

Q3.

Introduction:

Political stability and economic prosperity are intertwined phenomena which is crucial for Pakistan's overall development and prosperity. Pakistan's checkered history of political mayhem has contributed to Pakistan's ailing economy.

Therefore, it is crucial to stabilise Pakistan politically for continuous and comprehensive policy making and good governance.

A stabilised state provide a conducive environment for economy to thrive attracting FDI, ease of doing business, safe and secure environment for flourishing of business and sustainable economic policies.

Political Stability is Crucial for state's development:

The recent widespread political unrest caused due to the ailing

of the Prime Minister through vote of No confidence caused a great deal of trouble for the economy. Due to deep cleavages in the political structure of the country, Pakistan suffered by compromising the economy. Widespread protests and 9-May arson has plunged the stock market by thousands of points affecting the investors confidence. Thus in Pakistan's case political stability is crucial for numerous reasons like:

i. Good governance and consistent policy making:

Pakistan's political environment has direct bearing over the government's performance. Stable political environment strengthen the confidence of sitting government to perform well by ensuring good governance. This leads to predictable and consistent policy making process which contributes to the a conducive environment for business.

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ii. Politically stabilised Pakistan's positive bearing on Investment climate :

Pakistan's stabilised political environment leads to comprehensive and consistent policy making process which increase investor's confidence. A politically charged environment would ward off and ~~repro~~ refrain investors from investing in an unstabilised Pakistan.

Change of policies by subsequent governments also confuse the business fraternity who demand persistent and stable policies for the flourishing of business.

The recent political chaos in the country has plunged the export by 12% in the 2023 period. Remittances fell by 12.8% which destabilised the economy twofolds.

iii. National security and Social harmony:

Pakistan's stabilised political culture with smooth political transition, clear separation of powers and broader political consensus.

prevents civil unrest and milit-
 arisation of politics which
 in turn contributes to national
 security and social cohesion. A
 stabilised political country with
 smooth democratic process will
 provide a safe haven for
 flourishing of economy.

Role of Economic prosperity in development of Pakistan:

Economic prosperity which stems
 from a politically stable Pakistan
 is as crucial for development
 of Pakistan as political stability.
 Economically strengthened Pakistan
 can utilise its resources in
 investment of human capital and
 reap maximum benefits from
 economic prosperity. Economic
 prosperity leads to:

- i- Sustainable and predictable economic
 policy:

Pakistan's economic prosperity

would result in investment of resources for poverty alleviation, socio-economic improvement of the nation of Pakistan by providing jobs in the private and public sector, improving conditions of work force resulting in socio-economic upliftment of the nation.

ii. Stable economic prosperity leads to fiscal responsibility:

A stable and consistent policy making leads to fiscal responsibility which is crucial for widening of tax base and generation of revenue, adding to the overall economic health of Pakistan.

iii. Investment in human capital and Public Sector development:

Pakistan's favorable economic conditions can allow Pakistan to invest in human capital by building of educational institutes to improve the literacy rate of the country. Moreover, Public Sector development can improve the conditions of hospitals



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to reduce burden on national hospitals by building of more hospitals

iv. Investment in infrastructure development by improvement in sectors like Industrial sector and energy sector:

Recent economy of Pakistan can allow the government of Pakistan to invest in industrial zones by bringing innovation and diversification to the industrial sector. Moreover, investment in energy and power sector of Pakistan is crucial as Pakistan has circular debt of 2.31 billion Rupees.

Pakistan Needs to be endowed with synergy of Political Stability and economic prosperity:

Pakistan's over all development is impossible without political stability and economic prosperity as both factors go hand in hand.

It is impossible to tread on a path of economic prosperity



without a stable government and optimal social conditions of the state of Pakistan. Pakistan thus needs to politically stabilize the country by strengthening of democratic ideals, fostering of transparency in democratic processes, smooth political transitions and political consensus. This would lead to an economically prosperous Pakistan which would be able to invest in public sector development, improvement of socioeconomic status of the nation of Pakistan and overall health of economy of Pakistan.

Q4.

Introduction :

Pakistan has multitude of security concerns considering its geostrategic location in the ~~the~~ region of South Asia. Pakistan's border crisis with its historical arch rival needs to be addressed

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Through a pragmatic approach. Moreover, the long-standing issue of Kashmir requires constructive diplomatic engagements with its Indian counterpart. Durood. Line dispute and Taliban insurgency from the northern western neighbour, Afghanistan pose a significant threat to the security and sovereignty of Pakistan which needs to be resolved. The recent airstrikes from Iran's side in the Panjgur region of Balochistan heralds new security threats.

In addition to external threats, Pakistan's security is threatened by internal security dilemma of insurgency in Balochistan.

Therefore Pakistan needs to adopt a comprehensive and consistent strategy to encompass and address all threats to its sovereignty and devise National Security Policy which is robust and effective.

And it must revisit its foreign policy to explore new avenues for cooperation and collaboration with its neighbours for security arrangements.

Inherent threat from India to

Pakistan :

Pakistan has historical security issues with its neighbour India. The long standing issue of Kashmir and the unfair distribution of Radcliffe line is a major issue for strained relations with India. Moreover, cross border terrorism and accusations from Indian side for attacks and incidents like "Pulwama Attack", "Pathankot Incident" and "Bombay attacks" has strained relations between both countries. Pakistan's security concerns in the region of Balochistan and the arrest of Kulbushen Jadhav from the Balochistan province prove India's presence and role in undermining stability of Balochistan. The Uri, Surgical Strike which violated Pakistan's airspace raised security concerns for Pakistan.

Revisiting of foreign policy

Options with India:

Palustan needs to adopt a comprehensive and robust foreign policy objectives to resolve the long-standing issues of security with India. Certain options which could be adopted by Palustan are:

i. Involvement of regional and international organizations:

Palustan can take the issue of Kashmir and the proofs of India's involvement in cross-border terrorism to the platforms of

- i. UN
- ii. SAARC
- iii. SCO (Shanghai-cooperation Organisation)

ii. Diplomatic engagements and track II diplomacy:

Palustan needs to adopt a pragmatic approach by reaching to bilateral talks with India to address Palustan's security concerns in exchange for

consideration of India's stance. The option of Track II diplomacy must be utilised to involve non-governmental actors, Civil Society and business magnates to find a common ground between both parties and peaceful cooperation.

iii. International Mediation by countries like US, KSA and ~~SEA~~ UAE :

Pakistan

should resort to the involvement of international mediators if the option of bilateral engagement fails. Mutual allies of both the states like US, KSA and UAE can be involved in the mediation efforts to resolve issues of both the states. Kashmir Issue and other Water Resource issues should be addressed.

i. Cross-border Counterterrorism cooperation and confidence building Measures:

Pakistan can present the option of cross border counter terrorism cooperation to India which would include to strengthen intelligence sharing mechanism to combat

terrorism:

- iv. Other foreign policy options like:
 - i. Public diplomacy
 - ii. Trade and cross-border commerce efforts.
 - iii. Review of bilateral agreements
 - iv. Confidence-building measures.

Pakistan's security concerns towards Afghanistan:

After the takeover of Afghan Taliban government in Afghanistan, terrorist attacks increased by manifold which pose a threat to Pakistan's internal security environment. Pakistan's security threats from Afghanistan include:

- i. Safe haven provided to TTP by Afghan Taliban government:

Pakistan's constant address of the concern of TTP's presence in Afghanistan and constant threat to Pakistan is being ignored by Taliban government.



ii. Other terrorist outfits and groups like Naish's threat to Pakistan's security:

Currently, Afghan government is hosting twenty different terrorist groups including Naish which has specialised left over Nato weapons which pose a serious threat to security of Pakistan.

iii. Closing of Pakistan and Afghan military forces on Durand line?

The constant clashes on Durand line between the military forces of Afghanistan and Pakistan pose another threat to the precarious security situation in Pakistan.

Revisit of foreign policy options towards Afghanistan:

Islamabad's miscalculation of optimism about take over of Afghan Taliban government prompts Islamabad to change the course of its foreign policy towards Afghanistan.

Pakistan's incessant support for Afghan led government is taken for granted by Afghan government which has disregarded vital obligations of Doha Agreement of Peace. Thus, Pakistan needs to reform its entire foreign policy towards Afghanistan. Certain policy options are:

i- Appraisal of Afghan Taliban government about Pakistan's adamant stance on its security:

Bilateral talks with Taliban government must include Pakistan's uncompromising stance on its security. Taliban government must be given the ultimatum to stop providing safe haven to TTP and other groups which pose a significant threat to security of Pakistan.

Security arrangements of border line must be discussed with Afghan government to prevent illicit infiltration of terrorists from Afghanistan's side.

- ii- In view, the bilateral talks fulfil Pakistan's need to revise its National Security Policy to include
- a) Stringent border arrangements with Afghanistan
 - b) Limited engagement with Afghanistan in terms of trade and people-to-people exchanges
 - c) Military preparedness
 - d) Establishing clear red lines in foreign policy

Pakistan's Security Concerns towards Iran:

Pakistan has apprised Iran about the eminent threat to it from Sistan Baluchistan area of Iran. Militants and militant outfits operate from Sistan Baluchistan to support militant groups like Baluchistan Liberation Army and Baluchistan Liberation Force. Moreover, the recent airstrikes by Iran on 16th January in Parizur town of Baluchistan is the violation of Pakistan's airspace.

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by Iran.

Pakistan's foreign policy towards Iran:

- ① Diplomatic engagements through bilateral talks and dialogue
- ② Cross-border counter-terrorism cooperation
- ③ Enhanced border management
- ④ People to people exchanges and cultural exchange programmes.

Pakistan's foreign policy towards Iran must entail bilateral dialogue or cooperation on cross border counter terrorism. Security measures or border arrangements must be discussed to find a common ground between both the countries.

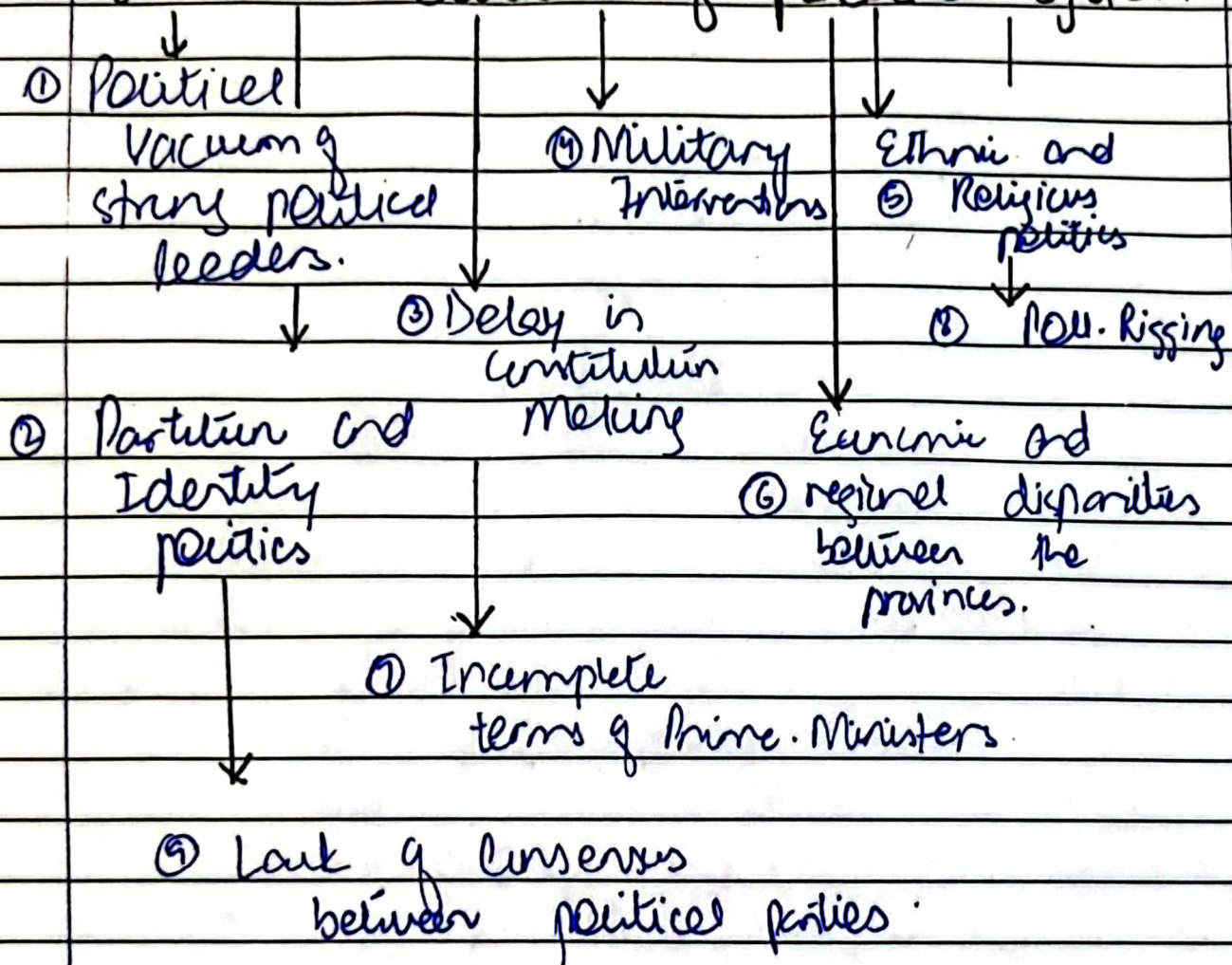
Moreover, people to people exchanges educational programmes and cultural exchange programmes should be initiated to promote peaceful collaboration on security issues within both the countries.

Q5.

Introduction :

Pakistan's path to a stable political system and thriving democratic institutions is laden with numerous roadblocks. Nonetheless, the evolution of political system of Pakistan took a bumpy ride till this date. Pakistan's political system and democratic institutions are affected by inheritance of a fragile democratic system accompanied by vacuum of strong political leaders. Numerous military interventions and coups have further complicated the progressive evolution of Pakistan's political system. Other reasons like rough political transition of governments, poll-rigging, non-consensus on political issues have led to the derailing of democratic process.

Delineation of factors contributing to the evolution of political system



Historical legacy:

Unfurlingly, Pakistan inherited a disorganized political and administrative setup with political leaders who did not have ample experience of running of state as they were pre-occupied with Identity

i. Political Vacuum:

Early demise of the founder of the newly formed state left the political system of Pakistan in ruins. After Muhammad Ali Jinnah's demise, Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan was killed which further worsened the already dilemma of political vacuum.

ii. Inordinate delay in Constitution Making:

Constitution has paramount significance as it is the law of the state which strengthens the political system of the state. However, in Pakistan's case, the constitution was drafted two times until it was ratified in 1973. This inordinate delay in constitution making prevented the progressive evolution of democracy and political system.

iv. Repeated Military Interventions:

Pakistan's history is full of repeated military coups which

prevented the successful evolution of democratic institutes. Military coups in 1958, 1977 and 1999 overthrew the legitimate civil governments and quashed the hopes for strong political system in place.

v. Ethnic and Religious politics:

Ethnic and religious politics are rampant and has caused Nationalism a great danger in terms of political consensus. It has led to widespread confrontational politics and has led to the dereliction of democratic processes like legislative policy making and implementation.

vi. Economic and regional disparities between the provinces:

Nationalism suffers from deep cleavages in the political structure. As the provincial units have diverging interests from the federal and has always demanded greater autonomy. The provincial dissatisfaction over National Finance Commission Award and unfair allocation of resources

has led to deep divisions between the provinces and the federal structure.

vii. Incomplete Ministerial terms:

Incomplete ministerial terms of the Prime Ministers of Pakistan has prevented the strengthening of political system and democracy. Due to such complicated transitioning of governments, political polarisation took place which weakened the foundation of political system of Pakistan.

viii. Lack of Consensus between political parties:

Pakistan's political parties have been engaged in confrontational politics which has led to zero cooperation on crucial issues of security, economy and foreign policy. Such non-consensus and disunity has caused a great damage to Pakistan's political system.

Conclusion :

It is pertinent to mention that for the prosperity and progressive evolution of Pakistan's political system, it is necessary to refrain from confrontational politics based on religious and ethnic perceptions. Moreover, for a fair and accountable political system, it is necessary to put a robust electoral system free from the menace of poll rigging. Military interventions must be minimised to tread on a path of democracy. ~~and~~

Q7. Introduction :

Failed public institutions of Pakistan like parliamentary institutes, law enforcement agencies, judicial organisations, financial institutes have contributed to the downfall of Pakistan. Bad governance, rampant corruption, failed accountability and lack of transparency has led to the degradation of public institutions, undermining the

trust of public such institutes failure has exacerbated the political instability and economic inefficiency. Thus, to revive the trust in public institutions, rule of law, accountability and governance indicators should be checked for optimal functioning of these public institutions. Certain factors which lead to the degradation of public institutions are:

i. Rule of law:

Failure to implement laws against the offences and corruptions committed by public institutions has led to the downfall of public institutions. Parliamentary institutions and regional electoral processes has undermined the democratic ideals which has led to political instability and economic failure.

ii. Rampant Corruption:

Widespread corruption in public institutions of Pakistan has undermined and eroded public trust in such.

report

Institutions. Corruption Index released by Transparency International ranks Palestine on 133rd place among 180 nations. This shows the poor state of public institutions of Palestine.

iii- Bad governance:

Public institutions in Palestine suffers from the menace of bad governance. Prevalent bureaucratic red tape and inertia has impeded progress to meet a path of development and economic prosperity. Moreover, lack of transparency has eroded public trust in public institutions.

Responsiveness of such public institutions is a hot debate as they have failed to address issues of general public leading to widespread discontent regarding public institutions.

iv. Accountability of public institutions:

Accountability of public institutions by law enforcement agencies is

highly dysfunctional due to rampant corruption. Lack of Meritocracy has led to the recruitment of corrupt officials who promote bribery in auditing procedures of public institutions.

Such dysfunctional and ineffective auditing leads to failed accountability and integrity of public officials.

Thus, development projects are delayed or either the funds are diverted from prioritised projects.

Such widespread corruption and dysfunctional accountability mechanism has contributed to the undermining of public institutions and failure to lead towards economic prosperity.

→ Conclusion :

Public institutions are essential for the functioning of state to address the issues of public. If public institutions fail to deliver state services and address the preferences of

public, this would lead to
derailment of political processes and
Pakistan might end up in civil
war. Moreover, optimal functioning of
public institutions lead to the develop-
ment of a nation. Jalilov's said.
economic status and prosperity
of economy is dependent on the
functioning of public institutions -