DATE: 28/08/25 Mock-3

Question #2:

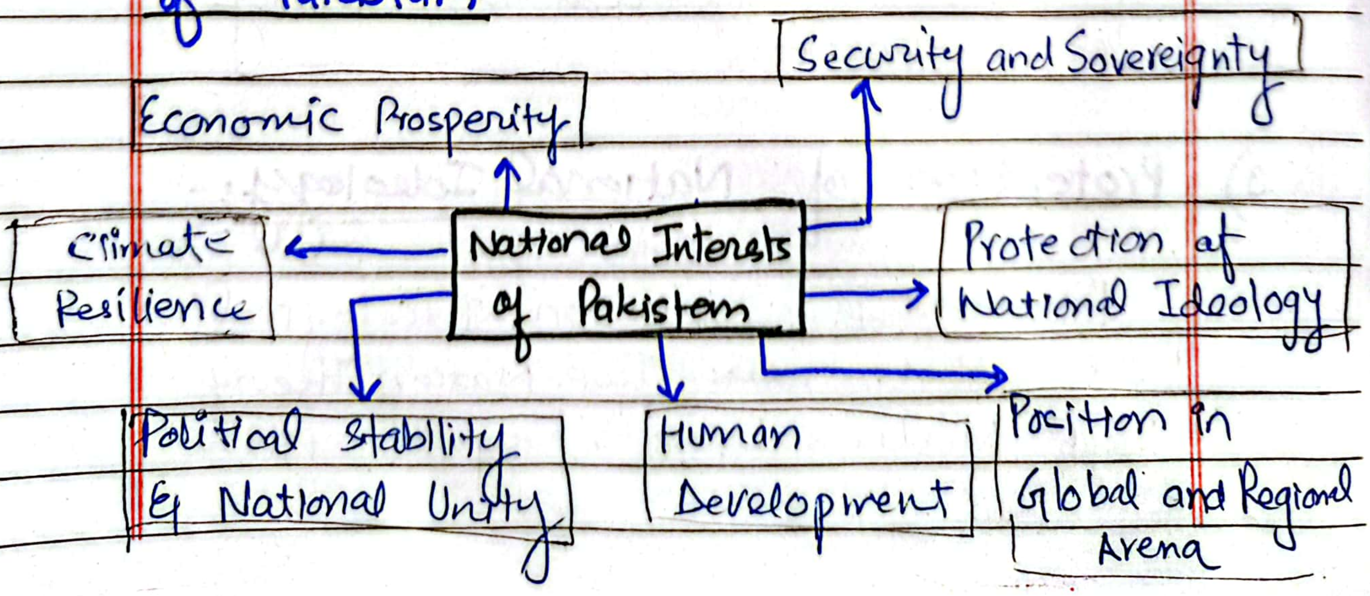
What are the main constituents of National Interest of Pakistan ------?

Answer:

Introduction:

The main constituents of National Interest of Pakistan include; Security and Sovereignity, economic prosperity, ~~plot~~ political ~~stabilitbility~~ stability etc. In order of align these National Interests in changing Regional Apparatus, Pakistan needs good relations with neighbours as well as with global powers. It can be done with good diplomatic ties and economic cooperations with other states.

Main constituents of National Interests of Pakistan



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1) Security and Sovereignty:

"security of a state is its supreme law." – Cicero

The prime National Interest of Pakistan is its security. Pakistan spends 1.98% of GDP on defence. Pakistan has nuclear deterrance and strong military might.

2) Economic Prosperity:

Economic fragility is Pakistan's 'Achilles' heel'! External debt of Pakistan is Rs 24 trillion (Economic Survey FY 24-25). Low GDP growth rate 2.7%. Pakistan's dependence on external sources to meet its need put pressure on Pakistan's sovereignty. National Security Policy (2022-2026) of Pakistan puts economic security at its heart.

3) Protection of National Ideology:-

Pakistan ~~is~~ was made on Ideological basis that is ~~was~~ Two Nation Theory, that Muslims are a seperate nation.

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Pakistan is 2nd largest Muslim country and 1st country that is Nuclear Power. It is member of OIC (57 states). Pakistan has a tendency to lead muslim world.

"Muslim's unity lies in Islam"
Allama Iqbal

4) Political stability and National Unity:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand" - Abraham Lincoln

Political stability and national unity is crucial important for a country. An internally weak country cannot bear external attacks. Internal insurgencies such as: BLA, TTP, BLF etc are making Pakistan vulnerable. Along with this, instable governments, ~~and~~ corruption, policy ~~instab~~ inconsistency and lack of governance are making the situation worse.

5) Climate Resilience.

Pakistan contributes less than 1% to Global Carbon Emissions, still

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5th most vulnerable country in the world (GermanWatch, Climate Risk Index) Floods of 2022, badely effected Pakistan's economy. 1700 people killed, $30 bn loss to economy, 30 million displaced people (United Nations). Climate Resilence is one of the core national interest of Pakistan.

6) Position in Global and Regional Arena

Pakistan's good relations with neighbors are important for regional stability. India hegmonic designs, agressive nature puts both countries in security delimna. Afghanistan, after US withdrawl, has become heaven for extremist groups (TTP). US is Pakistan biggest export market and china is Pakistan's long term friend and economic Partner

"Pakistan is the pivot of the world, placed on the frontier where politics of the future will be decided."

— Henry Kessinger

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7) Human Development:

"The ultimate goal of National security is to ensure safety, security, dignity and prosperity of the citizens."

(National Security Policy 22-26)

The literacy rate of Pakistan is 66% much low than the regional compititors Iran 81%, India 77%. Gender gap is evident from Gender gap Index Report that ranks Pakistan last. 148/148 countries. Unemployment and poverty are making the situation even worse.

Pakistan can align National Interests in Changing Regional Apparatus

1) Diplomatic Efforts with India

While keeping ~~suffi~~ necessary deterrance Pakistan can do diplomatic efforts to engage with India on different fronts like; Trade for economic prosperity of Pakistan, climate relience programe, border security and Kashmir Issue resolution.

2) Engage with Afghanistan for joint border security.

A stable Afghanistan is necessary for stable Pakistan. Border security can be ensured by efforts from both sides. TTP is operation and organising from Afghanistan. In order to secure National security of Pakistan serious actions ~~with~~ are needed such as: Include third party like China to resolve terrist issues.

3) China: An Economic Partner:

CPEC will comprise of \$60bn projects. In FY24-25 China induced \$1.~~3~~77 bn to Pakistan economy in terms of foreign direct Investment (State Bank of Pakistan). ~~This~~ Speeds up phase II of CPEC. It will help Pakistan to combat unemployment, poverty and economic issues.

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"When winds of chang blow, some build walls and some make wind mills" - Chineese Proverb

Pakistan needs to grab this opportunity of CPEC in order to achieve economic prosperity.

4) Middle East and Arab World:

405 million Pakistans are in Gulf countries that send $20bn of Remittances annually. From UAE alone $280 million are sent as remittances (State Bank of Pak). Pakistan can fulfil its energy needs from ME. Also, Pakistan needs to maintain a balance between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Pakistan can do partnerships with ME and Arab world on economic, energy, diplomatic (OIC) fronts.

5) US - Biggest Export Market.

US is the biggest export market for Pakistan. Trade and economic cooperation can strengthen the relations.

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Pakistan can tilt towards US and west for economic and trade and cooperation in order to reduce dependency on China.

"There are no permanent friends or enemies, only permanent interests."
↳ Lord Palmerston

6) Russia : As Energy Partner

Pakistan can shift towards Russia to meets its energy requirements Eg TAPI, CASA-1000. Cooperate with Russia on renewable energy. projects.

7) Climate Resilience and World Engagement

In 2025, floods have taken central stage in Pakistan. 800 deaths, 210,000 displacements done in Punjab. 414 schools destroyed in KP and $14bn loss to Pakistan economy. Pakistan needs to engage world on present condition for climate joint reconstruction, aid and protection projects.

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Conclusion :

The ~~no~~ national interests of Pakistan are now, not only territorial safety and security but human Security and economic prosperity. Pakistan can achieve and work for its National Interests by engaging on diplomatic and economic fronts with the world.

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Question # 4

Population explosion, food insecurity ---?

Introduction:

Non-traditional security threats like population explosion, food insecurity and climate atrocities, are now far more more damaging and impactful than traditional security threats. National Security Policy (2022-26) has mentioned them as Threat to National Security of Pakistan. These threats can be dangerous for national unity and cohesion.

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1) Population Explosion:-

Pakistans population is 240 million, growing with 2% growth rate. According to United Nations, it will reach to 386 million by 2050.

Security Implications

Population explosion is causing stress to already scarce resources.

* Pakistan is a water stress country. Water life of Pakistan is 33 days India's is 120 days, US's 900 days [World Bank]. Water issues
* can leads to inter or intra-provincial conflicts.
* Poverty is increasing in Pakistan day by day. Poverty rate of Pakistan is 45%. (World Bank). Scarcity of resources causing for more poverty.
* Unemployment is another major issue. 64% of Pakistanis are under age of 30 years (UNDP). This youth buldge is either unemployed or moving abroad.

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Population Explosion

- Unemployment
- Water Scarcity
- Poverty
- Extremism
- Urbanization
- Inter-provincial conflicts

"Population is the multiplier of every other problem"
— Paul Ehrlich

2) Food Insecurity:

Pakistan ranks 109/138 countries in Global Hunger Index 2025. 37% of Pakistanis are facing food shortages (WFP, 2023). Floods of 2022 and 2025 caused $21bn loss to agriculture.

Security implications

Food Insecurity

- Civil Unrest
- Extremism
- Mal nutrition
- Disturbs law and order
- decrease productivity
- damages Economy

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* Agriculture is the back bone of Pakistan. GDP contributes 24% to Pakistan's GDP (Budget 2025) It employes 38% of labor force and feeds 60% population.
* Agriculture of Pakistan is highly dependent on Indus Water System.
* Any effort to control the water of Pakistan will be considered as an 'act of war'. Hence, water ~~is~~ can be a flashpoint because it can leads to food insecurity in Pakistan.

3) Climate Atrocities

2022 floods in Pakistan cause 1700 fatalities, \$30bn loss to economy and 33 million people displaced.

2015 floods and rain have caused 800 deaths, 210000 displacements \$15 billion loss to economy [Guardian]

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Security Implications

Climate Atrocities → Infrastructure loss

Climate Atrocities → Human loss

Climate Atrocities → Economic loss

Climate Atrocities → Diseases

Climate Atrocities → Agricultural loss

Climate Atrocities → Poverty

→ Agricultural sector has seen an evident loss in 2025 crop yields, ~~due~~ ~~to~~ ~~clim~~ one of its factors is climate atrocties

→ In KP, 414 schools destroyed due to flood & rains in 2025.

→ Such climate incidents have deep rooted security implications. It can enhance poverty & unemployement that can leads to civil unrest.

Population explosion, Climate Atrocities —leads to→ Food Insecurity

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Conclusion:

Population explosion or climate attrocities, both can lead to food insecurity. That can be challenge to national security as it creates unemployement, poverty, economic strain and civil unrest.

x —— x —— x ——

Question #6

Is pakistan ready for econmic ---.

Answer:

Introduction:

Pakistan is taking macro-steps for economic stability. but deep structural, social, economical steps are needed for economic & take off. Hence, Pakistan is not ready for economic take-off yet.

Present Economic Condition:

Encouraging figures

Inflation rate is pakistan is decresed to one digit that was high in 2023-2024

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Countries	Inflation Rate
Pakistan	4.1 %
Bangladesh	8 %
Russia	9 %
US	2 %
India	2.7 %

Hence inflation in Pakistan is moderate 4.1 % (Economic Survey 24-25) that used to be 11 % and 10 % in 2023-24

→ Current Account Surplus, According to State Bank of Pakistan, Pakistan posted current account surplus of $2.1 bn for full fiscal year 24-25, first such surplus in 22 year.

Still Pakistan is not ready for sustainable economic "take-off"

Factors Hindering Pakistan's Economic Take-off

1) Low-Tax-to-GDP Ration

Pakistan has low tax to -GDP ration.

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Tax-to-GDP ration of Pakistan is 10% (Economic Survey 24-25)

World Bank standard ration is 15%

Countries	Tax-to-GDP
Pak	10%
China	30%
US	16%

2) High Public-Debt

Total	Rs 76 trillion
Internal	Rs 52 trillion
External	Rs 24 trillion

- Economic Survey (24-25)

High public debt hinders pakistan capacity to spend on education, IT, industries etc.

3) Currency Instability

1 US $ = Rs 278 in 2024
1 US $ = Rs 281 in 2025

↳ State Bank of Pakistan

Currency depriciation impacts harshly on Pakistans economy.

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4) Political Instability and Policy Inconsistency

Not a single PM in Pakistan has completed its term. Policy inconsistency develops unfavourable environment for business and FDIs. Governance issues and corruption are even worsening the issue. Pakistan Ranks 109 / 138 countries in Global Corruption perception index. Such structural problems are hindering Pakistan's economic takeoff.

5) Climate Change Incidents

Pakistan is 5th most vulnerable country to climate Risk (GermanWatch report). Climate incidents are causing economic loss as well as human loss. Floods of 2022 caused $30bn loss to Pakistan economy (World Bank). Floods of 2025 have caused $15 bn loss to economy (Guardian, July 2025). Such incidents are also a constraint to Pakistan's economic growth.

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6) High economic dependence on Agriculture

Pakistan's economy is highly dependent on Agriculture. Agriculture contributes 24% to Pakistan's economy, feeds 60% of population and employees 38% of Pakistan labour force. (Budget FY 25-26), This high dependency on agriculture is making Pakistan's economy vulnurable

Necessary steps for Economic take-off.

a) Short-term strategies

Keep the inflation low, maintain foreign reserves. Broaden tax-base. Include real-state, small businesses under tax net. Strengthen NAB and FBR. Impose strick punishments for tax invasion.

b) Mid-term strategies - Structural Reforms

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* **Diversify economic dependency.** Explore other sectors IT, industry, transport. [Example] URAAN Pakistan is an IT initiative to boost economy

* **Diversify exports** - Pakistan major export is textiles. Other sectors like services, IT, transport, music etc can also add up to exports of Pakistan

* **Equip Youth with skill** - Pakistan has 60% people under 30 years age (UNDP). They can make or break the fate of a country. Skills and vocational training is necessary.

c) Long-Term Strategies — Inclusive Economic Growth

* **Build climate Resilience** - Work with UN, WB, global powers to achieve climate ~~resi~~ resilience.

* **Climate fund**: This climate is a global issue, for reconstruction of damaged areas ask for global climate funds.

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e. Reduce Gender Gap

Pakistan Ranks 148/148. Go Vulnerable condition of Pakistan with highest gender gap. Women inclusion is ne in every sector is necessary for inclusive economic growth.

Conclusion:

Pakistan is economically progressing but it is not enough for sustainable economic take-off. Low-Revenue collection, high fiscal deficit, climate damage are hindering our economic take-off. However by taking some measures Pakistan achieve inclusive economic growth.

x — x — x — x

Question # 3

The recent floods ---.

Answer

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Introduction:

The recent floods in Pakistan have costed Pakistan human and economic loss. Floods caused damage to building, infrastructure, business and economy. Floods have exposed exposed the vulnerabilities of Pakistan disaster management system. The effectiveness of disaster management system is important to save human lives and reduce economic loss.

ill-Preparedness of government in recent floods

→ Out-dated alarming system. In many parts of Pakistan. Manual alarms were used to alert people for coming water.

→ Inefficient Evacuation system. Staff is not fully trained. NDMD / PDME were ineffective. Staff was unable to reach many areas where people were stuck. Also, people were unaware of the evacuation procedure

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* Lack of funds and training. Now, Climate is major issue of Pakistan. It is a security challenge. Dedicate amount is needed for NDMA / PDMA and staff traing.

Importance of Disaster Management for Pakistan

a) To reduce human loss

An effective National Disaster Management System is important to reduce human loss in climate atrocities.
"800 deaths, 210000 displacements" alone in Punjab due to 2025 floods [DAWN, Aug, 2025]
2017 floods caused "1700 deaths" (Guardian, 2023)

b) To reduce economic loss

Pakistan's economy is already fragile and struggling. ~~Such losses~~ It can not bear further loses. So, Pakistan's

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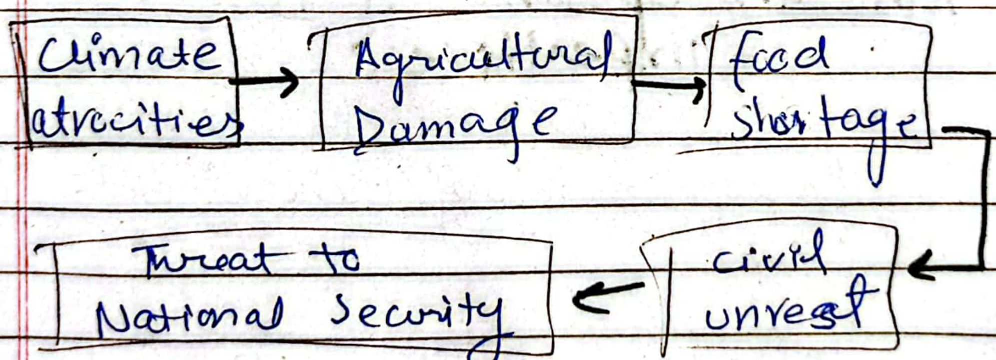
needs to stablish economic fund and strengthen NDMA.
2022 flood caused $30bn loss to economy (UN).

c) Climate is damaging agriculture, crops & yields

2025 floods caused $1·2bn loss to agriculture sector. floods, intensive rains and heatwaves are impacting harshly on ~~t~~ crop yeilds. This can create food shortage.



d) Threat to National Security

Climate is impacting human life, economy, agriculture, each and every sector. It ~~can~~ is also a threat to national security because it can

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lead to civil unrest or inter-provincial conflicts. Hence, effective disaster management system is crucial for Pakistan.

e) To achieve sustainable Growth

Climate is unpredictable. It can hinders Pakistan growth. In order to achieve sustainable growth. Climate resilience is important.

"Climate Resilience is not an option - it is imperative"
↳ Ban ki Moon, former Secretary-General UN.

Necessary Steps Required for the Preparedness of government

→ Effective alarm System
→ Effective and timely evacuation procedure
→ Public awareness regarding climate incidents

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→ Building of Storage capacity (Dams) and effective drainage system.
→ Allocation of funds for combating climate damage
→ Accomodations of climate Refugees
→ World attention towards Pakistan's climate vulnerability.

" Word 'failure' is unknown to me. Nations are made by surviving calamities with wisdom and courage. "
↳ Quaid-e-Azam.

Conclusion:

Climate is damaging Pakistan on all fronts; from human to economy or infrastructure nothing is safe for climate atrocities. Disaster management systems are important to reduce human, economic, agriculture loss happens due to climate atrocities.

X——X——X