

Q.6

1. Give numbering to headings

1. Introduction:

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question. The points on which a country takes off economically are absent in Pakistan; therefore, Pakistan

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed. is not ready yet to make an economic take off - According to the fiscal budget

5. Start new question from fresh page. of Pakistan 2025-26, the largest amount of funds are given debt servicing.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion. It indicates very serious balance of

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question. payment crisis - Industrially, the country is still an agrarian economy - highly

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility. depend on finished goods - Tax-to-GDP ratio of the country is lowest

9. Manage time well. in the region, as finance Division notes - unemployment stays at 8% while per

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable. capita is \$1000 per annum - As a

11. Avoid writing wrong references. whole, Pakistan lags in key economic indicators that impede its economic take off.

2. Pakistan is not ready for economic take off:-

i) Lacks a political environment where economic issues may flourish:

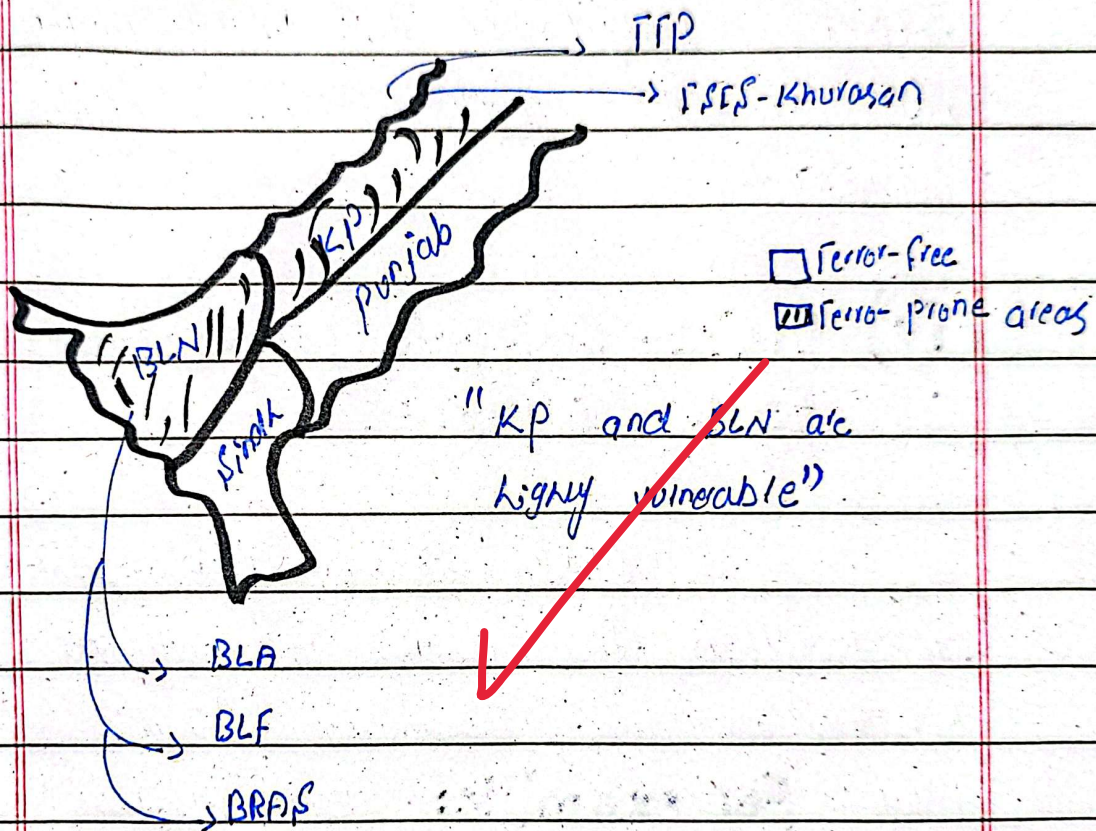
Political stability is the mother of political and economic growth. It ensures governance and enables an economic environment. Pakistan, by large is a victim of political instability. IMF notes that political instability diverts attention from macro-economic issues. Therefore, a vibrant take off requires political environment which Pakistan lacks.

ii) Dire Security situation hampers economic activities:

Terrorism, insurgency and other security issues affect not only micro-economic but also macro-economic matters. GDP growth, tax collection and

investment becomes stagnant - Pakistan faces serious terrorism problems that hinder the micro-economic and macro-economic activities -

mapping terror-prone areas of Pakistan



iii) Low foreign reserves increases economic dependency:

Due to lack of adequate industrialization and sustainable growth, Pakistan's foreign reserves have always

been very low - From 1947 till date, Pakistan has sought 28 IMF bailout packages - becoming vulnerable to economic dependency and coercion - As a result, debt servicing counts as the major chunk of national budget - in this process, development in the country remains finance constrained -

iv) Elite-Capture and low tax revenue

Elitism is widely practiced in Pakistan that results in corruption, tax evasion and other macro-economic issues. **For example:-** Dawn Leaks and other proclamations reveal the nature of money laundering in Pakistan. The Finance Division of Pakistan reveals that Pakistan has lowest rate of tax collection in South Asia. IMF declares the average of tax collection of the developed world

is almost 50% of their GDPs -
Thus, the tax evasion hampers the
economic take off.

v) Climate change is another economic issue

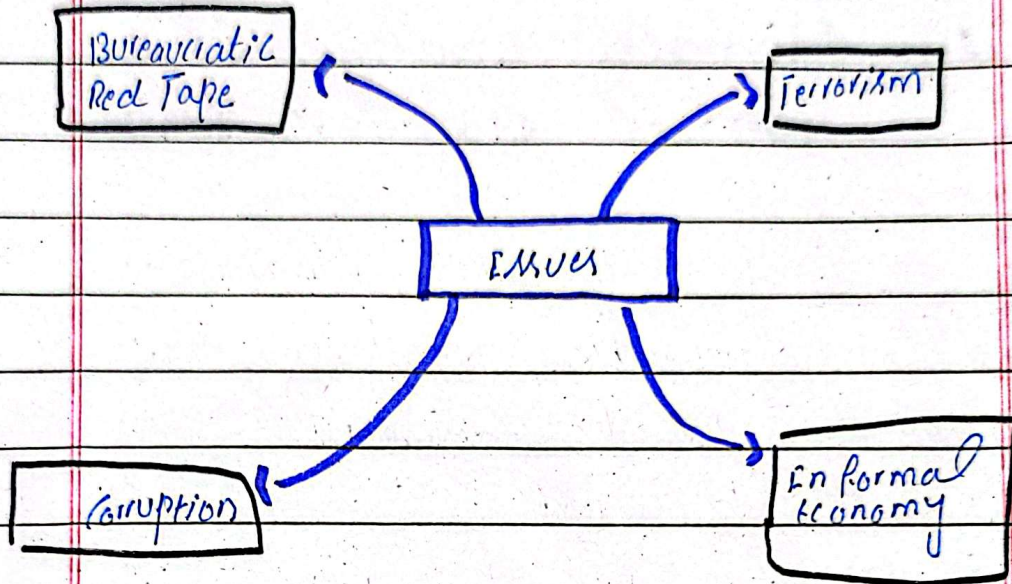
In 2025, Pakistan is
the most vulnerable country to climate
change as per the Germanwatch- From
2022 till the floods of 2025, Pakistan
has lost more than \$50 billion and
spoilation of food bucket.

Pakistan is an agrarian
economy — climate disasters hit it
very hard increasing burden on
national economy.

vi) Some key economic indicators

Indicator	Situation
Inflation	11.5 %
unemployment	8.0 %
ease of Business index	92 (2023)
Trade deficit	\$ 30 b (2025-26)
Remittance	improved in 2025

vii) Some micro-economic issues



viii) A theoretical analysis

Dependency Theory:

Dependency theorists claim that the global economy is structured in a way in which the global north exploits the global south. It seems true in the case of Pakistan - on the basis of loans, developmental aid and economic assistance, Pakistan's economic situation

has always remained precarious - therefore,
 "along with internal
 inconsistencies - global
 economic structure also
 affects Pakistan's take
 off."

3. Solutions:-

i) Pakistan has to restore political
 stability — in order to attain an enabling
 environment -

ii) Addressing security issues in
 Pakistan is contingent for economic
 investments -

iii) Adapting climate resilient
 economic activities are needed -

iv) Sustainable industrialization
 is the need of the hour — it can
 help in reducing dependency -

4. Conclusion:-

The micro-economic and
 macro-economic situation of Pakistan

is highly precarious. Therefore, it cannot make an economic take off now. However, when there is a will, there is a way. Pakistan with earnest efforts can uplift its socio-economic conditions. There are several global instances where a struggling economy has emerged such as Asian tiger countries. Thus, so can Pakistan. For an economic take off, earnest efforts are needed.

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Q.2

1. Introduction:-

The main constituents of Pakistan's national interest are the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, ensuring the well-being of its citizens, protecting Islam and play a responsible role in global affairs. However, after 1998 nuclear tests, protection of nuclear weapons of

of Pakistan are also among the major constituents. Pakistan aims to attain these interests in a variety of way - Arguably, the most effective will be to develop a robust deterrence, economic independence and good relations with major powers to name few -

2. Main constituents of National interest of Pakistan:-

1. Protection of Sovereignty and Territorial integrity

The foremost pillar of Pakistan's national interest is the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity. In one of its speeches, I.A. Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan said:

"The country is made on the name of Allah. will ensure its survival and sovereignty by all means."

II) The well-being of its people

The protection of the well-being of its people also lie at the core. It includes economic, political and social well-being. The protection of health and the education is one of the major parts of Pakistan's foreign policy.

III) The protection of Islam

Securing the spirit and identity of Islam is one of the pillars of Pakistan's foreign policy objective. Pakistan is an identity nation-state — made on the name of Islam — it is embedded in the foreign policy objectives to preserve it.

iv) Cordial Relations with the World

Having cordial relations with the world is also very basic to Pakistan's interests. Pakistan soon joined UN after its independence to be a part of global community. From 1947 till date, Pakistan never went against the charter of UN.

v) Preserving Nuclear Assets

Preserving the nuclear assets of Pakistan lie at the core. Given India's hostility, nuclear deterrence ensures the survival of Pakistan.

3. Aligning National Interest in changing Regional Apparatus

I) Keeping Nuclear Deterrence Intact for Survival

In the face of growing Indian and Afghanistan's assertions, keeping a deterrence is well-needed. In the changing environment where power is in flux — nuclear deterrence is important for national survival.

I.I) Developing conventional weapons

In addition to deterrence, conventional buildup is also imperative. In a multipolar world, conventional might can be utilized for national interests.

II) Increasing Relations with China

China is a global power and a member of UNSC. It boasts a large economy and

and global reach. Having good relations with china will help in diplomatic, political and economic spheres-

III) Non-alignment in Cold War 2.0

Just like India, Pakistan must remain neutral in US-China confrontation to leverage from both blocs. Like cold war, if Pakistan takes side, it will have to suffer strategic challenges-

IV) Increasing engagement with muslim world

In an environment where regional politics is at flux, allies matter more than ever. When is engaging in assertive ventures and increasing its global reach, allies will help Pakistan alot-

v) Increasing Engagement in Global Multilateral Bodies

in a multipolar world, multilateralism is the best option in strategic affairs - when India is drifting towards the US, multilateralism will help Pakistan to adjust to global and regional changes -

vi) Enhancing Relations with Neighboring Countries

In a very volatile region, improving relations with the neighboring countries matter most - India aims to isolate Pakistan while making parallel institutes to SAARC - enhancing relations with neighbors make a lot of difference.

3. Conclusion:

To sum up the debate, Pakistan's national interest is in jeopardy in a changing global environment - it is, therefore, needed to make robust efforts primarily increase economic growth to meet global and regional challenges. In a very competitive scenario any dormancy can lead to disaster.

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Q.4

1. Introduction:

Pakistan's population has doubled since the last census. Robert Malthus, rightly says that the population grows exponentially and resources grow gradually, leading to food insecurity and poverty - according

to latest estimates more than 50% of population in Pakistan is food insecure - on top of that, climate atrocities are adding fuel into the already food insecure country. There is, indeed, no doubt that population growth, food insecurity and climate change are new national security challenges.

2. Population explosion: A New National Security Challenge

Pakistan's population has reached to 2.44 million in the latest census - this growth provides several key challenges:

I) Social Problems

These social problems include: traffic jams, educational decreasing capacity, need for more

more urban planning. Besides, the migration issues, food insecurity and all other social vices are related to it.

II) Economic Problems

Economic problems of population explosion include need of more infrastructure, need of more social institutes like schools. There will be a new wave of unemployment. Informal economy increases that may hinder the national growth.

III) Political Problems

Pakistan is a federal country where population growth matters for federal units. Imbalance population growth will cause imbalance budget allocation and unparallel growth. Punjab and Balochistan are already

at odds - imbalance growth will bring resentment against the country.

3. Food Insecurity

"A hungry stomach is an angry stomach" is a highly famous quotation. It reveals that a hungry person will always have resentment and will be vulnerable to several vices -

Positivists criminologists say that severe economic conditions result in widespread crimes -

I) Economic Burden

A struggling economy like Pakistan will face extra burden to have bring in food the hungry people in national mainstream -

For example: Through NFC Award Balochistan gets 4.9% more than its share due to its poverty. It hampers development funds -

II) Political issue - Rise of Populism

populism, anti-elitism prevail when basic necessities are made. A wave of populism is also observed in post-2010 in Pakistan - there can be many more. military can get hold on national policy and further imbalance civil-military relations.

4. Climate Atrocities

I) Economic Atrocities

Pakistan has lost more than \$ 50 billion in last three-year floods caused by climate change. A struggling economy like Pakistan may feel such shocks with more intensity.

II) Social ANTHROPIUS

The following social problems are often caused by climate-related disasters in Pakistan:

- i) Loss of social/domestic economy -
- ii) Rural-urban migration
- iii) Water-borne diseases
- iv) Income distance between the affected and unaffected areas

v) Climate change, food insecurity and population explosion work in tandem

population growth causes food insecurity and poverty - food insecurity is further intensified by climate change - the more climate disaster come, the more population increases, the more food insecurity occurs.

and as a whole, all hamper national growth.

vi) Solutions:-

i) Pakistan has to adopt a strategy to control population explosion.

ii) There is a need of climate-resilient economy, infrastructure and investments.

iii) Economic growth in Pakistan is important to meet all these needs.

iv) For economic growth, there must be political stability and good governance.

vii) Conclusion

To shrink the debate, it is evident that climate atrocities,

population explosion and food insecurity are a new integrated national challenge for Pakistan. There is a need of earnest efforts.

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Q.3

1. Introduction:-

Droughts in Pakistan's south and floods in North — there is, indeed, disaster requirements in Pakistan's statecraft. The floods caused by climate change are a three-headed sword, carrying political, economic and social problems. It is, therefore, needed to establish a robust system of Disaster Management (DM) in Pakistan. It can save money; it can save infrastructure; it can save social problems like migration, food insecurity and others. Throughout the world, DM is becoming a priority

Thus, Pakistan has to adopt it-

2. Importance of DM for Pakistan

i) Economic Importance

DM can reduce the casualties and allow government to save money. In the recent floods of 2025, where the infrastructure of Northern Pakistan vanished, the government has to rebuild it. It requires a lot of finance from an already struggling economy. Had a DM had efficient in Pakistan, the finance would have less burdened the national treasure.

ii) Social Importance

DM can reduce the intensity of floods and prevents social issues like migration, diseases, education and others - a robust

DMA can ensure that all such problems may not occur.

→ Food Insecurity

DMA can avoid social problems like food security- areas where climate-related disaster hit, the livelihood vanishes- for example, in floods of 2022, the rural belt of Balochistan, primarily dependent on agriculture lost their cultivation- In Dhr in 2025, the food bucket flowed with water and so were the livestock- DMA can prevent such problems-

→ Income Inequality

The disaster-hit areas loss their entire livelihood and services- At the end, they remain with nothing as compare to those where there was no disaster- **for example,** the Nasirabad Division

of Balochistan became much poorer than urban Quetta. The same will happen in Dhir and Narowal.

→ Chronic Diseases

According to WHO, flood water brings chronic diseases. malaria or Dengue among others prevail. **For example:** The flood water has submerged Narikana Sacc. Its premises are full of water. It will result in water born diseases.

III) Political Importance

→ Legitimacy

major disasters when hit a place, the government of the time is questioned. Its credibility and performance is questioned. It can result in political resentment, increase burden on political or provincial government.

→ populism

From the ruins of the floods, populists emerge and change the political functioning. It enables political polarisation.

iv) Geopolitical Importance

In a very competitive global scenario, floods and disaster weaken the society, economy and politics of the state. It gives adversaries a chance to out-compete. DRA can prevent such problems and internally keeps a nation strong.

3. Critical Evaluation

Critically speaking, all the countries of global south are in a state of dormancy. Although hit hard by disasters, they remain in

a situation of steep political unwilling economic constraints and lack of resilient infrastructure also plays its role-

Therefore, climate justice and climate-financing must be brought forth by global community- otherwise, such incidents hit the countries more severe-

4. Solutions for Pakistan

i) Pakistan should develop an vibrant economy to meet all its challenges-

ii) State-of-the-art DRR is needed that must included early warnings, adaption, rehabilitation and preparedness at the first place-

iii) Working with global community on improving DRR measures is also encouraged-

5. Conclusion

indeed, given the massive destructions floods and other disasters have made in Pakistan, DRI is ~~very~~ important for the society, economy and politics of Pakistan. It plays a decisive role: either if DRI is vibrant ~~brings~~ a wide array of benefits or can cause disasters - ~~it is~~, there, pertinent that DRI must be a priority in Pakistan.