

Question NO.6

Political stability or economic prosperity

Synopsis

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Historical Discourse
- 3) Political stability or economic prosperity

A) Political stability strengthen the economy

- a) Better policies for masses
- b) Educational Policies
- c) Employment policies
- d) Economic policies
- e) Foreign policy
- f) Bridge the gender gaps
- g) Strengthen accountability Sector
- h) Health sector should be focused

h) Friendly relations with neighbors

URS.

i) Strategic partnerships.

4) Economy flourishes in politically stable State

5) Critical analysis

6) Conclusion

Political Stability stabilizes the State

Political stability and economic prosperity both are needed for proper and sustainable development of a state and society. One alone cannot make a difference but first step should be towards Politics.

2 Historical Discourse

History of Pakistan

shows that since its inception in 14 August 1947 it did not enjoy the political stability and continuity of democratic values. That is why

it still is struggling unlike India sending its moon missions. The biggest role is of politics.

Politics or Economy

3 Political Stability Strengthens the Economy

Political stability is the ^{and} should be the initiating factor because economy cannot flourish in an unstable political environment.

a) Better Policies for masses

State should focus on politics first as they play a main role of interacting with the masses.

'Development without masses participation is not possible'

(Dawn)

They introduce policies for masses who choose them to govern.

b)

Stable Educational Policies

Stable

education is enforced also through the politicians as single national curriculum

‘Future of nation lies on the education of its masses’

Without proper investment in education they cannot bring stability to politics.

c) Stable Employment policies

Makes

needed proper ways to earn to serve the society and meet their expenses

‘Low employment leaves a loophole for unrest’

(Foreign policy magazine)

Restlessness due to unemployment could pose a threat to political stability.

D) General stable economic policies

worsening women conditions in the state could be a threat to political stability as well.

'Invest more on your nation for longterm investment of stability.'

They need equal opportunities and rights like men of the society.

E) Foreign Policy should follow state interests

State interest should be top agenda of foreign policy or you'll face masses wrath.

'Foreign policy helps to build relations with outer states while following state interest.'

Masses donot bear compromise towards state.

F) Bridge the gender gap

Gender gap should be bridged to make women part of development in society.

'Women and men are equal contributors of a society.'

(World Economic Forum)

While staying at 146 rank out of 147 won't justify it.

G) Strengthen accountability sector

Accountability in a society is considered the main sector of political stability.

'Accountability should be for accountability sake not for revenge.'

But the accountability which serves to personal choices could bring instability like the PTI, PMLN current policies.

h) Health Sector should be focused

Without giving proper health facilities to masses political stability cannot be brought in.

'Health cards or health insurance should be make part of national policy.'

Health card ^{policy} of Imran Khan have secured him and made him champion.

I Friendly relations with neighbour state

There should be friendly relations with neighbours especially with Iran and Afghanistan.

'Secure and friendly relations with neighbours is a guarantee of development.'

Bad relations could result into border insecurity.

7

Strategic relations with other states

Strategic partnership with China, Iran, and Afghanistan could reduce the defence budget and low chances of escalation on borders which will not only a stabilizing factor for politics but also for state economy.

Critical Analysis

Economy and politics both need to be stable for development but politics should be considered as starter.

Conclusion.

To sum up, political instability in Pakistan have not let the state and society compete with neighbouring state even after the 75 years of its independence. It's still surviving with the threat of military interference.

Q. No. 4

Suggest measures how to
revisit our foreign policy.

Synopsis:

1 Introduction

2 Historical Discourse

3 Pakistan's security concerns of last decade

A): Border threats

B): Terrorism

C) Relations with neighbouring state

D) Breachment of sovereignty

E) Internal threats

F) Threats from non-state actors

G) New insurgencies

4 Measures to revisit our Foreign Policy

a) Ensure Border security

- b) Relations with global powers
- c) Relations with regional State
- d) Human Security should be at center
- e) National interest should not be compromised

5 Critical analysis

6 Conclusion

"Foreign Policy is a mask a state wears to protect its national interest."

Pakistan has faced many security threats in the last decade which has undermined its position on the international and regional spheres.

1 Historical Discourse

The main security threat is not since the inception but after the **USSR**

and US intervention in Afghanistan in 1979 to onwards and the prepared jihads have deteriorated the Pakistan its image and economy.

2. Pakistan's security concerns of last decade

Pakistan has faced many security, economic threats in the last few decades which have undermined its position globally.

a) Border threats

Increased border threats have brought a lot of budget in defence's plate instead of investing on the masses.

**'Without border security
peace is impossible.'**

(Foreign Affairs)

Increase border threats from three borders is disastrous in nature.

b) New terrorism threats

Not only the border but new terrorism threats are emerging. Especially the **Indian Sponsored**.

'Kalbhushan Yadav
a raw terrorist was
caught in Balochistan'

That is why is focusing more on security.

c) Relations with neighbouring state

Not good relations with neighbours, and worse relation with India is also a threat.

relations with neighbours
determines the path of
stability.

Pakistan cannot move its forces from Indian borders at all.

d) Breachment of Sovereignty

This is a very serious point to ponder because breachment means destruction in near future.

India breached the security in many ways during last decade.

Operation Swift Retal and recent Iran escalation determines the nature of threat.

e) Internal threats are also a threat

Threats like TTP and BLA are also a constant threat to the state and society.

Without countering internal threats one cannot achieve peace.

It is hard to find the insurgent factor from the society.

4 Measures to revisit Foreign Policy.

There is a need to revisit the foreign policy to avert these threats.

a Ensure border Security

Border security should remain top priority but,

'Peace pacts across the borders can be a good option.'

This way there could be a general betterment in relations and no more loss of army personnel.

b Relations with global powers should be at equality

Pakistan need to redevelop relations with the neighbouring powers especially which are sharing same cultural and history. As, increase in and

betterment of relations can brought development opportunities for both the states.

c) Relations with regional state for regional stability

For regional stability, cordial relations with regional states is necessary like that of India.

'Pakistan should strengthen its ties with central Asian and Middle Eastern states.'
(Express Tribune)

d) Better trade Partnership to build stable economy.

Better relations with neighbours and regional states could bring a lot of trade opportunities for Pakistan. It can help to meet energy and investment needs.

National interest should not be compromised

National interest

Should not be compromised at the cost of relations with any states.

'States are not friends and foes, they just follow their national interests.'

(John Mearsheims)

Human Security should be at center

Human Security of a state cannot be compromised. without masses strength states cannot achieve the development they have dreamed of.

'Human Security is the main contributing factor of national cohesion'

5 Critical analysis

Pakistan has faced many security challenges in last decades and to avert that she needs to revisit her foreign policy in true sense.

6 Conclusion

To sum up, without revisiting foreign policy positive development cannot be secured and ensured. Modern security challenges like insurgencies need a modern solution as economic stability which could root out these viral diseases.

Q. No. 7

Failed public institutions unable to correct the problem

Synopsis

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Historical Discourse
- 3) Problems needed to be corrected
 - a) Emphasis on masses
 - b) Education needs of time
 - c) Widening Gender gap
 - d) Revenge based accountability
 - e) politicised useage of institutions
 - f) Increased rate of corruption
 - g) Military role in Politics
 - h) Pressurized media through
 - j) draconian laws
 - g) Puppet role of state institutions.
- 4) How lead to economic failure

a) Masses apathy towards state

b) Lack of trust on state institutions

c) Investment withdrawn

5 How promoted Political instability.

a) Limited role of politicians

b) Increased threat of Populism

c) Revengeful concepts of accountability

6 Critical analysis

7 Conclusion.

Failed policies of institutions paves the way for a failed State.

State institutions make a state developed or failed and failed institutions do not let a state make progress and in any field at all. To deter the failed policies a strong policy should be adopted and materialised.

Historical Discourse

Pakistan's institutions were not continued from the sub-continent time period but created and run later. Due to political and military influence state institutions did not flourish like they would have if the politics and military have not undermined them.

Problems needed to be corrected

Pakistan's institutions are facing multifaceted problems which demands correction.

a) Low emphasis on masses

Pakistan and its institutions have not made the masses center of attention but those standing around them Military and Bureaucracy are ^{at} center stage. Which has disheartened the masses and it halted the progress.

b) Educational reforms not be implemented

Masses are not provided their basic education right and free education as is in article 25A and till date millions of children are out of school. It shows the concern of institutions towards masses.

c) widening gender gap

A widening gap in gender right need to be corrected since ages.

Pakistan is moving from bad to worse in abridging the gender gap

Islam has given women half share in inheritance not half rights, on the basis of which it is not ensured yet.

Revenge based accountability

Accountability

is the most loved institutions by recent governments as it helps them to put their opponents in Jail as

'Nawaz Sharif,
Zardari, Imran Khan
all put in jail after
their political tenure?'

Political usage of institutions

Like that of accountability these institutions have been politicised and used for the personal gains.

Accountability, police
and judiciary all
been politicised badly.

They are not focusing on the worsening condition of state.

Increased rate of corruption

Not only politicians but all the institutes are badly involved in the corruption and justice and merit is not promoted and appreciated.

'Pakistan's corruption index is falling with each passing day.'

Military's role in politics

The biggest problem which is Pakistan facing in this current era and which need to be amended is the role of military in politics which lead to favoured decisions and compromises state policies.

'Military take sides of political parties, strengthen them and dictate them.'

How lead to economic failure

Trust issues towards state

It has created trust issues in masses regarding the economy and youth is fleeing from the country. People are not willing to trust the state departments anymore.

Threat of state fail

Lack of investment and dropping shares have predicted long before that it is going to be a failed state which has created an anarchic situation in state in which people withdraw from markets.

How impacted politics

Threat of populism derailed democracy

Failed institutions have

increased people's trust on one individual and that individuals give way to populist approaches and narrative building.

Limited role of politicians

Limited role of politicians, politicised institutions and military have destabilized the politics of Pakistan.

Critical analysis

State institutions are the soul booster of a state they need to act smartly and efficiently.

Conclusion

To sum up, without making amendments failed institutions cannot be undone. There is a dire need to strengthen each institutions in their field to eradicate the monopoly of a certain institution over all others.

Q. NO. 8

Short note -

Pakistan's environmental Challenges

Synopsis

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Historical Discourse
- 3 Pakistan's environmental challenges
 - a) Using non-renewable energy
 - b) Lack of funds to shift energy
 - c) Heat traps increase the threat of floods.
 - d) Avalanches and earthquakes
 - e) Most vulnerable state
 - f) Water Scarcity
 - g) Bad air quality index

- h) Increased health threats
- 4 critical analysis
 - 5 Conclusion

Pakistan is third most vulnerable state in terms of environment

The most vulnerable of states is Pakistan facing many other challenges except environment and therefore less inclined towards making a strong statement in catering the threat of environment.

Historical Discourse.

Historically it has a base if way tried to cater since its inception would be better.

Pakistan has faced multitudes of floods, earthquakes, avalanches and typhoons historically which have cost Pakistan millions and trillions of dollars and lives.

Environmental Challenges of Pakistan

Worsening air quality index

The air quality index of Pakistan is worsening with each passing day.

Lahore secured first rank in 2022, and 2023 for multiple days.

Heat trap causing floods and disaster.

Heat trap is causing floods to Pakistan. The dwindling economy is unable to detect the new emerging threats of environment with each passing days.

2022 flood due to glaciers melt and other contributing factor cost a fortune.

Affecting masses, livestock, and agriculture

It resulted into loss of millions of animals, human beings and destroyed the agriculture of this agrarian state. The primary source of its food was destroyed by environmental effects.

Over-reliance on non-renewable energy

Pakistan is still using coal and oil to meet its needs of energy. The already vulnerable state cannot afford the usage because it will pose a threat to its existence at the end.

Lack of funds for energy shift

There is a lack of funds to shift from this non-renewable energy source to renewable one when you are not getting climate justice as well.

Water and food scarcity

Due to increased number of threats and natural disaster it become hard to provide basic needs of food and scarcity of water which could get worse if not catered.

Critical analysis

Vulnerable states like Pakistan need a policy and energy shift and active disaster and management department.

Conclusion.

To sum up, Pakistan is the most suffering nation right now due to other challenges and the increased threat of environment it needs to be addressed and catered for a better future.

b)

Population Explosion: Impacts and future course

Synopsis

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Historical discourse
- 3 Population explosion

A) Impacts on state

- a) Burden on state resources
- b) Employment shortage
- c) Economy will be impact
- d) Gap in economy and resources
unskilled labour

B) Future Course

- a) Practical measurement to
make people part of society
- b) Emphasize human security
- c) Generate employment
opportunities

d) Follow China's case study

4 Critical analysis

5 conclusion

Population explosion
can be utilized properly
for better and developed
future

Population explosion become a threat
to states if not catered properly.
It could uplift the falling economy
and state as well.

Historical Discourse

Pakistan was
started with not as much population
as it is now of **245** million but it
was low in number than, even then
Pakistan has faced hundreds of
challenges but proper policies and
management has helped the state
from getting situation out of hand.

⇒ Population Explosion

Impacts on State

Burden on Economy

Sudden
erupt of millions of population
can prove a burden on the state's
economy. that is way Pakistan has
returned **millions of Afghani's**
bank due to economic uncertainty.

Gap in economy and resources

There is a
huge gap in the state's economy
and resources already exists
and population explosion could
make it worsen. As without enough
resources stable economy is not achieved.
able.

Employment Shortage

Employment
is also way too low. About **30-38%**

unemployment exists in state and population explosion will make it worse.

⇒ Future course for development

Human security should be worked on

There is a dire need to make human security and development of masses center of states policy, it will bring and generate more opportunities.

China and Japan's model should be followed

China and Japan has turned their economies into developed with skillful labour and the population explosion, this model could make a difference.

Generate employment opportunities

new employment

opportunities should be introduced and entrepreneurship should be promoted and encouraged, State low interest loans could help.

Critical analysis

States get into such traps in a decade or century they just need to be active and responsive towards the situation.

Conclusion

To sum up, population can burden the economy now but proper usage of population can give a boost to states economy as well. So, proper policies should be designed and materialised.