

Q4

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## 1. Background :

For decades, Pakistan has been facing security concerns on two fronts; external as well as domestic. The volatile situation has posed as a barrier for Pakistan's progress. The geographical positioning of Pakistan in the region has drew several issues for Pakistan. External security concerns such as tensions with India, instability in Afghanistan, cross-border terrorism, and changing power dynamics have exacerbated the instability inside Pakistan. Apart from this, the internal security concerns, including political volatility, economic vulnerabilities, water and resource disputes, and terrorism, have proved to be disastrous for the progress of Pakistan. It is a high time for Pakistan to take proper measures to revisit foreign policy.

## 2. Pakistan's Security Concerns :

### a. External Security Concerns :

#### (i) Tensions with India :

The historical tensions between India and Pakistan have impeded

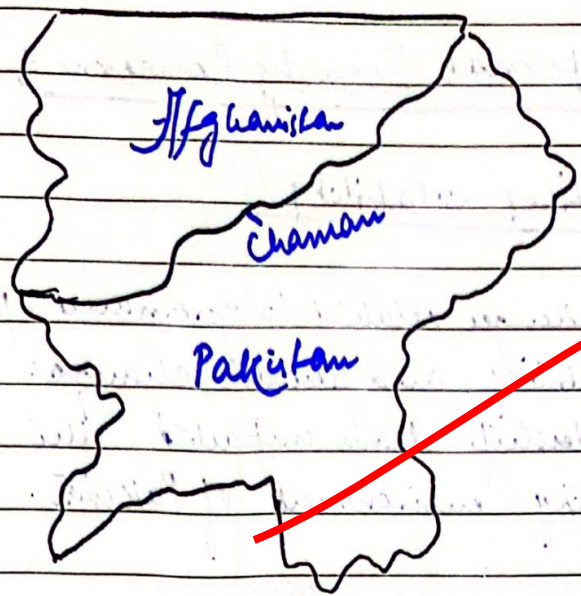


the two from discussing the two main important issues: Kashmir dispute and water issue. However, instead of discussing such issues on table, India has been attacking Pakistan internally. The case of Kabbhosan Yadav is one of such examples. The recent court ruling of India on article 370 abrogation has added fuel to the fire. The verdict of finding the abrogation legal has further strained the relations of India and Pakistan. Also, the recent demands of India to amend the water treaty of 1960 has challenged the legal standing of treaty, which is a concern for Pakistan's external security.

### (ii) The Afghanistan conundrum

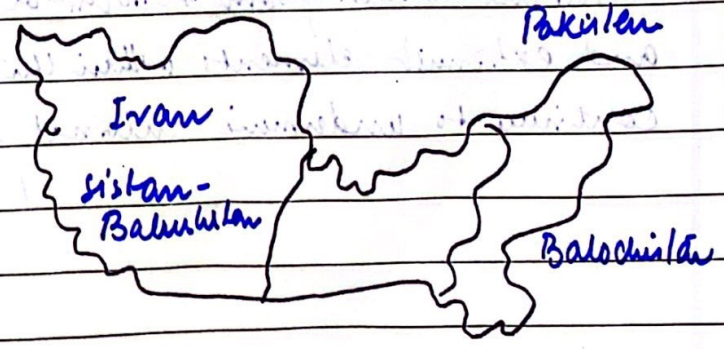
The post-US withdrawal from Afghanistan has been a challenge for Pakistan's security. The migration of 3 lakh Afghans into Pakistan; Tehreek-e-Taliban's presence in Afghanistan; and tensions at Chaman border, have disturbed the peace in Pakistan. Afghanistan harboring terrorists and growing terrorism in Pakistan have proved to be disastrous for security.





(iii) Cross-border terrorism

The cross border terrorism ~~with~~ in Pakistan has disturbed the peace of the region. The separatists in Iran's Sistan Baluchistan, and Tehreek-e-Taliban in Afghanistan have increased the terrorist attacks in Pakistan. According to the Center of Peace Studies Islamabad, attacks inside <sup>Pakistan</sup> have increased by 51%. The statistics show the vulnerable situation ~~is~~ inside Pakistan, and now the security of the country is at stake.





## b. Internal Security Concerns:

### (i) Political volatility

Challenges related to governance, political instability, and periodic changes in leadership have impacted the overall security environment of Pakistan.

### (ii) Economic Vulnerabilities

Economic downturns, such as trade deficit, imbalance of payment issues, have contributed to internal vulnerabilities and pose security risks.

### (iii) Water and Resource disputes

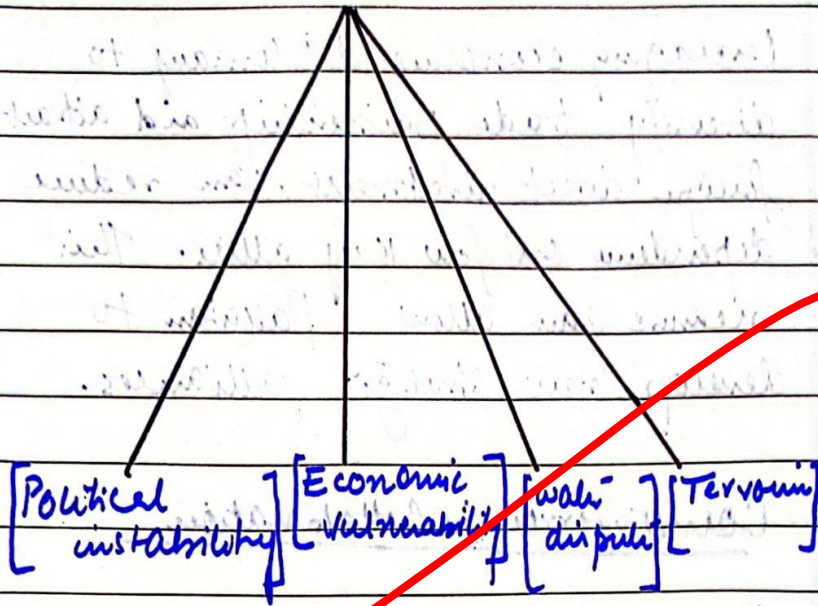
Disputes over water resources, both internally and with neighbouring countries, present potential flashpoints affecting security.

### (iv) Terrorism and Extremism

Persistent threats from terrorist-organisations and extremist elements within the country continue to undermine internal security.



## Internal security concerns



### 3. Measures to revisit Pakistan

#### Foreign policy :

#### a. Regional stability and Bilateral relations

Prioritizing efforts to enhance relations with neighbouring countries, particularly India and Afghanistan, by fostering open dialogue and addressing longstanding disputes.

Utilizing forums, such as SCO and SAARC, for regional cooperation and conflict resolution, can strengthen diplomatic ties.



## b. Economic Diplomacy

Leveraging economic diplomacy to diversify trade partnerships and attract foreign direct investment, can reduce dependence on few key allies. This measure can allow Pakistan to develop new strategic alliances.

## c. Counterterrorism Collaboration

Actively engaging with the international community to strengthen collaboration in counterterrorism efforts can help Pakistan in multifaceted ways.



Q7

1. Significance of Public institutions:

Public institutions are building blocks of a country that uphold economy, political stability, and social well-being of a nation. These public institutions play pivotal role in maintaining order law and order situation in the country.

2. Economic ramifications of failed public institutions:a. Inefficiencies and economic growth:

Institutional inefficiencies hinder economic progress, potentially leading to stagnation or contraction.

b. Misallocation of resources

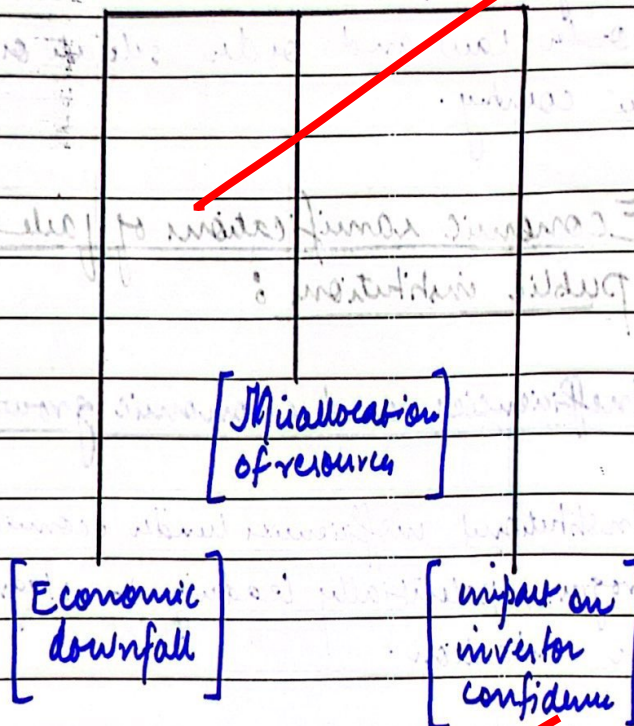
The impact of resource misallocation, resulting from institutional failure, on market dynamics and economic development can hinder the progress a country.



### c. Impact on investor confidence

Institutional weakness can have repercussions on investor's confidence, which may essentially impede the economic development.

#### Economic Ramifications



### 3. Political instability as a consequence

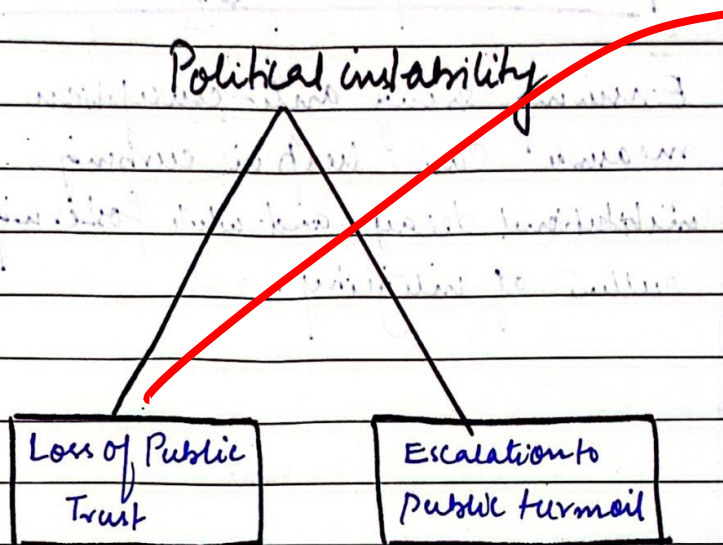
#### a. Loss of public Trust

Failed public institutions erode public trust, laying the groundwork of dissatisfaction and unrest.



b. Escalation to Political Turmoil

Political instability can arise from institutional shortcomings, potentially leading to more severe governance challenges.



4. Mitigating risks and addressing root causes

a. Transparency and Accountability

Ensuring transparency and accountability can prevent institutional failures, as it allows smooth functioning of public institutions.

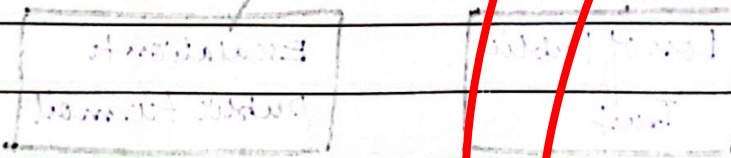


b. Governance reforms

Advocating for comprehensive governance reforms can strengthen institutional structures and enhance their effectiveness.

c. Anti-Corruption Measures

Ensuring strong anti-corruption measures can help in curbing institutional decay, and while fostering a culture of integrity.





Q8

## 1. Pakistan's Environmental Challenges:

### a. Air pollution:

One of the major environmental challenges for Pakistan is air pollution. Pakistan was the worst <sup>air</sup> quality index, according to the air quality index 2023. The smog in Lahore increased ~~ten fold~~ this year, which made government authorities to use cloud seeding technology. One of the major causes of the air pollution is industrial effluent. Though, Pakistan's environmental laws are ~~strong~~; ~~but~~ the industries rarely follow any of these laws. For instance factories rarely apply for environment impact assessment (EIA) before installing their factories or projects.

### Way forward:

- 1) Planting more trees for carbon sequestration.
- 2) Use of wood stoves must be reduced.



## b. Deforestation:

With growing urbanisation and population, natural habitats are being kept at stake. Destroying forests, for the sake of expansion of cities, has increased the presence of green house gases in the environment. Forests work like sponges to capture carbon. People rely on timber trees to build homes, which is adding to the deforestation.

### Way Forward:

Though Pakistan has taken several initiatives to increase forestation drives, forests are still considered least of the concerns for policy makers. Increasing plantation drives such as Billion tree Tsunami would be good for Pakistan.

## c. Water Pollution:

Contamination of water bodies in Pakistan is affecting aquatic ecosystems and humans. The discharge of industrial effluents, untreated sewage, agriculture run off, and improper



waste disposal: is affecting Pakistan.  
It is a huge challenge to Pakistan's  
environment.

### Way forward:

Government should <sup>convince</sup> ~~convince~~ individuals  
and companies stop disposing their  
waste into water water bodies.

## R. Population Explosion: Impact and future course

According to Pakistan's ~~census~~  
Census 2023, population has  
increased to 241.49 million. The  
increased rate is 2.5% as compared  
to 2017 census. This explosion  
has multifaceted impacts on the  
nation as it exerts pressure on  
already strained resources, including  
water, and energy.

### d. Impact:

#### (i) Healthcare strain:

The expanding populace strains health-  
care facilities, diminishing the quality  
of public health.



(ii) Resource depletion:

The increasing population increases demands of essential resources such as water, energy, and food.

(iii) Unemployment:

Population explosion increases the need for job creation, and failure to meet this demand can result in higher unemployment rates.

b. Future course under the light of Bangladesh model:(i) Family planning program:

Bangladesh prioritized family planning initiatives by making contraceptives widely available and accessible to public.

(ii) Public awareness campaigns:

Conducting public awareness campaigns to inform the population about the benefits of family planning, dispelling myths, and encouraging responsible reproductive choices.



Q 3/1

## 1. Introduction:

Each dimension, political stability as well as economic prosperity, plays a distinct yet interconnected role in the nation's development.

## 2. Political stability:

Political stability is fundamental for creating an environment conducive to sustainable growth. If a nation plagued by political uncertainty of the face impediment to economic progress. In Pakistan's context, achieving political stability necessitates strong institutions, transparent governance, and effective leadership. These elements foster an environment where economic policies can be implemented cohesively.

## 3. Economic prosperity:

Economic prosperity is pivotal for improving living standards and



ensuring overall societal welfare. A robust economy generates employment opportunities, attracts foreign investments, and facilitates infrastructure development. Focusing on key sectors such as agriculture, industry, and technology is imperative for sustained economic growth in Pakistan.

#### 4. Striking the balance between the two:

Recognizing the interdependence of political stability and economic prosperity is crucial. While political stability sets the stage for economic growth, sustained economic prosperity contributes to social stability by addressing issues of unemployment and poverty. Striking a balance between these facets is essential for Pakistan's holistic development.



5. Examining the choice between  
Political stability and economic  
prosperity :

A politically stable environment provides a foundation upon which sound economic policies can be formulated.

This stability not only fosters investor confidence but also enables the government to focus on long term economic planning and infrastructure.

While economic prosperity is an undeniably pivotal, political stability serves as the bedrock upon which such prosperity can be built and sustained. Political stability

enhances nation's credibility on the global stage, opening avenues for partnerships and progress.