

Q7

## Introduction =

Economy of a country is as much important as the importance of blood in human body. Just like human dead when blood circulation stopped, similarly, economy <sup>is</sup> the factor that give survival of any country. Pakistan's sustainable economic recovery is linked directly to country's internal stability and its political stability.

Aid is just like a doze that provides a relief for just few months, not sustainable development. Sustainable development required long term and continuous policy that can only be implement when country is stable politically.

## Economy: Either depends on Aid or Internal Stability

How one can survive on aid that is given by others on certain conditions. Similarly, a country only survive and have sustainable development when, there is internal stability in the country. Stability brings confidence and confidence brings planning which leads to sustainable. Pakistan economy is totally depends on internal stability because whenever there



any factors that disturb the internal stability, the first factor that is badly effected is economy. And, question arises here is that how internal stability comes. It only comes through political stability.

## For Economy Recovery Political Stability is the Key to Achieve it

How political stability put the economy on recovery process as country is already under a huge loan burden. Simply, when political stability in a country, it promotes long term and inter-connected policies that bring the investment in the country. Investors are only attracted when country has sustainable growth rate and this growth rate is only achieved when there is internal stability. An internal stability is possible when the government is selecting through pure democratic process. Similarly, Pakistan economy is directly linked with governmental progress because of government policies.



## Economy Recovery: Political stability and PKR valuation

The stability of PKR in stock exchange is the sign of economy recovery. But, whenever there is political instability in the country, PKR devaluated. Just like the legal vote of no-confidence passed in 2024 bring the PKR from 175 to 275 rupees against US dollar. Investors have pulled out their investment from stock market and as a result foreign investor like China and EU also pulled out its investment. In Pakistan history, first time vote of no-confidence passed and result is that 1 US Dollar = 275 PKR. Even two IMF programmes were taken but it did not stop PKR devaluation. When (2008-2024) a political stability in country, the average GDP of country is above 4 but last year, GDP is 0.29. This clearly shows that sustainable economy recovery required political stability not aids.

## Role of Trade and Industry in Economy Recovery and Importance of Political Stability

Export, Import and services are the factors that decide whether country economy is on



right path or not. In Pakistan, exports are too low, imports are high, and services are in middle. When industries are operating at high energy prices then how exports are high. Pakistan provides expensive energy to industry about (4 unit = 40 PKR) electricity because of usage of oil, gas and coal in power plants. The result of this is that, Pakistan always faces balance of payment crisis. To overcome it, it takes loan and aids from other countries. How it brings stability when no long term policy is planned for sustainable development.

## Role of Long term policy in the Sustainable Economic Recovery

China increased its per capital income double in just twenty years because of long term policy. Long term policy is successful in China because of political stability. When policies are interconnected, and long-termed based, then, development must shown in the country what exactly shown in China. But in Pakistan, one government makes other policy and next government banned or either changed the policy point. The result of this,



investors and industrialist. Losed confidence and pulled out their investment. But, during political stability, more and more investment comes just like during the period of 2008 to 2019. Although, Pakistan not attracts so much FDI, it attracts at some level which is better than no FDI and more aid.

## Sustainable Economy Recovery: Role of Political Parties in Political Stability

In Pakistan history, there were many issues that never strenged the political system and also weaken the political parties. Political parties are main responsible of political stability. The role of democracy is that if one party won the election then it also supports the idea of opposition parties. But, in Pakistan, power grabbing is so high that, no mutual respect in between the parties workers and leaders. Political leaders are not agree to sit with each other and solve country problem. That's why, Pakistan is also looking IMF and other countries for recovery process. Leaders bring stability in the country through mutual consensus.



## Sustainable Economy Recovery: Needs of Charter of Democracy to brings Political Stability

Sustainable economy recovery is only possible when all political parties and stake holders sit together and bring the Charter of Democracy. Along with it, a proper charter that includes the rule to continue the last government policies. Because economy is just like car, if one can stop<sup>d</sup> the while it is moving with good speed and try to remove, it takes more time to comes on track. Charter of Democracy brings political stability in the country. Political stability brings confidence in investors and as a result of sustainable recovery of economy occurred.

### Conclusion

As, aid is good but totally depended on it is just like suicide bombing because when country never developed on aids US, China and Russia are economic power because of strong political structure which is the reason of political instability. Charter of Democracy brings political stability in Pakistan which leads to sustainable economic recovery.



Q6

Introduction

States and country formed when people of different regions having different language and religion lived together. It brings development in the society and whenever they are in trouble then country comes to rescue it. This process is continues and it has many constituents.

US has all types of people having different language, religion etc. Pakistan having same but still Pakistan not achieved what US achieved.

National Integration

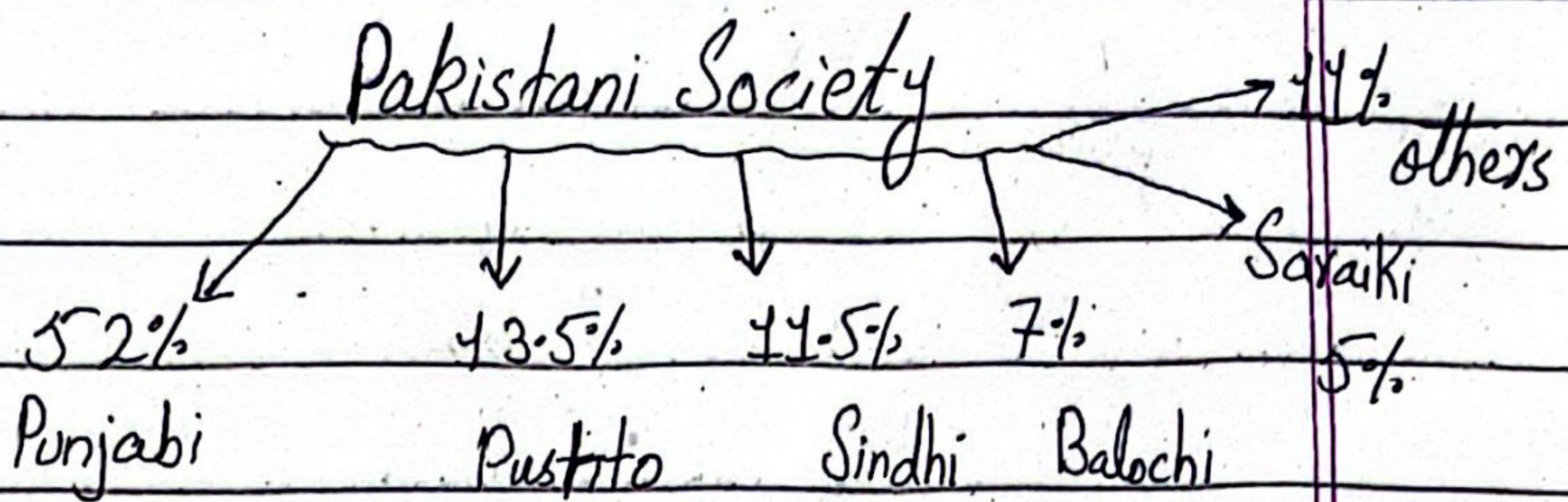
National integration is the awareness of a common identity among the citizens of a country. It means that through the individuals belong to different communities, casts, religions, cultures, and regions and speak different languages, all of them recognize the fact that they are one.

Chief Constituents ofNational Integrationa. Language

One of the most important constituents in national integration is the language.



Language is important because it is a primary source to convey one's message. In Pakistan, society is divided on language based because 97% of Pakistan belongs to Muslims community.



It is best that almost 15 different speaking communities lived in one state.

## (b) Religion=

Religion is the second important constituent in national integration. When nations or country formed, religion is the basic. Like Pakistan got independence on the base of two national theory. This theory is totally based on religion. One side is Muslims and others are Hindu. In Pakistan almost 97% community belongs to Muslims community and 3% belongs to other religions.

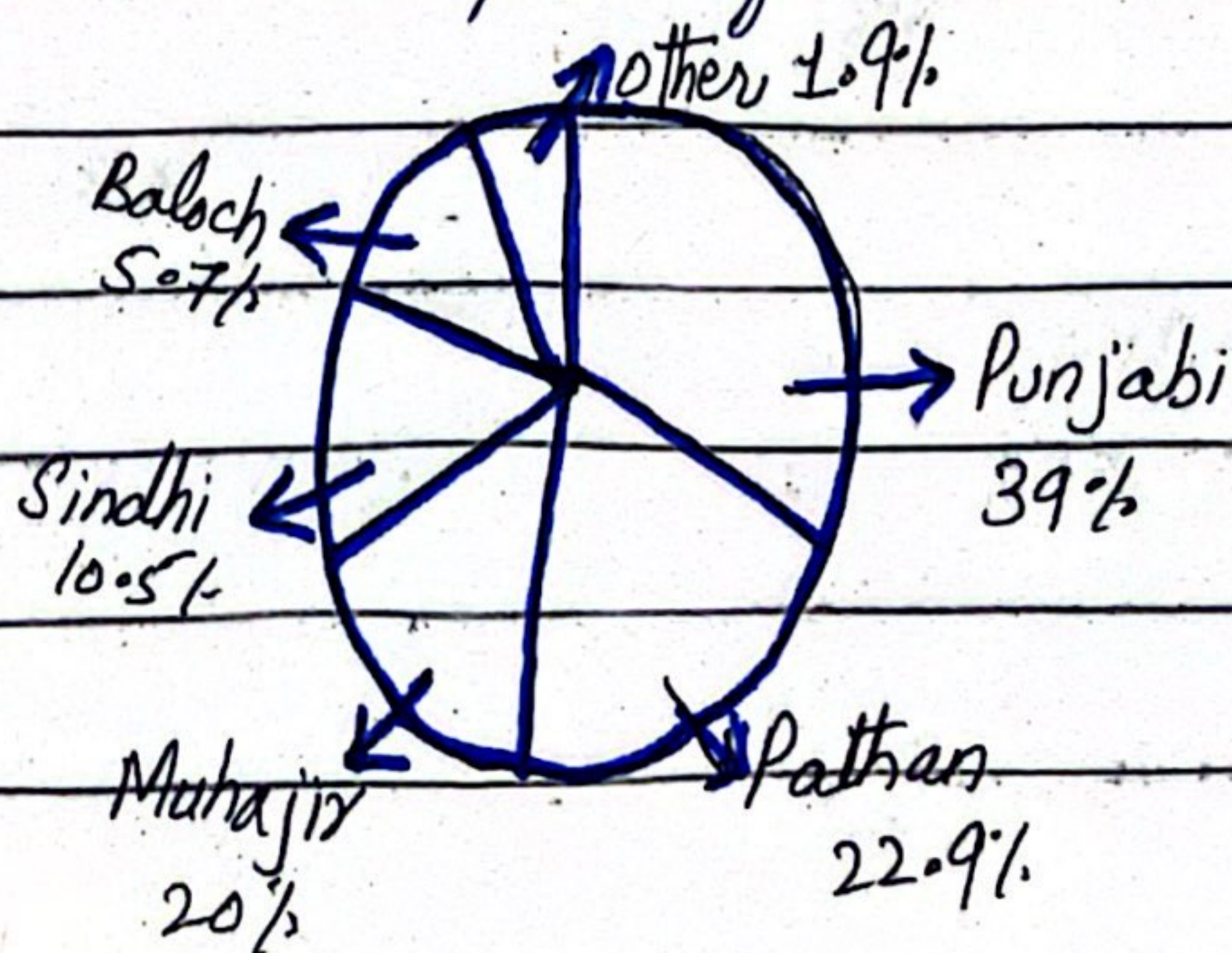


## (c) Social Values

Social values are important constituents in national integrations. Social values means the social norms that <sup>are</sup> different for different communities. Muslims have different social norms, Sikh has different and Hindu has different. But some social norms and values are common like greeting, supporting of good ideas and restriction on bad habits like lying etc. Pakistan is the community where muslims are in power. So, muslims social values like Eid etc are in it.

## (d) Ethnicity

Ethnicity means casts of people that lived in a state. It is important constituents in national integration. Different states have different percentage of ethnicity. In Pakistan, there are many ethnic groups. According to Statistic Bureau of Pakistan, the ethnic percentage in Pakistan is:





# Challenges to National Integrations In Pakistan

## (a) Language Riots:-

In Pakistan, language is one challenge that hurts the process of national integration. From Bangali-URDU language to Punjabi Balochi etc, it continues over time and time. Some narratives in Pakistan are that bussiness are under control of Punjabi, Pathan and Urdu speaking. Same for jobs. But, these points are not valid. When anyone works hard, definitely he gets the rewards. Moreover, foreign proxy is also beyond the language riots.

## (b) Regional Identities:-

Pakistan faces many regional identities that disturb the process of strong national integration. Balochistan Liberal Army, TTP, Sindu Dash are famous regional identities. All these are working under foreign agenda and involved in illegal and extremist planning.

## (c) Ideological Identity:-

Ideological identity like socialism in 1970s.



Islamization in 1980 etc. are also slow down the process of strong national integration. Although, leaders try to bring stability, yet country faces serious problem due to it.

### (d) Sectarianism, Social-cultural and External Involvement

Sectarianism is a big threats towards the national integration process. More-over, large gap between rich and poor; conditions of law and order in the country specially in FATA, PATA etc. are also some challenges that hurts and slow down the process of national integration. External involvement from India and Israel etc. are large in Pakistan.

### Approaches to Achieve National Integration In Pakistan

There are many approaches that can be used to achieve national integration in Pakistan like Modernist approach that is given by Karl Deutsch and Post-Modernist approach that is given by Walker Connor.

(a) Assimilation Policy = One approach



for having common language, common education, common culture and common religion and festival. This approach is to some extent right for Pakistan. Because Pakistan has Muslim community which have many thing common. Although language and culture are different, but religion becomes all to one page. like Ramazan and Eid days.

## (b) Federalism: the powerful tool for national integration

Federalism is the best form to bring the national integration in Pakistan. Currently, Pakistan structure is on federalism. It is best tool and Now, Pakistan stake holders need to remove certain problems that faces many people and one is socio-economic problem. Moreover, rule of law for elite and power must be equal.

### Conclusion

Pakistan contains many casts and language on its land. To bring all these in national integration, government brings the policy of equality and ensure equal rule of law for rich as well as for poor. It will helpful to obtain national integration on fastly.



Q5

## Introduction

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, passed in 2010, brought significant changes to the country's federal structure.

The amendment aimed to devolve greater powers to the provinces, enhancing their autonomy and reducing the authority of the federal government. The key changes included the transfer of several subjects from concurrent Legislative List to the Exclusive Legislative List, giving provinces more control over their affairs.

## Role of 18th Amendment in Resource Distribution

The increased autonomy granted to provinces raised issues related to resource distribution. Provinces sought a greater share of financial resources. The result of more share to provinces is that, federal takes more loans for repayment of debt and interests. This caused in increases more debt. The economy condition due to more loan also in downward trends. So, resource distribution, leading to debates and negotiations



between federal and provincial governments

## Center-Provincial Relations

The devolution of powers has sometimes strained the relationship between the federal government and provinces. The dynamics of power-sharing and coordination between the center and provinces have been a source of contention. This can be seen during many programs and laws when centre ordered but provinces never act on it.

## Administrative Challenges

The implementation of devolved powers requires effective administrative structures at the provincial level. Some provinces faced the challenges in managing the new responsibilities leading to concerns about governance and service delivery. Like the education system was under the federal control before 18th Amendment. But, after it passed, this is under provincial control. But provinces have faced a lot of administrative challenges like experienced staff etc.



## Political Implications

The 18th Amendment has had implications for the political landscape, as political parties at both federal and provincial levels jockey for influence and power. The shift in the balance of power has influenced political dynamics within the country. The result of this is not continue in policy making process. Moreover, the local elections are also in halted process because of fear of power transfer and losing of power.

## Constitutional Implications and Interpretation

Constitutional implication and interpretation are also in debate due to 18th Amendment. There is a debate in many parties election manifesto that whether, there have been calls for further amendments or clarification to address the ambiguities in the constitutional text.

## Public Perception and Sentiment

Although, this amendment is passed 40 years ago, yet some people are aware to it because of lack of political consensus. Only political



parties and stakeholder knows the benefits of 18th amendment. One positive aspect of it that people appreciate is that it has blocked the Martial Law.

## Strong Provinces, Weak Center Damage the Economy Because of No Experienced Administrative

The passed of 18th Amendment, one side strong the provinces by taking as many as possible controls on important department and on other side losing control from centre result in economy graph downward. Military, border management are in center control, but due to NFC Award, center gives most of tax collected money to provinces. Although, no experienced staff at provincial levels damage and waste the national resources.

## Conclusion

The 18th Amendment has positive as well as negative impacts on both center as well as on provinces. But, in country like Pakistan where many ethnicity live, center must be strong to bring all under one umbrella.