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## NOA - Mock

Date: 20-9-2023

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### Economy or Politics: Pakistan's conundrum

Outline:-

#### I Introduction:

Thesis statement: Although, Pakistan has been facing numerous politico-economic challenges since its birth, Political instability is the biggest conundrum of Pakistan.

#### II Economy and politics are interrelated,

A bird's eye view of Pakistan's political and economic history.

#### III Economy is real conundrum in Pakistan,

A counter perspective.

A Economy is necessary for education.

B A strong economy promises a strong foreign policy.

C Technology, trade and exploitation of natural resources all need budget.

#### IV How is politics responsible for all conundrums in Pakistan?

A Economic progress is not possible without political stability in any

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country.

B. Political instability weakens the institutions.

C. Frequent changes in political landscape of Pakistan declines its foreign investment.

D. Due to political hurdles, major dams such as Kalabagh could not be established.

E. Politics has hurted the national cohesion in Pakistan.

F. It is also a major cause of corruption.

G. Foreign Direct Investment directly linked with political ~~instability~~ stability.

I. Independent foreign Policy, which is key to economy, is not possible without political stability at home.

V Some steps to improve politics in Pakistan.

A. Re-orientation and Reorganization of political parties.

B. Educating the masses.

C. Role of media for raising awareness.

D. Accountability

VI Conclusion

Politics plays an important role in the progress and development of a nation. It refers to the system of making and breaking of government in a country. There are different political systems in the world. Some states have single political parties while others multiparty system.

Pakistan is a multi-lingual and multi-cultural country. That's why, politics in Pakistan has mixed with numerous problems. As the socio-economic stability depends upon the political stability of the country; due to which Pakistan is facing many socio-economic and political problems. Political turmoil directly impact the economic growth of a country. Foreign investors cannot invest their capital where political uncertainty prevail. Similarly, due to uncertain political atmosphere business community can be under a constant fear. From Zulfikar Ali

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Bhuttos policy of nationalization to recent discussion of privatization, it is evident that economic state of Pakistan is fluctuating. In same way, no visionary and long term policy is possible in such an atmosphere. Politics in Pakistan has hurted the national cohesion. Today, no province is ready to give its resource to the federation. For example, Kalabagh dam, Rieko Dick mines and other resources are in pearl due to strong opposition of local population. This is because of politics and the interests of different political leaders. Along with this, internal stability is a pre-requisite for formulating a strong policy. The role of a strong and independent foreign policy for building a strong economy is important. It can be witnessed from countries who have ~~are~~

independent in establishing their foreign policy such as India, Iran and China. In short, for having a stable economy, political stability is imperative. Unfortunately, Pakistan's history shows otherwise. However it can be corrected if sincere efforts put in place. There is denying the fact that has been facing numerous politico-economic challenges since its birth, Political instability is the biggest conundrum of Pakistan.

Economy and politics are inter-related, because without a political stability economic stability is not possible. It can be observed from the history of Pakistan as well. In the beginning, there was a political instability in Pakistan due to death of its founder and first prime minister. Thus the first decade of Pakistan was both economically and politically unstable. In 1960s,

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despite having a military rule - the economy of country progressed. It ~~was~~ called as golden sixth 60s in Pakistan. However, because of political instability of 1970s, Pakistan lost its east wing. Similarly, 11 years of Zia was somehow economically better - the decade of 1990s to 2000, where the frequent political changes had crippled the already weak state. Thus, one can say that politics and economy are interrelated without one other is not possible.

According to one school of thought, economy is the real conundrum in Pakistan because without a strong economy, political and socio-economic challenges cannot be removed. According to them a proper education needs funds. People cannot be educated unless educational infrastructure updated. Schools, colleges and universities all need money.

A poor state such as Pakistan cannot update its basic infrastructure and the education system. Thus, people cannot get education and illiteracy is one of the main reasons due to which politico-economic development is not possible.

Similarly, a country whose economy is not stable cannot establish strong and independent foreign policies. As such a country needs funds and bail outs from other friendly countries and the international donors which can ask the respective country not to do a specific thing. For example, Pakistan could not participate in Kuala Lumpur Summit due to Saudi Arabia. As Saudi is our close ally and she has ~~be~~ stood beside us through thick and thin while Kuala Lumpur summit was arranged by the adversaries of

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the kingdom. This is how, economically unstable country cannot establish independent foreign policy choices.

Moreover, Information Technology and even the exploitation of natural resources need budgets. For example, space missions need specific funds for their execution. Similarly, for exploiting one's own natural resources, heavy machineries and high technology needed. Thus, if a country has no economic stability, it had to give its projects on lease to other countries. For instance, Pakistan has given Riko Diak gold mines on lease. Similarly, outsourcing of posts and airposts of a country are due to economic constraints. In short, according to this school of thought, ~~and the~~ Pakistan needs a strong economy to get rid its all ~~conundrums~~ conundrums.



On the other hand, it is a fact that the politics is the monster in Pakistan. In fact, it is the political instability due to which Pakistan could not stabilize its economy. As the economic progress is not possible without political stability in any country. From Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to stabilization of markets and from satisfying a business community to removing the fear of foreign investors, the political stability is the key to socio-economic and political challenges. Thus the real conundrum in Pakistan is politics not the economy.

Today, Pakistan's institutions are weak because of this country is facing various challenges. For example, the police failed to curtail the street crimes in Pakistan. Today, one can witness

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street crimes in big cities such as Karachi and Lahore and the gangs in rural areas such as Kacha Area of Sindh and Punjab. Similarly, other institutions such as National

Accountability Bureau (NAB) badly failed in curbing corruption.

These institutions basically weakened by <sup>involvement</sup> politics. Police department is politicized and NAB is used as weapon against opponents. In short, due to politics state institutions weaken and this leads country to numerous conundrums. Thus it can be said the real problem of Pakistan is politics not economy.

In addition, frequent changes in political ~~area~~ landscape in Pakistan declined the foreign investment in country. One of the reasons for weak economy of Pakistan is decline of Foreign Direct Investment,

which in turn produces many problems in Pakistan. As weak economy is the root cause of all messes in a country. Thus FDI's decrease means decrease in economy which in turn give rise to many contradictions. Thus it clear that the real trouble maker of in Pakistan is politics not the economy.

Moreover, major dams such as Kalabagh ~~can~~ could not be materialized because of politics. The dams are very beneficial for the economy of any country. Today, Pakistan's major ~~part~~ budget is mostly ~~follow~~ swallowed by energy bills. Had the Kalabagh dam been built, the energy, economic and other crisis would be ~~out~~ lessened. This is the dirty politics

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which dragged country to brink of economic disaster. That's why, one can say it's the politics which have wreaked havoc in country in the terms rising inflation, street crimes, and other socio-economic problems.

Not only this but also, the politics has hurted the national cohesion in Pakistan.

There are nationalist and religious parties. Their business i.e. politics cannot continue unless they spread some tribal or national emotions. The ~~securatavata~~ sectarian violence and tribalism is direct result of dirty politics in Pakistan.

This national disintegration is one of the main causes of today's prevailed situations of Pakistan which in turn is a direct result of politics rather economy. So, politics is the real reason of Pakistan's challenges.

In same manner, corruption is one of main causes of all the circumstances prevailed in Pakistan today. Politicians in Pakistan have no accountability whosoever got sealin of government is free to do whatever he wanted. The funds embezzlement and <sup>dilapidated condition of</sup> the roads, bridges education institutions, etc. are the result of corruption. Corrupt elements are protected by the politics. In simple words, it is politics who protected the corruption in Pakistan. ~~Exista~~ In short, one can say, corruption which is cause of all problems of Pakistan is the result of politics.

Last but not least, Foreign relations is very important for the economy of any country. And this is the only possible when economy of country is strong. For example, India can buy Russian oil and <sup>can</sup> have

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relations with Iran, Chahbar port is an example while Pakistan cannot bought Iranian gas. This is how a ~~strong economy~~ political stability and strong economy can edge a country in formulating foreign relations. All of this possible for India because It has a strong political stability in home. Political stability is a key to formulating foreign policy which in turn help strengthen the economy of that country.

Pakistan has to re-orient and ~~reorganize~~ re-organize its political parties, and all the existing systems. There should be merit in the political parties. This is the only way to get rid of current political turmoils. Similarly, educating mass is also one of the most

important steps for bringing political stability in country.

Moreover, Role of media is perhaps the most powerful weapon to get rid of <sup>current</sup> political morbid from Pakistan. As awareness is the most vital tool for any change. Media is the most important tool for moulding public opinion. In same, across the

board accountability is another important step for bring stability in Pakistan. The NAB and anti-corruption institutions should be used for accountability rather political victimization and revenge.

To sum up, it can be said that politics is the real monster in Pakistan. Although, economic

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problems are a strong factors for Pakistan's  $\phi$  conundrum, the political instability is the biggest conundrum in Pakistan. As the socio-economic

stability of any country depends political stability. That's why, Pakistan is facing so much problems today. In short, it is the need of the hour that Pakistan should correct its course. Political stability is the need of the day. ~~the~~ As the proverbial stick on time saves nine so it is high time for Pakistanis to get rid of political turmoils in order to save beloved country.

