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## PART - II

QUESTION :

ANSWER

Congress ministries and rigidity of Congress paving ways for separate muslim state.

## Introduction

Muslims of sub-continent have struggled for a long time before realizing the need for a separate homeland. Many muslim leaders especially Quaid-e-Azam were initially a staunch supporters of Hindu-Muslim Unity. However, certain measures and policies adopted by Congress soon allowed them to rethink for a separate homeland for muslims of sub-continent. Congress ministries and rigidity of Congress toward separate electorate and representation laid the groundwork which was materialized by Muslim leaders in the shape of Pakistan.

Congress approach : Rudiments for separate state

Congress was formed in 1885 with Hindu majority leaders. Since its very

inception it took strict and discriminating measures against muslims. After realization, muslim leaders like Nawab Wajid Ali Mulla, and many other Muslim league was formed to represent muslim needs. Muslim league was fortunate enough to get their initial demands of representation by viceroy Minto. Congress approach towards muslim was the underpin of the later demand of separate state.

## Measures of Congress Ministries and rigidity towards muslim representation

### 1- Nehru Report

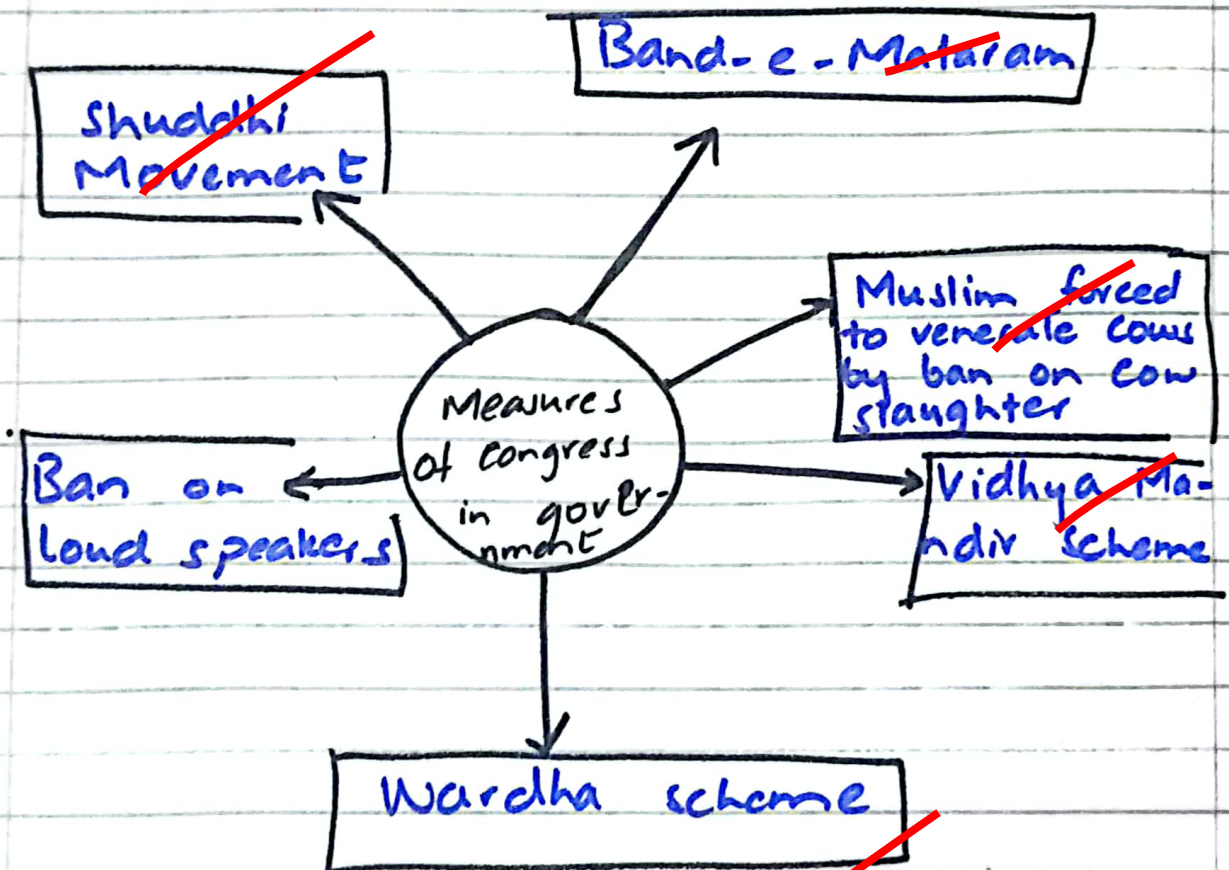
Nehru report in 1928 was an eye opening for many. This report reflected congress intention to deprive muslims from separate electorate and representation. As a result to this report, Quaid-e-Azam presented his fourteen points, reiterating his demand for separate electorate with muslim governments in muslim populated areas. This antagonizing demands resulted in an active struggle for muslim representation and thereafter, muslim government in various provinces.

### 2 - Congress rejection of muslim league as only representative of muslims

Congress integrated some muslim leaders who were in favor of a united India.

Congress demand for a joint electorate in order to represent muslims by congress muslim leaders. This was another factor that deepened the concept of ideological difference and malicious intentions of congress.

### 3 - Congress ministries improper conduct



### 4 - Change in demography

Congress in ministries tried to make and implement policies with motive to change the demography of muslim populated provinces. This was envisaged to either convert the population into hinduism or to settle hindus in mus.

lim populated area. All these measures were to change the support for muslim league in ~~upon~~ future elections.

## Lahore Resolution 1940

Lahore resolution also known as Pakistan resolution was passed by All-India Muslim League during annual session in Lahore in 1940. This resolution was the outcome of congress policies and measures towards muslim rights. This resolution officially called for the creation of independent state in the region where muslims were in majority. It laid the foundation for the demand of separate homeland for muslims, eventually leading to the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.

## Conclusion

In essence, congress ministries' experiences and policies highlighted the challenges of muslim population in regard to separate electorate and representation. As a result, a struggle was initiated with more vigour by muslims of subcontinent. Lahore resolution was the zenith of that realization which was eventually materialized by Quaid-e-Azam and many leaders in 1947 in the form of Pakistan.

QUESTION : 3

ANSWER

### Introduction

Pakistan for decades have been facing various challenges. The myriad of complex issues have not been addressed with effective measures. Pakistan needs both political stability and economic prosperity to resolve dynamic issues. Certain measures taken fell short from practical steps. In order to address challenges steps for peace and stability must be taken along with economic measures in order to attain economic prowess.

Political stability and economic prosperity has a hand in glove relation

Economic prosperity depends on various factors among which political stability is pivotal. Without fulfilling this prerequisite economic wheel can not run. Similarly, for political stability economic independence is necessary. Any country who does not have economic prosperity can not would always compromise on internal and external policies. For instance, a country with economic debt would look up to other financial institutions for support and aid whereas in return would compromise on internal policies of welfare

by implying austerity measures. Hence, both economic prosperity and political stability have a hand in glove relation.

Account of measures Pakistan needs to take, in terms of:

## A - Political stability

### 1. Peace and internal stability

Peace and internal stability is an imperative measure Pakistan require in order to ensure political stability. Peace means to provide a secure environment for people to carry out progressive steps towards prosperity. Quaid-e-Azam had also played emphasis on peace. He said, "Pakistan needs to have peace within and peace without."

### 2. Inclusive policy

For political stability, it is imperative to have an inclusive and well-integrated environment. Without inclusive environment, political stability will be a wild-goose chase.

### 3. Rule of law

Rule of law is fundamental for political stability. Pakistan must imbibe itself with the basic principle if it is to seek ~~and~~ political stability. It requires strong judicial system unaffected by any influence with

sole focus on justice and accountability.

#### 4. Law and order

Political stability is the reflection of law and order. Without law and order the dream of political stability cannot be realized. Pakistan has to take on law and order as one of the main priority if it wants to achieve political stability. ~~Moreover~~ economic prosperity is equally affected by law and order situation. Law and order includes both internal and external security because if a country is weak on many fronts it will face threats of insurgency and infiltration. Quaid-e-Azam emphasized on security of Pakistan and said, "Weak and defenseless in this imperfect world invites aggression from others". Therefore, Pakistan must focus on political stability along with law and order situation.

#### B. Economic Prosperity

1. Social welfare and Per capita income  
Economic prosperity of any country is indicated by per capital income and social welfare along with other indicators. Pakistan since its inception has been under economic stress. The topsy turvy cycle of economy has raised severe challenges for Pakistan. Therefore, Pakistan

needs to devise policies to manage economic situation in order to bring stability and social welfare in Pakistan.

## 2 - Minimize Circular debt

Circular debt is a major challenge to prosperity of Pakistan's economy. The cycle of energy crisis and increase in debt has shrank economic growth. Therefore, Pakistan must take meticulous measures to address circular debt in order to bring economic prosperity.

## 3 - Enhance Foreign Direct Investment

Economic prosperity is dependent on the Foreign Direct Investment. Pakistan's economy crippled as a result of decrease in Foreign Direct investment. One of the main reason was inflexible economic policies. Therefore, Pakistan needs to enhance investment <sup>and</sup> not loans or aid.

## 4 - Austerity becoming necessity

Austerity is a challenging policy to implement by any country especially with huge number of poverty stricken population. However, phased austerity measures can be taken with beginning to increase taxes on big businesses and reducing subsidies given to established businesses. It is indeed challenging to implement, yet policy makers need to make some



unpopular decisions - for the economic prosperity of Pakistan.

### 5- Purchase of energy supplies

Pakistan is currently facing energy crisis and has exhausted its non-renewable energy sources whose implications are going to be long lasting. Pakistan needs to focus on energy cooperation in order to buy cheap energy. In addition, Pakistan needs to revise its energy policies and engage with Iran and Russia for cooperation.

### Conclusion

Pakistan is facing challenges in key areas i.e. Political instability and economic turmoil. In order to alleviate the intensity Pakistan needs to focus on short and long term measures. Political stability and economic prosperity is imperative to Peace and stability of Pakistan; therefore, Pakistan requires to focus on law and order situation, establish rule of law, and put wheel to its shoulder in order to make Pakistan prosper.

QUESTION: 4

ANSWER

Security concerns of Pakistan in last decade; Policy measures to revisit Foreign Policy

Introduction

Pakistan lies in an important geostrategic position. There are many security challenges that Pakistan has been facing for the last few decades. Most importantly, previous decade has been crucial in terms of internal and external security concerns. The security challenges comprised of various dimensions. It is imperative to address them with scrupulously devised policies.

Security concerns of Pakistan in last decades

Pakistan has faced both internal and external security challenges in last decade with serious implications for Pakistan. The dynamics and nature of security were multifaceted.

Following are the security concerns that Pakistan faced:

1. Terrorism and extremism resurged

Pakistan has fought against terrorism

since global war on terror with spill over effects in Pakistan. The law enforcement agencies successfully handled and eradicated the terrorist activities especially after AOs attack. However, cross border movement and some sleeping cells reorganized various fractions during peace dialogue which eventually resulted in resurgence of terrorism and extremism. Government of Pakistan addressed use of Afghan soil against Pakistan since new Taliban government which was not seriously entertained by Afghan government. Hence, Pakistan took some serious measures to ensure its prerogative to the North western neighbour.

## 2. External trans-border crimes

Pakistan has also faced serious security threat from historical enemy as well as neighboring countries. Infiltration into Pakistani soil to carry out malicious activities have been a constant challenge to Pakistan. Iran's recent attack on 16 January is an unexpected unilateral operation in Balochistan near border. Baloch liberation Army and Islamic State Khorasan Province has been constantly engaging in trans-border terrorism and crimes which includes; smuggling, human trafficking, and money laundering.

### 3- Economic downturn and looming default threat

Economic challenges and threats of default had been a huge security concern for Pakistan with risks of social unrest and law and order situation. Pakistan is still facing economic downturn; however, constant measures are being taken by the institutions to handle the situation. According to World Bank report, Pakistan economy is estimated to have contracted in Fiscal year 2023, after two consecutive years of stellar growth. In addition, gross domestic product has been estimated to decline by 0.6 percent in 2023 after growing by 6.1 percent in Fiscal year 2022. This topsy turvy cycle of economy had led to high inflation leaving Pakistani with economic incapacitation.

### 4- Energy shortage and social insecurity

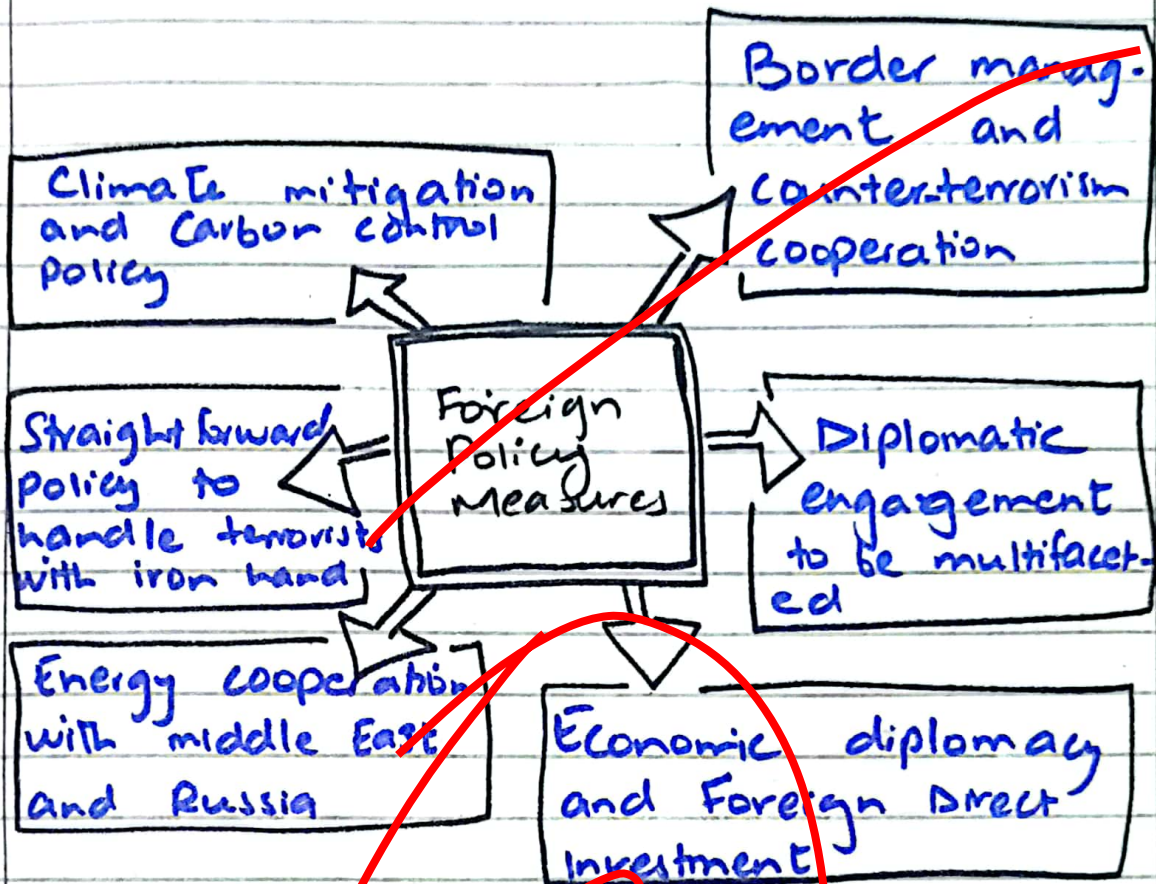
Energy shortage amidst other security challenges paved way for social insecurity. Summers without power supply and winters with gas shortage paralyzed every household. Moreover, the surplus taxes in bills left many business and households with financial crunch. As a result of energy crisis, social insecurity had skyrocketed with little choice left for many, i.e. either to leave the country or to get take

Whilawhal means as reported by independent institutions developing correlation between social insecurity and street crimes in Pakistan. This inturn led to law and order situation. According to Citizen Police Liaison committee and Karachi police 60,580 incidents of street crimes took place in first 9 months of 2022. These and many other statistics reflects how energy shortage and social insecurity crippled the situation in Pakistan.

## 5. Climate change and food insecurity

Pakistan is one of the most affected countries as a result of global climate change. Climate and global warming had posed aversive results for Pakistan in the form of irregular rainfall; floods; sweltering heat wave; melting down of glaciers; and incidents of wild fire. This new security concern leveled many ripped crops and infrastructure adding a new facet to security concerns for Pakistan. Climate change gravely affected agriculture sector that led to food insecurity. In a nut shell, Pakistan in the last decades not only faced traditional security concerns, but also non-traditional ones in the face of climate change and food insecurity, which is still looming.

Foreign Policy measures to address security challenges.



## Conclusion

Pakistan has been through traditional security concerns for a long time. Unfortunately, in the last decade many non-traditional security concerns have been witnessed ~~by~~ with <sup>internal</sup> and external players' role. It is quite necessary for Pakistan to ~~revisit~~ foreign policy in the best interest of Pakistan; such as border management, diplomatic engagement, energy cooperation and many more. Pakistan must not be late to take the required measures

in order to bring stability and prosperity for the people of Pakistan.

## QUESTION: 7

## ANSWER

Failed public institutions unable to correct political and economic problems

### Introduction

Public institutions of Pakistan are not working in a manner which they were supposed to do. Various reasons and factors have rendered the public institutions to be of little benefit to the country. Pakistan has been constantly under performing economically. Political instability since inception is no less a debacle which ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> been the result of failed public institutions. Similarly, there are reasons of political and economic nature which has been lurking in Pakistan and weakening the public institutions. Despite of efforts, the vicious cycle of instability, economic challenges and failure of public institutions is unending. As a result, the impact is debilitating for the system of Pakistan.

## Significance of public institutions

Public institutions have a crucial and significant role in any country. The entire structure and system of a country is dependent on the efficacy of public institutions and the integrated collaboration. Pakistan has various public institutions among which some have performed considerably well relative to few others. Such state institutions have become a liability for the economic situation and has aggravated political instability. Many reasons underpin the failure of public institutions in Pakistan. Hence, public institutions play a decisive role in the prosperity and stability of a country.

## Failed institutions of Pakistan

In Pakistan, there are some public institutions that have failed to perform and serve the needs of the people. Some of these public institutions are as following:

- 1- Law enforcement
- 2- Judicial system
- 3- Economic institutions
- 4- Energy sector
- 5- Health setups
- 6- Education sector
- 7- ~~Challenges~~ to local government



## Impacts of failed public institutions

As mentioned earlier, public institutions play a crucial role in economic prosperity and political stability of a country. The failure of public institutions ~~the~~ have had severe implications for Pakistan.

Following are the account of the areas where the failure can be witnessed:

### 1- Resurgence of terrorism

Despite of <sup>the</sup> longevity of fight against terrorism and dismantling the sleeping cells of terrorist organization, resurgence of terrorism ~~has~~ reflects the failure of law enforcement and policy making institutions. According to the reports, there has been 60 percent rise in militant attacks targeting citizens and security agencies with 2200 deaths. ISKP involvement has also increased especially against CPEC and Chinese staff in Pakistan. This entire enigma reflects failure of stringent policy making and implementation.

### 2- Infiltration and border crimes

Pakistan has been facing political instability and economic failure. Infiltration from neighbourhood and border crimes have aggravated them. Involvement of

non-state actors along with internal support from some groups has led to border crimes such as money laundering, drug trafficking and human smuggling. The nexus of various organized groups have added on to the political instability and economic challenges. These challenges cannot be dealt with impromptu measures and requires to be handled with iron hand.

### 3. Injustice and disharmony

A country is often said to work well even under non-believers, but cannot proceed effectively with injustice and oppression. A country fails to work if the judicial system fails to perform its duty. Pakistan's instability is the result of the fundamental failure of justice system which exacerbated the complexity of challenges. This injustice when infiltrated into masses is demonstrated in form of disharmony. From Balochistan to Gilgit-Baltistan the injustice has led to disharmony within country. This disharmony has gave birth to many insecurities which has destabilized the political system of Pakistan.

### 4 - Energy crisis

Energy crisis seems to be a never ending situation for Pakistan. Pakistan still face a shortfall of 7,500 megawatts

and a growing shortage of natural gas. In order to address, energy crisis, circular debt has grown exponentially. Pakistan's economic failure is the result of the vicious cycle of energy shortfall, loads, and circular debts.

### 5- Poverty and food insecurity

According to various researches it has been established that there is a cause and effect relationship between poverty and food insecurity and political instability. Poor governance and unstable political situation has aggravated poverty. According to World Bank the poverty <sup>rate</sup> has elevated in year 2022 to 39.4 percent and it is expected to expand further if the economic and political instability continues to prevail. Another report by United Nations Development Bank recorded a 51.7 percent deprivation in Pakistan in multidimensional poverty. All the statistics reflect the impact of failed public institutions on economy and stability.

### Way-forward to revamp public institutions

Public institutions in Pakistan needs to be revamped by scrupulously devised policies and revisiting the institutional framework in order to enhance economic prowess and bring more

political stability. The measures can range from bringing Foreign Direct Investments, to inclusive and integrated policies including women into the development of Pakistan.

Moreover, governance needs to be improved and accountability on merit should be carried out to alleviate the injustice and inequality. Hence, Pakistan needs serious and timely measures to address the failing public institutions, if it wants to put the train back on the track.

## Conclusion

Pakistan has witnessed the success of many public institutions which over period of time has failed to perform its job. Many institutions like law enforcement, judicial system, energy sector, and local government needs to ~~be~~ ~~addressed~~ <sup>be</sup> <sup>addressed</sup> in order to eradicate terrorism, border crimes, poverty and food insecurity and many more issues. Pakistan must revamp the public institutions and make stringent policies.

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