

Keep length equal for all answers

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Enough headings

Relevant content

PART II

Q3: Give a reasoned account of your choice from political stability or economic prosperity in Pakistan. What Pakistan needs to be enamored with?

I. Introduction

Undoubtedly, political stability is crucial for democratic footings of a nation. The democratic standings have direct impact on the economic growth of a country, like Pakistan. Political stability creates a ground for the economy to thrive on. Unfortunately, Pakistan economic sector has faced a major setback due to political ineptness and leadership vacuum. The country's economic policies mostly hinges on loans and grants negating the concept of self-reliance. Therefore, to flourish politically and economically, mandatory steps are require to

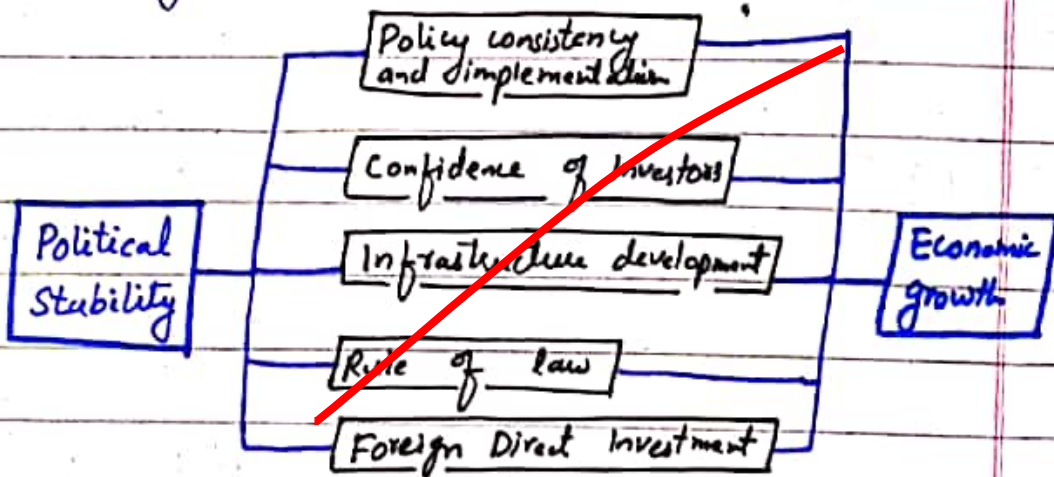
make Pakistan a stable polity.

"Political stability is the bedrock upon which the pillars of economic growth and prosperity are built."

(Nicholas Bloom)

II- Why political stability is necessary for economic growth in Pakistan?

A sound and effective politics is a defining factor for Pakistan's undeniable achievements and progress.



i- Policy consistency and implementation

A stable politics ensures that policies

for fiscal development and growth are consistent without the intervention of non-democratic forces. Moreover, it also ensures that formulated policies are implemented with spirit.

ii- Boosting investor confidence

Political stability helps built trust of investors. They without any hesitation are willing to invest and make valuable participation for uplifting the country's GDP.

iii- Ensuring better utilisation of natural resources

Pakistan is bestowed with ample natural resources of worth many trillion dollars. If competent leadership is present in the country, it could generate huge amount of revenues. According to Russian Ministry of Natural Resources, Russian natural resources are worth of \$75 trillion and generates 10.12% of GDP.

Thus, Pakistan can also extract benefits from natural resources through stable politics:

IV- Guaranteeing human rights through economic uplift

The attainment of human rights is possible only by ensuring economic uplift with the help of political stability. Opportunities for education, healthcare, employment, and other necessary indicators are achieved ~~when~~ with political stability, which in turn ensures economic growth. According to World Bank report of 2021, Switzerland has gained first position in its ranking of political stability, and achieved 3 out of 170 countries in terms of human development index.

V- Structural reforms and leadership role

Through vibrant politics, structural reforms could be ensured where necessary. The country can achieve milestone prosperity, if its leadership is able to identify potential

flaws in its economy and adjust it accordingly. For instance, India faced balance of payment crisis in 1991; through structural reforms it has enabled its country to become 5th largest economy. With the help of its dynamic and vibrant leadership, India has gained such a great victory.

vi- Rule of law

Political stability constructs strong democratic credentials in a country. By ensuring rule of law, it is able to carry out economic growth without any hindrance.

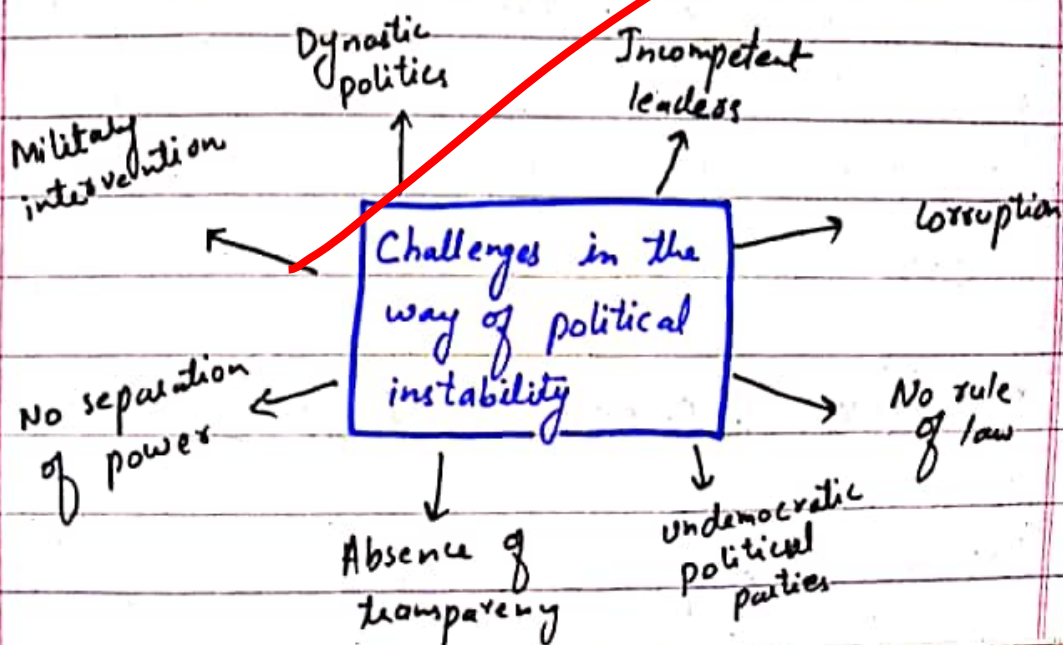
"In the realm of economics, the architecture of political stability serves as the keystone, supporting the edifice of sustainable development."

(George Gilder)

III. Recent initiatives taken by Pakistan to uplift economic growth

Recently, Pakistan has been making stives for enhancing economic growth of the country. It represents a little efforts, which could possibly intensify GDP. For instance, the establishment of Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC), which can urge Gulf countries to make huge investment in Pakistan through the assurance of policy consistency and trust building efforts. Thus, efforts have been making to ensure political stability having direct impact on economic growth.

IV. What are the challenges hindering smooth process of political stability?



V- What measures are required to ensure economic growth through political stability?

i- Promotion of democratic values

For Pakistan to flourish politically and economically, it is crucial to ensure transparency, accountability and good governance.

ii- Competent leadership

Competent leaders who have sound knowledge of economy are crucial for the country's progress.

iii- Merit-based recruitment

Merit-based recruitment is another important factor to ensure political stability, which in turn is required for economic boom.

iv- Proper implementation of policies

It is mandatory for Pakistan that proper

Implementation of policies be ensured to enable flourishing and growth.

V- Ensure political education

Political education is another major criteria for political stability. It enables one to identify necessary procedures for ensuring democracy in the country.

VI- Conclusion

In a nutshell, an effective and efficient politics is indispensable for limitless prosperity of Pakistan. Political freedom and certainty are something that act as a prerequisite for all socio-economic developmental procedures. It ensures that political stability is the main ingredient for success, as it can help Pakistan achieve stability and prosperity by focusing on sound and robust economic framework. Although there are many challenges impeding the smooth process of political stability, Pakistan still can thrive economically by certain steps to ensure political stability.

Q1:- Failed public institutions are unable to correct the problems faced by the society and eventually lead to economic failure and political instability. Critically evaluate.

I. Introduction

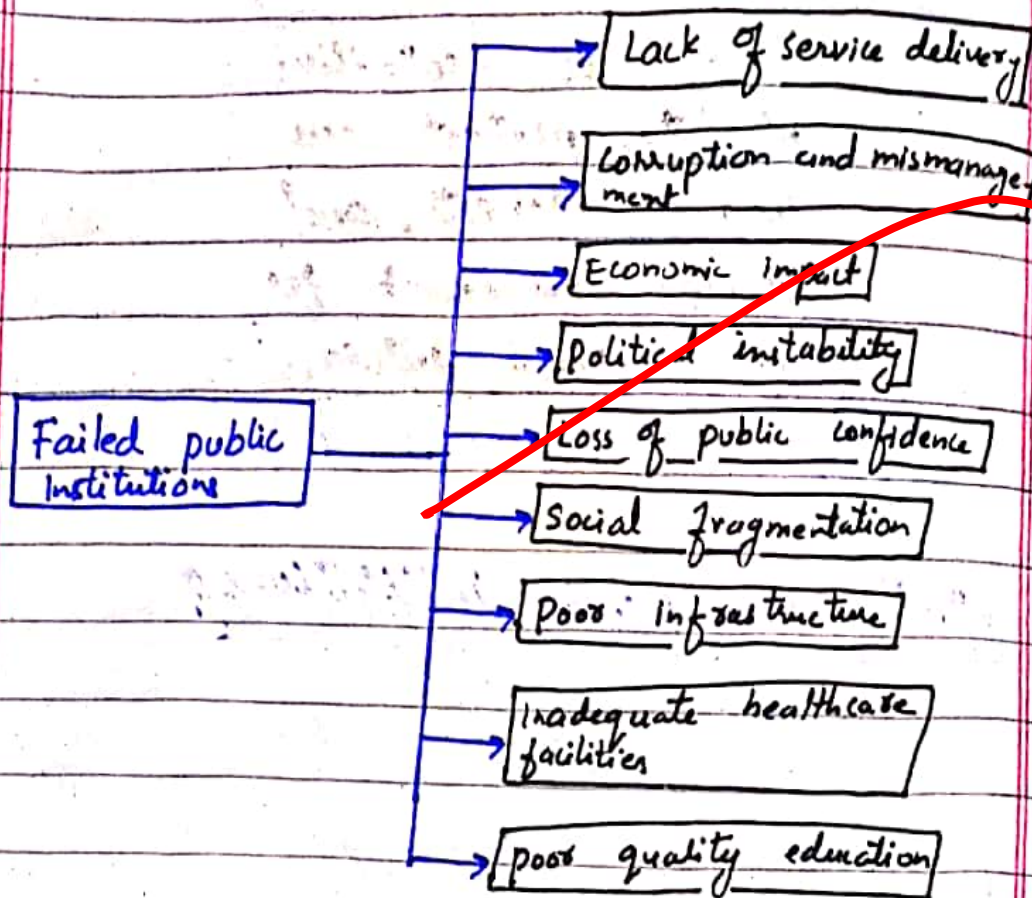
Public institutions are crucial for a country to progress. Undoubtedly, the vibrant public institutions enable a nation to address the plethora of challenges that impede the prosperity. However, by considering the opposite side, it is evident that failed public institutions are the determining factors for plunging the country like Pakistan in the dark ravine of economic and political instability. As public's rights are highly ignored, all the sectors have to face a major setback. So, vibrant and effective policies are required to make efficient public institutions, which can enable Pakistan to thrive politically and economically.

"Public institutions are the very foundation of our society. They shape our collective identity, protect our common interests, and provide framework for our shared future."
(Peter Drucker)

II. What are public institutions?

Public institutions are necessary for a country's standing. They help a country flourish through focusing on public welfare. They consist of organizations, government agencies, law enforcement agencies, civil societies, human rights welfare agencies, environmental protection welfare organizations, and many more. They are destined to work within the framework of law and regulation and work for the betterment of society. Mostly, states provide them with funds and resources for efficient work.

III. Indicators of failed public institutions



IV. Impact of failed public institutions on economy

i- Mismanagement of resources

Due to failed public institutions, economic sectors face a major setback as resources are not handled correctly. Pakistan has huge resources having the capacity to generate a massive GDP, but ineffective institutions fail to do so.

ii- Corruption and economic drain

Major dilemma of Pakistani public institutions is corruption having profound impact on economy. According to IMF, corruption has drastic impact on economic growth, which has cost the world of GDP 5%.

iii- Ineffective policy implementation

There are many policies formulated in Pakistan. What is the major problem is the lack of implementation with zeal and zest. The failure of public institutions is the main issue in ^{its} non-implementation.

iv- Lack of innovation and adaptation

The lack of innovation and adaptation have causing economic stagnation. As the world is changing significantly, and the countries with technological advancement and innovation has experienced high GDP growth. It is aptly said by Yuval Noah Harari in his book "Homo Deus", "Nations are becoming irrelevant." The lack of adaptation with changing dynamics is one such reasons.

v- Erosion of investor confidence

Public institutions have failed in Pakistan

in developing investor confidence. As a result, many investors have preferred to do business in more stable countries like India and Bangladesh.

V. Impact of failed public institutions on politics

i- Loss of public trust

Due to the ineffectiveness of public institutions, public do not trust on them.

The absence of public trust creates the sense of disappointment and ultimately leading towards political instability.

ii- Social unrest and political movements

The irresponsible institutions have incited the fear of public mobilization against the government. One such political movement was observed in Sri Lanka where public stormed the president house and compelled the government to resign.

iii- Weak rule of law and governance

Similarly, the weak rule of law and governance have plunged the country into chaos and mayhem particularly due to failed public institutions.

iv - Absence of democratic values :

Transparency, accountability, rule of law and governance are prerequisite for a vibrant democracy. The absence of efficient public institutions has undermined that democratic credentials.

v - Political vacuum and chances of civil war

Owing to the failure of public institutions, political vacuum is observed in the country. Because of inadeptness of political leaders to work for public interest, the chances of civil war prevails in the country.

"When public institutions fail in their duty, the vacuum they leave is often filled with discontent, paving the way for political instability.

(Nike Joshi)

VI- What measures are required to ensure effective functioning of public institutions?

Following measures are crucial for effective functioning of public institutions.

- Transparency and accountability
- Efficient resource management
- Legal and institutional reforms
- Merit-based recruitment
- Technological innovation
- Effective service delivery

VII- Conclusion

To conclude, an effective and vibrant public institutions are crucial for the stability and progress of a nation. Its failure has directed the nation into the unsurmountable challenges of economic and political instability. Moreover, the interest of people are not acted upon. Thus, serious measures for making public institutions effective and efficient could generate huge benefits for Pakistan.

Q:- Evolution of the political system and democracy has remained at the mercy of many factors since its inception in Pakistan. Delineate.

I. Introduction

Pakistan has to face many setbacks in attaining and evolving political system and democracy. Pakistan was formulated in 1947 and even after many decades, the country is unable to fulfill democratic principles crucial for political stability and maturity. Various notorious factors, such as colonial mentality, military intervention, electoral deadlock, and rampant political polarization, are responsible for undermining the smooth process of political stability. Moreover, undemocratic practices by various political leaders have threatened the very existence of the nation. Thus, However, Pakistan can still flourish democratically by adopting certain steps, such as assurance of separation of power, rule of law, and political awareness.

II. Multifaceted factors influence the evolution of political system and democracy.

i- Colonial legacy

Pakistan gained independence in 1947 from British administration. However, it could not abandon itself from colonial mindset. For example, the lust for power, undermining the separation of power, political maneuvering to crush the opponents are still practiced with high spirit.

ii- Civil-military bureaucracy rule

Unfortunately, the absence of ~~absence~~ separation of power has urged military and bureaucracy to disrupt smooth process of politics. They prefer to interfere for their vested interest. Four martial laws have been practiced in Pakistan.

iii- The practice of non-democratic values

The preference of adopting non-democratic values is followed sagaciously with

Zeal. For instance, Elective Bodies Disqualification order (EBDO) in 1959 to control politicians by Ayub Khan and the practice of Basic Democrates to gain undue favour is one such example to damage smooth process of democracy.

iv- Constitutions amendment for vested interest

Many incidents of amending the constitutions have been observed to opt benefits. For example, the use of Article 58 2(b) for intensifying presidential powers have been noticed in military rules.

v- Islamization policies of Zia and support for Afghan Mujahideen

Zia-ul-Haq had strived to Islamize Pakistan for justifying its military rule. Moreover, his undue support for Afghan Mujahideen during Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 have made fertile ground for disrupting democracy and political system.

vi- Electoral deadlock

The history of electoral deadlock in the country is another major setback to the evolutionary process of democracy. Rigged elections, changing election result, political engineering are some of the notorious factors for undermining transparency of electoral process. Unfortunately, during 1970 elections, the power was not transferred to East-Pakistan resulting in its dismemberment.

v- Experiment with democracy during 1988-99

Four general elections have occurred during 1988 and 1999. The dismissal of Benazir Bhutto's government and Nawaz Sharif's government and not allowing them to complete their tenure is another major blow in democratic principle.

vi- National Reconstruction Bureau by Musharraf

Musharraf rigorous practice of National

Reconstruction Bureau by to hold control over local administration also caused the inefficiency of democracy.

vii- Political polarization and economic instability

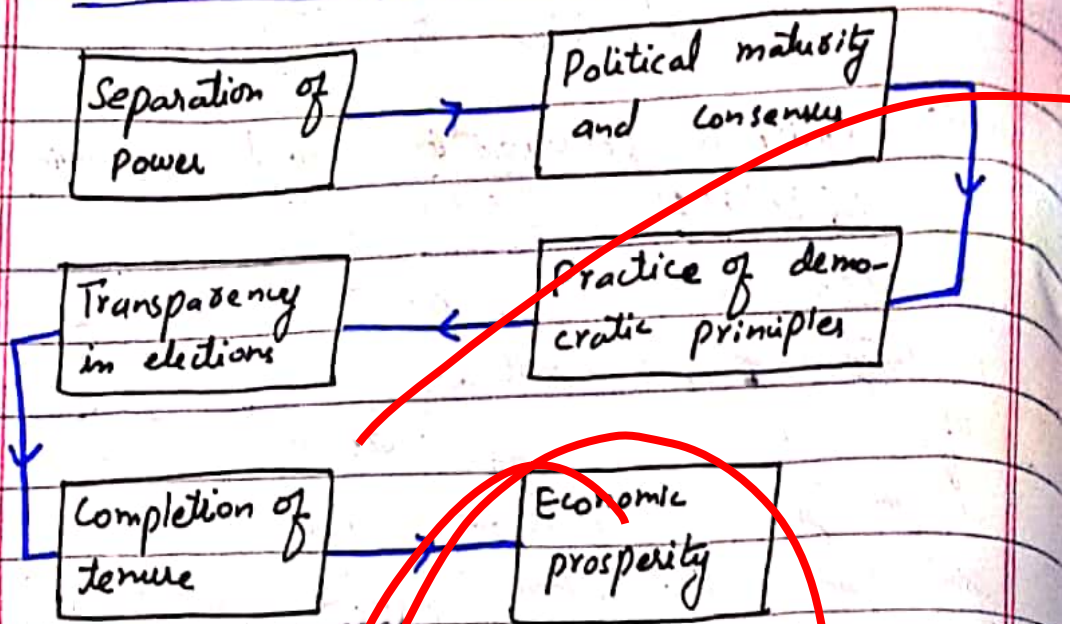
Extreme political polarization in the country have resulted in the mayhem of political stability. Moreover, ^{due to} economic instability, the country has to depend on loans, which has profound impact on independent foreign policy.

viii- Non-state actors and foreign intervention

The presence of non-state actors to sabotage the country's stability is another major issue of democracy in ~~the~~ Pakistan. India has used various tactics to undermine Pakistan's image.

The arrest of Kalboshan Yadev from Balochistan clearly depicts the intervention of foreign actors to threat Pakistan's stability.

IV- Recommendations for smooth evolution of democracy and political system



V- Conclusion

In a nutshell, the smooth evolution of political system and democracy have been undermined by several process of non-democratic values in Pakistan. The military intervention, colonial legacy, non-completion of tenure of ~~by~~ governments, constitutional amendments, and the presence of non-state actors are some reasons which has damaged the democracy in the country. However, Pakistan could become a stable country democratically by adopting certain measures of political maturity and separation of power.

Q:- Pakistan's relations with its neighbours and the super powers of the region will decide the stability of the region. Elucidate

I. Introduction

Pakistan's geo-strategic location and its relations with its neighbouring countries and superpowers are the determining factors for achieving stability of Pakistan and the region. However, the country has to face many imbalances due to internal and external reasons. To elucidate the external factors, India's hostile relation towards Pakistan, Afghanistan's cold attitude, Iran's airspace violation, and major powers' hegemonic role are causing policy issues in Pakistan, which in turn attacking the region's stability. Therefore, it is mandatory for the country to act pragmatically and make endeavours for effective relationships with its neighbouring countries and with the superpowers.

"The diplomatic dance between Pakistan and its neighbours, coupled with engagement with superpowers, holds the key to unlocking the door to lasting regional stability."
(Kenneth Waltz)

II- Pakistan's Relations with neighbours and superpowers: A determinant of regional stability

(A) Relations with neighbouring countries

i - Relation of Pakistan with India

Relation of Pakistan with India has long been seen as the major rivalry. Although the term "twin brother" has been used for the two countries, the three wars had caused regional instability.

Challenge Kashmir issue is the major issue that has caused the relation to

deteriorate further.

Way forward

Resolving Kashmir issue by prioritising the will of Kashmiris, opening new vistas for bilateral trade, respecting the sovereignty of each other country, and joint military exercises for countering terrorism are some suggestions to bring stability in the region.

ii- Relation of Pakistan with Afghanistan

Afghanistan and Pakistan share 2290 km of border. The two countries have showed cold behaviour particularly after Afghan Taliban takeover of Kabul.

Challenges

The rising wave of terrorism in Pakistan, influx of Afghan refugees, drug trafficking and smuggling of dollars from Pakistan are major challenges to cordial relation. In response, Pakistan has expelled Afghan refugees causing further deterioration of the relation.

Way forward

Promoting bilateral trade, cultural exchange,

economic and security cooperation, and trust building efforts are necessary for regional stability.

iii - Relation of Pakistan with Iran

Sectarian violence of Shia and Sunni sects is the main cause of deteriorating relations. Western endeavor to isolate Iran has resulted in a balancing strategy of Pakistan in its relation with ~~Hydra~~ Iran.

Challenges

Sectarian violence, ^{hideouts of} anti-Iran terror groups in Pakistan and anti-Pakistan militant groups in Iran, and recent air space violation of both countries are the factors responsible for regional stability.

Way forward

Economic and security cooperations, opening of market corridors, joint military exercises to nullify terrorists and completion of IP-gas pipeline projects are promising factors for peace.

(B) Relations with superpowers

i- Relation of Pakistan with China

The relation of Pakistan with China is based on friendship and mutual benefit. China is the second biggest economy of the world. Its project CPEC can bring amplifying prospects in Pakistan.

Challenges

The political instability in Pakistan, slow progress of CPEC, and attack on Chinese nationals in Pakistan, and the ~~severe~~ sabotage of CPEC by militant group can threaten Pakistan-China relations.

Way forward

Political stability in Pakistan, fast pace development and extraction of benefits from the project, and negating terrorist activities can bring prosperity in the region.

ii- Relation of Pakistan with the USA

The relation of Pakistan with USA has seen many ups and down. USA

has always used Pakistan for its vested interest. Pakistan was the major non-NATO ally of USA in war on terror. However, after USA's withdrawal from Afghanistan, the relation has suffered a cold behaviour.

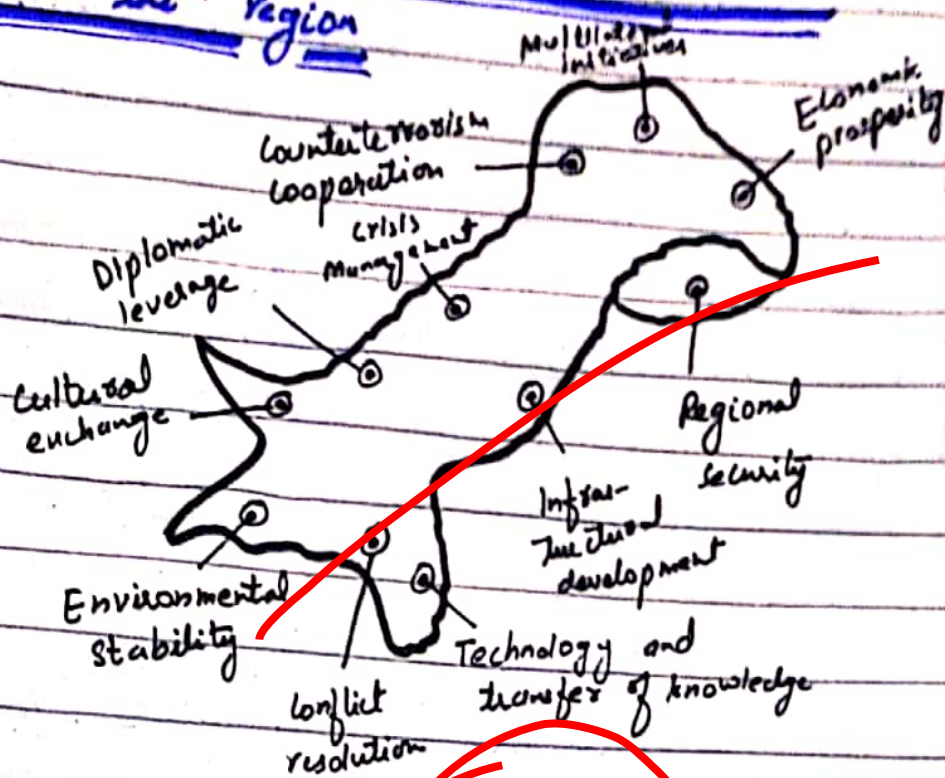
Challenges

Pakistan, due to its dependency on USA for economic and military aid, does not able to adopt an independent foreign policy. Moreover, after USA's withdrawal from Afghanistan, it has blamed Pakistan for its strategic failure.

Way forward

Economic cooperation, security and military exercise in Pakistan to disrupt terrorist hideout, and cultural exchange can bring peace and stability in the region.

III. The impacts of Pakistan's cordial relations on the region



IV. Conclusion

In a nutshell, Pakistan's geo-strategic position presents leverage for peace and stability of the region. Its relations with India, Afghanistan, Iran, China and the USA have the potential of bringing harmony in the region provided that it could overcome the persistent challenges prevailing in the relation with different countries. Accordingly, by addressing the issues, Pakistan could benefit internally. Pakistan's internal stability would have direct impact on regional stability.