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Question no 8

Socioeconomic crisis in Pakistan

1- Introduction:

The relationship between political instability and socio-economic crises is a critical area of study especially in the context of developing countries like Pakistan. This nation with its rich history and strategic and geopolitical position has faced numerous challenges over the years, including political upheaval, economic volatility and social inequalities. These challenges not only affect the country's domestic affairs but also have significant implications for regional stability and global economic network.

2-Evaluation of the statement:

Political instability can significantly impact a country's socio-economic condition and, Pakistan provides a pertinent case study for this phenomena.

(i) Governance and Political instability:

Pakistan has experienced significant political instability since its inception in 1947. To till now, characterized by military coups, frequent changes in civilian government. Governance play a major role in political instability. This instability has weakened institutions and governance structure, making it challenging to pursue coherent long term policies.

(ii) Economic implications:

The

instability in Pakistan are profound. Economic policies have been short-term reactive, and often interrupted, with successive governments unable to follow through on reforms. This inconsistency deters both domestic and foreign investment, leading to sluggish economic growth.

(iii) Social Disparities:

Political instability often results in inadequate attention to social issues. In Pakistan, there is significant urban-rural divide, with disparities with in access to education, healthcare and employment opportunities. This inequality contributes to social unrest and further destabilizes the political landscape.

(iv) External Influences:

Political decisions influenced by external

Pressures or requirements, such as those from the IMF or other international bodies, can sometimes be at odds with the country's socioeconomic needs, leading to policies that may not always benefit the wider population.

3. Recommendations for policy measures:

Political instability in Pakistan which leads to socio-economic crises in Pakistan can be addressed by different policy measures. Some of them are:

(i) Strengthen Democratic Institutions:

Strengthening democratic institutions and processes can contribute to political stability. Ensuring free, fair and frequent elections and promoting the rule of law can help in establishing a stable political environment.

2- Economic reforms and diversification:

Implementing comprehensive economic reforms that focus on diversification away from reliance on agriculture and textiles towards technology and services can drive sustainable economic growth. This includes improving the business environment to attract foreign direct investment.

3- Anti-Corruption measures:

Implementing strict anti corruption measures and ensuring transparency and accountability in governance can restore public trust and attract investment.

4- Decentralization and local Governance:

Promote decentralization by empowering local governments. This can bring governance closer

To the people, address local issues more effectively and reduce the burden on central institutions.

4- Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the link between political instability and socio-economic crises in Pakistan underscores the need for comprehensive and consistent policy measures aimed at stabilizing the political landscape and addressing economic and social challenges.

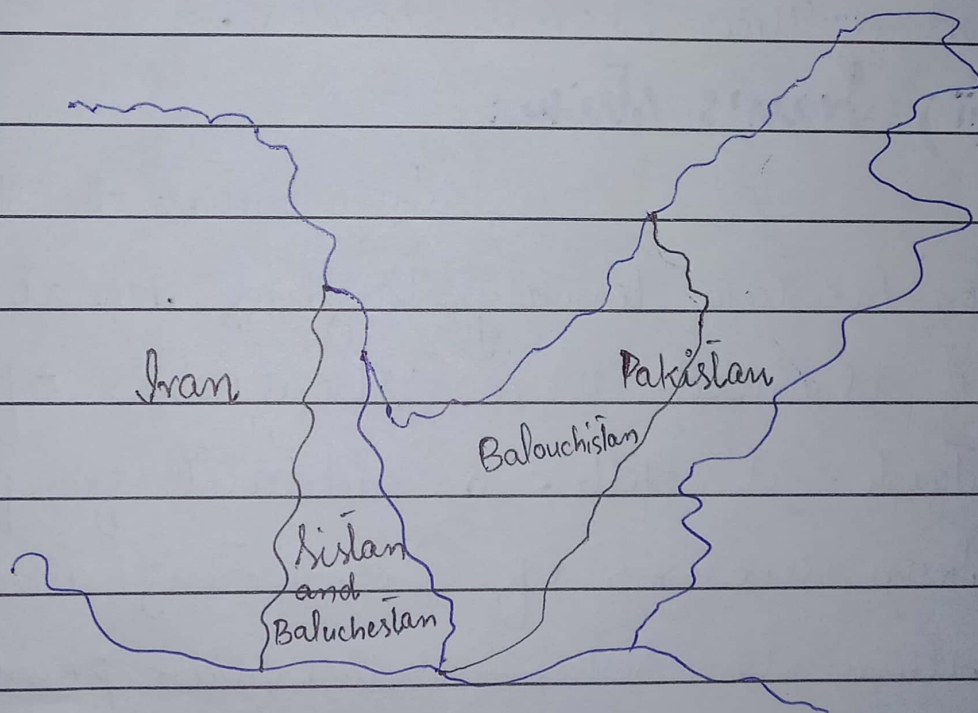
Question no 6

Iran Pakistan tension

1- Introduction:

The recent escalation of tension between Pakistan and Iran, marked by reciprocal air strikes, stems from a complex

mix of historical grievances, recent provocations, and border regional dynamics. The strikes is underlying due to many reasons. The two countries share a volatile border, stretching about 900 km (560 miles), with Pakistan's Baluchistan province and Iran's province Sistan on each other.



2- Reasons for the Escalation:

The recent escalation between Iran and Pakistan, characterized by air strikes on each other's territory.

Factors:

(i) Harboring and supporting separatist groups:

Historically, the two countries have had relatively cordial relations, but tension have existed due to the accusations of harboring and supporting separatist groups and militants along their shared border.

(ii) Iran's strike:

Iran initiated strikes on Pakistani territory, targeting what it claimed were strongholds of Jaish-e-Alam, a militant group Iran accuses of conducting attacks within its Sistan-Baluchistan province from Pakistani-soil.

(iii) Pakistan's strike:

Pakistan conducted strikes in Iran's Sistan-Baluchistan province targeting alleged safe haven of the Balochistan Liberation Army and

Baluchistan liberation front.

3- Beneficiaries of the Tension:

Pakistan and Iran relation are under Tension and some are the beneficiaries of this tension. It potentially benefits militant groups that might exploit the discord between the two countries for their agendas. Additionally, external powers with strategic interests in the region could play roles in influencing the conflict's trajectory, either exacerbating tensions or aiding in mediation efforts.

4- Deescalation and Normalcy:

To de-escalate tension and return to normalcy, Iran and Pakistan both need to take some steps such as:

(i) Diplomatic Engagement:

Iran and

Pakistan need to engage in a diplomatic engagement. They have to restore their trust and address grievance related to cross-border militancy through dialogue and co-operation.

(ii) Confidence building measures:

Both countries have implemented actions to demonstrate commitment to prevent terrorists from being used by the militant groups.

(iii) International mediation:

leveraging offers from international partners to facilitate dialogue and mediate between the two countries. International actors, such as China and Russia have expressed concerns and offered mediation, underscoring the importance of a diplomatic relations to prevent further escalation.

5- Conclusion:

It is to be conclude that, careful diplomatic efforts, possibly supported by international partners, are required to navigate the complex geopolitical environment and internal pressures within both countries to avoid further conflict and ensure regional stability.