

Foreign Direct Investment in Pakistan: Challenges and Opportunities

Outline

1) Introduction

Foreign direct investment in Pakistan faces daunting political, economic and social challenges; however, some lucrative opportunities can be leveraged by introducing structural measures.

2) Foreign Direct Investment in Pakistan: Bird's Eye View

3) Challenges to Foreign Direct Investment in Pakistan: ^{hesitant}

3.1) Political unrest makes investor to invest in Pakistan.

3.2) Economic volatility of country demotivates the foreign investor

3.3) weak infrastructure is also an obstacle

3.4) deteriorating security conditions impedes FDI.

3.5) Growing cost of doing business in Pakistan

3.6) Brain Drain crisis in Pakistan further discourages the investor.

1) Opportunities for Pakistan to Attract Foreign Direct Investment:

3.1) Abundance of natural resources in the country

3.2) Agriculture potential in Pakistan

3.3) Labour intensive country

3.4) Warming of relations with the United States

3.5) Pakistan's strategic location in South Asia

3.6) Diverse foreign policy ambitions can bring FDI in Pakistan

4) Way Forward:

4.1) Ensuring political stability and policy continuity

4.2) Softening administrative and bureaucratic hurdles

4.3) Revising National Action Plan for security situation.

5) Conclusion

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a cornerstone for any country. It brings economic stability, which leads to sovereignty and prosperity. Countries like China and United States enjoy maximum amount of FDI across the globe. However, almost two decades have been passed on, Pakistan still lags behind smooth foreign direct investment. Country faces chronic challenges in the wake of bringing FDI. These include political unrest, economic volatility and inefficient infrastructure. Pakistan also faces security issues for which investors are reluctant. Growing cost of doing business and crisis of brain drain in the country further discourage foreign investment. With obstacles comes opportunities and Pakistan possesses bunch of lucrative opportunities to bring FDI in the country. These include abundance of natural resources, strategic location and labour.

There is also an opportunity ~~in~~
agriculture ^{sector} (potentially) in the
country. A thaw in Pakistan-US
relations and diversifying foreign
policy ambitions brings opportunities
in FDI at doorsteps. Factually,
foreign direct investment in
Pakistan faces daunting political,
economic and social challenges;
however, some lucrative opportunities
can be leveraged by introducing
some structural measures.

Multipolarity: Promoting Peace or Fueling War

Outline

1) Introduction

Multipolarity promotes peace because of ^{prevailing} political, economic, military and ^{other} means of preventing war. However, some might disagree with this notion which is not much convincing.

2) Multipolarity Promotes Peace: Supporting Arguments:

2.1) Hegemonic expansion is contested due to balance of power

2.2) Strengthening multilateral diplomacy impeding the chances of war.

2.3) Economic interdependence promotes peace across the world.

2.4) Multipolar financial systems reduce trade monopoly, resultantly trade confrontations become less likely.

2.5) Multipolar deterrence capability also hedges the notion of war.

2.6) Security alliances are more

defensive rather than expansionist.

2.7) Regional blocks manage crisis better than fragmented institutions.

2.8) Peace is promoted in the wake of technological integration.

2.9) Multipolar world strengthens climate change response and governance

2.10) Institutional monopoly is diluted in multipolar arena.

3) Multipolarity Fuels War: An opposing yet unconvincing stance:

3.1) Multipolarity may fuel accidental war due to miscalculation;

However, deterrence and second strike capability erodes the chances of war.

3.2) Multipolarity leads to arms race; nevertheless, chances of war are few when balance of power prevails

3.3) Multipolarity leads to strategic hegemony; but nuclear capabilities halt the escalation

4) Conclusion

Since cold war era, many analyst believed that the United States' (US) hegemony over the USSR would translate into long lasting peace. The notion of peace dismantled as the US started military campaign across the globe. However, in contemporary era, with China, Russia and India becoming strategic centers has questioned the unipolarity of the US. Today's multipolar world order has restricted hegemony for their expansion. Multipolarity in this way promotes peace across the globe. Balance of power erodes the likelihood of full scale conflict. Multilateral diplomacy is strengthened. Peace is promoted due to economic interdependence. Financial systems in multipolar world also impedes trade monopoly. Multipolar world further aims at peace making and peace keeping because of technological integration, climate crisis and institutional autonomy. Some believe that multipolar world may lead to miscalculations and accidental wars. This notion

becomes weak ^{because of} prevailing
deterrence and second strike capability.

By virtue of the fact, multipolarity
promotes peace because of
* (prevailing) existing political, economic,
military and other means of
preventing war. Some may disagree
with this but their stance is
weak and unconvincing.