

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

1- Introduction

Modern democracy is a system of government 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 rights. Given 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, the civil-military balance is also important to deal with external threat from non-cooperative Afghanistan, hostile India. A 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.

keep the introduction a bit brief.

2- History of Pakistan's civil-military imbalance

this part is not required. so no need to discuss this in detail.

2.1) Military intervention in politics

The way for military

intervention was paved in politics was paved 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". In fact, then Imran Khan said on numerous occasions 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 reflect a tilt of relation in favour of the military establishment.

2.3) Impairment of Judiciary

The judiciary was highly effected by (detenracted) civil military imbalance in Pakistan. Military dictators used to judiciary to legitimate their coup through the "Doctrine of necessity". For instance, Pervez Musharaf did this which also stirred up a clash between him and the then chief Justice chaudry 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 terrorism, civilian government has to build infrastructure, educate and employ, provide employment. This will prevent the terrorist

to gain root again in the area.

However, failure to do so, will end up in despair. For example, after operation Zarb-e-Azb

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and Bokhara Rast, terrorists were wiped out from KPK. But because of the lack of government inefficiency which did not fill 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 amounted that of the past decade.

3.2) Rooting 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 Sardar Buzhdi. 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 hitting Pakistan persistently. In this situation, civil military leadership such NDMA, PDMA should have a joint operation

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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 washed Frontier Works Organisation worker (FWO) and Chinese project, that they will be TTP's target. In Balochistan, BLA has had multiple attacks on Chinese citizens to sabotage CPFC project. These foreign investment need the National Action Plan 2.0 to be fully implemented. NAP is the reflection of civil military balance importance.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

4- Civil military balance to deal with external 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 2025. 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 ~~and~~ banned organization known as ~~Fitna~~ ~~Al~~ ~~Khawarij~~ have sanctuaries in Afghanistan as affirmed many times by United Nations reports. To deal with ~~the~~ problem 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 recognise Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, to deal with TTP issue.

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

5.1) Peace and stability

Civil military balance in
Pakistan would ~~also~~ help
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
promote 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 enlisting other South Asian nation to counter any regional hegemonization in South Asia.

G- CONCLUSIONS

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Modern day democracy demands civilian supremacy and professional apolitized military institutional collaboration to deal with the country's internal and external threats. Pakistan's ~~civil~~ military imbalance cause a bias in dealing with internal and external security challenges in favour of military driven choices.

To deal with the matter effectively, Pakistan needs a balance approach which include all possible aspects of engagement.

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

I- 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

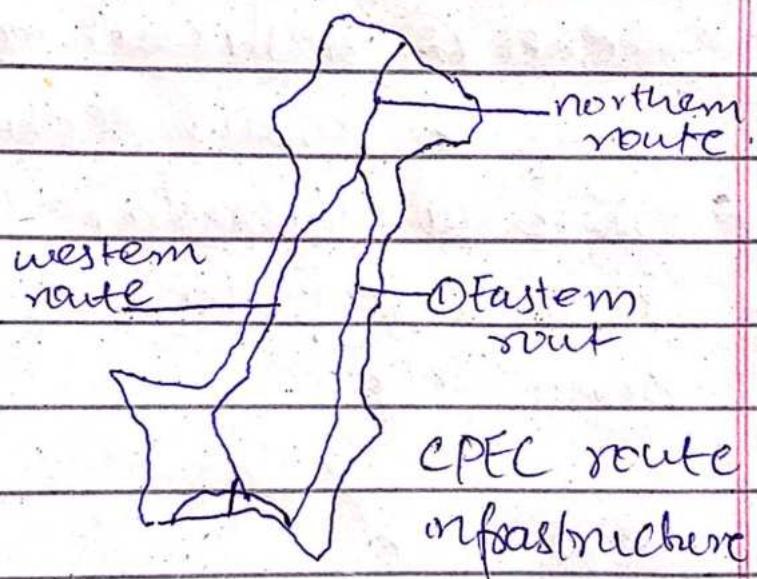
security challenges which hinder timely completion of the project. Moreover, CPEC presents new socio-economic and political opportunities that has the potential to change Pakistan's overall landscape.

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 ~~Eurasia~~.

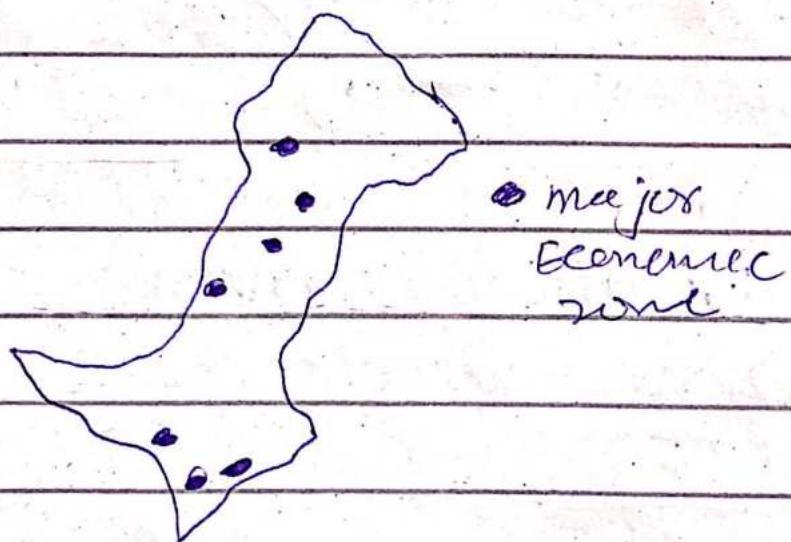


(2) Exclusive economic zones development (EEZs)

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 Okara Industrial Economic zone
- ② Rashkai Economic zone
- ③ Bostan Economic zone
- ④ Gwadar Economic zone
- ⑤ Faisalabad 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, sahival coal power plant, Thar coal power plant, Gawadar solar power plant, Kohat and pir malal 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, man link (ML) project is under construction. Moreover, an binary 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 workers in Basma were killed (last year), 5 were Chinese. Both Tehrik and Taliban Pakistan attack Chinese

and Pakistan's interests
on priority basis.

(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 cumbersome
bureaucratic
red tape is slowing down
the development of

CPFC 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 geopolitical 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 unlock 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 prevent

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

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India: However, after a war in May between both the countries in 2025 led to the unilateral suspension of India's water treaty by India. This ~~event~~ further distorted bilateral relations between India and Pakistan.

2- current state of relation between India and Pakistan.

(a) suspended People to people contact:

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 Gurudwara of Bala Guru Nanak Pakistan in retaliation also revoked visas of Indians on Pakistan, closed its airspace to India, however, religious pilgrims are abstained from sanctions.

(b) Georbity of diplomatic ties:

The suspension of IWT 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.

(5)

(c) Suspension of businesses:

India severed business relations with Pakistan after its unprovoked attack on Pakistan in May. After, it, suspending IWF, the remaining trade relation have further plummeted to just 0.5 billion 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 emperors. 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 aim

to promote its malign narrative about Pakistan.

However, ONUAD defense ministers meeting, US president, Strategic Cooperation Organization, BRICS and the UN have all refused to accept that Pakistan had anything to do with the Pathalgam outlook.

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

(a) Threat of another war:

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

③

new dams on their rivers. Pakistan have ~~threa~~ 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 Birendra Bhutto said, "if water will not flow in India, 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 raparia amid torrential rains.

Both 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 stalemate.

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, relations between both India and Pakistan have exacerbated. Diplomatic engagement, visa extensions, 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
surpassed 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
numerous superiority.

The language issue was even
a major deadlock in
the early days of constitut-
ional development.

ii) socio-economic disparity
East Pakistan ^{produced} generated
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

(B)

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

(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 conflagrated

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 shiekh mujeeb Rehman found

in Agartala conspiracy case (1968) - They hatched to secede

East Pakistan from
West Pakistan. India
supported "Mukti Bahini"
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 Pakistani history. It was caused soww+ 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.

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PA

Answers

Ques 10

Ques 10

Ques 10

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

I- 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, Balochi

Sindhi, Pashtun, Kashmiri, Gilgit 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

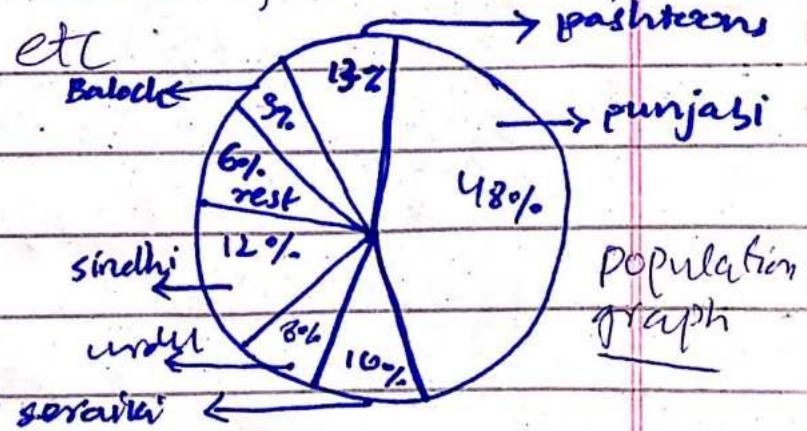
Pakistan:

(a) Religions

Pakistan has a significant religious diversity. Islam is the majority 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.

(d) Population diversity

(a) Gender

Pakistan has a majority of male and female population.

It has 45.1% male and 55.1% female population (census 2023).

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) Islamization 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 Islamization 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 Islamization of policy also led to

supression 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. 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 threat 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 ~~space~~ 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 rainfall systems. It has caused excessive rainfall in monsoons which cause the destruction of infrastructure, economy, and social life. For example, in 2022 floods, 100 people were killed by 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 period an area receiving very little rainfall for a long period. For example, according to the Dawn, many areas in Balochistan and Sindh are suffering 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 ~~is~~ is

~~face~~ facing persistent rising heat levels.

the threshold of 1.5°
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
KPK have faced destructive
floods. In Buner and
Sialkot, cloudburst poured
more than 1000 millimeter
of rain in one hours,
instigating floods and
damaging 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 rainfall has exacerbated the agriculture sector as evident from 2010, 2015 and 2022 rainfall.

(g) Economic downturn

Economy is directly impacted by severe floods and rainfall caused 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 ~~model~~ development
in alignment
with environmental model.

(a) Reforestation and tourism

Pakistan has ~~eat~~ great
potential of tourism due
to its mountainous landscapes
and scenic valleys. However,
deforestation over the years
have caused global warming
which result in other calamities
such as floods, glofs.,
heat etc. Moreover,

reforestation will increase the likelihood 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 production. 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, 2nd most stressed riverine aquifers. This increase the risks of water scarcity and food insecurity and agricultural exports decline.

By desilting and reconstructing new canals, dams and ~~and~~ 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, glif's, heat and draught have caused the devastation of Pakistan's socio-economic development which require integration of climate policies ~~into~~ onto economic development.

Q Discuss the emergence of SCO and BRICS as a challenge to American political-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 stakeholder
has a say and contribute
to global development
equitably. For instance, a
recent SCO summit ~~on~~
declaration emphasis, "a
more just and equitable
multipolarity".

② Countering the dominance
of US dollar:

BRICS and SCO members are directly challenging the dominance of dollar in global markets. The member countries are doing business through currency swaps 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 outweighing 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. 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.

⑥ 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 negotiations. 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 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 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 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 ~~trading~~ intra organization.

7/28

Q28 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 apathy, 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 power~~
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 law 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~~ Ihsrat Hussain Ishaq,
elite capture has caused
the lack of authentic and
credible leadership in
the country ~~as a result~~
because of not devolving
power to the local level.
As a result the lack of
~~in~~ leadership on national
presents and political instability
persists between states
by power conflict of elites.

(d) Bureaucratic impediments to reforms:

Bureaucracy plays
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 politician use loyalists in bureaucracy to advance their interests. For example, in 2024 elections, electoral results were upheld by EOCO R Commissioner who 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 institution. Devolution of power ~~or~~ overthrown by government in 2010 etc.

(f) Political point scoring

Political instability in Pakistan persist because political parties focus on advertisement than genuine issues. They spend billions of rupees on advertisement and does 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

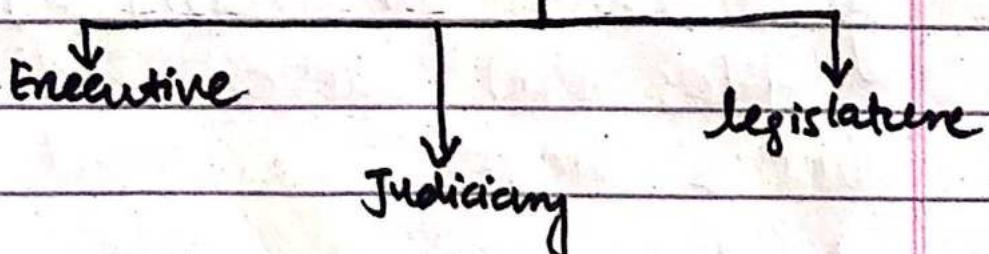
A major problem of
factor of political instability
in Pakistan is suppression
of opposition parties by
ruling party. Each successive
government since the inception
of Pakistan keep on taking
revenge from their antecedent
government. For example,
1990s PM Bhutto and
Nawaz Sharif persistent
agitation against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

Separation of power



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 endorse 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.

3.2) 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 candidate "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.

Tiers of government

Figure 3.4

Federal

provincial

local government

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

stability. According to Ihsrat 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 ease the members 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 ~~poor~~ 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 institutions. 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.