

## PART-II

**Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title: (20)**

I think modern educational theorists are inclined to attach too much importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children, and too little to the positive merit of enjoying their company. If you have the sort of liking for children that many people have for horses or dogs, they will be apt to respond to your suggestions, and to accept prohibitions, perhaps with some good-humoured grumbling, but without resentment. It is no use to have the sort of liking that consists in regarding them as a field for valuable social endeavour, or what amounts to the same thing as an outlet for power-impulses. No child will be grateful for an interest in him that springs from the thought that he will have a vote to be secured for your party or a body to be sacrificed to king and country. The desirable sort of interest is that which consists in spontaneous pleasure in the presence of children, without any ulterior purpose. Teachers who have this quality will seldom need to interfere with children's freedom, but will be able to do so, when necessary, without causing psychological damage.

Unfortunately, it is utterly impossible for over-worked teachers to preserve an instinctive liking for children; they are bound to come to feel towards them as the proverbial confectioner's apprentice does towards macaroons. I do not think that education ought to be anyone's whole profession: it should be undertaken for at most two hours a day by people whose remaining hours are spent away from children. The society of the young is fatiguing, especially when strict discipline is avoided. Fatigue, in the end, produces irritation, which is likely to express itself somehow, whatever theories the harassed teacher may have taught himself or herself to believe. The necessary friendliness cannot be preserved by self-control alone. But where it exists, it should be unnecessary to have rules in advance as to how "naughty" children are to be treated, since impulse is likely to lead to the right decision, and almost any decision will be right if the child feels that you like him. No rules, however wise, are a substitute for affection and tact.



Date: July 29<sup>th</sup>, 2025

M T W T F S

~~Title:~~ How to tackle childrens.

Modern educational theorists discourage children engagement. while one with intrinsic love for kids can make them follow his commands, <sup>and</sup> instructions. Conditional love can offend children while if they are provided with unconditional love and care they will feel better. Teachers with such gifted qualities can indulge in children affairs without posing any psychological harm to them. But it's really challenging for a ~~burdenized~~ <sup>ad</sup> teacher to maintain emotional equilibrium. According to author, Teaching profession should be opted for optimal hours. Because childrens exposure for long period of time can drain out teacher's energy. There is no need of rule book if a person knows the facts to deal with ~~student~~ childrens.

word count approx. 105

be precis and to the point  
need improvement  
write total words too  
need improvement in expression and basic grammar  
over all average  
main idea is picked and discussed

7/20



(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question

**PART-II**

(20)

**Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title:**

All the evils in this world are brought about by the persons who are always up and doing, but do not know when they ought to be up nor what they ought to be doing. The devil, I take it, is still the busiest creature in the universe, and I can quite imagine him denouncing laziness and becoming angry at the smallest waste of time. In his kingdom, I will wager, nobody is allowed to do nothing, not even for a single afternoon. The world, we all freely admit, is in a muddle but I for one do not think that it is laziness that has brought it to such a pass. It is not the active virtues that it lacks but the passive ones; it is capable of anything but kindness and a little steady thought. There is still plenty of energy in the world (there never were more fussy people about), but most of it is simply misdirected. If, for example, in July 1914, when there was some capital idling weather, everybody, emperors, Kings, arch dukes, statesmen, generals, journalists, had been suddenly smitten with an intense desire to do nothing, just to hang about in the sunshine and consume tobacco, then we should all have been much better off than we are now. But no, the doctrine of the strenuous life still went unchallenged; there must be no time wasted; something must be done. Again, suppose our statesmen, instead of rushing off to Versailles with a bundle of ill-digested notions and great deal of energy to dissipate had all taken a fortnight off, away from all correspondence and interviews and what not, and had simply lounged about on some hillside or other apparently doing nothing for the first time in their energetic lives, then they might have gone to their so-called peace conference and come away again with their reputations still unsoiled and the affairs of the world in good trim. Even at the present time, if half of the politicians in Europe would relinquish the notion that laziness is crime and go away and do nothing for a little space, we should certainly gain by it. Other examples come crowding into mind. Thus, every now and then, certain religious sects hold conferences; but though there are evils abroad that are mountains high, though the fate of civilization is still doubtful, the members who attend these conferences spend their time condemning the length of ladies' skirts and the noisiness of dance bands. They would all be better employed lying flat on their backs somewhere, staring at the sky and recovering their mental health.



[precis-2017]

date: July 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

title is irrelevant

~~Title: Focus Converge Energy to Success.~~

According to the author, a person without proper goal faces more challenges. As directionless efforts will get you nowhere. Author is quoting different example to highlight the importance of focused work. Firstly he mentioned devils efficient and productive approach towards his goals. which reflects devil's disregard to time wastage. Similarly,

This world has enormous amount of energy and needs a visionary thought. Author is alluding past: If our forefathers had prioritized hard work over leisure than we would be living much better life today.

life's ideology lies in burning midnight oil to achieve your goal.

where is this written in the main passage???

The author believed that if any statement opted thoughtful vision to address international affairs, it will be more productive. Rather invasion to other region without planning. The author is applying the same concept in present day life where he emphasize on the importance of mental health recovery instead of useless talks or commentaries. This will conserve their energy for productive task.

approx 160 words.

don't make self additions of your own thoughts and suggestions stay strictly to the point and relevant to main passage

0/20



IN the 21st century, a university's role goes far beyond lectures and exams. Globally, campuses drive tech revolutions, seed start-ups and shape public discourse. But in Pakistan, most public universities remain locked in a governance model built for another era and another purpose. Although the problem is nationwide, Punjab offers the clearest view. It has the largest number of public universities and students, and it's the system I have worked in for over 40 years. What follows is both a provincial case study and a national warning.

British administrators set up universities here to produce clerks for the Raj, not independent scholars. Their models emphasised rigid hierarchies and central control; they discouraged intellectual risk-taking. That architecture survived independence almost intact. Later reforms, most notably HEC in the early 2000s, added funding and rhetoric but left the core legal structure unchanged.

Today, public universities in Punjab still have the governor as chancellor, who appoints vice chancellors (VCs), presides over convocations and approves or vetoes key decisions. In practice, the governor acts on the chief minister's advice, adding a layer of political oversight to even routine academic matters. Recommendations approved by a university syndicate must pass through the higher education department, the minister, chief secretary and the CM's secretariat before reaching the governor. Legal or financial queries may delay the file further. Once cleared, it retraces the same path back. The result: chronic delay and stifled decision-making.

Universities elsewhere are innovating — partnering with industry, revising curricula and leading national research strategies. But Pakistan's institutions are paralysed by red tape. VCs cannot recruit faculty or revise statutes without external approval. Key posts remain vacant for months due to bureaucratic apathy or political interference. Short-term contracts are the norm, undermining morale and continuity. Financial management is tightly controlled.

Accountability is weak. Evaluations are rare and strategic planning based on measurable outcomes is largely absent. The system continues to reward conformity over creativity, as its colonial designers intended. Yet the world outside has transformed. AI is redefining productivity across sectors. Biotechnology, new materials and quantum technologies are emerging faster than regulations can keep up. A few institutions in Punjab have engaged with these trends. Research centres in molecular biology, AI and quantum computing show what's possible. But these are

outliers. Without structural reform, their success will not spread.

To remain relevant, universities here must be agile, independent and forward-looking. This requires structural change. University laws must prioritise academic needs over administrative control. Syndicates and senates should have the final say in academic matters, without multiple layers of government endorsement. The role of chancellor/ CM should be ceremonial or reassigned to a non-political academic body. *Recommendations*



Date: July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025

MTWTFSS

## Title: Ills of Higher Education in Pakistan.

Modern world demands technological advancement and creative approach in higher educations. But author is spitting bitter facts of Pakistan's higher education. Particularly in Punjab universities are paralyzing mental capabilities of youth. As universities are operated on British designs who aimed to produce slaves. As they didn't want to foster intellectual minds that could pose potential threat to their throne. Moreover political influence is further deteriorating the education system. Govt. officials are controlling universities by their decisions. And chronic delays in their decision for research approval etc is further worsening the system. On Contrary, independent nations foster talent in their universities by facilitating them and giving industrial platforms. while in our universities VCs lack decision power to improve academia. Too much political inference has jolted foundations of higher education. AI is outcasting traditional education and universities without back cannot bring structural reforms in existing system.

words: approx - 130.



to eradicate poverty, highlighting the limitations of externally funded relief without structural reforms. Instead, Africa is drowning in debt.

In contrast, China, India and many Latin American countries pulled hundreds of millions out of poverty through sustained economic growth, institutional reforms and targeted support. China combined broad-based economic transformation with targeted assistance to disadvantaged regions and households, starting with agricultural reforms and later developing labour-intensive industries. India, the world's fastest growing major economy over the last decade, more than doubled its GDP from \$2.1tr in 2015 to \$4.3tr in 2025, while investing in basic infrastructure such as toilets, clean water and electricity to uplift rural communities. Latin American countries, too, made significant progress by strengthening institutions, reducing inequality, and adopting sound policy frameworks.

Meanwhile, during the last three years, Pakistan has experienced negative per capita growth with GDP growth rate of -0.5pc in FY23, 2.5pc in FY24, and an estimated 2.68pc in FY25. Stabilisation without growth is becoming the country's new normal and we can no longer afford it. It only exacerbates unemployment, poverty and inequality. With inflation easing and commodity sectors underperforming, we must use both fiscal and monetary policies to boost private investment and stimulate growth.

The 2023 digital census has shown startling gaps in literacy in rural Sindh, Balochistan and KP. Likewise, healthcare lacks adequate infrastructure and resources. Within provinces, there are substantial disparities between urban and rural areas, and between different districts. The government must focus on improving development outcomes in the districts that have the lowest development indicators.

The nations that have seen the most dramatic improvements in poverty reduction and other measures of human well-being have all focused on growth, economic reforms and targeted social protection policies. Pakistan must learn from these lessons. This will require sincere political will, strong policy focus and coordination amongst the different tiers of government. ■

Beyond the cynicism, let's look at the global efforts to end extreme poverty, and to understand what works, and what doesn't. Africa's reliance on foreign aid offers a cautionary tale. Despite receiving billions in development assistance annually over decades — \$53.5bn in 2022 alone — African countries are home to three-quarters of the world's poor. Sub-Saharan Africa still has the highest number of people living in extreme poverty: 411m in 2023, 45pc up from 1990. Foreign aid has failed



Date: Aug. 1, 2025

MTWTFSS

## Title: Obstacles behind Pakistan's Poverty.

The author reviewed global efforts to evaluate why countries fail to eradicate poverty. Despite foreign aid assistance African countries are still struggling with poverty. Reason behind this failure lies in their poor structural reforms. Other developing countries including China, India and Latin America uplifted their lower class just by transforming economic policies and reforming social institutes. Public Centered Strategies helped them to fix poverty issues, while Pakistan with unstable economy fails to foster growth. In fact its GDP is declining each year. Its pathetic approach to gain stability by limiting growth is accelerating unemployment and poverty. Disparity of resources among rural and urban regions of different provinces is the leading cause of poverty. While Visionary nations work on economic reforms and targeted social protection policies to reduce poverty. They ensure equal access to resources by public. Unfortunately, Pakistan is lacking political will for structural reforms to uplift the nation.

approx words. 140.



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**Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title: (20)**

It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair; the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy; but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all our powers. In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies, and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race. In a moderately cold climate man is engaged in an arduous, but no hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biting wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth. ,

✓ We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climes. In hot weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily; but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.

**Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (20)**



Date: Aug 02, 2025.

Pre-2018

MTWTFSS

## Title :- Weather Impacts on Human Nature

The writer is fascinated by cold weather in Europe. While cold weather is bit challenging. But struggling situations always bring out energy for productive outcomes. The writer is analyzing human's response to different weather. People inhabiting temperate regions face cold temperature and manage their lifestyle accordingly. In moderate cold they build houses and gather food to survive extreme conditions. While people of tropical regions live their life quite differently. They live comfortable life as compared to temperate region inhabitants. They can carry out life activities in normal way <sup>through the year</sup> ~~then~~ without exhaustion. The writer finally concluded the effect of weather on human nature, people living in moderate temperature regions take life at ease while cold makes life difficult.

approx word 120.



"THE population is the prize." Those familiar with counterinsurgency warfare theories will recognise the context in which David Galula coined this phrase. Galula argued that insurgency is not a military contest but a political struggle, in which both insurgents and counterinsurgents vie for the population's support and allegiance. Recent developments in Bajaur, where citizens are protesting against military operations and the tragic events in Tirah Valley last week, when five demonstrators were killed after security forces allegedly opened fire, must be viewed through this lens. These incidents suggest an urgent need for the state to reassess its counterterrorism (CT) strategies, which appear increasingly detached from the goal of winning hearts and minds.

In his seminal book *Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice*, Galula emphasises that military force must be subordinate to political objectives. Force used without legitimacy alienates civilians and reinforces the insurgents' narrative. It is essential to remember that insurgents do not need to win militarily; they only need to survive, avoid defeat, and steadily erode the state's credibility in the eyes of its people.

Militants in KP's tribal districts have been challenging the state for the past two decades. Despite numerous operational successes, security forces remain engaged in prolonged conflict, arguably with little substantive change in their tactics or strategic orientation. The prevailing operational approach remains focused on achieving military victories while largely neglecting the critical objective of winning the population's allegiance.

This strategic oversight not only deepens mistrust among the local population but also fosters suspicion towards the counterinsurgent forces themselves, ironically serving the militants' very aim of delegitimising the state's presence and actions.

Occasionally, the security forces convene jirgas with local tribes and mobilise lashkars against militants, as was recently seen in Bajaur, where security officials sought to gain the tribesmen's confidence regarding their CT operations. However, such engagements are infrequent and seldom integrated into a broader strategy. The dominant pattern remains one of evacuating areas and displacing local populations or conducting small- to medium-scale operations that

restrict civilian movement, often without prior warning or any provision for livelihoods.

Within this framework, engagement with local communities lacks the consistency, trust-building and institutional backing necessary for a successful CT strategy. Without a deliberate reorientation towards long-term civilian support and political legitimacy, operational victories are unlikely to translate into sustainable peace.

The engagement initiative...





Date: Aug 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2025

MTWTFSS

## Title: Restructuring of Counterterrorism Strategies

The author is suggesting an alternative approach to address rising insurgency. Political role in this matter would be more promising in counterterrorism rather than forced military operations. Recent military operations that aimed to ~~target~~ militant caught public by chance resulted in casualties, which offended public and reinforced insurgency. The author is referring strategies from Galula's book that military should be under the command of Government. This will help state to regain its people's trust, which in turn discourages insurgents' narratives. Though military always addressed militants' challenges gracefully but neglecting public opinion <sup>has</sup> provoked insurgency. To fix this constructive reforms in anti-insurgent strategies are required.

words - 120.



THE institutions of governance have long needed reform and restructuring. This is apparent from the deterioration in public service delivery and people's eroding confidence in the state machinery. Weakening of the state's institutional capacity has affected the quality of advice available to governments and meant even the most well-crafted policy cannot be effectively implemented. The increase in the size of the civil service over the years — with federal employees now around half a million — has not made it fit for purpose or produced improvements in efficiency and reskilling of personnel. It has had the opposite effect. Around 2.4m civil servants are employed in provincial governments.

Acknowledging the need for change, Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif recently convened a meeting where he heard proposals for reform from a committee set up earlier and chaired by Planning Minister Ahsan Iqbal. The committee met over a dozen times and came up with recommendations for "transition to a smart civil service", which were placed before the PM. Iqbal's committee has now been given a month to translate these into an action plan for the PM's approval.

Before discussing the key proposals, it is important to place this issue in its historical context. The declining capacity of the state machinery is the cumulative result of several factors. Among these, two stand out. One, postponed reforms and two, politicisation of the civil service. After independence, governance required transforming the colonial-era administrative system into one responsive to public expectations and the needs of a developing country. For decades, this task was ignored, which left the administrative system unable to meet the requirements of modern governance.

When reform was attempted in 1973, it was limited and controversial. Various government commissions and committees were set up in the 2000s and subsequently, whose recommendations were usually not implemented. At other times, 'reform' efforts took the form of isolated steps in select areas and not what was needed to make the civil service competent and people-friendly. Patchwork measures instituted from time to time tinkered with the system and fell short of a transformational overhaul of the civil service. No provincial government even undertook such an endeavour.

Meanwhile, politicisation of the bureaucratic and police cadres from the 1970s onwards distorted their functioning and entailed a number of damaging consequences — undermining of efficiency, erosion of authority and draining of morale. It also meant the civil service ceased to attract the best and the brightest as it once did. Merit and professionalism were cast aside by both military and civilian governments in manipulating the state machinery for political ends. They failed to see this would ultimately leave governments with less rather than more control.

It is against this background that the government





Date: Aug 4<sup>th</sup>, 2025

MTWTFSS

Title: Abjected Administrative institutes

Reforming of administrative institutes is the dire need of the time. Incompetent and Ineffective bureaucracy failed to serve its purpose might be due to political influence, which alienates the public and weaken the state. Recently government has realized the sensitivity of the matter and conducted a meeting to fix this issue. Planning Minister proposed few recommendation to improve existing system. The author also gave historical perspective regarding restructuring of Civil Services. But every attempt was vague without any practical application. Political interference and delayed reforms harshly impacted civil services. Every reform had political agenda that neglected public needs. Such approaches jolted state's machineries. Political and Military interference is only deteriorating the performance of civil services. Government will also lose its dignity in the eyes of its people by manipulating civil services to achieve personal goals.

word count = 140.



## PART-II

(20)

**Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title:**

Manto was a victim of some kind of social ambivalence that converged on self-righteousness, hypocrisy, and mental obtuseness. His detractors branded him as vulgar and obscene and implicated him into a long-drawn legal battle questioning the moral validity of his writings. Without being deterred by their negative tactics, he remained firm in his commitment to exploring the stark realities of life offensive to the conservative taste of some self-styled purists. In the line of Freud, he sought to unravel the mysteries of sex not in an abstract, non-earthly manner but in a palpable, fleshy permutation signifying his deep concern for the socially disabled and depressed classes of society, like petty wage-earners, pimps, and prostitutes.

For Manto, man is neither an angel nor a devil, but a mix of both. His middle and lower middle class characters think, feel and act like human beings. Without feigning virtuosity, he was able to strike a rapport with his readers on some of the most vital socio-moral issues concerning them. As a realist, he was fully conscious of the yawning gap between appearance and reality; in fact, nothing vexed him more than a demonstrable duality in human behaviour at different levels of the social hierarchy. He had an unjaundiced view of man's faults and follies. As a literary artist, he treated vulgarity discreetly — without ever sounding vulgar in the process. Like Joyce, Lawrence, and Caldwell, in Manto's work too, men and women of the age find their own restlessness accurately mirrored. And like them, Manto was also 'raised above his own self by his sombre enthusiasm'.



Date: Aug 05, 2015 [Preins - 2020]

M T W T F S

Title: Hypocrite Society by Manto

The Author is criticizing immature, narrow minded people who always targeted Manto. They labelled manto as sex symbol; disregarded him for his bold content. Despite extreme criticism Manto continued to unleash sophisticated cover of society hiding its hypocrisy. His writings reflect miseries and helplessness of socially stigmatized class. Manto being empathetic to this social class wrote about sexual abuse and sufferings of prostitutes. Manto believes all humans are alike. They are combination of good and bad and have equal right ~~to be~~ <sup>to be</sup> respected. Through his writings he drew attention of his readers towards the most sensitive sociomoral issue. He showed dual face of society flawlessly. He raised his voice for the rights of socially compromised class without making his content vulgar.

word count = 105



SAARC was established with the goal of promoting cooperation in the economic, social, technological and cultural fields. It was hoped it would eventually provide a framework for regional peace and development. With Afghanistan becoming a member, this hope was further enhanced. However, after 40 years, Saarc has little to show for itself. The success of Asean provides a study in contrast. While it has contributed enormously to the strengthening of peace and development in Southeast Asia, Saarc has practically ceased to exist.

The reasons given include political tensions and bilateral conflicts, differing threat perceptions, institutional weaknesses, lack of political will, limited intra-regional trade, etc. The major reason, however, is that India has always been more interested in regional domination than regional cooperation. In particular, the Indian demand that the issues of Kashmir and terrorism be resolved exclusively on the basis of its own demands has conveyed to the smaller countries of Saarc that if this is India's attitude towards Pakistan, what chance will they have of getting a fair deal with regard to their own issues with India. As a result, Saarc has been unable to agree on a unified political agenda for peace and development.

India is much larger than all the other member states combined in area, population and size of economy. After its chastening experience of Operation Sindoor, one might have hoped India would now consider the possibilities for cooperation over hegemony. The recent conflict also demonstrated that China has become a South Asian military, economic, political and strategic factor. This is a massive strategic development which seems to have stunned India into strategic paralysis. It is at a loss whether to continue the war or to cut its losses and embark on a course of regional cooperation and development, in which it could still be a leader if not a hegemon.

There have been other changes in South Asia. The change of government in Bangladesh; moves towards halting the deterioration in Pak-Afghan relations; the failure of the US to openly side with India against Pakistan; the failure of India to convince the international community that Pakistan was responsible for Pahalgam; and the international highlighting of the human rights situation

in Indian-occupied Kashmir. All this has compounded India's regional predicament and domestic embarrassment, although the Modi government seems to be in no immediate danger.

The smaller countries of South Asia have always sought some sort of counterbalance to the overwhelming presence of India. The strategic entry of China into South Asia along with its globally attractive BRI, CPEC, and BRICS initiatives has confronted India with a strategic challenge. None of India's alternatives to Saarc such as BBIN (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal) or Bimstec (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) have much attraction for the smaller countries of Saarc when compared with what China has to offer.



Date: Aug 6<sup>th</sup>, 2025

MINUTES

Title: Major obstacles in SAARC way

To bring Peace and economical, technological development in South Asia SAARC was established. Unfortunately it failed to serve its purpose due to power imbalance among SAARC countries. Lack of Cooperation, bilateral Conflicts and overpowering of one country has deteriorated SAARC. India proved to be the major obstacle towards the success of SAARC. Being Powerful among all it seemed ~~to~~ reluctant to resolve bilateral conflict peacefully which is weakening its ties with Pakistan and other countries. But recent experience of Operation Sindoor may redirect India's vision towards cooperation instead of creating hegemony in South Asia. China, the emerging strategic factor is another reason that will bow down India. As organizations proposed by China are more appealing to South Asian countries than India's platforms.

approx. word = 115



RECENT external developments have been quite favourable for Pakistan — some of them unexpected. Pakistan's emerging importance after the May skirmishes with India, President Donald Trump's soft pronouncements coupled with a warm welcome to the top leadership, the souring of US-India ties, a reasonably good deal on reciprocal tariffs, the upgrading of credit ratings, prospective investment in 'massive' oil reserves and minerals, etc, have led to euphoria.

However, this exuberance should be tempered by the experience of past relationships with major powers, which have been transactional and not permanent. High-wire acts carry risks. We should not allow the feel-good factor to intoxicate us. Our policymakers should not project life as being easy going forward, as if they were no longer obligated to carry out the onerous task of building a strong economy through stabilisation and deep reform. In short, there is no room for complacency as we are far from overcoming our domestic vulnerabilities, which are accentuated by adverse external conditions.

De-globalisation, inward-looking industrial policies, onshoring and nearshoring of supply chains, disruptive and exorbitant tariffs hindering international trade and openness, the likely slowing down of the US economy, climate change risks and AI penetration have made it difficult for emerging economies to repeat the exceptional progress made in 1990-2015. Domestically, the drivers of competitiveness — industrial and agricultural productivity through diffused innovation, a less skilled workforce, dysfunctional governance institutions, political instability, an inequitable and distortive taxation structure, over-regulation, the deep intrusion of state agencies in the market, an outdated model of energy pricing and the SOEs' continuing losses — are stumbling blocks to generating jobs, expanding exports, reducing poverty and attracting investment.

Digitisation, financial inclusion and the absorption of emerging technologies are still in their infancy and yet to permeate transaction structures. The debt burden has not yet reverted to the legal benchmark of 60 per cent of GDP, and the rollover risk of short-term deposits by friendly countries remains high. Foreign exchange reserves are inadequate for the growing needs of a buoyant economy and as a buffer for unanticipated

future shocks. Continuity and consistency of economic policies are yet to be tested when faced with politically unpopular decisions that end the privileges of rent-seeking classes, including those defying formalisation and documentation.



Date: Aug 7, 2025

MTWTFSS

## Title: Factors Eroding Pakistan's Economy

The author is analyzing Pakistan's attitude towards recent external developments, which includes Pakistan emerging importance, US seemed to be more inclined to exploit Pakistan reserves. And US-India worsening ties had euphoria effect over Pakistan. But writer is not much pleased by such developments rather he believes that such shifts in ties are pragmatic not permanent. So our policymakers should focus on vulnerable domestic issues for economic stability. Writer emphasized in learning and adapting modern technologies. It is dire need of modern age to get familiar with AI advancing knowledge. Further he listed obstacles that hinders Pakistan to attain sustainable economy. that includes, Sluggish attitude towards learning digital skills, limited access to education which accelerates insurgency. This discourage foreign investment further weakening our economy. Depletion of foreign reserves and High debt with associated risk. Moreover government's inability to implement consistent economic policies leading the country to unrepairable damage.

word approx: 130-135



PART-II

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair; the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy; but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all our powers. In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies, and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race. In a moderately cold climate man is engaged in an arduous, but not hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biting wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth.

We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climes. In hot weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily; but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.



Date: Aug 8<sup>th</sup> 2025

M T W T F S

## Title Climate Impacts on Human Nature

Beneficial effects of cold are so obvious in temperate regions. As cold climate is challenging one. But such situations trigger our energy compared to calm and dull surroundings. Similarly, extreme climates have harsh impacts on human nature compared to moderate cold. Because temperate region provides suitable living conditions to man. It allows him to gather up food and build up strong houses. As exposure to open air will be damaging for him. So, man has to accumulate all resources at home. In contrast people in tropical region live their life quite differently. They have conducive environment, where they perform life activities in normal way throughout the year, likewise weather changes affect human nature.

approx words = 120.

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