

# Pakistan Affairs

## PART-II

### Question No.6.

#### 1. Introduction. An elusive political stability in Pakistan.

At its founding in 1947, the culturally and religiously diverse state of Pakistan lacked a unifying force and was soon plunged into political turmoil. Successive government crumbled as corruption and infighting weakened the central government, and the political leaders restrained the real power. Separatists and extremists exacerbated the Pakistan's struggle to achieve political stability. Resultantly, Pakistan's growth in economic and social domains blocked.

There are very factors involved in Pakistan's political instability, including military involvement, ethnic and sectarian tensions, corruption, weak democratic institutions and economic challenges. In order to foster stability in Pakistan's polity, numerous potential reforms in constitutional and political realms can be considered i.e, electoral and judicial reforms.

## 2. Factors of Instability that block the growth of Pakistan.

### (i) Military Involvement.

Frequent military coups ~~interventions~~ intervention in civilian governance led to destabilization of political landscape that leads to uncertainty and lack of continuity in leadership.

### (ii) Ethnic and Sectarian Tensions.

Pakistan is a diverse country with various ethnic and sectarian groups. Tensions between groups lead to violence and instability in politics.

### (iii) Weak democratic institutions.

Pakistan's democracy has been fragile with frequent disruptions i.e., martial law, electoral fraud and weak rule of law. This undermines the legitimacy of government and fuels political unrest.

### (iv) Economic Challenges.

High unemployment, inflation, and poverty exacerbate social tensions and contribute to political instability, as disenfranchised population become more susceptible to extremist

ideologies and political manipulation.

### 3. Potential Reforms that foster stability for growth of Pakistan.

#### (i) Strengthening democratic institutions.

Enforcing separation of powers among executive, legislative and judicial branches, ensuring independent and transparent functioning of each institutions, that will automatically increase the growth in accountability process.

#### (ii) Constitutional Amendments.

Updating constitutions to address loopholes and ambiguities ensuring protection of fundamental rights of citizen that promote their growth in governing the minorities and marginalized groups.

#### (iii) Devolution of Powers.

Decentralizing governance by empowering local governments and giving them greater autonomy and resources to address the needs of their communities effectively that promote grassroots democracy in Pakistan.

#### (iv) Ensure media freedom.

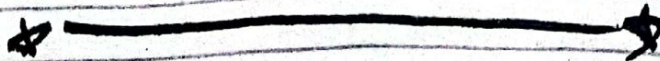
Safeguarding freedom of expression promotes independent and responsible journalism, and ensure media regulations protect against censorship undue influence, thereby fostering political accountability.

#### 4. Conclusion.

Political stability in Pakistan has indeed been an elusive dream, marred by various challenges and complexities that restricted the growth of Pakistan in various socio-economic sectors. Thus, achieving political stability for growth of the country required commitments from all stakeholders to work towards consensus building. By adopting suggested ~~the~~ recommendations, Pakistan's political stability will become a more-achievable reality.

~~is~~ **Pakistani** "Political Stability is the first essential of good government."

(~Franklin D. Roosevelt)



## Question No.2.

### 1. Introduction: New IMF loan programme and Pakistan.

Pakistan's new IMF loan programme is a three-years loan programme, valued at \$6-8bn. This aimed at avoiding a debt default and maintaining macroeconomic and currency stability. This programme is crucial for Pakistan's economic stability, and negotiations are ongoing to secure the necessary funds. Moreover, it has the history of providing financial assistance to Pakistan with 23-previous bailout packages, making the country with most IMF-loan programmes.

According to Finance Minister, Muhammad Aurangzeb:

"IMF-programme is our assurance in terms of macroeconomic stability. We're taking it forward certainly; it is inevitable, without this programme we cannot move forward."

He underlined the importance of IMF-loans, saying it would help to unlock investments from other international financial

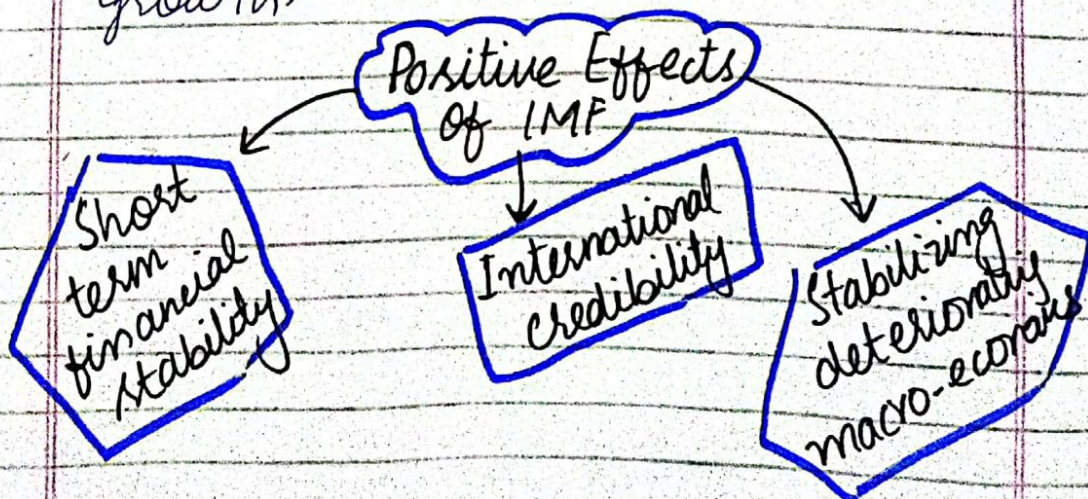
institutions.

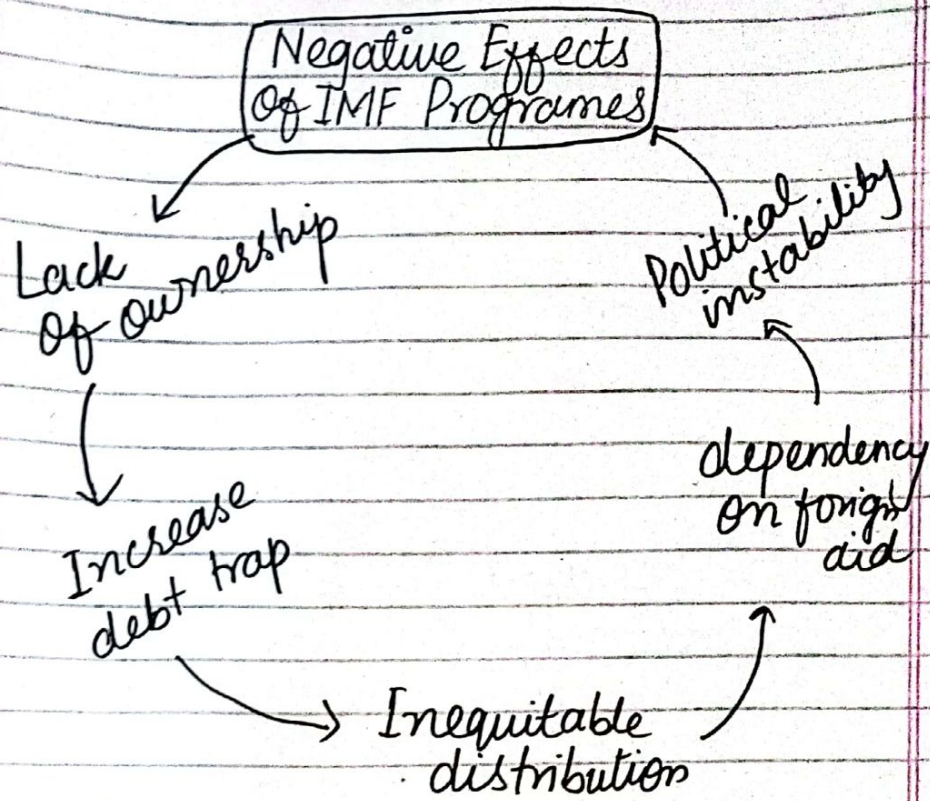
## 2. Impact of IMF loans on the Pakistan's Economy.

For decades, Pakistan has had chronic problems of collecting taxes and the programme envisages reforms to improve public finances and public debts. However, failing to cope with these issues, Pakistani government had to resort to taking loan.

## 3. Effectiveness of taking loans from IMF-programmes.

The effectiveness of IMF-programme has been a topic of discussion for Pakistan. Overall, these loans provided temporary financial relief, but they have not address Pakistan's underlying economic structural issues or promoted sustainable economic growth.





### (i) Lack of ownership.

IMF-programmes are often seen as imposed by external forces, rather than owned by Pakistan's government and people.

### (ii) Increased debt trap.

Pakistan has relied heavily on IMF loans, leading to an increase in external debt.

### (iii) Inequitable income distribution.

IMF loans have not addressed income inequality or promoted inclusive growth.

## (iv). Dependence on Foreign Aid

IMF - loans have perpetuated Pakistan's dependence on foreign aid rather than promoting self-sufficiency.

## (v) Political Instability created.

IMF conditions have led to political blackash and instability in Pakistan.

## 4. Ways Forward to lessen the dependency on IMF-programmes.

Following are some effective suggestions:-

### (i) Promote Savings and Investments

Encourage domestic savings and investments, and channelize the funds into productive investment.

### (ii) Strengthen Institutions.

Enhance transparency, accountability, and good governance to attract foreign investment and reduce dependence on IMF.

### (iii) Encourage Foreign Direct Investment.

There is a need to offer attractive incentives, and create a business friendly environment.

### (iv) Export-led growth strategy.

There is a need to focus on export-oriented industries to



increase foreign exchange earnings.

### (v) Invest in human capitals.

Focus on educational, health-care centres and social development to enhance productivity and growth.

## 5. Conclusion.

In essence, IMF-programmes gave significant benefits to Pakistan's economic condition but temporarily. Because, besides its significance, it also has some effective negative impacts on Pakistan's economy like it made Pakistani government dependent upon its loans, as well as it has created political turmoil in the country in addition to inequitable economic income distribution. However, all of these challenges will be efficiently overcome by adopting above suggested steps.

## Question No. 8.

1. Introduction: Rule of Congress paved the way of separate muslim state.

Congress formed a ministries in 1937, in 8-provinces out of eleven. The day when congress leaders accepted offices as a new chapter of strained Hindu-Muslim. They only alienate the muslims but adopted such a measures and policies which were directly injurious to their social, political and religious sensibilities. In the words of an Indian Christian, the congress was at that time when the Indian counterpart of Nazi party in Germany. However, congress had started such anti-muslim activities that were not acceptable to muslims of subcontinent. Thus, they provoked by congress to take actions for their seperate homeland.

## 2. Effects of Congress Rule.

Congress refused to accept the government after her victory in elections and demanded that governors will not exercise their duties. Moreover, under their rule, ministers were not responsible to electorates or popularly elected legislatures, rather than to answerable to congress working committee which

appointed and dismissed ministers. ~~Belkawan~~

## 2. Anti-Muslim Activities that led to separate homeland.

Following are the role of congress that provoke muslims to get an independent state.

### (i) Three coloured flags on official buildings

Congress hoisted 3-coloured flag on all official buildings to show that congress was only representative organization of India.

### (ii) Introduction of Bande Matrum Song.

This song was introduced as a war cry against muslims. Thus hindu majorities in the legislature of congress provinces insisted on commencing day's deliberations.

### (iii) Hindi - formed an official language.

Ever since 1835, Urdu had been employed as a court language over greater part of northern India. But congress declared Hindi - as an official language.

#### (iv) Prohibition of cow slaughter

This prohibition was announced and criminal laws were enacted for the defiant of this rule.

#### (v). Hindrance in muslim's religious activities

Azan was forbidden in the mosques. Noise was made in front of mosques at the time of prayers. Hindus took hold of some mosques.

### 4. Emergence of Muslim League for independence.

This was the direct and practical proof of Hindu nationalism. The congress was a communal organization and wanted to establish hindu raj. However, it gave a political consciousness to muslims and muslim league emerged as a popular organization. They underwent a radical change and no longer wanted Indian federation envisioned in 1935-Act.

Resultantly, arrogant and unwise policy of congress precipitated the partition of India, and emergence of Pakistan.

## 5. Conclusion.

In a nutshell,  
rule of congress in 1937-38  
have paved the way to  
muslims of subcontinent to  
get their separate homeland.  
They <sup>had</sup> started such non-sense  
activities against muslims and  
their religion - Islam's teachings  
that muslims cunningly  
started their policies under  
muslim league and became  
successful by arranging  
Shimla conference, and Dacca  
pact etc.

