

Q2Ans

Introduction

The security centre and under fragile institution the state of Pakistan is struggling in search of true democracy. Lended its political and institutional system from their earlier masters, the Great Britain, Pakistan also beared the burden of military dictators since 1958 and last one in 1999.

Democracy changing hands repeatedly from 1988 to 1999 followed by martial law resulted in further weakening of democratic institutions, creating constitutional crises, erupting governance and disturbing the democratic continuity.

Political System that never nurnished :-

Development of a country is always subjected to its political development that led to economic development. The key for political growth/development is political legitimacy, never granted to political parties in Pakistan since its independance. The sudden lose of its founder soon after independance and facing

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initial challenges, fuelled by the security threat from India, never left time to fill the immediate leadership gap. As a result the governance control was mismanaged by the professional bureaucracy with unprofessional political mindset and approach. The genetic security nature further expanded the gap and thus filled by the military leadership, more focused on survival than development of state institutions. Thus leaving the state with a permanent political vacuum, used sometimes by certain elements for growth and stability and sometimes for individual ambitions.

The Militaristic Cultural

Approach :-

Rooted in their veins and further warmed by the natural rivalry between India and Pakistan, the people of Pakistan were more concerned for security than development and of democracy in Pakistan. The public acknowledgement of martial laws and the incompetency of political leadership

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make it difficult for the to change the people approach that not security but the system of governance in key to development while institution rivalry and dominance cost the state with long term sustainability.

From the Coup to the Returning of Democracy :-

The martial law of 1999 came to an end in 2008 by the introduction of National Reconciliation Ordinance to restore democratic culture in Pakistan. The first fruit of restored democracy, the 18th Amendment to the constitution of Pakistan, laid the foundation to shape and secure the future democratic framework for governance in Pakistan. The major people representation in government helps in building trust of the people over people institutions, The parliament and the government offices. However facing the worst security challenge, terrorism, of its history Pakistan was unable to achieve its governance objective in the first phase.

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The successful transition of democratic government in 2013 flashes the hope of democratic and institutional development while adapting a comprehensive security strategy against terrorism. The National Action Plan of 2014.

The Judicial Coup and Democracy Survive :-

The democratic development with its fruits of 5.8% of GDP growth in 2017, Pakistan with lower inflation rate of about 3.8%, the judicial coup against elected government in 2017, ~~ear~~ earlier in 2012, damaged democracy to some extent. However the faith on democratic resistant survive with accepting the people will collectively by politicians and institutions. This led to the second consecutive democratic transition in 2018. However the new democratic transition widen the political gap and creating a vacuum to be filled by non-democratic forces under the shadow of stability. The major factor that cost the democratic continuity and constitutional

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development is neglecting the political legitimacy of political opponents.

Towards National Integration

The political difference, though necessary for political check and balance, if consider as a threat for political survival will always cost democracy and constitution. The 25th constitutional amendment with aiming to bring the whole territory under constitutional cover could not managed to bring political stability. Hoping Giving hope for better governance and democracy the 2022 political coup under legal cover of constitution further darken the faith of democratic institution. Keeping differences aside and in term of constitutional and democratic development, the ~~is~~ public institution became more fragile instead to gain strength under the PDM government supported by majority of political parties in Pakistan.

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The Dark legal Framework:-

Pakistan today is at the verge of democratic and constitutional degradation. Refusing political legitimacy and using constitutional as a tool for asserting legal violence against political opponents is new normal in political spectrum of Pakistan. The country is struggling with 45% of population below poverty line, 26.5 million out of school, declining agricultural production and roaring terrorism with a huge unemployed youth bulge, Pakistan need a new national consensus interm of political and constitutional development.

Conclusion:

Economic development as the first priority of Pakistan policy as mentioned in NSP-2021. The main focused should be on the revival of political legitimacy in the country.

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Q3:-Ans:-Introduction

Pakistan today is facing worst kind of economic challenges. With strategic relations with both United States and China, the global trade war is a new challenge for underdeveloped countries to balance their economic policies in best possible terms. Facing 19% of tariffs in global tariff war and with immense economic development potential, though lacking leadership, Pakistan can use its strategic partnership as leverage for its own economic development.

Challenges to PakistanEconomy:-

(a) Anger Agrarian in Fires, Floody in Fields

Pakistan being an agriculture country and economy mostly dependant on agriculture production. The challenges of 21st century like climate change causing extreme droughts and floods cracking the backbone of Pakistan economy. The yield production in 2024-25 declined upto 30%.

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with major crops of wheat, rice and cotton declined ~~severely~~ severely. The recent floods in KP and in punjab destroyed most of cultivated land while the estimate lost is yet to be determined. ~~eo~~

(b) Trade Deficit:

The country trade deficit is at time high with estimated value of \$40 billion.

(c) Energy Crises:

Energy sector mostly dominated by private and foreign enterprises created the hell of circular debt for Pakistan. With facing so many domestic issues and challenges of governance, the economic policies are unable to give its fruits due to huge gap in investment and loss to third parties lands.

(d) Foreign and Domestic Debt:-

Pakistan debt to GDP ratio is 88%. With signing an agreement for 26th times with International Monetary Fund and lending money from other financial institution

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the country is facing it difficult to repay existing loans and bargain for new loan agreement.

(e) Low Revenue Generation

Pakistan revenue generation is not quite enough to fulfill the economic needs of 241 million people.

There is a huge burden on formal economy while most of the corporate sector are working under informal economy.

Recommendation against Structural Flaws in Economy:-

(A) Curbing the Challenges to Agriculture

Sector:-

Agriculture sector is the backbone of Pakistan economy.

Pakistan agriculture sector is under huge threat from climate change and changing weather pattern.

Weak disaster management institution, later formulation of policies and weak implementation of these policies causing Pakistan with huge ~~loss~~ loss.

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in agriculture. Agricultural institutions further need to adopt National Seed Policy to develop indigenous climate resilient seeds for enhancing production.

(B) Managing the Energy Sector

The energy sector is costing Pakistan with million of dollars. Due to weak implementation of checks and balance, energy sector is losing ^{electricity} millions in term of line losses, ~~energy~~ theft and non compliance with defined rules and regulation.

Privatization of distribution companies on priority bases is need of time. Pakistan also need to invest in renewable energy sources to crack the ~~ea~~ trap of circular debt.

(C) Digital Transformation: Formalizing

the Economy:-

Major portion of Pakistan economy is based on informal taxation.

There is a huge tax collection potential in agriculture sector, real estate, retail sector and others like jewellery association. Pakistan need formulation and hard implementation of policies to broaden tax network and encourage formal taxation.

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(D) Export Growth Economy:

Pakistan export sector is not improving with current challenges. With declining production and with institutional and political hurdles, the foreign institution and markets are not seen ready to accept Pakistani products.

Conclusion:

The issues are structural flawed more than political economy. Struggling with political stability, weak institutions of accountability, nepotism and corruption and elite dominate economy is the challenge to progress of Pakistan.

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Q4:-
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The changing global dimension is a challenge for countries like Pakistan, a security state. The US global war on terror ended in 2021 with policy of bringing Americans back to home. Pakistan as a frontline ally in GWOT also assists US to pull out US from Afghanistan, hoping for a peaceful region and end to hostilities on its western front sharing cultural, historical and religious ties with Afghanistan.

Pakistan Pay off to Peacein Afghanistan:-

The GWOT along with the NATO forces cost not only Afghanistan but also Pakistan with a huge human and economic cost. With the intention of muslim brotherhood Pakistan open its doors for Afghan migrants from Soviet war to US war. However with the withdrawal of US forces from Afghanistan the symmetry of security ~~situation~~ status of South Asia and specially Pakistan changed.

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drastically. Pakistan hope for a peaceful Afghanistan aiming to end hostilities on western front and to handle indian proxy in Balochistan don had shattered. The rise in terrorists activities and activation of terrorist proxy with immediate boarder with Afghanistan indicate the loop holes in policies of Afghan current regime towards Pakistan. With losing almost \$123 billion to economy and 83,000 human lives, according to ISPR, Pakistan today again facing the worst kind of terrorism on western boarder. The current direct confrontation with Afghan regime also cleared the intent of occupied Taliban for their support to TTP and other militant group.

Path to Peace: 2600 km

Pakistan shared one of its longest land boarder with Afghanistan. With historical, culture and religious ties, the whole region is hostile to the support of Afghan regime for militant groups in Pakistan. The strategic compulsion of Pakistan is now shaping new borders for Pakistan. Strategic culture. With an active confrontation

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with India in May 2025, Pakistan decided to go forward against all other faction and proxy inside and outside its boarder. The changing security apparatus in South Asia demand Pakistan to more focused on Indian factor than dealing and consuming time for negotiation with proxy groups. Therefore the airstrikes on terrorists hideouts outside boarder is justified to create an environment of peace and stability over Pak-Afghan boarder.

China Mediation and the Second Doha Pact-

The deteriorating situation between Pakistan and Afghanistan initially mediate by China later in March 2025 in long term strategic interest. With strong position in regional alliances like SCO Pakistan stance is firm in consolidating its position for maintaining peace in its own territory. The current clashes on boarder, resulted in heavy losses for Taliban, was also mediated by Qatar and Turkey where both countries agreed to not allow militant to operate against the state

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of Pakistan. The broken promises are once again trusted by Pakistan for broader strategic gain and in the interest of the innocent people of Afghanistan.

Go Back to Home: The Refugee

Issue:-

Pakistan hosted about 04 million Afghan refugees for 5 decades. The peaceful transition of power in 2001 was also the fruit of Pakistan role to maintain trust among the faction and to peaceful withdrawal of US forces. Pakistan policy to send Afghan refugee back is in the best national interest to lessen pressure on national horse. However the issue was largely exploited by the Afghan regime due to their incompetency to relocate their own citizens.

In a lesser context the Afghan regime should have proposed a joint mechanism for relocation of these migrants, On the other hand they are challenging Pakistan legal rights to act against those involved in unlawful activities.

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To Takeup the Future:

Be the best friend to your neighbour.
In a nutshell Afghan Taliban regime should acknowledge the strategic limitation of Pakistan considering their landlocked position and illegitimate government. Pakistan on the other hand, despite the capability of using force, must adopt initial policy of dialogue, international pressure, UNSC resolution of sanction and non kinetic measures. Pakistan also can use its leverage in regional alliances to compelled Afghan regime to adopt measure to stop militants from attacking Pakistan and join Pakistan for a joint mechanism of returning of migrant to Afghanistan.

Conclusion:-

Both Pakistan and Afghanistan shared historical, culture and religious values. Maintaining peace through dialogue and not supporting of proxy elements is in the best strategic interest of Pakistan and Afghanistan.