

Essay Topic: Pakistan's Economic Struggle: Reforms or Repetition

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Outline

I. Introduction

By analyzing Pakistan's current economic trajectory, it is evident that structural reforms must be introduced to boost Pakistan's economy rather than repeating the same policies.

2. Reflection of Pakistan's Economic Struggle

3. Structural Reforms Must be Introduced to Revamp Pakistan's Economy

A. Tax net must be diversified to overcome budget deficit

- 35% of Pakistan's economy is not documented (IMF)
- 35% collected amount does not reach the treasury (WB)

B. Diversification of Export Sector by advertising Pakistan's local products

- Local products: Pink Himalayan Salt, Sports goods, Sargoda kinnor, and Basmati Rice

C. Ensure transparent and effective government institutions to curb mismanagement

- Why Nation built - ineffective institutions
- Transparent audits each and every institution

D. Industrial sector must be revolutionized to compete regional level

- Tax concession
- provide enough electricity to sector

E. Resilient agricultural practices to enhance agricultural capacity

- Climate resistant crops
- Research on agri-products

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F. Privatization of loss-making state-owned institutions to ensure transparency and efficiency

i) Rs 5 trillion ~~loss~~ in losses

ii) Privatize: Pakistan's steel mill, PIA, NHA etc

G. Reforms in energy sector to fulfill domestic and industrial demand

i) Negotiation with (IPPs) on competitive bases

H. Robust fiscal management to overcome mismanagement and efficient execution

i) Allocation and effective management of fund

I. Introduce long-term economic policies through political consensus.

i) Uron Pakistan: Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC)

J. Unlock Pakistan's mineral resources to boost national income

i) 96 known types of minerals - 3rd largest copper reserve.

K. Tourism sector and blue economy must be prioritized to enhance national wealth and job opportunities

i) Blue economy actual potential \$100 billion - \$400 million-~~use~~

L. Digitalization of Pakistan's economy to avoid corruption and mismanagement.

i) Introduce digital startups, Gig economy etc.

4. Conclusion

Robust economy is considered an element of national power. It provides a catalyst of benefits for a nation. For instance, it ensures national growth, political stability, eradication of poverty and vibrant society. However, despite having enormous economic opportunities and diligent human resource Pakistan's economy is suffering from myriads of economic challenges ranging from political instability, underutilization of resources, a narrow tax mechanism and negligible export growth. Similarly, corruption and mismanagement of resources have further deepened fiscal imbalances. Political polarization and power politics among politicians have wasted economic opportunities and push the country into a state of menacing economic crisis. Similarly, Pakistan's untapped mineral resources and luckless tourism spots have further intensified economic backwardness of the country. Thus, by analyzing all these discrepancies, structural reforms must be introduced to curb these shortcomings. For instance, diversification of the export sector, enhance the tax mechanism and ~~ex~~ proper utilization of natural resources to enhance national growth and economic revival.

Essay Topic: Climate Justice: The Last Test of Global Conscience.

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I Introduction

By considering current climate vulnerability of developing economies, it is evident that climate justice is the last test conscience for the global south.

II Climate Justice is the Last Test of Global Conscience

- i. The Global South is suffering from climate induced challenges
 - i) frequent floods
 - ii) displacement of population
2. Frequent floods have jeopardized the livelihoods of developing countries
 - i) The floods of 2010 and 2011 caused \$58 billion in losses for Pakistan (UN)
3. Climate change is deepening poverty and starvation
 - i) 40% of Pakistan's population lives below poverty line (WB)
4. Displacement of climate vulnerable population is suffering from basic needs
 - i) 122 million people displaced across the world (UN)
5. Lack of climate fund has further deepened climate vulnerabilities
 - i) broken promises from the Global North - \$300 billion climate fund in Cop 29
6. Women in developing countries are facing huge challenges
 - i) According (UN) 80% women population

- disturbs
 - pregnant women are suffering (WHO)
 7. Lack of basic life necessities has further aggravated climate induced impacts
 - i) 80% of Sub-Saharan population live below poverty (WB)
 8. Futile Promises from the Global North have remained unfulfilled
 - i) Net Carbon Zero - COP26
 - ii) Loss and Damage fund - COP-27
 9. Lack of global representation of the Global South in climate related initiatives
 - i) Underrepresentation of the Global South (WBG report)
 10. G20 Countries have emitted 80% global carbon emissions
 - i) Developing Countries collectively responsible - 157. (IPCC)
 11. Resource politics among global powers undermine the suffering of the Global South.
 - i) Trade rivalry between China and the United States: Trump "climate change is a myth"
 - ii) Developing economies are equally responsible
 12. Internal conflict among the Global South has deepened socio-economic vulnerabilities.
 - i) political crisis - exacerbated socio-economic vulnerabilities
 - ii) Lack of resources - to defend climate change
- Conclusion.

Climate Change does not respect borders, rich and poor, big and small then its called 'global threat' and needs 'Global Solidarity' Banli Moon.

These words by Banli Moon highlight that Climate Change is not confined into a single country or continent but its domino effects has devastated the entire glob. Continuous floods, erratic rainfall, scorching heat waves, and population migration are the imminent repercussions of climate change. Developing economies are suffering from the myriads challenges of climate change. Huge displacement of population, lack of climate fund, persistent socio-economic crisis and lack of international representation in global climate related initiatives have further intensified the impacts of climate change. In contrast, the Global North is enjoying the benefits of the industrial Revolution and technological boom by polluting the entire environment. Their internal economic situations have undermined the vulnerabilities of climate vulnerable countries. Similarly, futile promises

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from the Global North
have remained unfulfilled while
the Global South is suffering
from the huge impacts of
climate change.

Essay Topic: The biggest threat of the current is fake news and propaganda.

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Outline

I. Introduction

In the twenty-first century, fake news and propaganda threaten human-beings in various dimensions such as political, economic and social. However, it could be overcome through pragmatic solutions.

II. Theories that Explain How Fake News and Propaganda Affect Human Lives

- i) Hypodermic Needle Theory
- ii) Agenda-setting theory
- iii) Farming Theory

III. Fake News and Propaganda at Political Level

A. Use fake news and propaganda during election campaign

- i) Rigging and misinterpretation — Election in Pakistan.

B. Powerful politicians and business lobbies spread propaganda for self-interest

- i) Case in point: Modi Media and Hasina Wajed-Bagladesh

C. Threatening of democratic values due to fake and baseless arguments

- ii) Trust deficit among public on a state.

IV. Fake News has Severe Impacts on Society

A. Diversion of innocent mindset towards fake news

- i) 70% youth become victim of fake news (PAWN)

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Spread of immoral content through
false media

i) AI-generated video

Racial discrimination is deepening due to
misinformation

i) Case in point - BJP runs media in India

Use media for illegal activities in
a society

i) Case in point: Terror financing in Pakistan

V Impacts of False News at Economic Level

A Promote Consumerism via false
advertisement

i) Add extra features on a product

B. Misrepresentation of a country through
social media discourage long-term investment

i) Islamophobia and terrorism - Muslim Countries

C. Online business scams through false
business deal

i) Case in point - Dargah App.

VI Measures to Overcome False
News and Propaganda

A. Digital literacy must be ensured to
eradicate online and practical sources
of false news

B. Robust media regulatory policies to
ban such types of networks

C. Public awareness through media
literacy.

VII Conclusion

Social media is considered the fourth pillar of the state due to its active role in a country. Similarly, social media plays a vital role in the development of a society by ensuring transparency, accountability and surfacing marginalized segment of a society. However, in the twenty-first century fake news and propaganda is considered an existential threat to humanity. Spread of fake news, misinterpretation of facts and information and sharing immoral contents are leading toward political conflict, social disharmony and economic backwardness. Similarly, social harmony and growth depends on transparency and social justice, however, fake news is diverting the innocent mindset toward social disruption and misinformation. However, digital awareness or literacy, robust enforcement of media laws and grass root level awareness about fake news can elevate the society from the curse of fake news.

Nations fail

Leadership Crisis: Why Nations fail Despite Talent and Resources

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I. Introduction

Nations fail despite having enormous resources and because of leadership crisis and lack of visionary leadership qualities. However, 'Nation Development' can be achieved through competent leadership.

II. Leadership Crisis Undermine the true Growth of a Nation While Wasting Talent and Resources

A. Inefficient leadership ignores the development of a nation

i) Case in point: Sri Lanka's Bankruptcy.

B. Consistent political crisis strengthen in a country leading to resource depletion.

i) Case in point: Untapped mineral resources of Pakistan

C. Lack of visionary leadership qualities has failed to utilize public goods

i) Trust deficit on political parties

D. Dynastic leadership system enables to bring meaningful reforms

i) Case in point: Pakistan, Clientelist political system

E. Leadership Vacuum causes dependency and external involvement.

i) Case in point: Afghanistan

F. Talent and resources untapped due to leadership crisis

G. Social and economic turmoil rampant due to leadership crisis.

i) Protest and public grievances

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H. Democratic values are undermining
due to leadership vacuum.

i) Corruption and exploitation

I Governmental institutions bankrupt and
ineffective due to political crisis

ii) case in point: Book why Nations fail

Approaches to Strengthen
Leadership Efficiency in order
to Achieve Long-term Economic
Stability and Growth

A. Transparency in elections must be
ensured to elect efficient leaders

• Your understanding of all the topics is
fine

• Democratic values must be
prioritized in order to achieve
arguments are relevant and to the point

But in such topics where you need a
theoretical framework try to use such a

theorist to support your argument and
make them a point

Leadership practices must be
taught out in educational institutions.

Conclusion

Nations development and growth are dependent on efficient and effective leadership qualities. Lack of visionary leadership and leadership vacuum is causing consistent political crisis, underutilization of resources and economic decline. Moreover, leadership vacuum gives the way for external involvement and dependency leading to a state of unending political turmoil. Similarly, public grievances and social disharmony rampant in a society. Furthermore, despite having enormous resources and talent, but lack of long-term economic planning and persistent social conflicts leads to underutilization of resources and create public grievances. Unemployment and poverty have threatened long-term prosperity and growth.

However, leadership crisis should be overcome through pragmatic solutions. Such as transparent elections must be conducted at grass-root level and national level, ~~etc~~ ensure leadership training and practices at college level and culture of accountability and responsibility must be carried out to achieve national growth.