

QUESTION # 08

Political Instability :

↳ Socio-Economic
CRISES.

↓
Policy measures.

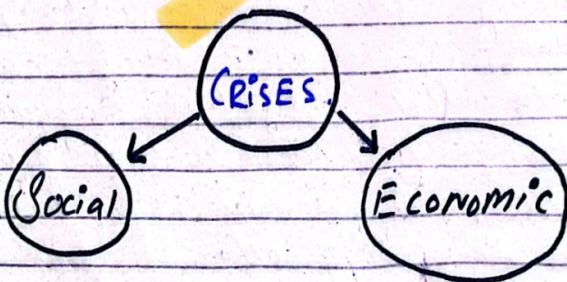
I. INTRODUCTION

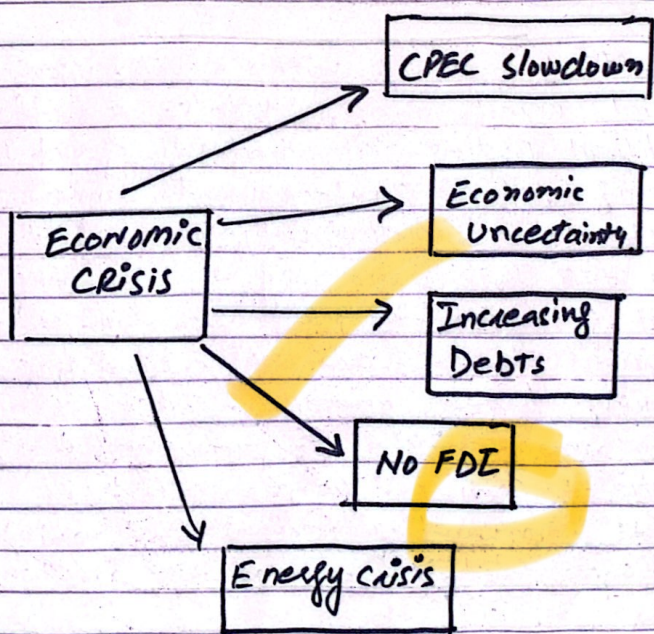
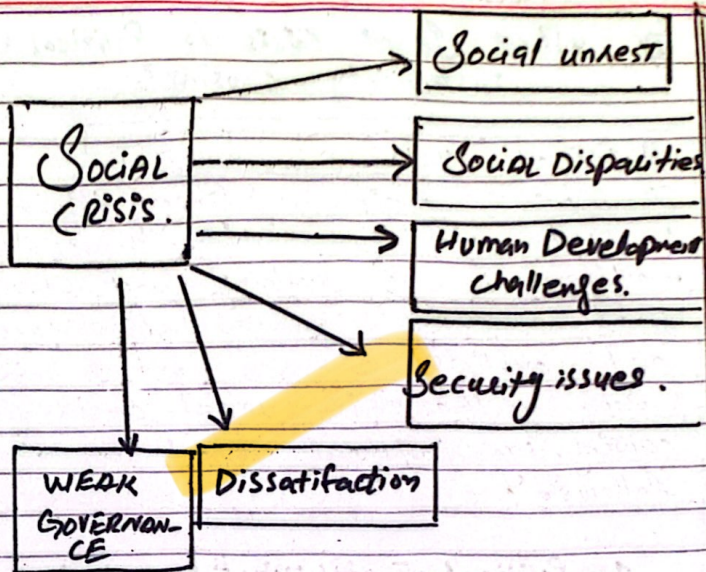
The statement that political instability in Pakistan is leading to socio-economic crises does hold significant merit, as the country holds long history of political turmoil intertwined with socio-economic challenges. No one can deny the fact that a stable political environment is crucial for the sustainable development of any country. When political instability persists, it creates a ripple effect that impacts various aspects of society and the economy. Due to political instability in Pakistan, the country is facing social unrest, conflicts, energy crisis, economic decline, persistent debt cycle and socio-economic disparities. Therefore, it is a prime time for call of action.

II. Contemporary overview of Political instability in Pakistan.

Since, 2022, Pakistan is grappling with persistent political turmoil. In February 2022 when PDM government toppled (PTI)'s government, the political conditions are not satisfactory. The most effective and peaceful solution of this continuous problem was timely election, which were delayed since 2022. However, with the proclamation of holding election in (2024-Feb), the situation is expected to change. The general populace is hopeful that this time may be elections will be held, pulling the country out of gloomy conditions of turmoil. Hopes are high that people will decide their representative if the election is not rigged.

III Crises Surging Because of Political Instability.





IV What social crisis is Political instability causing?

Political system in any country is the basic main machinery to run a country, if the significantly important machinery is not working well, it will lead a country towards disintegration and conflicts.

Some of the major social crisis causing by Political unrest are as follows:

1. Political Instability is breeding Social unrest

Last two years witnessed the continuous social unrest among supporters of different Political parties. ~~The~~ hundreds of clashes among police, populace and army personals are worth-mentioning, reflecting the fact that how they are creating point of contentions in Pakistani society. Political leaders are major elements causing hatred among members of even same family. In support of their Political parties, people come to roads, disrupting normal functioning of social fabric by causing disturbances.

2. Political Instability is exacerbating Socio-economic disparities.

The increasing polarisation of politics in Pakistan is the main reason of causing socio-economic disparities among masses. A lack of polity is disrupting progress in different areas of social life. This disparity manifests in strikes, protests and even in violence disrupting normal functioning of small businesses and local vendors. Violent and aggressive protestors always destroy and hinder small businesses causing disparities and inequalities.

3. Hampering efforts to address key human development challenges.

How a country be successful, if its polity is not focusing on the most important human development factors. Because of political instability, not a single political party is concerned about challenges of human development like Poverty eradication, infrastructure development, education and health sectors. As mentioned by S. Akbar Zaidi in his book "Improbable Future of Pakistan".

4. Increasing security threats on western and Eastern borders.

When political institution of a country is not performing efficiently who

Cases about what is happening on its border. Pakistan is really facing increasing threats of terrorist activities on its western borders by TTP and ISKP, while Eastern borders with India was also never secured. The country has encountered a sharp surge in terrorist activities because of political unrest in the country.

5. Dissatisfaction among population is surging.

The increasing social unrest and conflicts are also causing dissatisfaction among people. People are losing trust on their political parties. Everybody is waiting for an influential leader like Jinnah which will not come. As elites are quite happy they do not care what sort of problem is general public facing.

6. WEAK Governance and Corruption.

Because of political unrest, the major institutions are also not working efficiently. The country is on the brink of collapsing because of increasing corruption and mismanagement of administrative machinery. There is no rule of law or accountability.

when dealing with the general public matters. Therefore, corruption is the main cause of disintegration of the society. As Shah Waliullah once said,

“Corruption is like a cancer, which disrupts proper functioning of a society, and if it did not cure it will disintegrate the whole society”.

IV. Economic Crisis Causing By Political Instability.

Exacerbating political problems causing economic crisis on a massive scale. Some of them are as follows:-

1. CPEC Projects has not completed its Phase I properly.

Political unrest is causing violence throughout the country. Events of terrorist activities like suicide blasts, bomb blasts, police and army personnel firing, infrastructure disruption have created such a vibe of uncertainty. The murders of Chinese engineers in Gujdar and Baluchistan, have already suspected China. Therefore, CPEC which was a game changer for Pakistan's economy is not performing appropriately as it was expected.

2. Causing Economic uncertainties: No country and organization is ready to fund.

Political unrest, has pushed the country so far that no country is ready to invest in a country of political instability and social unrest. When foreign countries know that in the country there is no prudent authority to manage affairs of economy, they will never intend to come funding. The exponential rise of hyper-inflation has also caused uncertainty, people with every passing day are emigrating from the country.

3. Increasing Debt cycle:

Everytime when a new government got selected, they promise to get the country out of its economic challenges but they find solution of this matter by getting more loans from IMF and WB. According to the recent Debt index, Pakistan's total ind Debt is around \$2.5 trillion, and this is such an unbreakable cycle because when a party takes loan, they know they would not have to return this country's loan back, the next government will bear the brunt.

4. Decreasing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):

Through CPEC, the country got a ray of hope that, it will be able to attract foreign investors through Special Economic Zones (SEZs), developed by CPEC. But, this unending political unrest is pushing back foreign investment. No country even our friends and allies are not willing to invest on the guarantee of civil leadership. However, SIFC could be an initiative that could be successful.

5. Sharp increase in energy crises.

Pakistan which quite hardly was trying to increase its energy production by keeping in balance its consumption through the help of CPEC's economic zone, is now facing terrible condition as it stands on the reduction level of 7500 megawatt in continuing years, which is a serious problem. A lot of industries and business cooperations are shutting down because of energy crisis, pushing the country's economy to its worst level.

V. What Policy MEASURES ARE Required to compensate Socio-Economic crisis ?

To address intertwined issues of Political instability and socio-economic crises in Pakistan, Policy makers should consider following measures.

1. Strengthen Democratic Institutions.

Policy makers must take initiative to strengthen and enhance the capacity and independence of key democratic institutions including judiciary, electoral commission and parliament.

The country must promote.

- 1- transparency.
- 2- Accountability.
- 3- Rule of law
- 4- cooperation
- 5- collaboration

to build public trust in governance processing.

2. Political Reconciliation is The major requirement.

The required peace is not attainable with political reconciliation among political parties, and stakeholders, to foster consensus-building, and reduce polarization.

Constructive engagement and compromise are essential for stabilizing the political landscape and facilitating inclusive governance.

3. Economic Reforms to gain the trust of investors and business corporations.

Policy makers must implement structural reforms to improve the business climate, enhance competitiveness, and attract investments. They must prioritize measures to streamline regulation, combat corruption and strengthen property rights to stimulate growth and job creation.

4. Social investments in social services and welfare departments.

Policy makers should develop policies to increase investment in social services, including education, health, medical facilities, and social safety nets, to address poverty and inequality. Target marginalized communities and regions to ensure inclusive development and foster social cohesion.

5. Conflict Resolution among people.

They must address underlying grievances and conflicts through dialogue, mediation and conflict resolution.

management to promote peace, stability and security. To resolve ethnic disparities and regional disparities can help prevent escalations of violence.

6. International cooperation.

The country must engage with international cooperation with regional and international allies and partners to leverage technical assistance and financial support.

Conclusion..

By adopting a comprehensive approach that addresses political, social and economical challenges, Pakistan can mitigate the impacts of social instability and political unrest.

QUESTION #07

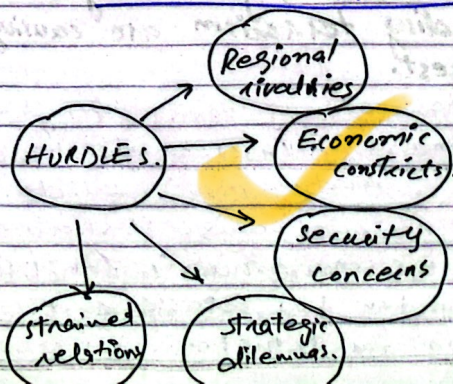
FOREIGN POLICY HURDLES & RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. INTRODUCTION.

The increasing recent tensions with Iran, India and Afghanistan and CPEC slowing down is an indication of arising challenges and potential failure in Pakistan's Foreign Policy. Time has come when Pakistan must revise its foreign policy according to the shifting balance of power and global political situations by prioritizing diplomatic engagement with fresh and fair targets to sustain bilateral relations with neighbours and confidence building measures must be taken.

II. WHAT ARE FOREIGN POLICY

HURDLES OF PAKISTAN?



Pakistan is jam packed with problems and challenges regarding China-Pak Economic corridor and border security issues. These contemporary challenges are impacting Pakistan's Foreign Policy. The major factors contribute to these hurdles are:

1. Pakistan's complex relationships with neighboring countries:

It is undeniable fact that due to its geo political landscape Pakistan is characterized by complex relationships with rivalries like India and Afghanistan and now due to recent surgical strikes, Iran has also entered in the list of Pakistan's rivalries. Historical disputes among rivalries, security concerns and competition are exacerbate tensions and impede efforts to build constructive bilateral relations.

2. Persistent security challenges including terrorism are causing unrest.

Pakistan has always been battling with security concerns, cross-border terrorism, insurgencies, and border conflicts. They have always caused strained relations with neighbours. Instability in Afghanistan has significant implications for Pakistan.

3. Economic Constraints and balancing interests dilemmas.

Undoubtedly, due to Pakistan's hyperinflation, economy crisis and fiscal constraints and external debt burdens, it is already quite challenging to meet country's requirement.

Pakistan is not able to spend and develop its human development sector. All these factors limit Foreign Policy to pursue its ambitions and initiatives and leverage economic diplomacy effectively. The slowdown of CPEC Project, which is a flagship infrastructure initiative, reflects both internal and external constraints on economic cooperation.

4. Strategic Dilemmas:

Pakistan is also facing strategic dilemmas in balancing competing interests and alliances, particularly between its traditional partner and with USA and its deepening ties with China. Shifts in global power dynamics and balance of power limiting Pakistan's foreign policy to carefully navigate complex geopolitical strategies.

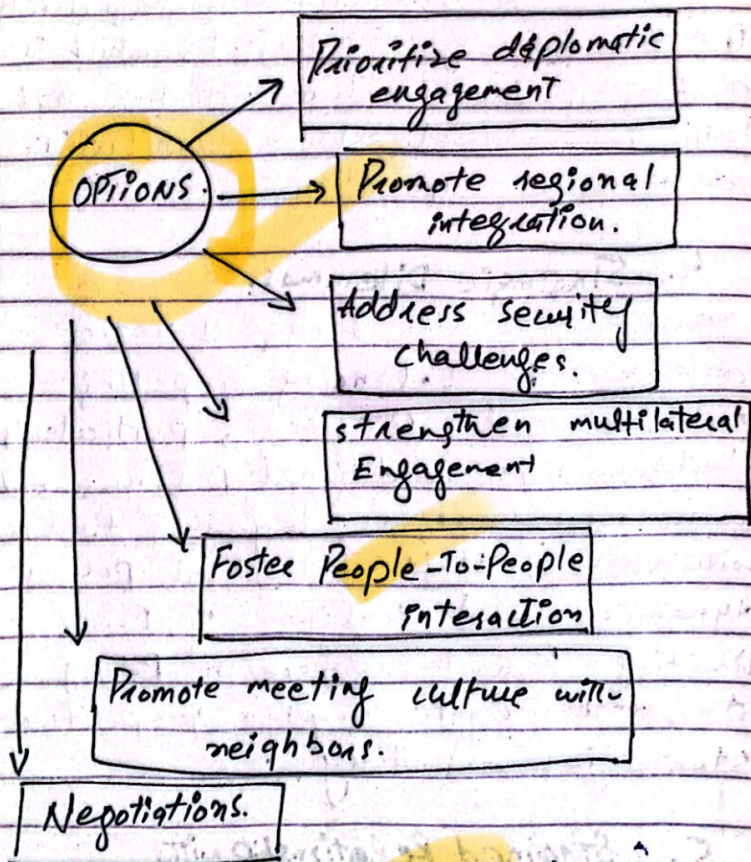
5. Strained Relationship with neighbors.

The recent development in entangled

relationships with neighbors are also a challenge for Pakistan. Policy makers are reluctant to take steps to challenge neighbors as we are already fighting with our internal challenges.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Pakistan can adopt following options to stabilize its ties with neighbors and speed up CPEC projects.



2. Strengthen Diplomatic Engagement with neighbors:

Confidence building, conflict resolutions, negotiation with neighbors is the crucial requirement for the foreign policy of Pakistan. It should prioritize diplomatic engagement through sustained dialogues, confidence-building measure and conflict resolution mechanisms. Emphasize diplomacy as primary means of addressing disputes.

2. Pursue initiative to promote Regional Integration,

Pakistan must not be polarized while dealing with rivalries. For its economic cooperation, it must promote regional integration, connectivity and peace-keeping initiatives. It should prioritize projects like CPEC and explore more opportunities for trilateral cooperation. For smooth functioning of projects, Pakistan should enhance security concerns so that development projects with neighbors must not stop.

3. Initiate development Projects and trade facilitation.

The present CPEC project is the existing example that ensures the progress

of country through these projects. The country must take initiative to develop such projects while facilitating trade and infrastructure development.

4. Address security challenges as soon as possible.

Comprehensive counterterrorism strategies are considerably required to address security challenges. Pakistan is having world's 6th best army but still it is facing security concerns is quite shameful. Therefore, country must escalate security concerns to ensure peace and stability in the country.

5. Diversification of Economic Partnership.

Although China is our all time and fair-weather friend but today is the time that Pakistan must diversify its economic partnership by exchanging its skilled labor which is young with resources and services from different countries. Pakistan can provide these services to Middle East countries to extend economic partnership with them and they are rich neighbors.

6. Strengthen multilateral Engagement.

Pakistan must actively engage with

multilateral forums, organizations and regional forums to promote Pakistan's interests. The country should enhance its diplomatic influence and contribute in regional stability. Islamabad must ensure leverage platforms such as Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and (SAARC) to increase its regional influence.

7. Foster People-To-People collaboration and interaction.

By Promoting People-to-people contact and collaboration, the desired results can be achieved. Islamabad must take initiative to start programs for student exchange with academic collaborations and cultural exchange programs. to bridge divides.

Conclusions:

In conclusion, the country must promote collaboration and holistic approach to compensate following challenges. Negotiations, through regional collaboration, could promote harmony, stability and unlock opportunities for sustainable development and prosperity.

QUESTION # 3.

FACTORS REQUIRE TO BE A SUCCESS STORY.

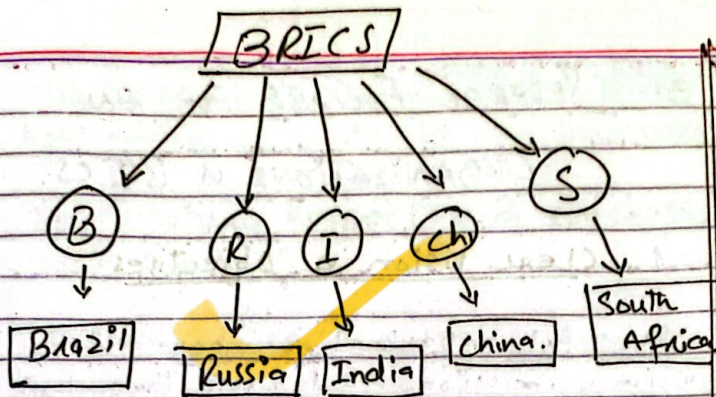
1. Introduction.

To become a success story, an organization requires several key factors such as, a clear vision, mission, objectives, systematic and fair administrative machinery, strong leaderships, strategic planning, a handsome budget and collaboration. Applying these factors on BRICS's could be conducive for the bright future of BRICS in the region.

2. WHAT IS BRICS?

BRICS is a policy bank, it is not a free trade organization. It was established in 2009 with four member countries initially like Brazil, China, Russia and India but now another country was added in 2010 that was South Africa.

So, it became:



The name BRICS was given by Jim O'Neal in (2009), who was an economist. Now it has become (BRICS+) with the addition of 6 new countries.

- AIMS OF BRICS.
- Argentina ①
 - Egypt ②
 - Saudi Arabia ③
 - Ethiopia ④
 - Iran ⑤
 - UAE. ⑥

BRICS organization was established to revive global south to promote

- 1- Peace
- 2- Security
- 3- development
- 4- cooperation.

Since 2008, it is working efficiently to achieving its target.

3. SEVERAL FACTORS FOR AN ORGANIZATION & BRICS.

1. Clear vision & Objectives

Successful organizations have clear vision, mission and objectives that guide their action for the smooth functioning of the organization.

BRICS was established with the aim of promoting cooperation and development among its member countries, leveraging their collective economic and political influence. Following the mechanism of an organizational structure, BRICS is clear in its objectives and mission of de-dollarization and to promote global south by mitigating USA's influence in the region.

2. Strong Leadership and Governance.

None of organization is successful without ambitious leadership and governance.

Effective leadership and governance structure are essential for the bright future of any organization.

Because influential leadership devises effective plans and strategies to achieve goals. Hence, with world's developed economies

like China, Russia, and India, BRICS has effective leadership and governance.

3. Mutual Respect and consensus building.

Mutual respect and taking consensus by taking every partner of the organization in the loop is an effective way to run an organization. BRICS has demonstrated a commitment to consensus building and mutual trust.

4. Strategic Planning and Execution.

Collaboration and partnership runs only on the footing of strategic planning and execution to achieve their goals. BRICS has implemented various initiative and mechanisms for cooperation, including the New Development Bank and Contingent Reserve Arrangement (NDBs CRA) which aim to enhance sustainable development.

5. Collaboration and Partnership.

Both collaboration and partnership are crucial for smooth functioning of any organization. BRICS fosters cooperation and partnerships through regular summit, seminars and conferences, ministerial meetings, and working groups.

6. Adaptability and innovation.

To stick with traditional and conventional of running an organization does not work well. An organization needs to be adaptable and innovative according to the changing paradigm. BRICS has shown resilience and flexibility in adapting its agenda to evolving global dynamics.

7. Commitment to inclusivity and Equality.

Inclusive organizations prioritize commitment and equality and diversity ensuring that all stakeholders have a voice and benefit from collective endeavors. BRICS emphasizes principle of equality and inclusivity ensuring mutual respect and trust.

Despite facing numerous hurdles, including geopolitical tensions, paradigm shift BRICS has a bright future because of:

1. Economic Potential.

All of BRICS countries represent a significant share of global economy and possess immense economic potential and now with the expansion of BRICS, the

chances of development. The large populations of, with immense resources, middle classes make the markets for investme.

2. Strategic Importan

BRICS countries play an in shaping global govt and addressing global as climate changes and sustainable dev. Collective voices cause international forums.

3. Diversification

All BRICS countries a their Partnership beyond west powers, leading new members and so this diversification is their circle.

4. Innovation and

BRICS members are in innovation advancement. India an IT giant. China IT developed co

chances of development has multiplied. The large populations of BRICS countries with immense resources, and growing middle classes make them attractive markets for investment and trade.

2. Strategic Importance.

BRICS countries play an important role in shaping global governance structure and addressing global challenges such as climate change, pandemics, and sustainable development. Their collective voices carry weight in international forums.

3. Diversification of Partnership?

All BRICS countries actively diversify their partnership beyond traditional west powers, forging close ties with new members and southern countries. This diversification is strengthening their circle.

4. Innovation and Technology.

BRICS members are heavily investing in innovation and technology advancement. India is becoming an IT giant. China is already an IT developed country. So, almost

of new technologies and innovations is giving them leverage to prove their bright future in front of the world.

Conclusion.

Overall analysis of BRICS working and objectives reflects that the future of BRICS is bright, the world is going to see a great paradigm shift in global politics. With the expansion of BRICS and de-dollarization policy, the whole world will be shocked by this changing global economic shift and political ^{influence} shift.

QUESTION # 04.

PAKISTAN & IRAN.

INTRODUCTION.

The escalation of tension between Pakistan and Iran, marked by air strikes on each other's territories, is a concerning development. This could effect both countries' years back friendship and cordial bilateral relations. Therefore, both countries must negotiate and should talk in a conflict zone while developing harmony and peace for regional stability and their friendship.

2. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING THE ESCALATION OF TENSION

Several factors contribute to the escalation of Pakistan-Iran tensions, such as:

1. Border Security concerns:

The prevailing tensions between Pakistan and Iran stems from border security challenges along their shared borders, including cross-border smuggling, drug trafficking.

and the movement of militant groups. Incident such as border clashes, or attacks on security forces can exacerbate mistrust and tensions.

2. Proxy Dynamics with regional Powers.

As both of the countries have complex relationships with regional powers and non-state actors, leading to proxy dynamics and that fuel tensions among Islamabad and Tehran. Allegation of support for militant groups or proxy conflicts in neighboring countries such as Afghanistan and Balochistan, contribute to mutual suspicion and hostility.

3. Geostategic competition in Iran & Pakistan

Both of the countries have divergent strategic interests and alignments in the broader regional context, including their relationships with major powers such as United States, and China. Competition for influence, access to resources and regional dominance can exacerbate tensions.

4. Domestic Political consideration including national sentiment.

Nationalist sentiments, public opinion, and political rhetoric can influence the escalation of tension between both of the countries. Politicians and leaders may exploit nationalist narratives to rally support or deflect attention of masses.

Beneficiaries of tension.



Tensions between both countries is creating opportunities for militants and terrorist groups to exploit security vacuums, launch attacks and destabilize peace of the region.

Rival countries like India, are happy on the sharp rising of Pakistan's tensions with neighbors, as they get chances to stir tension on their own in Baluchistan and could external hand with Iran against Pakistan.

3. How Normalcy could be Achieved???

Iran is Pakistan's one of the best good friends who always supported Pakistan. Even Iran was the first country to accept Pakistan. Therefore, because of old bilateral relation and other regional factors both of the countries should embrace peace, stability and development. Brotherhood and regional stability and global stability is only possible through normalization of relations.

1. Diplomatic engagement to de-escalate tensions.

Both of the countries should prioritize channels to de-escalate tensions and underlying grievances. Direct dialogue, mediated negotiations, annual regular meeting and confidence-building measures can help reducing tensions.

2. Confidence-building measures.

Confidence building measures must be implemented, such as

border management protocols, joint patrols, information-sharing mechanisms, to enhance security cooperation and reduce risk of border incident.

3. Regional cooperation.

Both of the countries engage in regional forums and organization, such as ECO, and OIC to foster regional cooperation and mutual trust and respect.

4. Address Root cause of tensions.

Who is straining ties between both of the friends? it should be the priority of both countries to nip the problem at the top. They should invest in socio-economic development projects, border infrastructure, and livelihood opportunities in both countries.

5. Mediation and 3rd-Party involvement.

Arbitration is essential when the matter is out of the hands of both countries. In this matter, China and any other Asian country or organization could be

conclusive. As China has proved itself the best arbitrator in Saudi-Iran rapprochement.

6. Commitment to Non-interference

The last but not the least, both of the countries must agree on the matters of non-interference in each others matter and they should be committed to their agreements of mutual cooperation and harmony.

Conclusion.

To conclude, It can be analyzed that the world is going to face a great global dynamic shift, today is the era of 'global south' and Asia. Therefore, Asian countries must avoid bilateral tensions and embrace regional peace and security with negotiations and confidence-building measures.