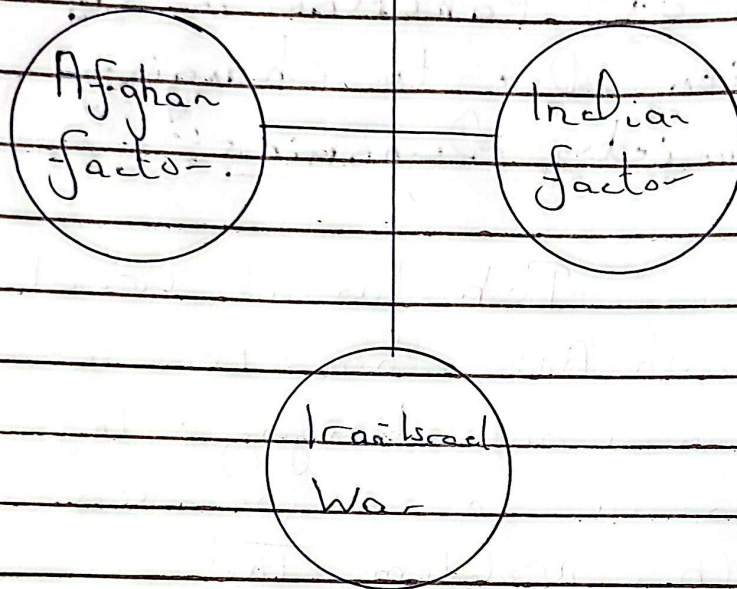


Question # (04.)

Introduction - Changing Role of Pakistan in the Region due to Changing Security Dynamics:

Pakistan is located in South Asia where the security dynamics are changing. In fact, India is the major cause of this problem. That is why it is considered as a nuclear flash point. Similarly, Afghan factor and the Israeli and Iranian confrontation in the western border is a huge challenge. Moreover, the challenges to the national security include terrorism and extremism. Likewise, financial crunch is a big issue. However, robust measures like climate resilience can help solve the issue.

Pakistan's changing Role in the Region Due to Changing Security Dynamics



a) Afghan factor ~ Threat to the regional stability of Pakistan ~ Islamabad's Role in dealing with Taliban :-

Cross border terrorism is a huge issue.

Afghanistan is providing a safe haven for Taliban post US withdrawal. Hence Pakistan needs to enhance the border security.

Similarly, fruitful talks with Taliban are the need of the hour.

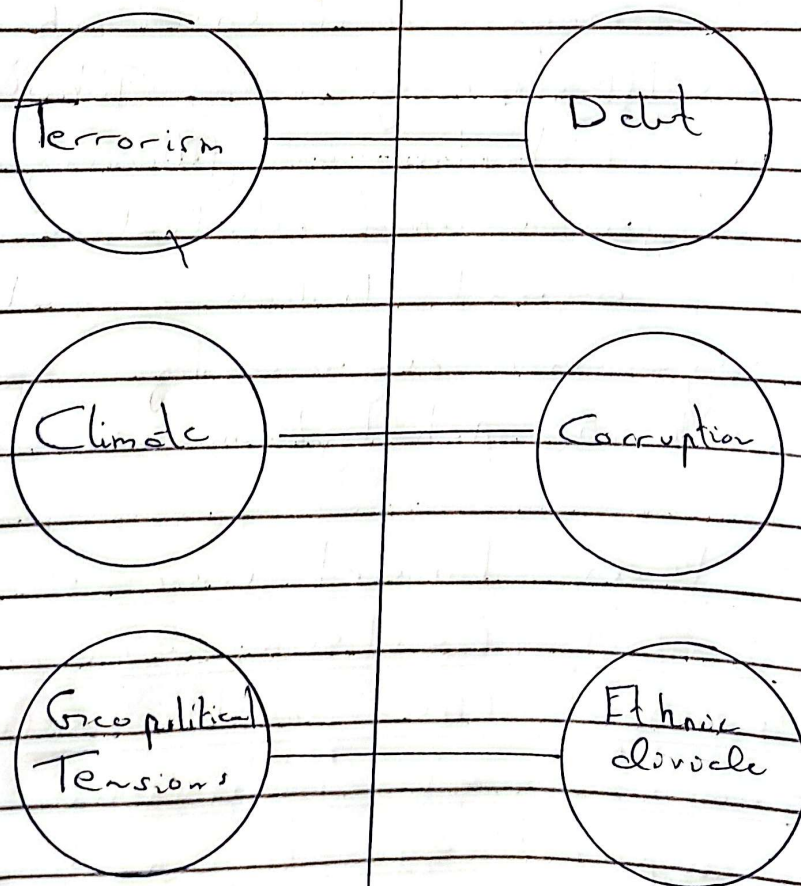
b) Indian factor ~ A potential nuclear flash point ~ Pakistan's defensive role against Delhi's policies :-

Pakistan's role in this regard is changing because Moslems used kinetic means and encroached the settled regions of Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan is following a defensive and retaliation policy against India's false allegations regarding attack on Peshawar.

c) Iran-Israel war ~ Middle Eastern crisis reached the south-western border of Pakistan ~ Support of Iran :-

Israel's war has reached the South Asia region. In this context, Pakistan's role should be mediation. Similarly, Pakistan should support Iran. This is because Pakistan could be the next potential target of Israel.

III Challenges to the national Security of Pakistan:-



a) Terrorism ~ Cancer that is spreading in the state ~ Afghanistan as a breeding ground ~ Challenge to Socio-economic fabric :-

Terrorism is the biggest threat to the national security of Pakistan. Last year Pakistan was ranked 2nd in terrorism index. This can potentially affect CPEC. Similarly, it is a threat to social peace.

b) Financial Debt ~ A cage in which the country is trapped ~ Economic Crisis :-

Financial debt of the country is a challenge. According to Economic survey, the total debt is 76 trillion PKR.

Similarly, debt servicing
accounts for 9 trillion
annually.

c) Climate Change ~ floods
~ Economic losses ~ deaths
~ health and educational
crisis exacerbation:-

Climate Change
leads to floods. In
2022, 33 million were
affected. Economic loss
was \$36 bn. Moreover
2 million were out of
school due to floods.
1700 died due to it.

d) Corruption ~ A
trap in which the ins-
titutions of the country
are trapped ~ Lack
of accountability:-

Pakistan was

ranked 135/180 in
Corruption Perception Index

Also, according to transparency international, police and judiciary are the most corrupt institutions of Pakistan.

e) Tense geopolitical landscape
~ Afghanistan, India,
Iran ~ Potential threats
to sovereignty of the country

This is a huge issue. In the west and the east the neighbours are either involved in war or breeding terrorists. Hence, Pakistan's role should be to mediate.

Similarly, table talks with the help of UN must be chaired in order to protect 240 million citizens.

f) Ethnic Divide in the country is a threat to social fibre of the country:-

Ethnic division based on languages, region and sect promote instability. In Pakistan the dispora is divided in many groups. These include Punjabis, Sindhis, Baluchis, Pashtuns. This divide can fuel unnecessary tensions.

Conclusion:-

In conclusion, Pakistan's role is changing in the region. This is due to changing security dynamics of the region. Similarly, there are many challenges to the national security of Pakistan.

Question (06)

Introduction: Addressing Ethnic issues and cementing National Interest

National Integrity and addressing ethnic issues are the corner stones of regional stability. In fact, Pakistan is divided into many ethnic groups. This weakens the national integrative force in the society.

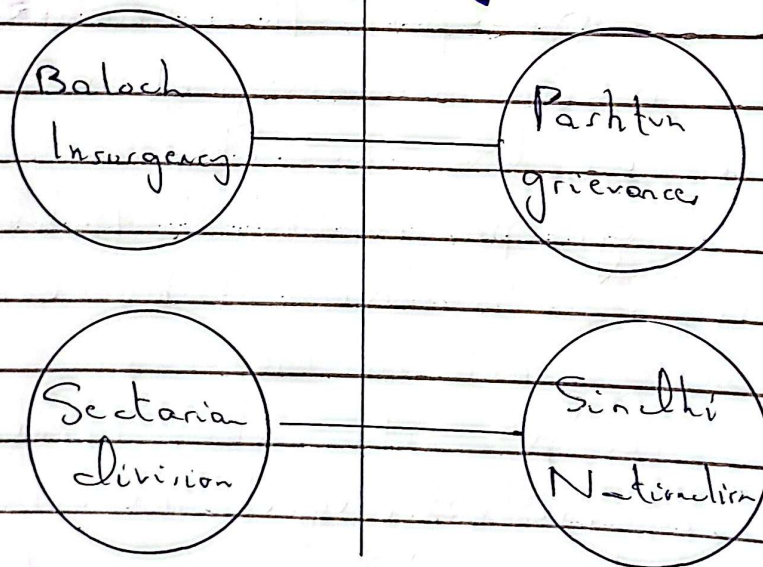
These groups include Baloch, Punjabi, Sindhi, Paktun. However, robust measures can help solve the issue. These include equal resource allocation. Moreover, constructive dialogue with separatist tendencies can help solve the problem. Also, improving law and order situation is the need of the hour.

Ethnic Landscape of Pakistan :-

a) Major Ethnic Groups :-

- 1) Punjabi
- 2) Baloch
- 3) Pashtun
- 4) Sindhi

Ethnic Issues as threat to Sovereignty :-



a) Baloch Insurgency & demand of greater autonomy ~ Separatist tendencies in the region :-

This is due to the lack of ^{maintenance} law and order in the region. Similarly, the economic distribution is uneven. In fact, Balochistan's share in NFC award is only 9.09%. Hence, it is a threat to national sovereignty.

b) Pashtun grievances ~
Pashtun Tazim Movement ~
frustration, extrajudicial
killing, enforced displacement

PTM is a major threat to the sovereignty of the country. This enlightens the levels of frustration and the lack of law and order in the region. Hence, it poses a great threat to the sovereignty of the country.

c) Urban vs Rural
Sindh ~ Alienation of
Rural Sindh ~ Enlightenment
of grievances of the local
dispora :-

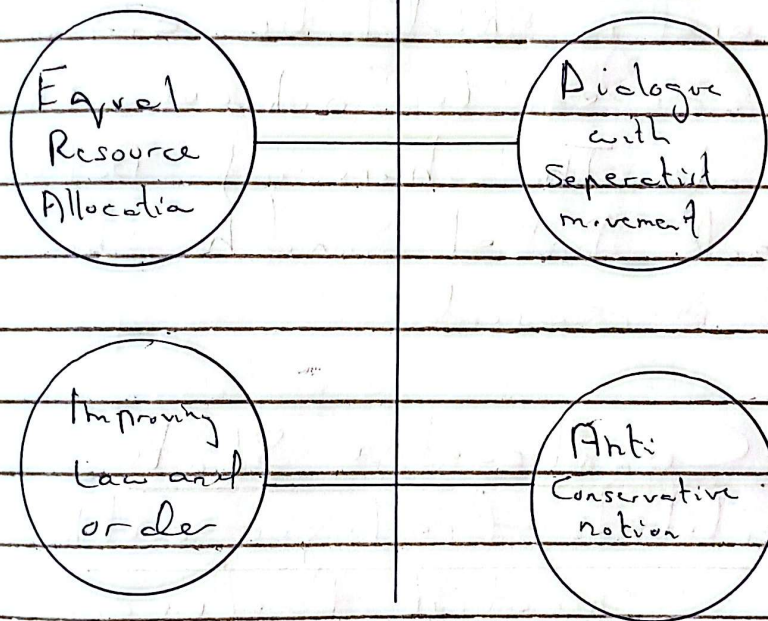
The rural Sindh is deprived of the basic facilities. However, the urban Sindh is more developed in terms of infrastructure. This has fueled tensions between local people.

d) Sectarian divide as
a potential threat to Sovereignty
of Pakistan ~ fracture of
Social fabric :-

Sectarian divide, fueled due to Iran - Saudi conflict in the party has damaged the society. It can emerge as a threat to the national integrity of

Pakistan.

III Steps to promote nation Integration in Pakistan ~ 1st national interest :-



a) Equal Resource Distribution
~ First Step in solving
the crisis ~ Amendment
in NFC awards ~
Increasing tax net :-

Equal resource distribution will lead to national integration. This

is because the deprived regions will be able to improve their infrastructure. This will promote economic fairness. Hence, NFCA award should be amended in order to achieve this goal. The share of Balochistan and Patal Singh should be increased.

b) Constructive State facilitated dialogue with the separatist tendencies should be promoted ~ A way forward to deal with crisis.

This can help both the stakeholders to enhance communication. Similarly, both can understand each other's perspectives. Hence, the state apparatus can address their grievances. This

can promote national integration in the Country

c) Improving law and order situation in the region

~ A robust measure to deal with the extremist tendencies:-

Improvement in the law and order situation can help improve regional stability. The state can get rid of extremist outfit. Similarly, and potential threats could be avoided. Hence, the state should improve the status of the law enforcement agencies.

d) Promotion of anti-Conservative regions ~ Use of social media ~ Literacy enhancement :-

Liberal notion should be promoted in the backward region. This is because they are illiterate. For example, in Balochistan 78% girls are out of school. Hence, anti conservative ideas can increase the capacity of mind to think out of the box. In this regard, social media should be used.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, ~~N~~ational Integration is the key to success.

This require solving the ethnic issues. The backward regions can be uplifted economically if the authorities want to solve this crisis.

Question # 03 :-

Introduction : SCO, SAARC, ECO : Role of Pakistan in these organizations:-

SCO, ECO and SAARC are all examples of regional organizations. They have different as well as overlapping objectives. Pakistan is the member of all the three organizations. It plays a vital role in these multilateral platforms. The key differences in these organizations are in the broader fields of primary goal, trade focus, security dynamics and political constraints. In conclusion, these organizations are based upon the notion of socio-economic uplift

II) Overview ~ SCO, SAARC, ECO :-

a) SAARC :-

founded → 1985

Members → 8

headquarter → Kathmandu

b) SCO :-

founded → 1991/2001

Members → 9

headquarter → Beijing

c) ECO :-

founded → 1985

Members → 10

headquarter → Tehran

III) Key Differences ~ SCO, SAARC, ECO :-

1) SAARC :-

a) Primary Goal

of SAARC
is regional development

•) Effectiveness:-

Low

•) Security focus:-

minimal

•) Trade:-

SAFTA

• Constraints:-

Pak-India Rivalry

2) ECO:-

•) Primary Goal:-

Economic
and trade integration

•) Effectiveness:-

Moderate

Due to institutional
weakness

•) Security focus:-

Not applicable

•) Trade Success:-

Limited

•) Political Constraints

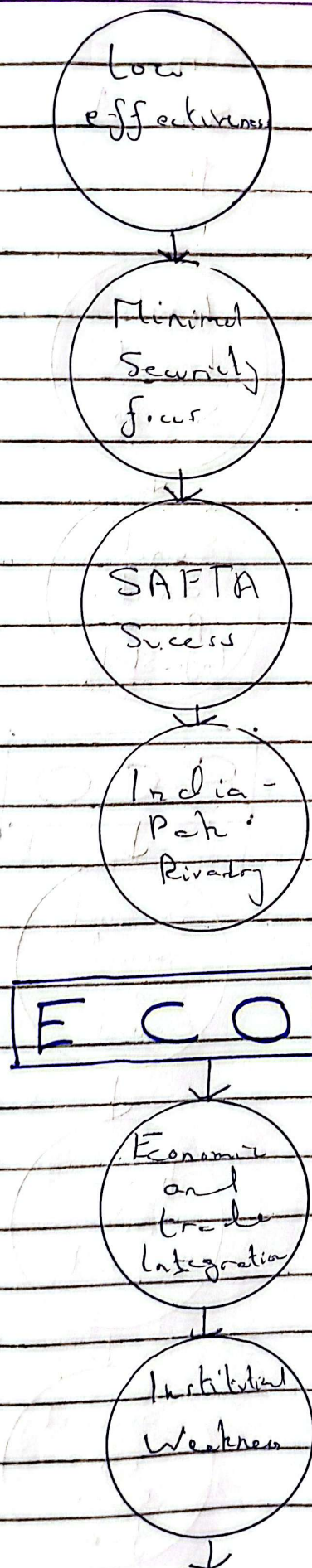
Sanctions on
various countries

3) SCO :-

-) Primary Goal :-
Security and economic cooperation
-) Effectiveness :-
high effectiveness
-) Security focus :-
Core focus
-) Trade Security :-
Limited trade framework
-) Political Constraints :-
India - China rivalry, Russia - West tension.

→ Diagrammatical Representation :-





No
Security
focus

↓
limited
trade
Success

↓
Sanctions
and
poor
infrastructure

↓
SCO

↓
Security
and
economic
cooperation

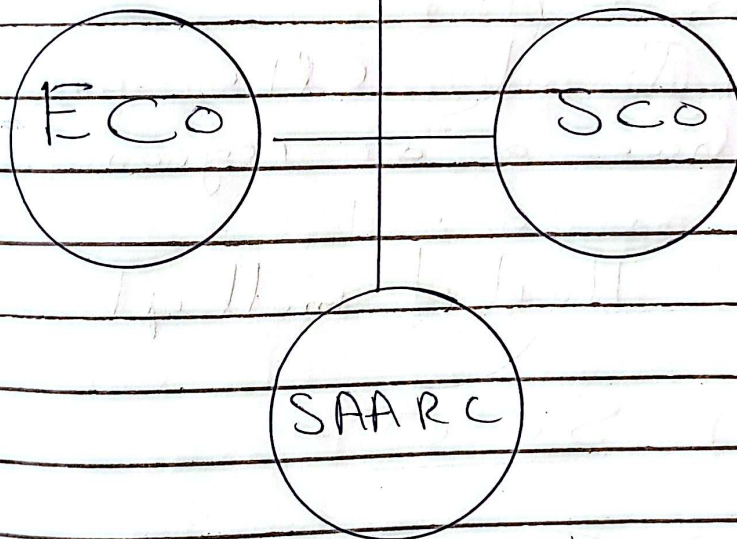
↓
high
in
security

↓
Security
is
core
focus

limited
trade
but
prospects

India-
China
Rivalry

iv) Role of Pakistan :-



A) SAARC :-

-) Founding member of SAARC
-) Hosted SAARC summits
-) SAFTA supported

by Pakistan

B) ECO :-

-) Pakistan was co-founder in ECO which is parent organisation
-) Pakistan is gateway between central and South Asia
-) Promotes CPEC and Gwadar as regional connectors.
-) Hosted multiple summits

C) SCO :-

-) Full member
-) Kashmir as core issue of Pakistan's foreign policy
-) Counter-balance of India as US ally in the region
-) Support connectivity

through CPFC

v) Conclusion :-

In conclusion, one can say that SCO, ECO and SAARC differ from each other in many domains. Similarly Pakistan plays a vital role in these platforms.

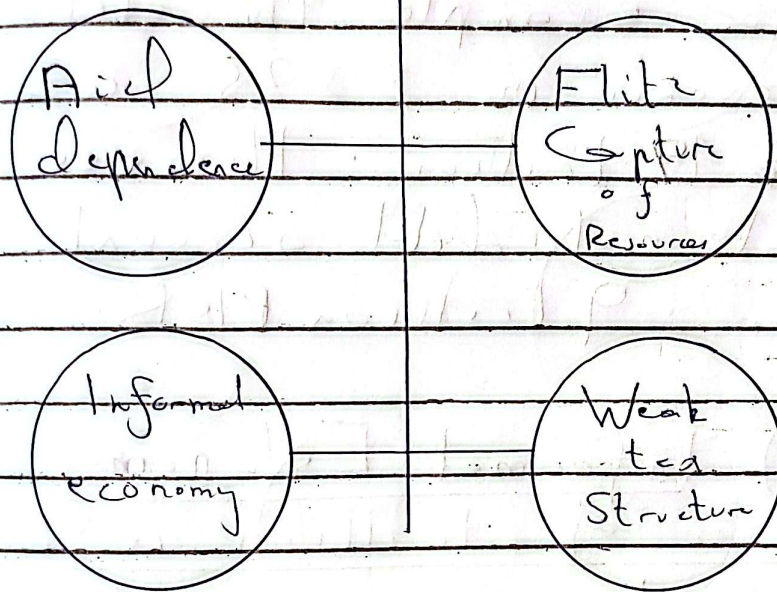
Question #08 :-

I) Introduction: Silhouettes of Political economy: Various approaches to develop egalitarian Society

The political economy of Pakistan is following a downward trajectory. This is because it is dependent on foreign aid. Similarly, low exports, high inflation and low foreign reserves add fuel. Similarly, elite capture of resources and regional economic disparities lead to disaster. This has many effects on the country. In fact, unemployment increases. Child labour and child marriage increases. Likewise, malnutrition increases. However, robust measures like equal distribution can lead to

development of egalitarian society.

II) Silhouettes of Political Economy of Pakistan:-



a) Aid dependent nature of economy ~ a cyclic trap ~ leads to financial debt accumulation:-

The economy of Pakistan is fueled by external and internal aid. For example, according to the Economic Survey, total debt on

Pakistan is 76 trillion.
Similarly, most of the
revenue is consumed in
financing of external debt.
For example, the total
revenue in FY25 was
19 trillion. However,
external debt accounted
for 9 trillion PKR.

b) Informal Economy ~
loss of trillions in terms
of tax revenue ~ Structural
Loop holes ~ Administrative
mismanagement :-

Informal
economy contributes for
76% of the labor
force and 40% of
the GDP. This
leads to billions of
loss in tax.

c) Elite capture of resources
~ Capitalistic nature
of economy leading to
unequal distribution of
financial resources:-

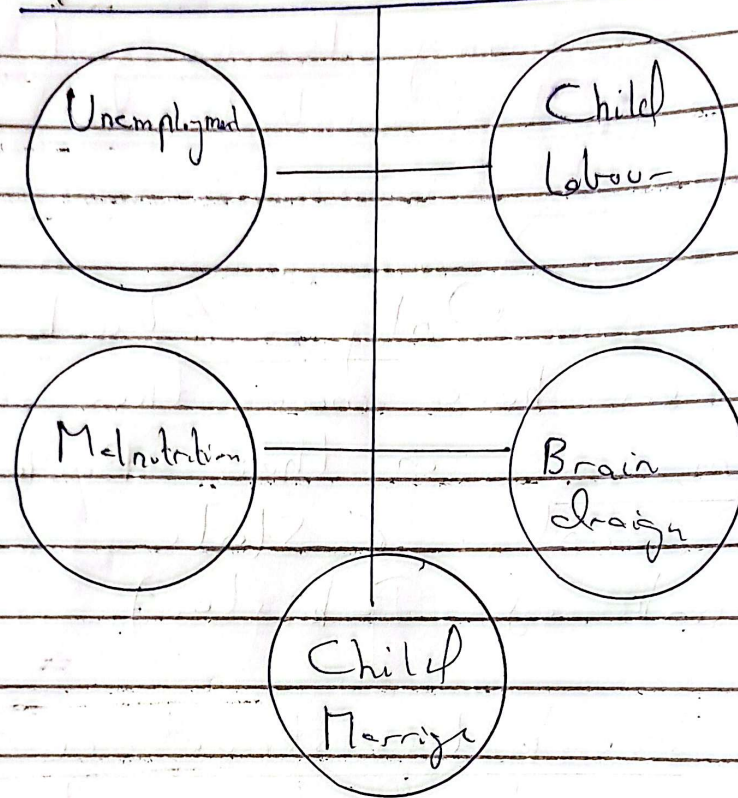
Only 3% bank
holders have more than
1 million in their Bank
Accounts. (State
Bank of Pakistan)

d) Weak tax structure ~
million out of tax net ~
tax evasion: the major
cause of financial crunch
in the country:-

→ Only 2%
of population pay taxes

→ FBR chairman:
15 million potential tax
payers out of tax net.

II) Effects of Economic Crisis in Pakistan:-



a) Unemployment due to
Lack of job opportunities
~ financial stagnation
~ Decline of production
Sector ~ Investment in
non productive assets:-

→ Unemployment rate
is 6.3% according
to economic survey.

→ GDP growth is only
2.68% in FY 25

b) Increase in child labour
because of low earning
a groundwork for a
potential disaster if the
youth is ~~unsafe~~ left illiterate

→ According to the
UN, 33 million
children are involved in
child labour in Pakistan.

c) Increase in malnutrition
because the people are
unable to afford a balanced
diet for their families.

→ 10 million stunted growth
(UN)

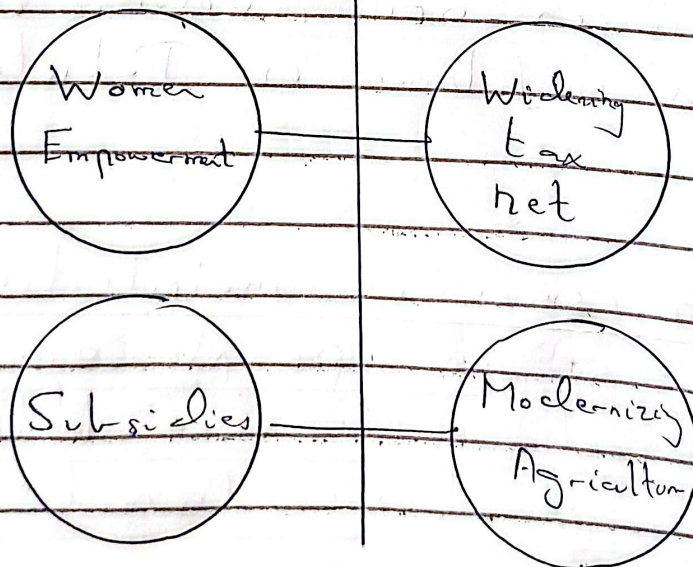
→ 43% food Insecun (WFP)

→ 11 m Acute food insecurity (FAO)

d) Increase in brain drain because of dim future in Pakistan & flight of genius minds from the country :-

⇒ 200,000 people left country in past 1 year.

Wayford in creation of an egalitarian society in Pakistan :-



a) Empowering the women can impact multiple

generations because women
take responsibility of
nurturing the mind of
their offsprings :-

→ women only 25% of
labour force.

→ 67% of agricultural
labour force is women.

b) Widening of tax net ~
Inclusion of elite class
in tax net ~ reduction
of tax evasion ~ Blacklisting
cutprits :-

→ Direct taxes only
6.9 t in FY 25

→ Revenue → 19 trillion

→ Debt servicing → 8.2 trillion

c) Providing subsidies
to the poor citizens

so that they can save their earnings and improve their lifestyle gradually :-

Subsidies for poor can lead to formation of egalitarian society.

d) Modernizing the agriculture sector of the country in
crop irrigation, fertilizers,
subsidies, new machines,
dams :-

Modernizing agriculture can lead to egalitarianism because it contributes 24% to GDP, and 67% labor force.

v) Conclusion :-

In conclusion, Political economy of Pakistan has many loopholes. However, robust measures can lead to formation of egalitarian society.