulate all the affairs of state. Since the inception of Pakistan country is facing tremendous loss due to toppling down of governments without completing their tenure. This step not only fuels inflation.

but also plays an important role for peace in the country. In a nutshell, political instability deteriorates its stability in the country.

Similarly, porous borders of Pakistan is another snag in the stable Pakistan. Boundaries of any country are the fundamental element, which decides their rest of activities. With sad reality, Pakistan is facing multiple unwanted activities of non-state actors, which disturb the peace of the country. Torkham turbulence is significant example, which results in the violence at Afghanistan borders. All in all, porous borders of Pakistan are bottlenecks in the stability of country.

Furthermore, augmentation of stagflation is a snag for the balance of Pakistan. Unemployment and inflation are two important factors which plays significant role to decide the future of young generation. Pakistan is facing a tremendous loss of youth. As one million Pakistani has left the country. As per the report of NADRA, 40000 applications are received by them on daily

basis. This results in the brain drain of talented Pakistani. Brain drain is a menace for stable Pakistan. So, augmentation of stagflation creates hurdles for stability of Pakistan.

Along with, corruption is a cancer for the stability of Pakistan. This evil act creates mistrust between the public and officials. As per the global report of corruption, Pakistan ranks 46th in the world.

This state defines the rule of law index of Pakistan. To conclude with, the wicked act of corruption plays a pivotal role in the stability of country.

Flawed taxation system of Pakistan is an additional obstacle in the stability of country. Taxes define the transparency of country's government and their policies. Since the engineering of Pakistan, flawed taxation remains a significant element. Every Pakistani is bound to pay the GST in the country, which creates a rise in the inflation of the country. This process is known as indirect taxation. Hence, flawed taxation system of Pakistan is a road block

towards its country's stability.

• Additionally, out-dated education system of Pakistan is a stumbling block for the stability of Pakistan. Education plays an important role to shape its country's stability. It is said by renowned scholar: if you want to destroy any nation, destroy their education system. This will result in the crack down in the country. Education is only block through which nation can rise to its peaks. Therefore, out-dated education system of Pakistan is a hurdle for stability of the country.

In addition to it, absence of effective and long term policy formulation adds fuel in the instability of country. National policy framework is a document or a road map through which country's affairs are resolved. Unfortunately, Pakistan is in critical need of long term and effective policy formulation. In 2000, Pakistan was promulgating its Local sector and in 2008, this policy was overthrown by government and new policy of Foreign Direct Investment was getting in account. This shows

the absence of coherence in policy formulation and implementation. All in all, absence of effective and long terms policy formulation is enigma for the stability of country.

Lastly, state-owned enterprises are acting as white elephant on the economy of country results in the instability. Since last many years PIA and Railway, state-owned enterprises are facing tremendous loss. As per the report of economic survey of Pakistan, more than Rs.1 Trillion loss has been faced by state-owned enterprises. This results in the debt trap of the country and aggravates the economic loss. Hence, state-owned enterprises are acting as hurdle of the stability of country.

Along with the challenges to the country, there are also pragmatic solutions which should be incorporated to resolve the above mentioned challenges.

Firstly, small and medium level industries should be install, which acts as a catalyst for economic stability. Industrialization is a process through which global north is ruling

the global south. China apply this solution to stabilise GDP. In 1990s, China installed small factories in order to attract the investment and supplementary helps in the job markets. These industries became the cause of China to become the second largest economy in the world. To conclude with, industrialization should be promoted in order to achieve a stable Pakistan.

Secondly, by fostering political stability equilibrium in the country can be achieved. Political stability is a pre-requirement of economic stability, curb the rise of stagflation and counter the rise of sub-nationalities. USA and UK were facing the problem of political stability in 1970s. After analyzing and assistance of their people, they foster political stability and in today's world, they are among the leading economies.

Lastly, incorporate technology in the education system of Pakistan outcomes in the stability of country. As mentioned above, education is the fundamental factor to rise in the map of world. There is a case study of India: their government invests

in the IT sector. This investment results in bulk of contribution in their GDP growth rate. IT sector of India contributes 27% in their GDP. All in all, incorporation of technology in the education system of Pakistan will result in stable Pakistan.

To conclude: it briefly, the above mentioned stumbling block like: weak economy, political unrest, fueling the terrorist activities and toxic borders are the roadblock in the stability of the country. Flawed taxation system of Pakistan results in the curb on demolish the purchasing power of masses is a snag in the stability of country. Moreover, inadequate distribution of resources among the provinces, generates mistrust between Islamabad and provinces. Furthermore, Absence of effective and long term policy formulation and implementation is an enigma in the equilibrium of Pakistan. Similarly, state-owned enterprises are the burden on the economy of Pakistan. These enterprises are bottlenecks in the path of prosper Pakistan. Lastly, increment in the inflation and unemployment

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ment rate of Pakistan, results in the brain drain of talented youth, which is again an obstacle for stable Pakistan. But, these problems will be no more of importance for stability once these impediments will be resolved in the coming few years by applying pragmatic solutions as mentioned.