

Q No 2

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1) Introduction:

Special Investment Facilitation Council is a platform established by Government and military establishment. The objectives with direct foreign investment in country. However, the chances of FDI in Pakistan through SIFC are long lasting and valuable for economic landscape of country. It faces some hurdles which can affect its targetted pace in the future.

2) Chances of Foreign Direct Investment in Pakistan under SIFC.

2.1) Pakistan's potential of renewable sources to attract FDI.

~~Since ind~~

Naturally, Pakistan is bestowed with plethora of renewable sources.

As per Pakistan's energy department.

"Renewable energy has the potential of producing 3300 GW electricity"
This huge potential ~~etc~~ will attract
chings to invest here

2.2) Presence of minerals in Pakistan.

Presence of minerals like Copper, gold, table salt, and Aluminium are experiencing a huge investment in Pakistan.

"As per SIFC report, Pakistan's minerals account for \$6.1 trillion if properly utilized".

Therefore, in such presence Saudi Arabia is interested to invest \$1 billion in Pakistan's syndak Gold and copper mines. Similarly, UAE ^{has} also announced ~~to~~ to invest in the sector.

2.3)

2.3) Coal Power Plant and external interest in investing.

That coal mine is the fifth largest reserve in the world which is present in Pakistan. It is already under CPEC but still it experiences more investment. That's why China as well as middle eastern can invest here.

2.4) Technology sector's enrichment.

Pakistan's IT sector after the establishment of SIFC experiencing more and more investment. The first IT Park launched in Islamabad has compelled heavily global (China + Middle East) to invest in it particularly. However, Saudi Arabia and ~~the~~ UAE shown their interest to invest and boost Pakistan's ~~econ~~ IT Sector.

2.5) Availability of Tourism Sector in Pakistan.

Pakistan, naturally is bestowed with blessings, tourism is one of those. However, Pakistan's sea dress in Karachi, Northern areas, Gilgit. Baltistan attract millions of tourists in country. In this turn, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar has shown their interest to build hotels and restaurants in at such places.

2.6) Huge Labour force as a brighter chance.

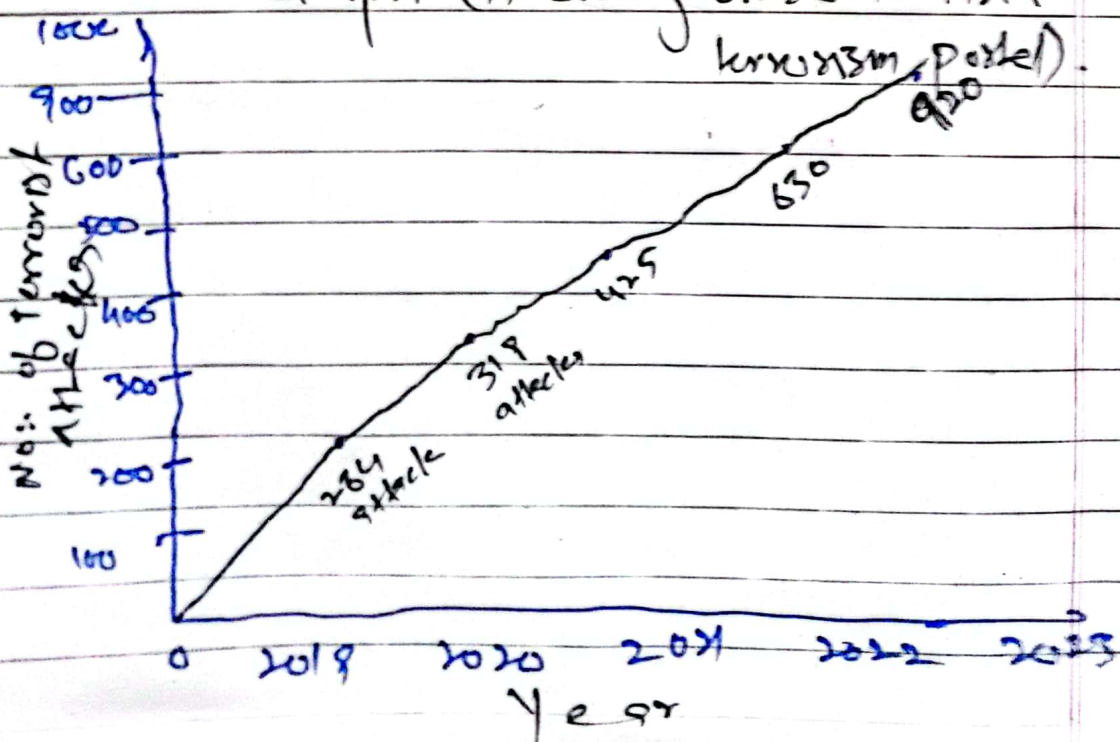
Pakistan has 10th largest labour force in the world. "It has totally 71.71 million as per SIFC reports". Such cheap and huge labour force is an asset for Pakistan to get massive investment from middle east as well as China.

3) Impediments for the foreign investment in Pakistan.

3.1) Reemergence of terrorism in the country

After the fall of Kabul, Pakistan is facing with relatively more terrorist incidents.

Graph (According to: South Asia Terrorism Portal).



The graph is showing very wave of terrorism. Therefore, this the obstacle which can result in pausing foreign investment in country.

3.2) Political Instability in the country.

Any country with political stability in politics can definitely attract investment. Unfortunately, it is lacking in Pakistan. In such political disharmony, international lenders may somehow avoid to invest here.

3.3) Red-tapism in the country is tarnishing image of it.

Red-tapism in Pakistan is one the major issues. Pakistan due to its historical legacy still indulged into red-tapism. However in such environment foreign business feels insecure to here in Pakistan.

3.4) Lack of business free environment.

It is necessary to have a business free environment, which can attract foreign investor. However, Pakistan is far away

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to provide business free environment.

3.5) Lack of long lasting policy implementation mechanism.

Pakistan is lacking in Pakistan policy implementation. "As per report of Transparency International Pakistan stands at 154th out of 180 in policy implementation." In such an environment, foreign investors may feel some obstacles.

4) Conclusion:.

Ultimately, Pakistan's geo-strategic location and its potentials have a great mean of attraction. Investors from China as well as Middle East started to invest in different sectors of Pakistan. However, there are some hurdles which may affect FDI in directly and indirectly.

Ans:- 1) Introduction.

International Monetary Fund being a global lender, provided Pakistan with 23 complete bailout packages since 1958.

In such a long cooperation both entities have affected country positively as well as negatively. Pakistan is grappling with multitude of challenges, that's why it has to get loan. Pakistan's economy can be stable by ^{taking} some pragmatic steps.

2) Reasons of Pakistan's inability to survive with IMF support.

2.1) A huge Fiscal Deficit.

Pakistan has been experiencing a fiscal deficit because of its huge expenses and low tax collection. The reason behind low taxation is its evasion, informal economy, unwanted subsidies.

This is why Pakistan can't survive without IMF support.

2.2) ~~A~~ Massive debt trap.
Throughout the history, country remained under huge debt trap from external as well as domestic lenders.

"As per state bank of Pakistan, the total debt ~~trap~~ on Pakistan is Rs 78.9 trillion, this amount includes internal as well as external lenders".

Pakistan has ^{not} potential to pay back this amount alone, this is why IMF support is necessary for Pakistan.

2.3) Lack of exports resulted in dollar scarcity.

Industrial, as well as Agricultural sector of Pakistan are going, which ^{were} are the assets of Pakistan to export. However, due to natural disasters like 2022 flood and energy insecurity exports have been shortened.

In this reason, Pakistan has shortage of dollar. To increase dollar revenue IMF is necessary for Pakistan.

2.4) Pakistan's security concerns led to the economic decline. Throughout the history, Pakistan remained under security challenge from wars on Eastern border to tensions on western border including terrorism have compelled Pakistan to rely on IMF.

3) Implications of bailout packages.

3.1) Influence of IMF over national policies.

Totally relying on IMF has impacted Pakistan in the way, its policies are always influenced by IMF. For instance: IMF recently urged Pakistan to remove all subsidies and pensions.

3.2) Burdenized public in the form inflation.

IMF always urge Pakistan to remove subsidies. This is the reason due to which people since 2018 feeling a high rate of inflation in the rooms at home.

fuel prices and high tariff rates

3.3) Prevented country from an economic default

Pakistan in June 2023 was going to default economically. In this response Pakistan again looked toward IMF for new bailout package. IMF provided Pakistan \$3 billion amount which prevented Pakistan to go into default.

3.4) Political influence of IMF at international level.

There is a power transitioning globally, but Pakistan is still under the influence of IMF. However, due to this reason Pakistan's sovereignty is being compromised.

4) Recommendations for Pakistan.

4.1) To increase tax collection for meeting its demands it is recommended that Pakistan needs to work

its taxation policy. In this way tax collection can be increased.

"As suggested by Pakistan's current Finance Minister, 'Digital transitioning is the only way to curb tax evasion, informal economy, etcetra'".

4.2) Utilizing its own resources ~~to~~ to increase exports.

Pakistan is bestowed with several natural resources, but these resources need a proper management. However, these resources can boost Pakistan Industrial as well as ~~economy~~ Agriculture sectors which will boost the exports of country.

4.3) Promoting Austerity measures. Austerity measure are needed to ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~mitigate~~ ^{curb} Pakistani expenditures.

~~In this~~ "As per UNDP report 2022, Pakistan loses 6% of its GDP in perks and privileges of higher class". Such expenses must be called off to boost economy.

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4.4) Political consensus at domestic level is needed.

It is necessary for Pakistan to have political consensus among parties. As political parties signed "Charter of Democracy". Similarly, they should sign "Charter of Economy". In signing this, a longer process can be easily taken without any political obstacles.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Pakistan's reliance on IMF is not intentional.

It is very much ~~is~~ required for the survival of economy. However, it has impacted country, but it has impacted country positively as well. Ultimately the steps which are mentioned are necessary for Pakistan to stabilize our economy.

Q No 7

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1) Introduction

Pakistan is facing several security challenges. Insurgency is one of these. There are several reasons for its revival in Pakistan. The reasons include domestic and external as well. Therefore, it is necessary for the country's sovereignty to tackle it with pragmatic ways.

2) Reasons of revival of Insurgency in Pakistan.

2.1) Rise of ethno-centrism in the Pakistan.

Being a multi-ethnic country, it has been facing ~~insurgency~~ insurgency due to rising groups and ethno-centric sentiments. However, it has rapidly affected the country.

2.2) Lack of consensus among center and provinces.

Pakistan being a federation with its provinces as autonomous. All the four countries provinces

are making such an environment like center is ~~not~~ ^{keeping} ~~providing~~ a the biased approach. This mis-understanding is also one of the key reasons behind its ongoing rise.

2.3) External interference in provinces.

External interference from India as archrival of Pakistan in its provinces is also using insurgency. Pakistan provided multiple evidences to international community of India's interference. "As a report published in Quadrant newspaper, India is involved in extra-judicial killings of 20 Pakistani civilians in Pakistan"

This shows India's intention to destabilize Pakistan internally.

2.4) A problem of enforced disappearances is also using insurgency. People of Balochistan, Sindh and KP are blaming a country's law enforcement agencies of

this cause. However, this misunderstanding within people and state military is alienating people.

3) How it impacted Pak-Afj Relations

This rise in insurgency compelled the government of Pakistan to take some compulsive choices that have impacted Pakistan and Afghanistan relations. The choices are.

3.1) Repatriation of Afghan refugees.

In such a militancy and insurgency in which Afghan refugees were ~~you~~ involved. In this response, Pakistan took the decision to ~~in~~ to ~~file~~ 700,000 Afghan refugees, this step has created a sort of mistrust among Afghan Government and Islamabad.

3.2) Impacted the cross border transit trade.

Pakistan imposed ~~stretk~~ VISA powers, and locked its border for several days.

Due to these reasons both
 gave exchange of words occurred
 between Kabul and Islamabad.
 Moreover, Pakistan's.

3.3) Afghanistan's efforts to estab-
 lish other trade routes.

Under such circumstances,
 Afghanistan Government started
 to make bonds with other
 countries like Central Asian,
 China, and India. These new
 efforts minimized Afghan's depend-
 ence on Pakistan.

4) Remedial roadmap.

4.1) Engaging with Kabul
 diplomatically

Pakistan has to engage
 with Kabul in diplomatic way.
 It has to cooperate with
 Kabul by intelligence
 sharing, and countering terrorism.
 However, engaging with Afghanistan
 is necessary for Pakistan's
 economic as well as
 strategic interests.

4.2) Easing tensions on western border.

Pakistan has to ease tension on western border. It has to provide way for safe exchange of goods and services. However, Pakistan has an enclave route to access Central Asian oil rich countries from Afghanistan.

4.3) Dealing with domestic security problems in non-kinetic way.

Pakistan also faces security dilemma in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. Therefore, the alienated people are not completely anti-state. They can be pro-state if Government agree to their legal needs and provides them a secure life.

4.4) Cooperation with tribal elder and religious people in contradicting this urge. A Government of Pakistan has to cooperate with tribal elders

and religious ulamas to create an environment free of tensions. The tribal elders can desecrate tensions with Afghanistan and ulamas can bring domestic insurgency into friendly and secure environment.

5) Conclusion:-

↑ Rise in insurgency in Pakistan has targeted several entities including: security personnel, damaged infrastructure, public disorder etc. ~~However~~ ^{Moreover}, it has affected Pak-Afghan relations. So, the government must comply with above recommended ways to ease insurgency as well cordial Pak-Afghan relations.

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1) Introduction:

Israel - Hamas war is said to be the high focused war regionally as well globally. However, its expansion will affect the region and globe as well.

2) Chances of Israel - Hamas war's expansion.

2.1) ~~War expanded from~~

2.1) Inclusion of proxies in the war expanding its intensity. Israel - Hamas war is longer war in the middle east. However, these proxies are being backed by Iran, the so called "Axis of resistance". Due this inclusion Israel attacked Iran and similarly Iran retaliated with marine missiles. In this way war expanded from Israel - Hamas to Israel - Iran.

2.2) Escalations in Red sea

are expanding it.

The Red sea which the path where "15% of world's trade passes".

Since the Israel-Hamas war, the ships are continuously being attacked by Hemeni Houthis in sup protest of Palestine.

In this response U.S and U.K launched attacks on Yemen and killed multiple innocent people.

2.3) Bloc formation in this

war are widening this war into region.

In the middle east due to this war, ~~there are~~ two blocs are formed. First, Pro-Iran which includes Iran, Iraq, Syria and its proxies. On the other hand Pro-Israel bloc which included the traditional partners of Israel U.S, UK and European countries.

This bloc forming may expand the intensity of war.

2.4) Israel's Jewish stance may ~~can~~ compell the muslim world in the name of religion.

The pro-jewish lobby followed by the U.S and U.K in this war, may compell the muslim world to get into war. If Israel continues it genocidal acts inside palestine, there might be the rise in concept of Pan-Islamism. If this happened then war could get more intensified.

3) Global Implications of war.

3.1) Impact the ^{energy} ~~fuel~~ market globally.

Middle east is observed as rich in energy market. It consist "48% of proven oil reserves and 38% natural gas per ~~oil~~ and bloomberg". If war couldn't stop, it ~~will~~ ^{would} field global energy crisis.

3.2) War destabilizes global trade routes.

Red sea is the way for Europe to show its presence in warm waters of Indian ocean. If

war remained unresolved, it would impact U.S and UK to show their presence in the politics of Indo-Pacific where they are already confronting China.

3.3) If This Anarchic structure would impact the functioning of United Nations.

Since the war had started, UNO had done nothing except condemning. However, United Nations has been playing its role in world. If war ~~is~~ couldn't end in middle east, it might impact the reputation of United Nations.

3.4) Global economic crises are anticipated in such circumstances

If this occurred like, crisis of global energy, expenditure in Arms and weapons, focusing on geo-strategic interests. Then the world may experience an other financial crisis like it experienced after world wars.

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4) Conclusion:-

Analyzing all the circumstances, it is expected that the chances of expansion war are multiple. At this juncture, if the war is expanded, it would impact global power politics, in forms of energy shortage, economy and Arms race.