

Samha Shaikh

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Question NO: 05

Democracy:

1- Introduction:

"Pakistan is badly governed state."

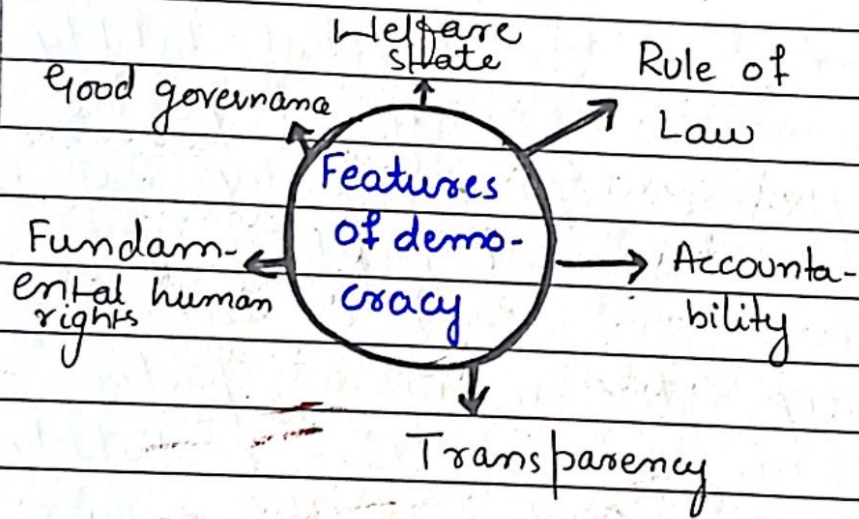
~ Hassan Askari

Political stability and democracy shape the fortune of a country. The evolution of political system and democracy in Pakistan depends on various factors. Since the inception of Pakistan, it has witnessed the failure of democracy and political instability due to some factors such as over developed state structure, role of establishment, and absence of rule of law.

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2- Understanding democracy:

The system in which the powers are vested on the people is called democracy. According to Abraham Lincoln; democracy is the "government of people, by the people, and for the people."



3- Factors behind the evolution of political system and democracy:

These are multiple

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factors which have paved the way for the evolution of political system and democracy.

a- Over developed state structure has undermined democracy:

Pakistan has been ruled by few people. The state which is governed by feudal lords, some politicians and military personals is known as Over developed state. According to Faisal derji, Pakistan is an over developed state. 'The state within state?' Thus, such rule undermines democracy.

b- Establishmentarian rule has led to the authoritarianism.

Since the inception,

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Pakistan has witnessed four martial laws. This has further weakened democracy and increased political instability. This argument is supported by I.H. Qureshi.

c- Martial laws has paved the way for Political instability:

Since the independence, military leaders have imposed martial laws for four times. General Ayub, Yahya Khan, Zia-ul-Haq, and Pervez Musharraf imposed martial laws in 1958, 1969, 1977, and 1999 respectively. This resulted in the political instability.

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d- Decision of Dasso case
legalized Martial law, leading
to political downturn.

Dasso Case

(on the basis
of Article 5 and
7 of 1958 constitution)

Supreme Court

7 Oct 1958
Constitution
Abrogated

12 Oct
hearing

Syed Munir Ali
gave decision against
Dasso. This depicts
that he denied
article 5 and 7
and legalized the
Martial Law and
accepted the abro-
gation of 1958
constitution.

Daso Case was

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depended on the articles of 1958 constitution. However, the verdict declared the Martial law legal. This further led to the economic political instability

e- Weak civic engagement and political parties have resulted in the hybrid democracy:

People, in Pakistan, do not not participate in the public affairs. Similarly, political parties are not strong enough to get ~~to~~ be elected by the people.

"The failure of democracy is due to the political dysfunctionality"

~ Imagining Pakistan

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f Bad governance and absence of rule of Law:

In Pakistan, there is absence of rule of law and good governance. The constitutional rights are not exercised by the people. This has resulted in undemocratic culture and failure of political system.

4. Conclusion:

In a nut shell, multiple factors have played significant role in the evolution of political system and democracy in Pakistan. However, it is not too late to turn the tides and make it a genuine democracy and politically stable state.

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Question NO: 03.

Political stability or
Economic prosperity.

1- Introduction:

"Political instability gives
rise to the economic
crisis."

~ K. Ali

Pakistan is
facing multiple crises including
economic stagnation and
political instability. Pakistan
needs to prioritize political
stability because economic
prosperity cannot be achieved
without political prosperity.
Political stability leads to
rule of law, genuine democracy,

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effective economic policies, and improves global image. Thus, political stability paves the way for economic prosperity.

2- Pakistan should

2- Pakistan needs to be endowed with political stability to gain economic prosperity:

There are multiple reasons which depict that Pakistan needs to be endowed with political stability.

a- Political stability leads to rule of law:

Pakistan should prioritize political stability which can lead to the rule of law. Without rule of law, there economic prosperity is compromised.

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b) Political prosperity brings genuine democracy.

The failure of democracy is dependent on political dysfunctionality. Political stability can pave the way for active public participation. Average turnout votes ratio is 42%, which is quite low. The reason is the political instability.

c- Political stability paves the way for efficient and long term economic policies:

Since 1947, no prime minister has completed its term of 5 years. This illustrates that the policies made by them are of shorter period and for temporary

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gains. 18th amendment of 1973 ensures the completed terms of Prime Minister. This ^{can} paves the way for long term economic policies if properly implement. The long term policies leads to economic prosperity. India is the case in point.

d- Eco helps in
d- Political stability \uparrow attracting foreign direct investment:

The political turmoil in Pakistan in 2022 has decreased the foreign direct investment. According to a report, almost 13% of FDI was decreased during this tenure. Hence, political stability plays vital role in attracting the foreign direct investment.

e- Political stability results in curbing social chaos:

Political stability helps in the mitigation of social chaos. Pakistan is witnessing protests due to political instability. The fight between the political parties has further aggravated the condition.

e- Political stability leads to social development:

There is a direct link between political stability and social development. The unfulfilled demands of Balochis have led to the Balochi 'insurgencies'. Multiple protests are witnessed. Due to

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political downturn, the development in Balochistan is compromised.

3- Conclusion:

Undoubtedly, Pakistan is grapple with multitude of anomalies. However, the most important one is political instability which has posed grave threats to the economic prosperity. In order to cope with this, it is essential to take pragmatic measures.

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Question No: 4

1 Security Concerns for Pakistan:

1- Introduction:

"Security concerns for Pakistan have curtailed social development in Pakistan."

~ Hassan Askari

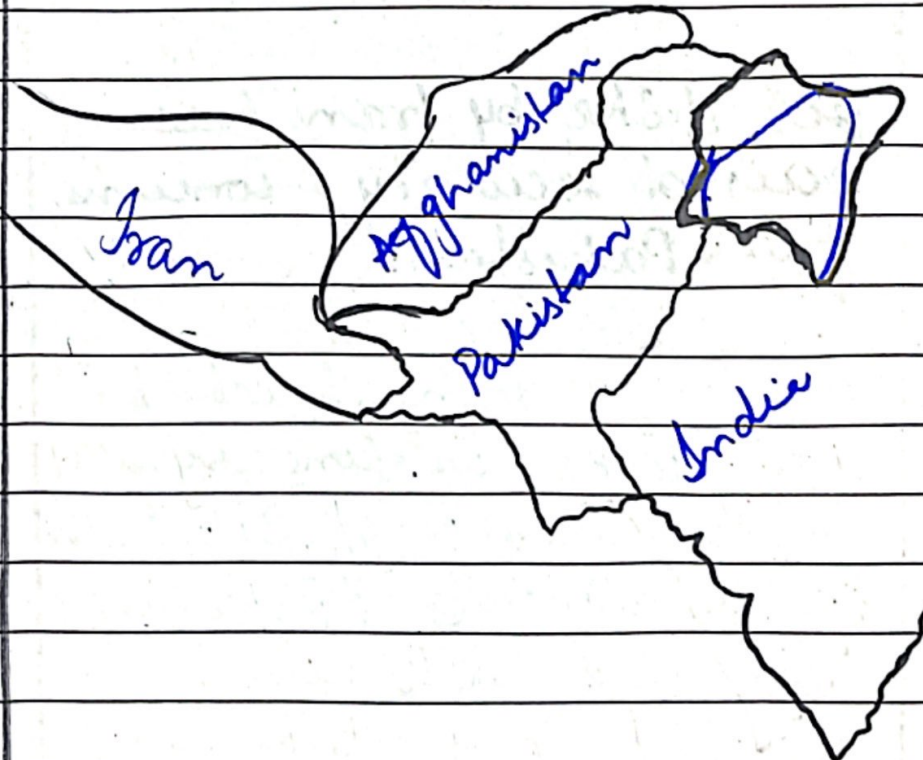
Pakistan is facing not only internal but also external security concerns. In last decades, multiple anomalies has been witnessed such as terrorism, proxy wars, Afghanistan crisis, Indian threats for the abrogation of water treaty, and

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Iran's air strike. It is now essential to take prompt measures such as diplomatic negotiations, strict security policies and dialogue with Taliban.

2- External security concerns of the last decade:



a- Security challenges from Afghanistan:

The relation

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between Pakistan and Afghanistan, after the withdrawal of US troops on 31 August, 2021, has deteriorated. Since the Taliban government, the Pashtun protests are witnessed. Durand line issues are on the rise. Afghanistan considers Pakhtun belt its part.

b- Air strike by Iran has raised security concerns for Pakistan!

Iran launched air strike in January, 2024 in the province of Balochistan. As a response, Pakistan retaliated back and launched an air strike in the province of Sistan and Balochistan. Due to the free movement in the borders, people from Balochistan (Iran)

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are coming to Pakistan. This has raised the security concerns for Pakistan.

c. Security concerns from India:

India has been hostile to Pakistan since independence. The most prominent one is the water security. India, according to the diplomat, wants 63-years old treaty to be updated due to technological advancement and climate change. India has threatened Pakistan to consider this, otherwise, India will withdraw from it. This can lead to dire consequences for Pakistan.

3- Internal Security Concerns:

a- Resurgence of terrorism:

Since Taliban came to power, the resurgence in the terrorism has been witnessed. Tabreek-i-Taliban Pakistan is the case in point. On 31st July, terrorists attacks were held during the political rally in the north-west of Pakistan.

b- Proxy wars in Balochistan:

In Balochistan, proxy wars are witnessed. Balochistan Liberation Army, backed by India, and

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Balochistan Liberation Front, backed by Iran, are the cases in point. They are being lobbying against Pakistan.

c- Seperatist movements :

Sindhi and Muhajirs
in Sindh

Balochi and Pashtun
in Balochistan

Hindko and pashtun
in NWFP

Punjabi and siraiki
in Punjab.

These groups want seperation from Pakistan. Hence, they are posing threat to the security of Pakistan.

4- Solutions to mitigate such threats :

Recommendations

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1- Promote trade with neighbors to increase dependence on one another | 2- Revival of 'Security policies' → shift from security state to the welfare state. | 3- Diplomatic engagement. |
|---|---|---------------------------|

Pakistan should promote trade with neighbor in order to increase dependence on one another. Moreover, diplomatic engagement should be the priority for Pakistan rather than engage in conflict which can have dire consequences. Shift from security state to the welfare

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state is the key to curb
insurgencies and seperatist
movements.

5 Conclusion:

In short, Pakistan
has been facing internal as
well as external security
concerns since a longtime.
However, it is the right time
to take pragmatic measure
to curtail such grave
threats and prevail peace.

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Question No: 7

Failed Public Institutions

1- Introduction:

"Education is the pathway towards success."

Azra Karam.

The failure of public institutions leads to the economic and political instability as they are unable to correct the problems faced by society. Public institutions, in Pakistan, have failed to bring changes in education, employment, and health care system which has affected industrial productivity, active public.

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participation, and efficient economic policies.

2- Failed public Institutions are unable to correct the problems faced by society:

a- Failure of educational institutions leads to increase in illiteracy:

The failure of educational institutions leads to increase in illiteracy. The literacy rate in Pakistan is almost 62%. This depicts that such institutions are not capable to increase literacy rate.

b- Social services have failed to address social chaos:

Social services

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are not enough to address the issues of people. There are chaotic situation in G.B and Balochistan. Hence, it illustrates the failure of public institutions.

c- Hospitals have failed to provide basic health care system to people.

Hospitals, in Pakistan, are in vulnerable conditions. Public hospitals are only for lower class. Middle and Elite class go for private one. This creates class difference.

d- Failure of law enforcement to promote rule of law:

In Pakistan, Law enforcement agency

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has failed to bring rule of law. There is one police officer over 500 people. This has created hurdles to the proper enforcement of laws.

Public

e- Universities have failed to produce skilled labor:

Public universities have failed to produce skilled labor which affects the industrial productivity. Universities have lack of practical laboratories. Their main focus is on theory.

3- Failure of public institutions lead to political instability:

a- Rising unemployment:

Due to lack of skilled labors, Pakistan

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is witnessing rising unemployment. According to a report, the unemployment ratio is 9.4%. This shows that how failure of public institution affects employment ratio.

b- Lack of innovation and strategies results in economic stagnation

Lack of innovation and strategies results in economic downturn. Innovative products are nowhere produced in Pakistan due to lack of research centres.

c- Lack of active public participation due to lack of awareness:

Lack of active public participation is witnessed due to the lack of awareness. Only 3 female

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Judges out of 60 are there in Lahore High Court. Hence failed public institutions lead to political instability.

4- Conclusion:

In conclusion, failed public institutions play a vital role in bringing political and economic instability. In Pakistan, public institutions are failed to produce skilled labor, to provide basic health facilities, and to aware people about politics. Thus, such failed public institutions have led to political and economic downturn.