

## Question No 03

- Political stability or Economic Prosperity
- What Pakistan needs.....

① Political stability being a pre-requisite for Economic prosperity:

### Introduction

"Political stability and economic prosperity go hand in hand; without political stability, economic prosperity is an elusive dream"

(Dr. Jaffery Sachin)

Pakistan is a country with huge potential in the form of abundant natural resources, more than sixty percent youth, strategic position on the world map. Still Pakistan is struggling to meet basic needs of the people.

Among economic prosperity and political stability, my choice is political stability as a road-map for peace, development and efficient use of resources.

Why Pakistan needs to be enamored with political stability.

(i)

Political instability is leading to polarization in society.

A polarized society is said to be a vulnerable society. Such society easily become victim of vested interest groups who use it for personal gains. They could be politicians, religious scholars or people next door.

(ii)

Political instability: a dent to the economic structure

Economy can never be static. Economic stability is subjective to some prevalent conditions. Among those conditions political stability is pre-requisite. Political instability in Libya led to the economic turmoil. Besides this, history is filled with the examples of fall of empires due to political clashes among the King Nubia.

(ii) Political stability essential for continuity of governmental policies.

With the change of governments one after the other cause severe damage to the institutions due to volatility of policies. Whether it is economic policy or social, political instability led to halt of smooth process.

(iii) Dwindling FDI: a result of political instability

Countries are often ranked through FDI. The more the FDI, the more will be the score, which would show the strong and skilled labour force. For instance, this year Singapore received highest FDI. This is due to political stability.

(iv) Political instability: a formidable challenge to democracy

political instability paves the way for undemocratic

forces to intervene. It is a serious threat to the democracy of the country. Dictators always take political instability as a justification. Like in Egypt

(VI) Political stability brings peace, harmony and prosperity in a society.

Political stability is vital for Pakistan for peace, harmony and prosperity. At the current situation where people are totally uncertain, brain drain is one of the highests in the country. People are frustrated and want to leave the country. Stability would give them opportunity.

(VII) Political stability is required for robust foreign policy.

Pakistan is in constant crisis of volatility of foreign policy. Imran Khan says 'absolutely not' to the US. Shabaz Sharif says 'absolutely yes'. Political stability is need of the hour to establish good relations with all.

(viii)

Terrorist organizations thrive over unstable situations.

It can be proved through recent terrorist resurgence in Pakistan due to political instability. More than 73 attacks in single month of May, 2023 were reported.

(ix)

Political instability poses challenges to governance structure.

The governance structure demands political continuity. Every new government always abandons the project of previous government. For example: Sehat Insaaf card, Citizen Portal

(x) Political stability is required to check undemocratic forces.

Undemocratic forces thrive in unstable environment. In <sup>almost</sup> every institution in Pakistan, undemocratic forces are working for their personal gains. Politicians are being used by them

## → Reasons of Political instability in Pakistan:

### (i) Delayed Elections:

Throughout the history of Pakistan, delayed election caused political instability. Presently, elections that should be held within 90 days, delayed tactics led to political instability.

### (ii) Lack of democratic spirit among politicians:

It is another reason of instability. Politicians do not want to sit. Imran Khan said,

"He would not sit with the thieves rather choose protest."

### (iii) Politicization of Institutions:

Politicisation of the institution is another cause.

Like NAB is being used against opponents.

### (iv) Misinformation and propaganda through social media:

Misinformation and lack of regulation has become another

cause of political instability due to social media. Trends

like # Daku, # Bajwa traitor

# severe punishment are examples.

## How to Ensure Political Stability in the Country.

The first and foremost thing is election. Not just election: free and fair

Every party should be allowed to contest election freely without coercion.

Politicians should sit together rather than being used by deep state.

Judiciary should play fair role.

## Political stability and Economic prosperity are intertwined.

All the predictions, researches show that political stability and economic prosperity is intertwined with political stability in Pakistan,

FDI, continuity of policies, trust of the domestic industry, collection of taxes, one window operation through SIFC

would bring economic prosperity in the country.

Case studies: where political stability led to Economic prosperity.

• Bangladesh is an example where the government of Hasina Wajid has led the country to economic path.

• Besides this, India is another case-study where continuity of BJP government has made India top economy.

Critical Analysis:

Pakistan needs to set its house in order. For this, the deep state, or establishment should be forced to remain in their constitutional affairs. Let the people decide their fate. Democracy is the only way forward.

Conclusion:

political stability and economic prosperity go hand in hand. Pakistan needs political stability more than ever, given the regional circumstances.



## Question No 04:

- Pakistan's Security Concern of Last Decade
- Measures to revisit our foreign Policy

### Introduction: Security Concerns and Foreign Policy

The security and sovereignty of any country finds vital position in the foreign policy of the countries. It can be substantiated from the words of ex-Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

"Pakistan's foreign policy should be align with the social, economic and physical security of the country"  
(Sartaj Aziz)

Given the security concerns of the past decade, Pakistan needs to revisit its foreign policy.

## Pakistan's Security Concerns of Last Decade:

### (I) Terrorism: A threat to Nation.

Despite various military operations like Zarbe-Azab, Rahe-Najat etc Pakistan has been facing terrorism for many years.

One of the brutal was Aps attack.

### (II) Fall of Kabul: Rise of Taliban

Initially, fall of Kabul and resultant rise of the Taliban was celebrated by some sections of the society. Since Taliban came to power in Afghanistan, Pakistan is facing serious security challenges.

(iii)

## Domestic Organizations: Demand for separation.

Domestic organizations like Sidu - Tehrik, Baluchistan Liberation Movement, and now in Azad Kashmir as well are posing serious security threats to the country.

Involvement of external actors can not be ignored.

(iv)

## India's involvement in Pakistan's affair through Media: Disinfo Lab report

EU Disinfo Lab unearthed Indian propaganda against Pakistan. India was operating a network at international level to malign Pakistan.

## Pressure to take side: US or China

Another concern for Pakistan has been to 'side with us or them' which is serious threat to security.

④ Growing polarization in society: Involvement of External factors:

Numerous secret agencies are active in various part of the country to disrupt the social factors. 'Kalboshan Yader' is glaring example of Indian involvement in Baluchistan through its spies.

⑤ Resurgence of TTP after Rise of Taliban in Afghanistan.

TTP has become a headach for Pakistan since Taliban came to power, now it is aligning with BLA, ISK, Ahrar ul Hind.

⑥ Influx of Refugees: from Afghanistan:

Influx of refugees from Afghanistan with out documented record has become another challenge.

(vi)

Annulment of Kashmir's special status: Rhetoric to occupy Azad Kashmir.

With the annulment of article 370, 35A, India is actively threatening Pakistan.

'we now will take POK and Gilgit from Pakistan''  
(Jay Shanker)

These statements are serious

security concerns.

(vii)

Growing resentment in Gilgit Baltistan: slogans for independence

In recent decade, Gilgit Baltistan is witnessing continuous protest and the slogans of independence are also raised by some miscreants.

(viii)

Recent Attack on Baluchistan: Iran

Recent attack of Iran by violating the sovereignty of Pakistan is a serious threat.

(viii)

## World Propaganda Against CPEC: 'A debt Trap'

Since the inception of the 'CPEC' in 2013, the western politicians along with the western media is continuously posing serious threats by terming CPEC as "A debt Trap".

(ix)

## Politicization of Global Institutions:

IMF, World Bank

In the past decade, the world institutions have been very harsh to Pakistan by asking to share details of CPEC, and China's investment. The US was involved to get IMF package.

(x)

## External influence on Pakistan's Foreign Policy: Saudi Arabia

Pakistan was threatened not to attend 'Kuala Lumpur Summit' in Malaysia by USA.

## Measures to Revise Foreign Policy

- (i) Economic, Political and diplomatic pressure on Taliban to act against safe heavens in Afghanistan.

The first and foremost thing for Pakistan is to revisit foreign policy regarding Taliban. Economic, political and diplomatic pressure should be asserted for compliance.

- (ii) Kashmir movement led by the Kashmiris on international platforms.

At the international front, the Kashmiri leaders should be supported to reveal the true face of Indian atrocities and violations in India.

- (iii) Exposing Indian Propaganda through help of civil society: social media
- Indian propaganda should be thwarted with the help of civil society and social media.

→ Good relations with the super powers: US and China

Pakistan should maintain a balanced approach with the neighbour (China) and export market (USA).

→ Efforts to Join BRICS Block

With the emerging powers in BRICS, Pakistan should pursue active foreign policy to join BRICS + . To access a vast market and energy resources and influence for Kashmir.

→ Brotherly relations with Muslim

World:

Keeping in view the words of the founding father, Pakistan's foreign policy should be friendly with Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Conclusion:

Pakistan needs to revisit its policy for stability and its aim of shifting from geo-strategic to geo-economic.



## Question 08. Note

- Population Explosion: Impacts and future course
- Water Crisis: Manifestations, Causes, way forward.

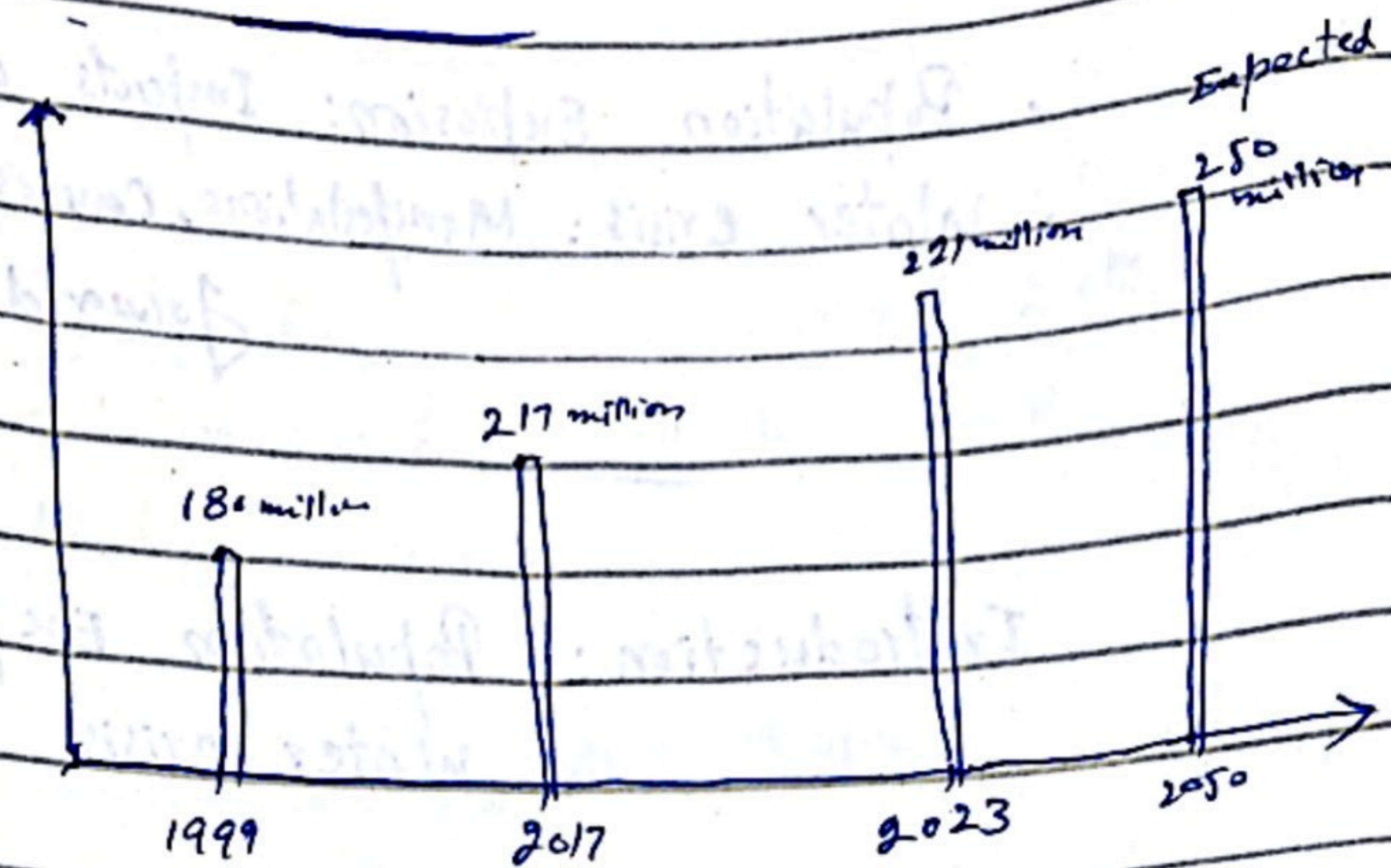
### Introduction: Population Explosion, Water Crisis

The explosive bomb of population is ticking in Pakistan and is about to explode. Population explosion has affected almost every sector of the country. Water crisis is one of them.

All the regional countries like Iran, India and Bangladesh has successfully implemented through family programmes to limit the population according to their resources. In Pakistan population explosion and water crisis have posed serious threats to the social fabric of the society. Concrete measures need to be taken by the policy makers to resolve these problems.

①

## Population Explosion in Pakistan:



· Inability of policy makers to make an effective policy to control population, and irresponsible role of religious scholars contributed to this stage.

③

## Impacts:

### ① Rising unemployment:

Unskilled youth

Every year, almost four lac students are graduated from Pakistan's universities.

But the country has no space to accommodate these thousands of people. Most of them are unskilled, but they have degrees.

## (i) Increasing consumption: Dwindling Resources

Population explosion has led to the mitigation of resources. It is expected that sui gas would be near end in coming years.

## (ii) Second highest out of school children:

Population explosion has led to the second highest 26 million out of school children. Those who are school do not have proper facilities.

## (iii) Increasing Gender Parity:

With increasing number of people gender parity in the country is also increasing.

## (iv) Water crisis: Karachi

People in Karachi are facing houses, water, electricity crisis due to over-population.

## (v) Institutional Failure to provide basic needs.

The public institutions are failing to provide basic facilities to such large number of people.

## WAY Forward / Future Course

### (i) Prioritising women Education:

According to UNDP report:  
"Educating women leads to their empowerment and population control."

### (ii) Awareness about Family Planning:

Family planning program should be the top priority of the governments, not seen after Ayub Era.

### (iii) Easy access to contraceptives:

According to WB report,  
"more than half of the women in Pakistan do not have access to contraceptives"

### (iv) Role of Religious

#### Scholars:

Religious scholars should be encouraged to play their role to mitigate misconception.

### (v) Media campaigns: social media.

Media campaigns like "Bache 2 hi ache" should be restarted.

## ① Manifestations of water crisis in Pakistan:

### ① Unavailability of water in Tabs: Karachi

People in Pakistan are suffering to get water. Tanker Mafia in Karachi is glaring example of un-availability of clean water in the metropolitan city.

### ② Dwindling water level: Agriculture

Agriculture sector in Pakistan is also facing water crisis. droughts in south Punjab and Balochistan are glaring examples.

### ③ Unavailability of drinking water in Far-flung areas.

Far flung areas in Balochistan are facing severe water crisis. people are suffering. They are forced to drink same water that the animals drink from ponds.

# Causes of water crisis:

## (i) Lack of Dams:

Successive governments have failed to build new dams with increasing population. Water storage capacity in Pakistan is lower than India, Bangladesh.

## (ii) Increasing Urbanization:

Recent years have witnessed increased urbanization in the country damaging the already fragile infrastructure in the country which led to water crisis.

## (iii) Irresponsible consumption of resources:

Irresponsible consumption of water for agriculture purpose and other usage is another cause.

## (iv) No policy at the table:

The institutions have failed to present a policy to conserve water which led to water crisis.

# WAY Forward to solve water Crisis :

## (i) Building New Dams:

New dams are need of the hour. Keeping in view the effects of climate change, without dams the situation of water would become more severe.

## (ii) Water Metering:

The concept of water metering would help to save water.

It would help to locate the places of water wastage.

## (iii) An effective policy to Save water for future generations: Recycle,

The policy of recycling and reuse should be encouraged. Especially, the car-wash places, Cement Industry, Mining

## (iv) Awareness campaigns to save water:

### Modern smart Agriculture

People should be given incentives to encourage drip irrigation and water savour crops.

## Critical Analysis:

- The successive governments in Pakistan failed to learn even from their neighbour. Bangladesh, Iran, India are glaring examples of population control. Family planning programme remains in-effective due to fear of backlash.
- Taboo of sex education should be thrown away. water would not be available if not saved.

## Conclusion:

Population explosion is also one of the causes of water crisis in the country. Population explosion is damaging the already fragile structure of societies. Water crisis would render the people vulnerable to violation of their fundamental rights. Family planning programme should be restarted again. More dams should be build to restore water.



## Question No 7

- Failed Public Institutions  
Failed to solve problems
- Leading to Economic failure  
and political instability

(I) Introduction: Failure of Public  
Institutions leading to Political  
instability and economic failure

"Public institutions are backbone  
of good governance; They are  
vital for political stability  
and economic prosperity"

(Max weber)

Public institutions are the backbone  
of a successful system. When public  
institutions compromise on their smooth  
working, the social fabric of the  
society gets disturbed. Political  
instability and economic failure  
of Pakistan is the outcome of  
failure of public institutions to  
solve the problems faced by the  
society.

## How Failure of Public Institutions led to solve social problems led to Political Instability.

(I) Failure of ECP to conduct timely election:

More than 200 days have been passed since dissolution of provincial assemblies, ECP has failed to conduct timely (within 90 days) election which has led to political instability in the country.

(II) Failure of Judiciary to get their decisions implemented:

Judiciary is the guardian of the constitution. It is the last forum available to resolve the grievances. CJ Umar Ata Bandial failed to get his decision of election on 14 May in Punjab and KPK implemented.

(III) Failure of NAB to Ensure Accountability:

NAB in Pakistan is often used by the deep state to force politicians to submit to their

demands, it has caused frustration among politicians. Hence, political instability

(iv) Failure of Parliament to ensure democratic culture.

Democratic culture in a country is vital for political stability. Caste following has led to political instability. People do not verify news on social media - just keep sharing against the opponents

(v) Biased role of Bureaucracy: leading to Frustration

Bureaucracy in Pakistan has failed in public service: their core purpose. Sifarsh culture, nepotism has led to vanishment of public trust on the institutions.

(vi) Failure of Care-takers to provide level playing field:

Supreme court ordered to provide equal opportunities to every party.

On the ground realities, one political party is facing wrath of biased policies of care-taker government.

(Q4) How Economic Failure is the outcome of inability of public institutions to solve society's problems.

(I) Inability of FBR to collect revenue:

Revenue generation is the main work of FBR. This public institution has failed in revenue generation which resulted in more debts on the common masses, taken through indirect tax.

(II) Inability of ~~Parliament~~<sup>Economic</sup> Minister to make export oriented policies:

Pakistan's economic structure is not export oriented. Institutions have failed to explore the domestic resources and make economy export oriented.

(III) Failure of educational institutions to provide skilled labour:

Educational institutions in Pakistan are just providing degrees without practical skills, leading to economic stagnation.

## (iv) Judicial overstep in Economic affairs:

Judicial overstep in economic affairs has led to economic fall out. Instead of providing easy and speedy justice, the concept of 'stay order' has damaged business environment.

Justice (R) Iftikhar Ch' involvement in Relo Dile case costed millions of dollars.

## (v) Inability of institutions to Formalise Economy:

The burden of losses due to informal economy is taken by the common masses. Institutions have failed to formalise economy to widen 'tax base' in the country, leading to economic stagnation.

## (vi) Hurdles created by Institutions in ease of Doing Business.

Bureaucratic hurdles have damaged the business environment. Inability to make one window operation leading to tax invasion.

## (vi) Failure of Public Institutions to Ensure Transparency and Accountability:

Transparency and accountability is vital for the economic prosperity. The institutions like NAP, FIA, Anti-Corruption have failed to ensure transparency. The more the transparency, the more would be FDI.

## (vii) Army's involvement in political Affairs:

Establishment's involvement in political and economic affairs is the biggest problems. Not a single Prime Minister has completed its five year term in past 76 years. More than 30 years of dictatorship is the reason of under-development of the institutions. Chief of Army staff's meetings with students and criticizing politicians is a bad omen for future stability.

Case studies of the countries where success of public institutions has led to Political stability and resultant Economic prosperity:

• Vietnam is the prominent example where success of institutions has taken war-torn country to the height of glory.

• China is another example, where CCP (Chinese Communist Party) has brought millions of people from out of poverty.

How to make public Institutions solve social problems:

- Less political interference should be encouraged.
- security of tenure of public officials.
- Protection of public officials against harassment by NAB.
- Separation of power is sine quo non.
- Removal of military official from civilian departments.

→ Critical Analysis

⇒ Conclusion:

=