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# Scrutiny

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Articles

- Arif Mahmud  
Spatial Distribution of Economic Activities in Pakistan:---- 1  
An Analysis Based on the 1998 Census
- Tariq Rahman  
Ideological Imperatives in Urdu Linguistics: ----- 17  
A Case Study of Insha, Shirani and Abdul Haq
- Saeed Ahmed Rid  
India and Pakistan Inventing the Options for Mutual ----- 35  
Gain on Kashmir
- Wolfgang-Peter Zingel  
National Security and Economic Development: ----- 55  
Security Development – Developing Security

### Book Reviews

- Tariq Rahman  
Imtiaz Gul, *The Al-Qaeda Connection: The Taliban ----- 99*  
*And Terror in Pakistan's Tribal Areas*
- Wolfgang-Peter Zingel  
Ayesha Siddiqa: *Military Inc. Inside Pakistan's----- 102*  
*Military Economy*

### Miscellaneous

- Introduction ----- 107
- Subscription Form ----- 108
- Guidelines for Contributors -----109

## **National security and economic development: Securing development – developing security**

**Wolfgang-Peter Zingel**

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### **Abstract**

International intervention has been undertaken for various reasons: Ending or preventing genocide, ending terrorist activities aimed at other countries or protecting and looking after refugees. Beyond these and other goals interventions are also directed towards development. Security and development are obviously mutual preconditions: National security is a precondition for economic and social development as much as economic and social development is a precondition for national security. The question then arises: Is there a trade-off between national security and economic development? Is economic and social development possible without national security and how much security does development need?

Being an economist the author looks at security as a (pre-)condition for development, assuming that security is part of what economists refer to as the “(non-)economic framework”. A political scientist or a security expert might see it the other way round, i.e. how development, or rather economic and social well-being, is a precondition for national, internal and external, security.

Before starting the analysis the underlying terminology, theories and concepts of development have to be examined: indicators, strategies, aid, reconstruction and change, security, threats, national unity and integrity and, finally, intervention. Security and economic theory both deal with risks, entitlements, rights and ownership; if they are not evenly distributed, the danger of state failure arises. Characteristics of state failure can be found in all areas of the economy, i.e. in the production and distribution of commodities and services, in infrastructure and housing, in money and finance, in labour, education, health and services. Case studies of intervention from South and South East Asia, e.g. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, the Maldives and Pakistan are presented. Economic and social effects of intervention change over time; there are different types of interventions, depending on their circumstances, and leading to an acceptance of different degree. Reconstructing state and economy usually starts with emergency programmes, using a variety of measures that can be found in the interventionist’s tool box. At all times there is the need to look beyond intervention.

Although the need to compromise is evident after years of internal strife, the feuding parties in Afghanistan, Pakistan or Sri Lanka cannot be expected to be ready for it. There are, however, examples that such compromises are possible, as the case of Cambodia shows. As “top down - bottom up” is not possible, governments must be in a position to devolve some of their powers to other tiers of government without having to fear to be overturned.

Development projects can work in the direction that mutual trust is increased and the political system is stabilized, provided that the process of reestablishing of national security is not endangered

## **India and Pakistan Inventing the Options of Mutual Gain on Kashmir**

**Saeed Ahmed Rid**

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### **Abstract**

According to some very reliable reports in March 2007 India and Pakistan had agreed on a non-paper in backchannel talks resolving all contending issues including the longstanding Kashmir conflict between them. But this deal could not come through because of the then President Pervez Musharraf's internal problems specially controversy over reference against the Chief Justice of Pakistan, Iftikhar Mohammad Chaudhari. In this research paper I have taken up this story and have tried to see whether such a resolution formula was in the offing in light of the negotiations that were taking place between the two countries or this whole story is like a fairy tale which has nothing to do with the situation on ground. To achieve this goal I have studied the resolution formulas being discussed over the period of last decade or so specially focusing on the ones which received some support from the governments of India and Pakistan. Apart from a brief introduction about the past proposals new proposals including The Kashmir Study Group proposal, the suggestions of Dr. Mubashir Hassan, Musharraf's propositions, Sumantra Bose plan and Manmohan Singh solutions are analysed and compared in detail. Studying the favoured resolution formulas of India and Pakistan helps us understand the type of solution which two countries were gradually arriving at. This paper helps us to understand what ground was covered by India and Pakistan vis-à-vis resolution of the Kashmir issue in the back channel. It also provides an insight into where exactly the two sides are stuck vis-à-vis Kashmir and what is required to be done to move ahead in the peace process.

## **Introduction**

*Scrutiny* publishes original (theoretical and empirical) contributions by Pakistani as well as international scholars. All important fields like geography, economics, linguistics, anthropology, history, political, science, literature, languages, demography and environment with reference to Pakistan are analyzed in general and recommendations regarding these fields of study are intended for the development of Pakistan.

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