

Q In Modern day democracy there must be a pragmatic civil military relationship to deal all the internal and external security threats. Analyse with reference to the role of Pakistan's security and stability in South Asia?

1- Introduction

Modern democracy is a system of governance in which sovereignty rests with the people, elected representatives make decisions through rule of law and civilian institutions exercise supremacy over military within a framework of accountability and fundamental right. Give that, civilian military balance is of extraordinary importance to deal with

internal security threats in Pakistan such as; terrorism, extremism, climate crises, hazards and threats to foreign direct investment. Moreover, a civil-military balance is also important to deal with external threat from non cooperative Afghanistan, hostile India, nuclear deterrence and strategic balance in the region. A pragmatic civil military balance in the country would serve both the internal peace and regional peace and prosperity.

2- History of Pakistan's civil military imbalance

2.1) Military intervention in politics

The way for military

intervention was ~~passed~~ in politics was ~~passed~~ when Ayub Khan was inducted to the cabinet. Since then, military leadership kept on intervening, directly or through back door channels, in politics of the country causing impairment of government's functioning. For instance, when Nawaz Sharif was ousted in 2017, he called on establishment with a popular slogan, "why I am ousted". ~~indicating~~ ^{indicating} then Imran Khan said on numerous occasion that General Bajwa was in control of his governance. These two major political party leaders indicate towards the dominance of military in politics and reason for civil military imbalance.

2.2) Military coup's

military coup's have ruled Pakistan for about 33 years in total. In addition to this, no single elected PM has ever served as his full tenure. Most of them were ousted by military leaderships (and martial law administrators). This reflects a tilt of relation in favour of the military establishment.

2.3) Impairment of Judiciary

The judiciary was highly effected by (deteriorated) civil military imbalance in Pakistan. Military dictators used to judiciary to legitimize their coup through the "Doctrine of necessity". For instance, Pervez Musharraf did this which also stirred up a clash between him and the then chief Justice Chaudhry Iftikhar

which led to ouster of military dictatorship.

3- Civil-military balance and neutralization of internal security threat.

3.1) Terrorism reduction

Civil-military balance is necessary to root out terrorism in Pakistan. Without coordination the process will not be able to completely eradicate terrorism. Because, if military's purpose is to fight terrorists, civilian government has to build infrastructure, educate and employ provide employment. This will prevent the terrorist to gain roots again in the area. However, failure to do so, will end up in despair. For example, after operation Zarb-e-Azb

and Bal e Rast, terrorists were wiped out from KPK. But because of the ~~lack~~ of government inefficiency which did not filled the social and economic gaps caused by terror operation, terrorism resurfaced in Pakistan. According to the Dawn, terrorist attacks in the first half of this year surpassed that of the past decade.

3.2) Booting out ethnic insurgency in Balochistan

The wave of ethnic insurgency is heating up because of socio-economic conditions of Balochistan. Intelligence based operations are carried out on daily basis, according to chief minister Sarfraz Bugti. However, military, overt or covert operation.

have been carried out for the past 4 decades but have not delivered.

Political, economic and social alienation are exacerbating the situation.

many of BIA recruits are young and educated people, such as the Turbat University female student suicide bomber. The state need a counter insurgency policy of civil-military balance, so that, with military operation the socio-economic gaps that driving the insurgency could be closed.

3.3) Climate crises and hazards

climatic crises are hitting Pakistan persistently. In this situation, civil-military leadership such as NDMA, PDMA should have a joint operation

DATE: _____

MTWTFSS

operation setup to protect the citizenry.

3.4) Protection of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI)

Terrorist ~~and~~ and ethnic insurgency is directly targeting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Pakistan. For instance, a few months ago, TTP warned Frontier Works Organisation worker (FWO) and Chinese projects, that they will be TTP's target. In Balochistan, BLA has had multiple attacks on Chinese citizens to sabotage CPEC projects. These foreign investment need the National Action Plan 2.0 to be fully implemented. NAP is the reflection of civil military balance importance.

DATE: _____

MTWTFSS

4- Civil military balance to deal with internal threats to Pakistan

4.1) Indian hostility

India is an hostile neighbour of Pakistan which violates the country's sovereignty unprovocatively. For instance, Balakot attacks in 2019 and then 4 days war in May 2019. In order to deal with India, civil military collaboration is mandatory to pressure India from taking aggressive actions. That is, to deter India militarily and make it responsible for aggression in international world through diplomacy.

4.2) TTP threat from Afghanistan

TTP is a major threat to Pakistan's security.

The ~~band~~ banned organisation known as Fitna ul Khawarij have sanctuaries in Afghanistan as affirmed many times by United Nations reports. To deal with the problems of cross border terrorism, Pakistan need military solution to wipe out the TTP complementing it by mounting international political and economic pressure on Kabul regime..

This require international diplomacy and lobbying with China which has investments in Afghanistan. moreover, Russia's should also be taken onboard as it has close ties with the Taliban and is the only government that recognize Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, to deal with TTP issue.

DATE: _____

MTWTFSS

5- civil military balance in Pakistan and its effects on South Asia.

5.1) Peace and stability
Civil military balance in Pakistan could ~~also be~~ help to drive south Asian coordination in jointly defeating terrorism. It could form a policy of interstate coordination on making the region peaceful and stable. This also aligns with SCO regional peace objective.

5.2) Interstate trade and cooperation.

A civil military balance could reduce the perception of security dilemma in Pakistan towards India. By softening military perception could give space to civil government to form cordial relation with India. It could foment and enhance regional interstate trade and cooperation.

among South Asian countries :

5.3) Strategic Balance in the region

A coordinated response to India's regional domination by civil military establishment in Pakistan could challenge India's position. It would maintain strategic balance by engaging other South Asian nation to counter any regional hegemonization in South Asia.

6- conclusion

Modern day democracy demand civilian supremacy and professionalized military institutional collaboration to deal with the country's internal and external threats. Pakistan ~~could~~ civil military imbalance cause a bias in dealing with internal and external security challenges in favour of military driven choice. To deal with the matter effectively, Pakistan needs a balance approach which include all possible aspects of engagement.

Q4: Explore the significance of CPEC for the economic development of Pakistan. What are its potential challenges and opportunities?

1- Introduction:

CPEC (China Pakistan Economic corridor) is a flagship project of Pakistan and China. It is the 6th and most significant leg of the Belt and Road Initiative. CPEC has immense economic, social and political importance for uplifting all stakeholders of Pakistani society. However, the project faces delays due to corona pandemic, and

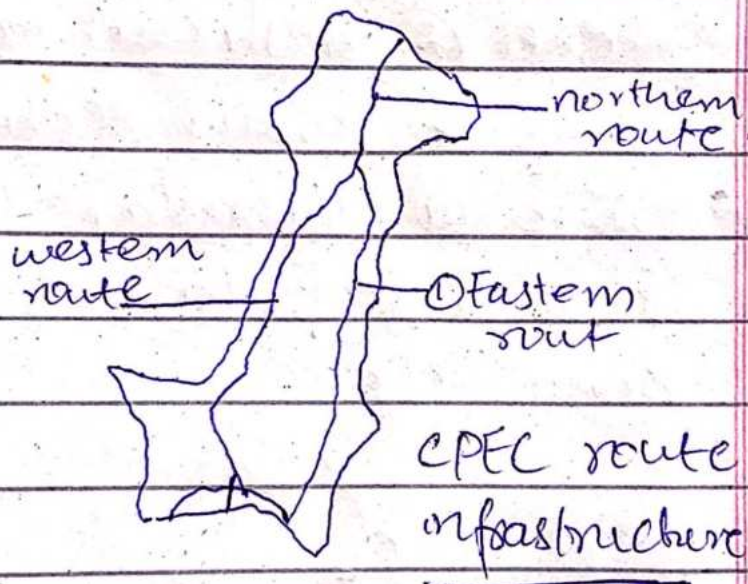
security challenges which hinder timely completion of the project. Moreover, CPEC presents socio-economic and political opportunities that has the potential to change Pakistan's overall landscape.

2- Significance of CPEC for the economic development of Pakistan:

(a) Roads and Infrastructure developments:

CPEC brought about the development of transport infrastructure in Pakistan which is crucial for economic development. Roads,

National highways and motorways are built for convenience of trade ~~between~~ from Pakistan to China, central Asia and EuroAsia.

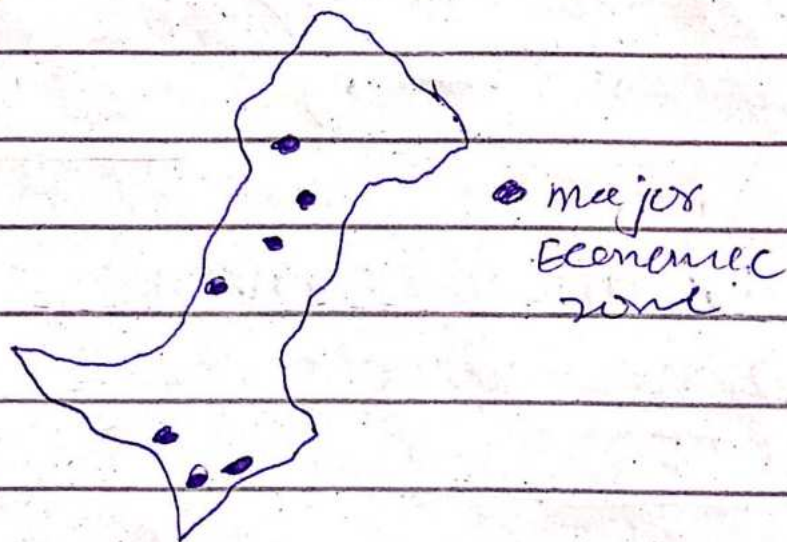


(2) Exclusive economic zones development (EEZs)

As per CPEC project 9 Exclusive economic zones will be developed through which 2400 industries will be

established. These industries will mainly manufacture, assemble goods and purify minerals. Major economic zones include

① Aizawl Tribal Economic zone ② Rashkai Economic zone ③ Bostan Economic zone ④ Grewadar Economic zone ⑤ Faisalaabad Economic zone etc.



(3) Energy infrastructure development:

To increase the

industrial production capacity, Pakistan needs cheap and high ^{capacity} ~~quantity~~ of electricity. Through CPEC project, both Renewable and non renewable power plants have been established. For example, Sahiwal coal power plant, Thar coal power plant, Gaudan solar power plant, Kohat and Pir Mahal wind mills etc. They will generate of 35000 Mega watt of electricity which will boost the countries economic production and exports.

(4) Bullet trains and Airports:

To ease trade

and reduce the shipment of goods, Main line (ML) project is under construction. moreover, an temporary airport has been constructed in Gwadar for convenience of officials and businesses.

3- challenges to CPEC:

(1) Security challenges:

The ongoing wave of religious militancy and terrorism is an acute threat to CPEC and Chinese workers. For example, 6 worker in Bagram were killed last year, 5 were Chinese. Both Tehrik and Taliban Pakistan attack Chinese

and Pakistan's interests
on priority bases.

(2) Regional and trans
regional hindrance
to CPEC:

CPEC will enhance
China's geopolitical and
geo economic situation.

Whereas, US and India
has Indo-Pacific policy
to contain China's growth.
The threats from both of
them, particularly, India
hinder the development
of CPEC.

(3) Bureaucratic hurdles:

Pakistan's summer-
Some bureaucratic
red tape is slowing down
the development of

CPEC project, one of the reasons that second of CPEC started now in 2025.

(4) Corona pandemic:

CPEC phase-II was deemed to be started by 2020 and completed in 2025.

However, the eruption of Corona pandemic delayed the project's phase-II initiation.

5- Opportunities from CPEC:

(a) Agriculture growth

China will invest in food and agriculture of Pakistan through

CPEC to meet its domestic need. According to an estimation this will increase Pakistan's agricultural export to 50 billion dollars per year (Dawn).

(2) Surge in Exports:

The 2400 industries that will be established through CPEC will boost Pakistan's GDP growth and export.

(3) Transit hubs

CPEC will make Pakistan a transit hub for global imports and exports. Pakistan will earn annually 20 billion dollars through trade

among countries.

(4) Increased geo political position of Pakistan:

Pakistan has a very strategic location, which connect south Asia to central Asia.

Through CPEC its geography will be utilized and massive oil and energy and goods transport will further Pakistan's geopolitical influence on the globe.

6- way forward for utilizing CPEC opportunities.

In order to utilize CPEC potential,

Pakistan must restore peace and order in the country. It should uproot religious and separatist terrorism. Furthermore, Chinese assets and workers must be given security. In this way Pakistan will be able to untap the full potential of CPEC.

7- conclusion:

CPEC is a flagship project of BRI. It will not only alter the geo political and economics of Pakistan, but of the whole region. However, the threat of terrorism prevents

Such an important
economic infrastructure

Q How did Indus water treaty affect water distribution and relations between India and Pakistan?

1- Introduction:

The Indus water treaty is landmark river water distribution treaty accorded between India and Pakistan in 1960s.

The treaty awarded ~~the~~ ownership of western river water (Jhelum, Chenab and Indus) to Pakistan and (Ravi, Sutlej, Bias) to

3

India. However, after a war in May between both the countries in 2019 led to the unilateral suspension of Indus water treaty by India. This ~~extend~~ further distorted bilateral relations between India and Pakistan.

2- current state of relation between India and Pakistan.

(a) suspended people to people connect:

In the aftermath of war between India and Pakistan, the former suspended the visa of Pakistanis in India and closed all sorts of cultur-

• exchanges such as the religious visit of Gurdwara of Baba Guru Nanak Pakistan in retaliation also revoked visas of Indians in Pakistan, closed its airspace to India, however, religious pilgrims are abstained from sanctions.

(b) severing of diplomatic ties:

The suspension of LWT by India have sparked the suspension of, also, diplomatic engagement between the two countries. Both have stopped diplomatic staff from working in each others countries and expelled diplomatic staff.

(4)

(c) Suspension of businesses:

India severed business relations with Pakistan after its unprovoked attack on Pakistan in May. After, it, suspending IWT, the remaining trade relations have further plummeted to just 0.5 ~~billions~~ billions dollars.

(d) India furthering support to terrorists in Pakistan:

India calls on the world stage that Pakistan is promoting terrorism, despite, itself being involved in such practices. According to the state of Pakistan, India is directly involved in terrorist operations in

—
Pakistan, including the incident of Jaffar Express. It extends diplomatic support, logistics, money and weapons to Baloch Liberation Army. As a result Pakistan has renamed the group as "Fitna of Hindustan".

(e) India's malevolent campaign against Pakistan on world stage:

India is trying to isolate Pakistan on world stage by sending 60 delegations across the world countries. It aims

to promote its major narrative about Pakistan. However, QUAD defense ministers meeting, US president, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, BRICS and the UN have all refused to accept that Pakistan had anything to do with the Pahalgarh outlook.

3- Future outlook of bilateral ties between India and Pakistan:

(a) Threat of another war:

Amidst India suspending WTI and is working on diverting Pakistan's water and building

new dams on the river's
Pakistan have ~~three~~
warned India that it
could escalate new
tensions between the two
countries. Pak army chief
said, it ~~with~~ India will
not be allowed for this
grave injustice. Ex foreign
minister Bilawal Bhutto
said, "If water will not
flow in Indus, the blood
of Indians will". This
indicates toward severed
ties between both the
countries.

(b) soured mutual cooperations

Due to India's suspension
of IWT, mutual cooperation
seems impossible between
the two countries.

A display of this is evitable from India's subtle warning of flood water from upper Sapania amid torrential rains. ~~It~~ This resulted in catastrophe of crops, livestock and humans etc.

4- Impact of Pakistan and India relations on regional peace and stability:

Due to the suspension of water accord by India, regional cooperation would remain stultmate.

Therefore, regional peace and stability will be compromised because of India's adamant behaviour.

which concerns smaller nations, who does not trust India's intention of regional domination.

5- conclusion:

Amidst the suspension of Indus water treaty by India, relation between both India and Pakistan have exacerbated. Diplomatic engagement, visa intentions, religious and cultural ties, and mutual cooperation have been reasonably reduced. It would remain stagnant unless India changes its course of behaviour towards Pakistan.

Q3: Examine the causes and consequences of the 1971 separation of East Pakistan, highlighting the role of regional and international players.

1- Introduction:

The separation of East Pakistan left long lasting scars on the course of Pakistan's history. The separation caused the loss of more than half of population, a potential agrarian economy and a big chunk of territory. The causes of separation had roots in socio-economic and political disputes between the East and West Pakistan exploited.

India to disintegrate
Pakistan.

2- causes of the separation
1971:

i) Identity issues

East Pakistan's population surmounted that of the West Pakistan. However, the capital was placed in West Pakistan. Further, Urdu was made national language. This involved Bengali nationalism who sought equity based on numerical superiority.

The language issue was even a major deadlock in the early days of constitutional development.

ii) Socio-economic disparity
East Pakistan produced
much of the cotton

and jute crops, which were a significant part of the country's economy. However, despite that, East Pakistanis were mostly poor and were living in misery. This deepened their disparity towards the state which led to agitation among Bengali population and their political leadership.

(ii) Political exclusivity:

Muslim was the majority party after 1947 independence and it was mostly dominated by West Pakistani population. This caused the Bengalis felt unheard and

13

prevailed political agitation from 1947 - 1971, which eventually resulted in the creation of "Mukti Bini", a violent Bengali separatist group. This paved the way for regional actors supporting the agitation and causing the separation of East Pakistan!

(iv) Transfer of power:

In the elections of 1970, Awami League of Sheikh Mujeeb won majority votes. But the political elites of West Pakistan refused to transfer power to him, instead imprisoned Sheikh which enflamed

the political divide between the two flanks.

(v) Territorial divide:

East Pakistan and West Pakistan were two vast alienated territories separated by Arabian sea, and a hostile neighbour in between (India). This led to ineffectiveness of administration and governance as the distance from the main capital was vast. Furthermore, the distance also prevailed ineffective control over the territory, which India used to its advantage in supporting separatist elements in East Pakistan.

3- Consequences of separations

(a) ~~social~~ economic loss:

As a result of the separation, Pakistan lost half of its population and economy.

(b) Political and strategic loss:

The population and location of East Pakistan was a significant asset for the country: it had given Pakistan strategic advantage and strategic depth over India by sandwiching it in between and limiting its potential.

(c) Prolonged scar on foreign policy of

Pakistan:

The separation convinced Pakistan of India's malign intent towards Pakistan.

This led to the securitization of Pakistan ~~and~~ Pakistan's foreign policy, as the state continues to focus its resources on security dilemma from India.

4- Role of regional and transregional actors:

(i) Indian role:

India was the main culprit along with mujeeb Rehman found in Agartala conspiracy case (1968). They hatched to secede

East Pakistan from West Pakistan. India supported "Mukti Bini" separatist group to alienate East Pakistan. India also intervened militarily which caused the separation of East Pakistan.

(ii) The role of USSR:

In 1960s and 70s Pakistan was part of western led block amidst the cold war.

The USSR did not like Pakistan being aligned with the , so it, together, with India supported the separation of East Pakistan.

5- conclusion

East Pakistan was a tragic episode of Pakistan history. It was caused by political and economic agitation. The separation had deep implications for the country including economic loss, population, territory loss and strategic influence over India.

The separation was hatched by India and the USSR to harm Pakistan's interests.

17

PA

Devloz

Loc 10

Q

Q

Analyze the demographic and cultural diversity of Pakistan and its impacts on national integration and policy making?

1- Introduction

Pakistan has a diverse demographic and cultural population. It includes religion like, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Sikhism etc. The country holds multiple major ethnicities and cultures of different origin and languages such as; Punjabi, Baloch

Sindhi, Pashtun, Kashmiri, Gilgiti etc. Moreover, Pakistan has a male, ~~population~~ female and transgender population. The ages of population vary while majority is youth. However, the diversity of cultures has often hindered the national integration of the country and the policy making.

To rejuvenate the spirit of national integration, the social, economic and political woes need to be resolved.

2- Demographic and cultural diversity of

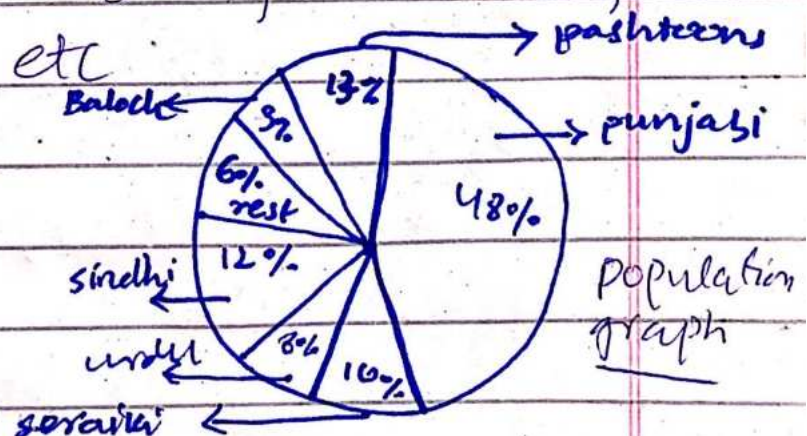
Pakistan:

(a) Religions

Pakistan has a significant religious diversity. Islam is the majority of religion with 97%. While, Christianity, Hinduism and Sikhism follows respectively.

(b) Ethnic diversity

Various ethnic majorities and minorities reside in Pakistan. It include, Punjabis, Pashtoons, Baloch, Sindhi, Kashmiri, Gilgiti etc



(B) Language diversity

Pakistan has a significant variety of language. There are around 72 languages spoken in the country.

Punjabi is the language of majority while Pashto, Sindhi, Urdu, Saraiki and Balochi follows respectively.

(C) Population diversity

(a) Gender

Pakistan has a majority of male and female population. It has 45% male and 55% female population (census 2023). Whereas, transgender are a minority of population.

(b) age

Pakistan has people of various ages. However according to the Dawn, it has a majority of youth population of 60% while the rest is others.

3- Impacts of diversity on Pakistan's ~~foreign~~ policy and national integration:

(a) Policy making

The diverse culture prompts the country to devise a strategy of unifying the nation. The main unifying force

among the diverse population of the country was found in Islamization.

(i) Islamisation of policy making:

To infuse the spirit of a united nation, the policy of the state is based on promoting of Islamic culture, teachings and symbolism.

(ii) Impacts of Islamisation on state policy:

The ideology of Islam has somehow united the nation, however, this binding is often weakened by different forces such as; nationalism and cultural segregation. The Islamisation of policy also led to

suppression of ethnic identity, language and culture which could have promoted a cultural vibrancy that is important for growth and development.

(b) Impact on national Integration:

Severe harm has been inflicted on national integration by violent ethnic terrorism.

~~and~~ Particularly, the Baloch Liberation Army, supported by India carry out heinous attacks against state interest.

This foments a new wave of fear from the past experience of separation of East Pakistan.

in 1971. It ~~lead~~ lead
the security establishment
to securitisation of the
state and suppressing
of any nationalism in
the country.

Moreover, there
are other nationalist
movement but active
politically in the country.
These include Pashtun
Tahafuz movement and
Sindhi Nationalism.

They stand for the protection
of their ethnic rights.

(i) Solutions for the
national integration of
Pakistan:

(a) Ethnic identities should
be given space to express
rather than suppress so

that to prevent identity conflict and alienation from the state.

(b) The socio-political and economic woes found in different sections of Pakistan should be resolved to prevent them from being taken onboard by adversaries of Pakistan against it.

4- conclusion:

Pakistan has a diverse cultural and demographic population. It has multiple religions, ethnicities, languages and diverse population.

The diversity of the
country led to it
hold an approach of
integration fomented
by ~~past~~ tragic past
experience of
disintegration -

⑤ Global warming presents an existential threats to states like Pakistan. Examine the far reaching impacts of global warming on Pakistan and propose a model of economic development that aligns with the environmental model?

1- Introduction

Global warming is the warming up of ~~surface~~ atmosphere due to disruption in environment because of anthropogenic activities. It results in heavy rainfall; draught, glacial melting and intense floods. Global

warming has deteriorating effects on society and economy of a country.

2- Impacts of Global warming on Pakistan:

(a) Glacial lake outburst flood (GLOFs)

Global warming heat up the environment which results in the melting of glaciers. This excessive outflow cause extreme floods downstream. Pakistan has 7000 glaciers which are highly vulnerable to melting. Floods in Gilgit, for example, in August reflect this calamity.

(b) Heavy rainfall

Global warming has caused the disruption in Pakistan's raining systems. It has caused excessive rainfall in monsoons which cause the destruction of infrastructure, economy, and social life. For example, in 2022 floods, 1100 people were killed by ~~the~~ floods incited by rainfall; Pakistan lost 30 billion dollars. 33 million people were internally displaced.

(c) Droughts

Global warming also affects the environment by reducing the rain which culminates into

a situation of draughts.
Draught refer to ~~prolonged~~ ^{prolonged} period an area receiving very little rainfall for a long period. For example, according to the Dawn, many areas in Balochistan and Sindh are striving with draughts which disrupt socio-economic life of indigenous people causing them to migrate.

(d) Extreme heat

The main ~~factor~~ impact of climate change is increasing heat level. According to the Dawn, Pakistan ~~has~~ is ~~face~~ facing persistent rising heat levels.

the threshold of 1.5°C
settled by global institution
has been surpassed by
heat in Pakistan.

(e) Intense Floods.

Pakistan is consistently
facing the danger of
flood. With each year,
floods come and destroy
life in the country.
Since June, this year;
Punjab, Sindh and
KP have faced destructive
floods. In Buner and
Sialkot, cloudburst poured
more than 1000 millimeter
of rain in one hour,
instigating floods and
draining of infrastructure.

(f) Devastation of agriculture

The floods caused by global warming has disastrous impacts on the country's agriculture. Agriculture accounts for 23% of direct economy, however persistent rainfalls have exacerbated the agriculture sector as evident from 2010, 2015 and 2022 rainfalls.

(g) Economic downturn

~~As~~ Economy is directly impacted by severe floods and rainfall metted by global warming. Pakistan lost 30 billion dollar in 2022 flood; This year estimation, yet to be

Concluded by officials
is also estimated in
Billions of dollars.
Moreover, impact on economy
also increase the risk
of inflation of food
prices, infrastructure buildup
etc.

3- Economic ^{development} model in alignment with environmental model:

(a) Reforestation and tourism
Pakistan has ~~ext~~ great
potential of tourism due
to its mountaneous landscapes
and scenic valleys. However,
deforestation over the years
have caused global warming
which result in other calamities
such as floods, glafs,
heat etc. Moreover,

reforestation will increase the livelihood of tourism based economy. ~~It could~~ On the other hand, it would be able to mitigate global warming and environmental degradation.

(b) Transition to green energy

Pakistan has great potential for solar, hydel, wind energy productions. It can alleviate Pakistan loadshedding and expensive electricity problem. While at the same time, it would boost industrial production and exports due to reduced electricity prices and continuous power supply.

(c) Modernizing irrigation system:

Pakistan's aquifers are highly stressed in the world. According to NASA and most stressed ~~reverse~~ aquifers. This increase the risks of water scarcity ~~and~~ food insecurity and agricultural exports decline.

By desilting and reconstructing new canals, dams and ~~no~~ drip irrigation, Pakistan's environmental problem can be effectively dealt while economy would become resilient and grow.

4 conclusion

Global warming

heating up Pakistan's climate and
disrupting weather patterns.

Moreover, due to global warming,
persistent flood, gluts, heat
and draught have caused

the devastation of Pakistan's

socio-economic development

which require integration of
climate policies ~~in~~ into economic
development.

Q Discuss the emergence of SCO and BRICS as a challenge to American Politico-economic dominance in the world politics. What measures can be taken by the US to counter?

1- Introduction:

BRICS and SCO are the two major platforms evolving to challenge US political and economic hegemony. BRICS is a group comprised of countries from Europe, Asia, South America, and Africa and seek to alleviate US global power. Whereas, SCO is a Euroasian regional

group confronting the
US led world order.

BRICS and SCO challenge
to American hegemony:

① Effort for a multipolar
world order:

Both the groups
are striving for a
multipolar world order
where every stake holder
has a say and contribute
to global development
equitably. For instance, a
recent Sec Summit ~~on~~
declaration emphasizes, "a
more just and equitable
multipolarity".

② Countering the dominance
of ~~the~~ US dollar:

BRICS and SCO members are directly challenging the dominance of dollar in global markets. The member countries are doing business ~~by~~ through currency swapings and trading in local currency. For example, china buying Russian oil and defense equipments with yuan. Such development could weaken US economic dominance because dollar is one of the main factors that keep US hegemony over the world being a major trading and reserve currency of states.

③ The Tri (Xi, Putin, Kim) balancing NATO:

The strategic nexus between xi, putin and kim jong un is perceived as a balance to US led NATO - and the US president, on the occasion of SCO summit, posted on Truth Social, "give my warm regards to xi, kim and Putin, as you conspire against America". Their nexus is being perceived by the US as threat to its security.

④ BRICS, SCO outweighing G7

BRICS and SCO outweigh G7, a US led western group. BRICS is a major Geo-political and economic entity.

it accounts for 45% of world population and 30% economy according to the Guardians. This gives the BRICS an influential position in world politics. ~~So~~ moreover, SCO is home to of the world's largest populated members (India and China) and to some of the world's top 10 economies (India, China, Brazil, Russia). Together these two groups exercises more influence in world politics than G7.

⑤ War in Ukraine a strategic setback to US dominance:

The war in Ukraine has exposed the vulnerabilities

of the US and its western allies. Their sanctions have not prevented Russian war in Ukraine nor caused it to collapse. The US president and vice president even campaigned on ending the war, but the US has failed to convince Putin in Alaska negotiation. This could ~~prove~~ war has damaged the diplomatic influence of the US, that it prior had on world affairs.

Measures for preservation of global dominance

① The policy of prioritization
The US needs to

create a policy of prioritization, meaning the one focused on containing china. It should contain china's diplomatic and financial power ~~of~~ over the world instead of draining its resources in the middle East or elsewhere.

② Realigning with allies

Recent tariffs by Trump government on strategic allies such as NATO members and tariff of 80% on India has deteriorated its strategic alliance with these countries. These tariffs have caused a trust deficit in between

and a tilt towards China. For example, in SCO summit Tianjin, Modi was seen symbolically breaking joke with geopolitical rival. The tariff policies are pushing allies towards US rivals which will prove the US insignificance in containing China.

③ Restoration of the US soft image:

The US projection of soft power such as aid, economic and defense cooperation had given it significant influence on the world. However, the recent government policies have reduced that ~~are~~ soft power.

influence of the US as reflected by recent Pew research, show a decline of US affection even in very close allies such as Japan, Germany etc. Before the contradictory policy of Trump, the "American dream", American cultural and political influence had dominated the world, which is evident from the number of democratic countries after the end of cold war.

④ Conclusion:

BRICS and SCO ~~and~~ are two giant groups

which are seeking a
multipolar world order,
global south and south
cooperation; defense
and strategic collaboration,
and economic and
financial development of
the world. They pose
a serious challenge to
US dominance by weakening
the dollar and ~~trade~~ ^{trading}
intra organisation.
The

Q2 Political stability remains an elusive concept in Pakistan. Explore the factors contributing to the fractured nature in Pakistan's polity and discuss potential reforms to the constitutional and political structure that could foster stability?

1- Introduction

Pakistan has been struggling with political instability since inception. It has been caused by a rift in civil-military relations, elite capture, electoral mismanagement, bureaucratic impeachment and politicians lack of will for democratic.

reforms : moreover, the situation require a holistic approach such as inclusive political institution, clear separation and balance of power, independent judiciary, reforms in democratic institutions and bureaucracy.

→ ~~Conflict of p~~

2- Factors of political instability in Pakistan.

(a) conflict of power.

A major factor for the disruption of political environment in Pakistan is political power. For example, First martial was imposed amidst political conflict of Governor General and

Prime minister; The separation of Bangladesh resulted in not transferring power to Awami league.

(b) Military interventions

Another reason for political instability in Pakistan is military coups. Pakistan's democratic process has been disrupted by 3 martial laws and a military emergency.

This disruption has not afforded the democratic structure to evolve, as a result, political instability persists.

(c) Elite capture of power

Pakistan's political structure has always been dominated by landlords and business men. They have not allowed

or reformed for politically inclusive culture. According to ~~the~~ Ismat Hussain Bad, elite capture has caused the lack of authentic and credible leadership in the country ~~as a res~~ because of not devolving power to the local level. As a result the lack of ~~an~~ leadership on national persists and political instability persists between stirred by power conflict of elites.

(d) Bureaucratic impediments to reforms:

Bureaucracy play an important role in executing day to day functions of the government.

However, their impediment to important structural and development reforms have provoked political instability. That is why politicians use loyalists in bureaucracy to advance their interests. For example, in 2024 elections, electoral results were upheld by the Commission. However, they have blamed them for alteration in results.

As a result political instability persists among political parties.

(e) Political parties resistant to institutional reforms:

Political parties in Pakistan have been resistant to key structural and

legislative reforms. For example, reforms for separation of power between institutions. Devolution of power ~~at~~ overthrown by government in 2010 etc.

(f) Political point scoring

Political instability in Pakistan persists because political parties focus on advertisement rather than genuine issues. They spend billions of rupees on advertisement and do not consider service delivery as a duty to the nation. Instead they feel it like doing a favour to the people. For example, PML-N, PTI and PPP all pay huge public tax amount to

Tv channels for coverage of their governance service delivery.

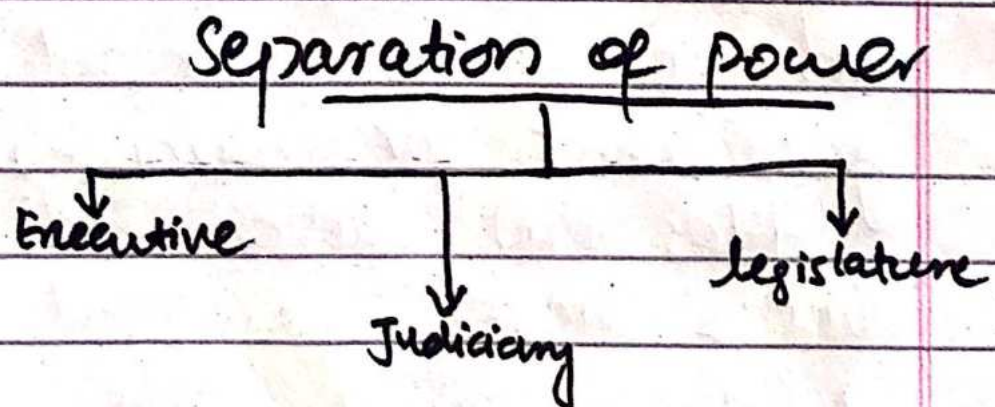
(f) Suppression of opposition parties

A major problem or factor of political instability in Pakistan is suppression of opposition parties by ruling party. Each successive government since the inception of Pakistan keep on taking revenge from their antecedent government. For example, 1990s PM Bhutto and Nawaz shareef persistent agitation against each other and caused alteration of government and political instability.

3) Reforms to reduce political instability in Pakistan:

3.1) Clearly redefining separation of power

Separation of power lay at the root of political stability. Pakistan should redefine a clear separation of power between all three branches of Governance



3.2) Introducing vigilant checks and balance

Checks and balance are the indicators of a

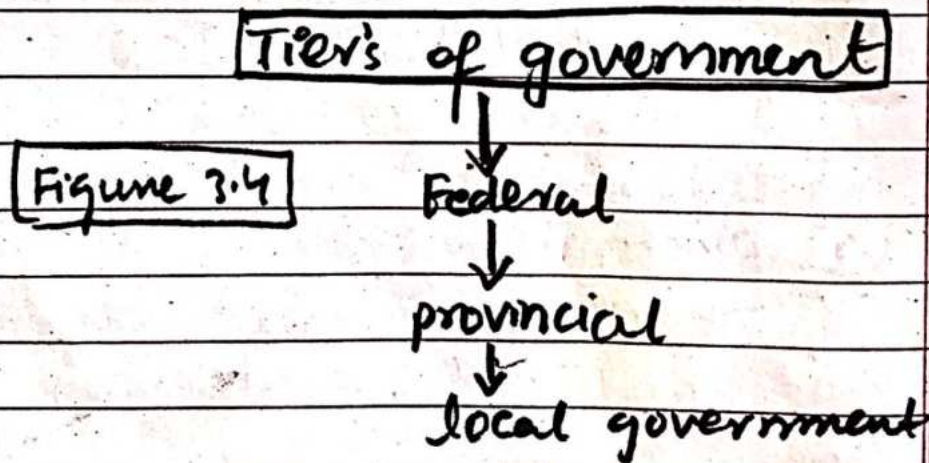
vigilant democracy to control any one branch) exceeding its powers without sabotaging the working of others. However, unlike the powers, for example, conferred upon judiciary to exercise judicial activism— an act of intervening in political matters, which ~~legit~~ provided legitimacy to military coups. Nor like the subsequent 26 amendment, which is executive and legislative outreach to impair the higher judiciary as is called by United Nations.

3.3) Electoral reforms

Electoral reforms can evade political contention. For instance, election to senate should be made direct so that popular representation strengthens. Moreover, popular parties should be custodians of a candidates "good

governance" rather than a Grade 18 officer. Political assets of the candidates should be made transparent and authentic. In addition, election result should be revealed immediately after elections because delay contribute to suspicion of rigging.

3.4) Devolution of political and economic power to the ground level.



Empirical evidence shows that democracy is strengthened ~~and~~ at the level of local government and could contribute to political

stability. According to Ishrat Hussain, author of "Governing the Ungovernable", ~~is of the opinion~~ argue that Pakistan should devolve political and economic powers to local governments. It will ensure political accountability, transparency and improved governance all of which are the markers of reduced political tensions.

3.5) Ownership on economic resources

Lack of Ownership on economic and political resource cause violence and political instability. For instance, particularly, in Balochistan, proper and equitable transfer of royalties should be given to communities where economic resources are found. More importantly, the productive use of those royalties to uplift that

Community must be ensured -
Education ~~per~~ is 26% in
Balochistan, poverty is
the highest in Balochistan
among other provinces.
These indicators indicate
toward the vulnerability
of these communities engaged
in violence and political
instability.

3.6) Exclusive economic and political institutions:

Political reforms should
be introduced to create
inclusive political and
economic institution. It
will ensure all sects,
gender, races, ethnicities,
religions should have
equal access to these
institutions which will reduce
political tensions.

4- Conclusion:

Political instability
is the bedrock of many

DATE: _____

M T W T F S

issues in Pakistan. It is caused due civil military imbalance, inappropriate electoral rules, suppression of politicians etc. However, certain measure can ensure political instability that include, for example, separation of power, checks and balances etc.