

Subjective part

part-II

Question No.2

The HTS Islamist rebels have toppled down Bashar-ul-Assad regime. Critically evaluate the reasons and implications of the unprecedented change in Syria.

Introduction:

On 8, December 2024, the Islamist group in Syria Hayat Tahrir al sham overthrew the regime of Al-Assad. It marked a significant turning point in the Syrian civil war that end the 50 years old regime. There are multiple reasons of the fall of Bashar-al Assad's regime like Economic hardships, and 14 year civil war in the country Abuse of human right and foreign influence etc. These development has profound implications for Syria internal

dynamics, regional stability and international relations.

Reasons for the fall of Assad's Regime:

There are multiple reasons for the fall of regime in Syria, given below.

1) Economic Hardship:

Syria was facing extreme economic hardships. Due to the abuse of human rights, sanctions were imposed on her. These international sanctions crippled down the Syrian economy. The regime's inability to mitigate the impact of these sanctions deepened the population's economic woes. Moreover, hyperinflation, currency devaluation and high unemployment rate were the reasons that caused distress among the people to support HTS against Assad's government.

② Prolonged Civil war:

Over a decade of civil war, started from 2011 in the aftermath of Arab Spring, created widespread suffering and destruction, leading to frustration and discontent among the Syrian population. People became disillusioned due to the prolonged instability and lack of resolution.

⑤ Human Rights Abuses:

There were serious accusations against the Assad's regime of war crimes such as uses of chemical weapons and targetting civilians and putting them in prison, where they were treated inhumanly. Several footages after the fall of regime were supporting these accusations. These inhumane treatment caused distress in the population.

(4) Russia was not available to help:

Russia in 2014, ~~just~~ supported then President Bashar Al-Assad and help him in crushing the civil war. This time the Russia is busy in its war with Ukraine.

So according to some analyst this is also the reason of downfall of Assad's regime.

(5) Foreign involvement:

Many analysts argue that HTS was supported by Turkey and USA. However, Donald Trumps have denied that it's the internal matter of Syria. USA has nothing to do with it. But Turkey has ~~not~~ openly supported HTS against the Assad's regime.

Implication of Regime Change.

① Governance challenges:

HTS has announced plans to establish a transitional government and disband other rebel groups to consolidate power. However, concerns persist regarding their ability to govern and address the needs of Syria's diverse population.

② Human Rights concern:

There are fears that Islamist HTS would impose strict laws that would lead to human rights violations. Many human rights organisations like Amnesty International has raised concerns that these like Taliban government in Afghanistan these laws in Syria would suppress freedom of expression and women's rights.

③ Demographic changes

Demographic change would also occur due to fall of regime. According to The Economist, Germany has already accommodated 1 million Syrian refugees while ~~the~~ Turkey has accommodated 3 million Syrian refugees. It is believed that due to the fall of regime the refugees across Europe will increase.

④ Israel will take advantage of ~~weak~~ weak government in Syria:

Israel would try to capture some of the land of Syria to expand their territory. Due to the ~~under~~ under situation in Syria, Israel has advanced toward Golan Heights that holds a strategic position and feeds two rivers Jordan and Hasbani River. So, Israel would try to control it.

⑤ Shift in Alliances:

Bashar - Al Assad

which uses the ally Iran and Russia and both were supporting him in every matter. Its fall would alter the Geopolitical landscape. It is widely believed that new alliances would emerge after the fall and that would shape the regional politics.

Conclusion:

The toppling of Bashar-al Assad's regime by HTS introduces a complex and uncertain chapter in Syria's history. While the end of Assad's regime may bring hope to some, the ascent of Islamist groups would face new challenges. The path forward will demand nuanced diplomacy, robust international engagement, and a steadfast commitment to the wellbeing and rights of Syrian people.

Q3

State owned enterprises have been a huge and persistent burden on the budgetary economy of Pakistan. Why and how these enterprises should be privatized?

Introduction:

State owned enterprise (SOEs) are organization or businesses that are managed and controlled by a government. In Pakistan, these SOEs are constantly in loss even they can't full fill their need. They are consider as persistent burden on the budget economy of Pakistan. These SOEs should be privatized in order to reduce the stress on national exchequer. The process privatization should be conducted in a transparent and wisely manner.

be privatize to stop political
of interference in it

How to privatize SOEs.

① Through a Transparent process:

The government should privatize all SOEs through open bidding to ensure transparency and prevent corruption. Moreover, the government should also take services of independent auditing firms to evaluate the assets and liabilities of SOEs. And the bidding should be conducted according to these details. ~~That~~ So, these methods will ensure transparency in privatization process.

② Should be ~~complete~~ Gradual Transition:

The privatization process should not be done abruptly or quickly. However,

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Day: _____

it should be a gradual process and must be done in phases to minimize disruption to the economy and work force.

③ Attract Private and Foreign investors:

The ~~govt~~ government should attract private and foreign investors by offering them tax incentive. These companies after buying SUs should be give some relaxation in tax for some year. This will help in attracting investment to the market.

④ Public Private Partnership:

The Government should also look to the option of public private Partnerships (PPPs). The management will transfer to private entities while retaining some public control.

Sofa

Why SOEs should be privatized.

① SOEs are in Financial loss:

SOEs

Like WAPDA, steel mill, PTA are burden on economy. For instance steel mill is in loss of 500 bn rupees. Similarly, PTA and railway are in loss of 100 bn rupees and 60 bn rupees respectively. This shows that due to huge losses it became a burden on economy. So, they should be privatized to reduce stress on economy.

② Inefficiency and Mismanagement:

SOEs

often suffers from low productivity due to bureaucratic hurdles, corruption and lack of competition. The SOEs are are also inefficient to meet the demand of the market. That's why they lag behind in the market. Therefore, they should be privatized.

③ Debt Accumulation:

SOEs are unable to meet their operation cost and rely on government bailouts. Moreover, they are also unable to collect the bill from their customers. For instance, The circular debt on the energy sector has risen to 5.7 trillion rupees. This is because due to the inability to collect bill from the people. That has led to huge debt accumulation.

④ Political interference:

One of the main reasons for the failure of SOEs is political interference. Political appointments and undue interference in SOEs undermine professionalism. People are appointed in SOEs to increase their vote banks. This policy of appeasement has overburdened the SOEs with unwanted employees. So, SOEs should.

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Conclusion:

Conclusively, Pakistan's state owned enterprises poses a great challenge to the economy of the country. The one a huge burden on the national exchequer. However a planned and transparent model of privation would reduce the strain on the budgetary economy. It will also help in fostering the economy of Pakistan, improve efficiency and better service delivery.