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Pakistan has historically been engulfed in political and financial crises. Hence, the challenge is not novel to the Pakistan. Since its inception, it has lend around 27 loans from IMF which evidently proof this claim. Unfortunately, the recent economic and financial crisis has severely deepened the already on-going struggle of the country regarding this issue. Hence it has proved to be a grave threat ~~multiplied~~ to the national security multiplied by the ongoing political instability and security threats. Moreover, the poor and ineffective policies along with rampant corruption are engrained in the roots of this issue.

Possible measures could include a strong democracy coupled by the strengthening of institutions. Strong security measures must be taken and the education system has to be transformed to pluck the issue out ^{with} its strong roots.

a) Political instability and its effects on Economic system

Political instability has its roots through out the history of Pakistan with hegemony of military dictators and weak civilian govt with inability to complete their 5 year tenure. Following ~~are~~ were the cause of negative economic consequences:

1) Inconsistent policy making by changing govts

Due to instable and weak governments, there was constant change in policies or the policies derived were weak in nature. Different governments have their approaches to devising economic policies. A policy initiated needs time to show effects. Change in policies would not result in any consequence. For example, tax policy to attract investment may be reverted back by change of government. This, as a result, losses investor's confidence to invest.

2) Poor governance and ineffective govt policies

Poor governance is the result of lack of a stable order of framework implementation for those responsible. Lack of association with rapidly updated technology, lack of accountability and rampant corruptions results in ineffective implementation of govt policies. Moreover, focus on non-development of expenditures creates hinder long term progress. For example, Pakistan's spend a huge budget amount on its defence with increase increment of 17% in 2024-25 while the education sector receives a very minimal amount.

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3) The case of IPPs to squeezing economy further

During the last decade of 20th century, IPPs were introduced as a measure to curb energy crises. According to the financial advisor of that time, IPPs were supposed to be short-term solutions to energy due to their expensive production cost. Unfortunately, IPPs still exist to the present date with the capacity payment clause still intact. Consequently, it has put a huge strain on Balance of payment with 50% contribution to trade deficit by imports of hydrocarbon.

4) Dependency on loans from external and internal sources historically

Pakistan has survived its economic turbulence through loans from international financial institutions and friendly countries. Pakistan is currently seeking its 24th IMF bailout package in 2024. The purpose of the loan was for the country to stand back on its own feet, but the statistics of 23 IMF loans does not show such a care for Pakistan. As a result, it has taken a huge part of budgets on loans instead of developmental expenditures. In line with SAPs of IMF, Pakistan broadens its tax slabs and reduced subsidies to ensure fiscal surplus resulting in worsened inflation.

b) Security threats to investors

Pakistan is currently facing a new wave of terrorism after the US left Afghanistan in 2021. There has been a rise in attacks from various terrorist organisations, such as TLP and BLA. Moreover, majority of these terrorist activities are operated in Balochistan and KPK with targeting foreign national specifically Chinese nationals. For example, the suicide blast by BLA targeted Chinese in Karachi University. This has demoralised foreign investors and weakened the process of CPEC project. Hence, discouraging foreign direct investments.

c) Revolutionise education to bring education system to its true spirit

Pakistan has three main issues in education sector i.e., small budget to education, outdated curriculum and inefficient teaching staff. The increase in budget coupled with collaboration on updating the model of education is the urgent need of present time. Furthermore, teachers must be trained in line with new education system, or new ones capable should be recruited.

This is a long-term policy that would provide more educated politicians, bureaucrats, judges, etc. then nominated by assembly, a more well-aware public to make effective reforms and devise policies that would put Pakistan in line with best in

development.

d) Revival of politics in true democratic spirits

Pakistan needs to be revived to its true democratic spirits. The people nation has been in despair over the newly elected government under the pre-text of elections being rigged.

A wider perception of active military involvement in politics has fueled it further. Therefore, public must be truly ensured that the country runs on true democratic spirits. The 18th amendment of fair elections with equal playing field shall be acted upon. This stability encourages investment and consistent economic policies.

e) Weak governmental institutions must be ~~strengthened~~ strengthened

Governmental institutions have been politicised by on the basis of personal vendettas. The revelations of six judges on interference of intelligence agencies and influence on the judgements. As a response, the chief Justice of Pakistan Qazi Faez Isa along with other judges, banned such interference.

Moreover, the process of activities in the institutions must be digitalised to minimise corruption and ensure transparency.

f) Curb terrorism through hard and soft measures,

The terrorism must be swiftly dealt with. Recently, Pakistan has decided an operation against TTP known as Istihkam-e-Pakistan. Although sensitised, this hard tactic coupled with soft intelligence led operations would decrease security threat. Moreover, Pakistan has provided strict security to Chinese investors to ensure smooth operations.

g) Provide a welcoming platform to investors

Pakistan must do its utmost to bring reforms that attract investors. The measure taken by Pakistan such as one-window operation in SIFC for smooth functioning, attractive negotiate of offers and security and implementation of investor friendly policies are attracting investments.

Conclusion

Hence, Pakistan must actively try to offset the negative implications of political instability, security threats, loans and TPPs with an economic health with positive measures, such as better education, strong democracy, efficient institutions and a welcoming platform for investors.

Q6 - Pakistan is drowning down the loop of political instability that has stepped on Pakistani territory since its independence. During 76 years of Pakistan, the country has felt the turbulence of long military dictators and unstable democratic governments that hardly completed its five-years term. This has caused Pakistan to be categorised under countries of poor development because political leadership and lack of political goodwill hinders its growth. Possible reasons include inefficient and inconsistent govt policies, distrust of public, lack of FDI, security threat, and poor economic conditions.

a) Inefficient and inconsistent policies

Pakistan is experiencing an unstable switch in governments with their own set of policies and procedures. This results in failure and ineffective implementations of policies already in place. Moreover, inefficient policies, for example on non developmental expenditure, which does not directly contribute to country's growth further worsens it. Some of these poor policies are as follows:

1) Poor Switch in economic policies, and its political motives

Govt economic policies differ with their own sets of vision. However for example, to encourage exports, the first government reduces,

gives relief to exporters while the second govt decide to change the exporters in attempt to generate fiscal surplus. Moreover, governments try to take short term policies such as ~~debt~~ huge debt to non-developmental expenditures and artificial pricing to please the people which would ensure their victory in next elections.

2) Security policies are differs

Security policies differ among governments or between opposition and coalition-based governments. The recent decision on operation Azm-e-Fatih against TTP is a classic example. The government believes that the use of hard force is necessary to curb terrorism while the opposition is of the view that it would displace people and high casualties of civilian as witnessed in previous operations like Zarb-e-Azam.

3) Politicising of institutions and corruption

The institutions have been politicised and exploited for personal vendettas and personal interests. Pursuing personal interest over state's interest constitute, to corruption. Pakistan is considered as 133rd in Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International. Moreover, increased judicial activism has give judges the power to encroach on political and bureaucratic arena.

4) The lingering threats from hybrid warfare

The persistent instability of politics has demoralised the nation of Pakistan. There has been a loss in patriotic spirits and a surge in Pakistani citizens to leave the country. This resulted in millions to leave the country within just 2 years since 2022. Hence, it is contributing to the problem of Brain Drain as well. Moreover, there is a significant distrust among the citizens on the newly elected govt and a tilt away in posture from armed forces on pretext of poor democratic spirits. Such results provide an optimal platform to enemies such as India to further demoralise the nation and chaos in Pakistan through negative digital propaganda and a surge in terrorist activities.

5) Economic chaos due to political turbulence

Since 2022, Pakistan is facing a new wave of economic instability & fuelled by the outsting of previous government. The ~~have~~ already struggling ~~in~~ country was tested further with depletion of reserves and huge IMF loans. The country got engulfed in floods ~~was~~ resulting in Pakistan being on the brink of bankruptcy. The country has faced industry shutdowns of more than 200 since 2022. The inflation ~~is~~ has been on the rise ~~is~~ coupled with more taxes and falling subsidies. The

gout had to take 1 painful steps in line with IMF policies bringing pushing more people around poverty line. The poor policies has given Pakistan economic monsters in the form of FPIs. There is a huge deficit in GDP and reduced FDI.

Critical analysis

Pakistan lacks in development due to its on-going political instability. However, it is not a new situation. Pakistan has historical records of long dictatorships and incomplete civilian rules. A country must have a stable and definite leadership nominated by the public as their representatives. If this clause is removed, Pakistan will be surrounded by leaders with self interest as the focal point. Corruption would be rampant. This is further multiplied when this is an historical issue and has been deeply ingrained in politics. However, it should not be ignored that for true democratic spirits, the country must have a stable economic health and a state security. Unfortunately, none of the case exist currently. Hence, transformation must be brought among the above mentioned three aspects one or some of them to stabilize the country.



Conclusion -

Pakistan is witnessing poor growth amidst rampant ~~economic~~ political instability, ~~caused~~ due to poor govt policies such as security and economic inconsistent vision among leaders, weak institutions, demoralised public and economic instability. If proper measures were not taken, Pakistan's situation will further deteriorate in its national security.

Q.7 Pakistan got its independence in 1947 after a long struggle of Muslims of subcontinent. It was the effort of all the leaders and the Muslims who struggled in different ways to get their own homeland. Hence, there are many factors paving way for independence such as Two Nation Theory, 1915 Lucknow pact, 1922 Khilafat movement, 1937-39 Congress Ministries, 1939-45 WWII and independence Act 1947.

a) Congress Ministries

Under the act gov Government Act of 1935, elections were held with overwhelming victory of Congress even in Muslim majority area. During their govt, Congress took certain measures that would hurt Muslim sentiments such as Wadiga Mandar Scheme, Bande Matram, Wardha Scheme which included Sowing

to Gandhi's portrait, halting Hindu marriages, ban of cow slaughters and Azan. Communal rift erupted.

Day of Deliverance, 1939 and the need for separate State

When Congress ministries resigned. Quaid-e-Azam celebrated day of deliverance because Muslims were not anymore under the Congress's ~~advocates~~ and their pro-Hindu policies.

Hence, Muslims realised that Hindus were not ~~interested~~ in favour of Muslims and a sense of nationhood emerged with ultimate demand of separate state. This can be further confirmed by the fact that 1946 Pakistan Resolution happened and Muslim League had sweeping victory in almost all of Muslim majority areas.

b) Two Nation Theory of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the pioneer of Two Nation Theory. According to this theory, Muslims are separate nations with their own language and identity. A sense of nationhood was already given by Sir Syed to Muslims of subcontinent. ~~was~~ It is considered as forerunner of Pakistan movement. Moreover, he established Aligarh Institute, which later



had graduates that actively participated for Pakistan Movement

The formation of Muslim League and its contributions

Muslim League was established in 1906 at Aligarh by the members of Aligarh Muhammadan Conference. It played an active role by forwarding Muslim cause and giving an empowering Muslim representation in govt by its efforts in the form of Montague-Chelmsford reforms, with the approval of separate electorates, the efforts in Lucknow pact, the Round-Table conference, etc. Even during Congress Ministry, it played active part in Muslim's right to self-determination and shifting its posture to a separate state in its 1940 resolution. Moreover, it won 1945 election to prove that they were the sole representatives of Muslims. Hence Muslim League put a lot of effort to bring Muslim cause forward leading to Pakistan's way of independence.

Khilafat Movement

Khilafat Movement was a Muslim movement to voice its demand of keeping Khilafat of Ottoman intact. It was

initially backed by Congress and Gandhi since Muslims and Hindu got on the same page after Lucknow pact 1915. However, Gandhi withdrew support for Khilafat movement resulting in its failure. Muslim, as a result, realised that Hindus and Muslims were separate nations with their own interest. Moreover, their inc. the manifesto of Muslim League switched from loyalty to British to political empowerment. The cause towards political empowerment for Muslims and their own interest paved way towards independence.

World War II and weakening of British empire

Lastly, British lost its previous glory of super power when the enemies were becoming dominant. This provided edge to Muslim League and Congress to pressurise British for independence. Congress ~~demanded~~ demanded rule given to them while Muslim League demanded for separate state. Finally, Independence act of 1947 was passed when British reluctantly agreed to give independence and break the subcontinent into India and Pakistan.



Therefore, Congress ministries of 1937-39 were not the sole reason. There it was blend of efforts of Muslim League, the ideology of two nations theory, Congress activities and WWII that actually ultimately paved way for Pakistan.