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# ENGLISH ESSAY:

## Economy or Politics: Pakistan's Conundrum.

### OUTLINE

#### I Introduction

Thesis Statement: Pakistan's

Conundrum is economy and politics.

Politics is the major Conundrum of

Pakistan rather than economy. Hence,

political stability in Pakistan pave the

way for economic stability.

#### 2 What are the Political and economical

Challenges in Pakistan?

#### 3 Politics is the major Conundrum of

Pakistan rather than economy. (Thesis)

a- Pakistan's unstable political system

has great role in unstable economy.

b- <sup>Stable</sup> Democratic Set up and <sup>democratic</sup> policy makers

in Pakistan is a solution of all ills.

c- Political chaos in Pakistan distract

policy makers mind to work for a

Stable Pakistan.

d- Political instability in Pakistan

discourages Foreign Direct Investment.

e- Political instability effects the foreign

relationships at global level.

4 Weak economy is the major conundrum of Pakistan. (Anti Thesis)

a- Weak economy of Pakistan ~~exacerbated~~ <sup>exacerbated</sup> ~~aggravated~~ <sup>aggravated</sup> political instability.

b- Pakistan is least developed state. weak economy is a high contributor, need rebuilt economic policies.

c- If Pakistan had strong economy, Pakistan would have no political instability.

d- High level of business markets attract Foreign Direct Investment instead of strong political system.

e- Pakistan is economical weak state. It economy is loan based. Pakistan is considered as a weak sovereign state.

5 Pakistan is facing many challenges but political instability is major of them. (Synthesis)

a- Democratic government cabinet did not complete their tenure since 1947. It effected economy badly. (Case Study)

b- Least developed states has become the largest economy in the world due to strong political system (India).

c- If Pakistan had strong Democratic political system, Pakistan would have no economic challenges.

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d. Political stability is mandatory to attract foreign investors, because there demand is stable policies and security.

e. Pakistan became a weak sovereign state because of instability in political system. High powers always interfere in Pakistan's internal politics.

6 Conclusion.

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In the absence of political stability societies cannot achieve their full potential. (Ban Ki-moon). Political stability is the most important to run a state. Pakistan is facing many challenges since 1947. The major problem of them is political instability. It has a great role in unstable and fragile economy. Democracy is the best form of government. It can play a good role in remedies of all ills in a state. Democracy in Pakistan is almost failed. The major reason is the intervention of other institutions in parliament matters. The elected bodies have the authority of policy formation. But political chaos in Pakistan distract their mind to work on the best policy formation. Development of a state depends upon the investment. Foreign Direct Investment is the source of investment in the state to boost up their economies. They need political stability and security. Political instability also affects the global level relationship. Weak economy is also the conundrum

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of Pakistan. Pakistan is a least developed state. weak economy is a high contributor in its underdevelopment. If Pakistan had strong economy, Pakistan would have no political instability. Foreign direct investment is attracted by vast economic markets. Pakistan is considered as a weak sovereign state. Because of its weak economy. The economy of Pakistan is loan based economy. Pakistan's conundrum is politics and economy. Politics is the major conundrum than economy. Hence, political stability in Pakistan pave the way for economic stability. Additional cabinet changes effects the economy badly. Best policies leads to high economic growth as seen in the case of India. If Pakistan had strong political system, Pakistan would have no economic problems. Political instability is the frequent changes in democratic government. Harvard Economist Alberto Alevisho

defined The political instability as the propensity change in Executive by Constitutional or unconstitutional way. For example, Pakistan had 22 changes in prime ministers from 1947 to 2021.

Economic Challenges of Pakistan Such as fiscal deficits and debt burden, inflation and price instability. As of 2021, Pakistan's total public debt exceeded 100% of its GDP and it was about Rs. 945.3 million in 2022. (Finance Division Report 2022). The inflation in Pakistan has reached to high level of 37.97 percent in May, 2023. Therefore Pakistan is facing a severe challenges regarding political instability and economical.

Pakistan has major problem of political instability since 1947. In first decade of Pakistan formation six prime ministers have been changed. In the 76 years almost three decades ~~ruled~~ ruled military dictators. In first decade there was no Constitution of Pakistan. So the government failed to introduce any policy regarding economy or else.

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As the government established by Ayub Khan, he introduced Harvard economic policy. The GDP of Pakistan reached to 6% at that time. His tenure came to an end. The new government established by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He abolished Ayub's ~~economic~~ economic policy and introduced his own policy of Socialism. (S. Akbar Zaidi, "economic problems of Pakistan") Hence, Pakistan's unstable political system has great role in fragile economy of Pakistan.

Stable democratic set up is important for a stable Pakistan. The democratic policy makers has the ability to work for the welfare. Such as seen in the world that many states have weak economic status but they had strong democratic set up. For example India was a least

developed state before ~~the~~ 1990s. The Ex Finance Minister and Ex Prime Minister Manmohan Singh introduced ten years economic policy in 1990s and all the governments till date follow that policy. India became the fifth largest economy