



BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE & SECONDARY EDUCATION
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD, SINDH

SUPPLEMENT

Name of Examination: SSC / HSC Part I - II 20
Annual/Supplementary

Subject _____ Paper _____

Date _____ Signature of Examiner _____

Serial No. 422986

Seat No. _____

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Invigilator _____

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SEAL

Instructions

START FORM HERE

Q No 6

1. Give numbering to headings

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

Introduction:

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.



elite capture, unskilled and uneducated human capital, unfriendly business environment, institutional decay, and incompetent and corrupt system of governance. Until and unless these hindrances are not mitigated and addressed, an economic take off would remain an elusive dream.

After facing near default, Pakistan has achieved macro economic stability with the help of foreign lending.

In 2022, Pakistan's foreign reserves declined to a ~~low~~ alarming level, inflation hit to unprecedented levels, and the value of rupee depreciated drastically. The danger of the then recent smoldering situation loomed over the economy. However, with strict austerity measures and provision of loans from financial institutions like IMF, and friendly countries, Pakistan achieved stability at least at macro level. For instance, the current inflation rate hovers around 4% and reserves at \$1.4 bn.

The Prospects for a long term economic take off are still thin.



To translate macro economic stability into a economic take off requires consistent and sustained efforts at micro level to stabilize private and public institutions. Since, Pakistan has been suffering from institutional decay for decades, it would be unrealistic to claim that the macro economic numbers would soon flourish at micro level without any structural reforms. Till 2025-26 fiscal year budget, there has been no evident structural reform or policy with long-term vision ~~has been~~ being enacted.

There are structural hindrances blocking the pathway towards economic take off.

Since 1990s Pakistan has been suffering from patronage-based economic governance that has led to demise of meritocracy and competition. It has disrupted the market forces. The elite capture monopolizes industries, obstructing any industrial reforms. The feudal lords, similarly, obstruct any agricultural or land reforms. As the political culture has remained opportunistic in the country, long-term, vision based policies, and bold decisions have been absent from the political economic scene. This political instability and

incompetence & has further resonated at tertiary level. low human capital, uncertainty, social distrust, low professionalism, corruption, and nepotism are some of the ebbs of parochial decisions at high-level.

Political instability disturbs market dynamics, hindering the economic take off.

when there is unstable democracy in the country, every election changes the whole course of government priorities and vision. It leads to policy inconsistency and thus taking away the market trust. Investors resort to wait and watch syndrome and the country faces acute shortage of finances.

Political instability



Policy inconsistency



Market distrust



Investor takes out all money



Financial shortage



Economic bust



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Patronage-based economic governance cause demise of merit and competition, hindering economic take off

Patronage-based economic governance rewards party-loyals not honest and meritorious practitioners. It leads to cynicism and corruption within institutions.

Patronage-based economy

↓
Party loyalis are rewarded

↓
merit and competition die

↓
corruption, cynicism increase

↓
Institutional decay

↓
Economic bust



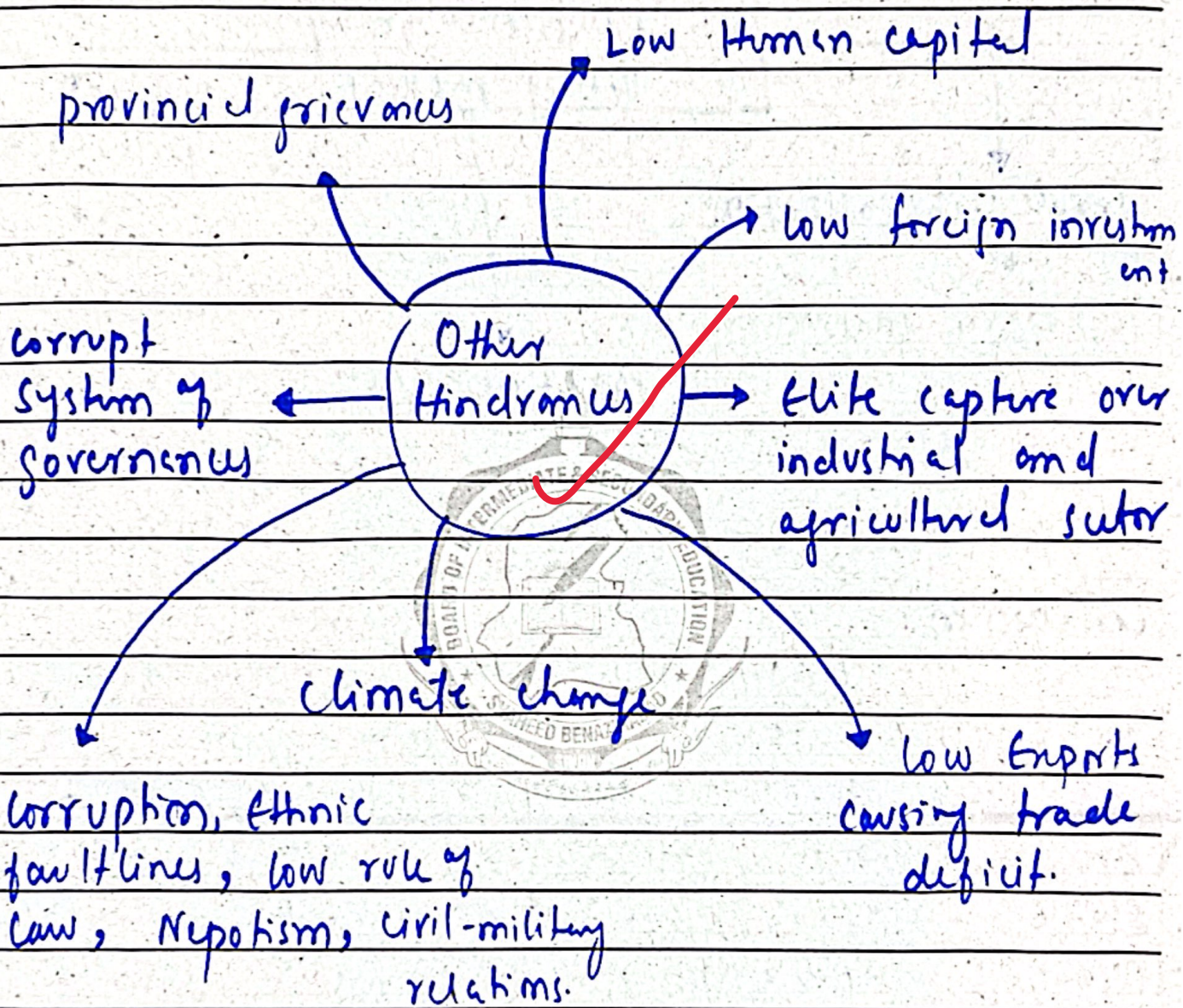
Market distrust and unfriendly Business environment compromise the private sector — the backbone of Economy

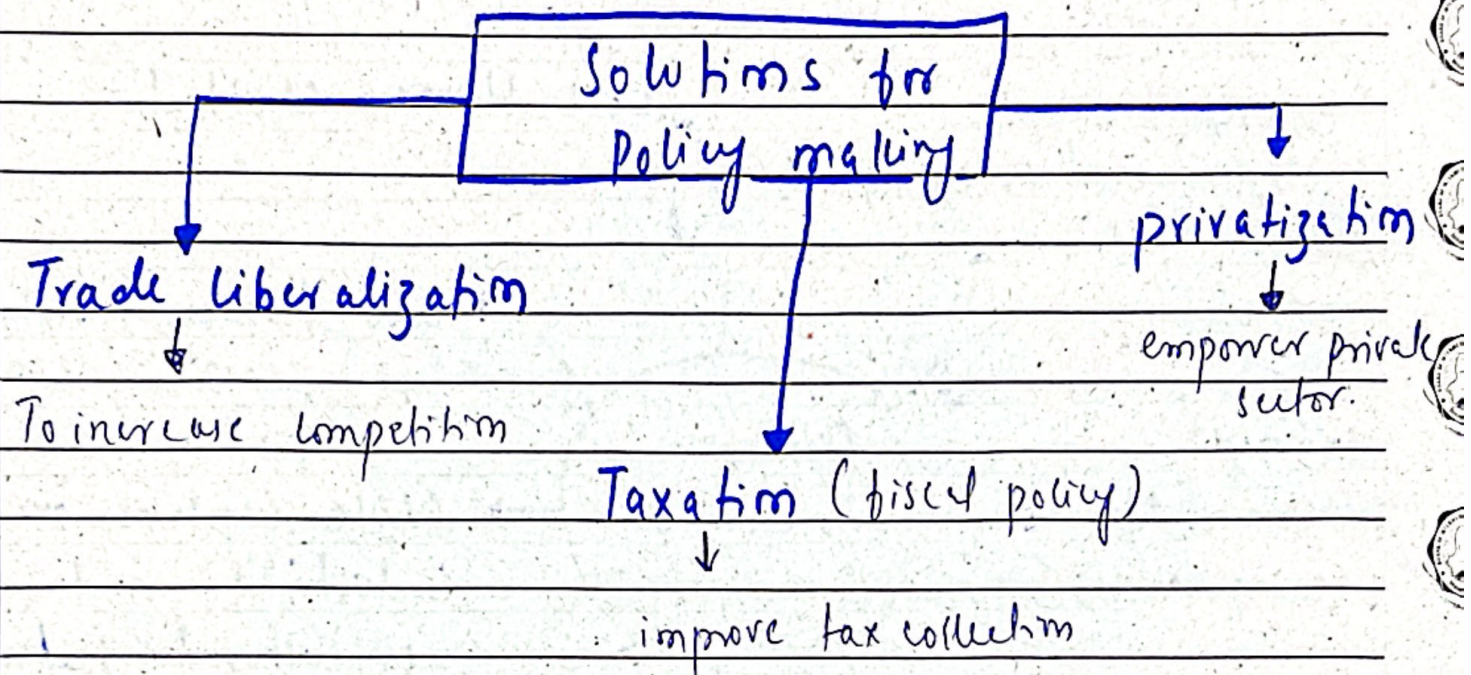
Private sector is the back-bone of Economy, and Market distrust and unfriendly business environment compromises this vital pillar of Economy. Rent-seeking in the government infrastructure, Bureaucratic red-tapism, corruption, and Patronage creates an unfriendly environment for business. These investors consequently take their money out of the market and go abroad.

Tax evasion and rampant informal economy cause Balance-of payment crisis.

In 1947 when Pakistan first came into being, it inherited Balance of payment crisis. Since the inception, this crisis has remained intact.

It hurts more now when more than 60% of revenue goes to provinces. One of the major contributors to state revenue is tax collection; however it has been evaded by elites and narrowly burdened over middle class. Informal economy, too, does not help in economic growth of the country rather exacerbate it.





Conclusion:

The prospects for an economic take off on the basis of recent macro economic stability are still thin as ~~they~~ it can be termed as Borrowed growth not indigenous. Indigenous and stable growth require fundamental structural changes in political, economic, and social culture. The hindrances are wide in nature and scope and each has either direct or indirect effect on economy. Until these hindrances are not addressed an economic take off would remain elusive. At last, few solutions are generalized for long term policy making that must include Trade liberalization, privatization, and taxation.



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Q No 4:

Introduction:

National security has historically been viewed in a traditional military sense. However, the contemporary discourse regarding National security has widened its scope to engulf internal security challenges as well. The current security challenges to Pakistan are not external but internal in nature. Population explosion, food insecurity, and climate atrocities are the new vital aspects of the National security of Pakistan. Population explosion has its genesis in high fertility rate. It has led to youth bulge, which in current socio-economic state of the country is a bane, let alone boon. To control population explosion state-led policies are required that incentivize family planning. Besides, food insecurity has its genesis in low agricultural



Yield and elite capture of the sector. Food insecurity is majority not because of absence of food but reach to the poor class—either due to least food market presence to the fertility levels of the geography or low purchasing power due to poverty. Moreover, climate atrocities are although due to a global phenomenon of climate change, to mitigate the disaster, a disaster management system has long remained compromised.

Population Explosion: the new National Security challenge for Pakistan.

Pakistan's recent population ~~census~~ census calculates the total population around ~~255M~~ 255M with the growth rate of around 1.5%. Beyond the statistics, the explosion has led to youth bulge in the country. That is to say, the average age in the country is in between 20 to 30 years. The exponential growth in population has caused a demographic strain on the resources of the country.



Demographic strain on the resources of the country:

Pakistan, a third world country, with unstable economic state, does not have the capacity to meet the demands of its expanding population. The increase has led to increasing urbanization, which has further led to increase in crime rate, unplanned town expansion, increasing demand for finite resources such as water. Moreover, the public services are not expended enough to meet the demands.

Youth bulge is a bane in a current unstable socio-political-economic state of the country.

The social structure of the country is currently under strain by ethnic, tribal, religious, and modern forces. The condition of education, healthcare, employment, and skill-development is alarming. In such a situation, youth bulge is a bane. The youth under uncertainty, exploitative social fabric, non-accommodating political culture, and aggressive environment resort to radicalization, extremism, and terrorism. Radicalization is one of the major security threats that Pakistan is suffering from, and youth bulge is one of its reasons.

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disempowered women

unwanted pregnancies

Reasons of population explosion

minimum use of contraceptives

cultural taboo over contraceptives

religious misinterpretation regarding family planning

Tribal thinking regarding larger family as economic and political leverage

Empowering women → bringing them to work force

Digital awareness regarding use of contraceptives

Solutions to mitigate population explosion

awareness campaigns

incentives for smaller families

State-level, large scale family planning programs



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food insecurity:
the new national
security challenge
for Pakistan

Food insecurity refers to a condition when the society is not able enough to meet the balance diet requirements or minimum nutrients to sustain healthy life. For a country like Pakistan, food insecurity must be an implausible condition since more than 50% of its population is farmer and work in agricultural sector. It has wide area of land suitable for agricultural yield. It has remained an exporter of many agricultural crops. Though agricultural yield has dropped recently due to evident effects of water stress, canal losses, droughts and floods due to climate change, and low quality seeds with adulterated fertilizers and pesticides, the major reasons for



food insecurity are low purchasing power due to poverty, price manipulation, and food hoarding by elite capture of the food market. The yield is still enough to feed and meet the domestic demands.

Low agricultural yield causing food insecurity:

Since green revolution of 1960s, Pakistan has not witnessed such large-scale agricultural yield. Some of the reasons are mentioned below:

(i) **climate change:** Droughts, floods and soil erosion due to heat are some reasons of agricultural low yield due to change in climate. Extreme weather patterns like unprecedented monsoon rains of 2022 are also few reasons for agricultural losses.

(ii) **water stress:** Availability of water for irrigation is also one of the reasons for low yield. Pakistan by 2050, as alarmed by global forums, would be declared water-stressed country.

(iii) **low quality seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides:** Low quality of these vital components of a crop yield not only compromises the food quality but also erode the soil.



Elite capture of food industry manipulate market forces and food prices, causing food insecurity

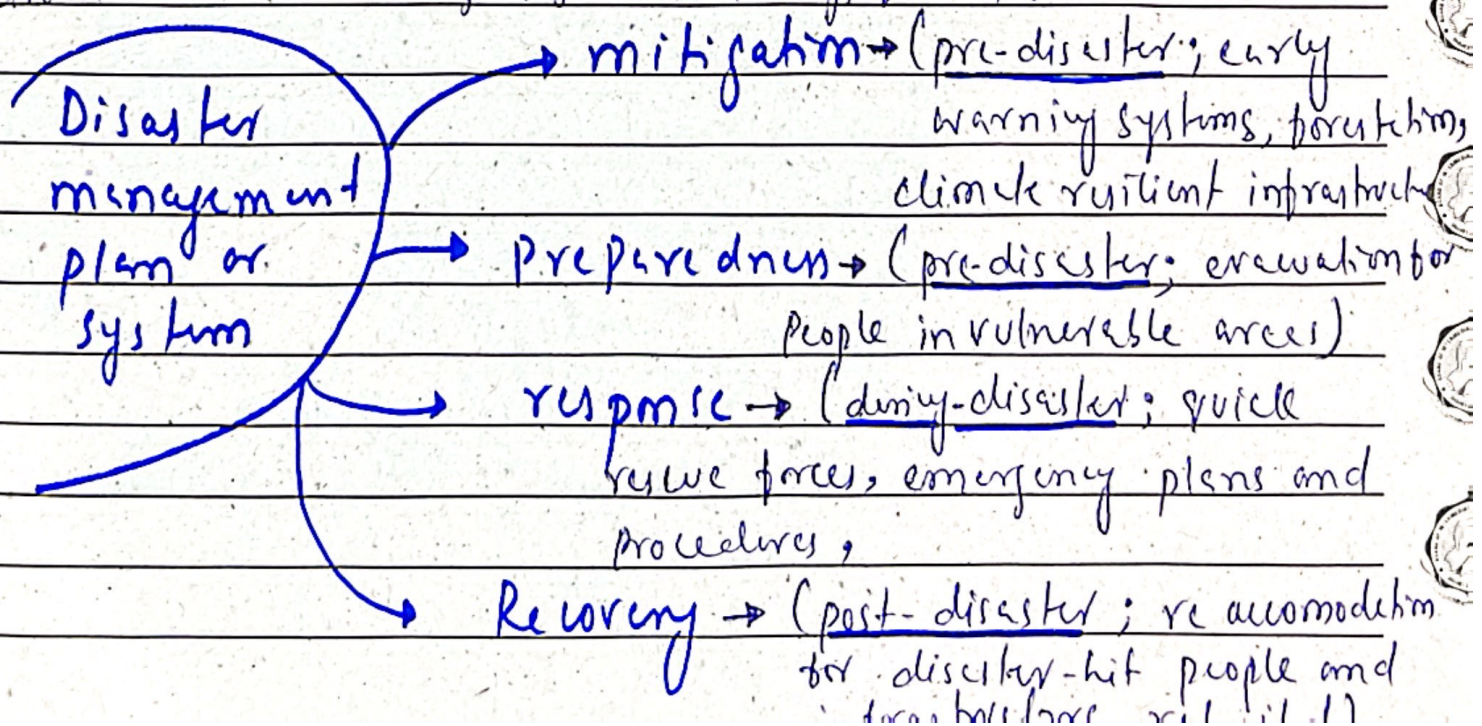
when small land holders and farmers sell raw materials, the monopolized food industry does not justify the rates at which the raw materials like corn, sugar cane and tea are bought. These raw materials are sold at much higher rates after being converted to edible products as food. ~~Due to~~ As food market is monopolized, food hoarding for price spike is common phenomenon. All these practices make it impossible for poor class to afford the available food, thus leading to rampant food insecurity.

Poverty and low purchasing power is also contributing to food insecurity.

Besides, elite capture and low agricultural yields, poverty in the country also does not allow the capacity to fulfill the body needs. Employment opportunities are minimum, and the wages are low. According to the recent world Bank margin for poverty line, around 45% of the population in Pakistan is poor.

Climate atrocities: the new National Security challenges for Pakistan.

Pakistan is one of most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change. The calamity of 2022 floods due to glacial melting and monsoon rains caused biblical proportions of losses. There is less that Pakistan can do to change climate in favour as it would require global effort. At least Pakistan can prepare efficient disaster management system to mitigate the damages. For instance, Japan's case study must be an idol for Pakistan's policy makers as how the most vulnerable country to natural disasters, Japan has succeeded in its pursuit of minimizing losses. The atrocities include droughts, glacial melting, floods, extreme weather.





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The incompetent recovery after 2022 floods revealed the compromised disaster management system

In the post-disaster period, the government failed to ~~only~~ ^{not} reallocate the displaced people, who were disaster-hit, but also failed to rebuild the flattened infrastructure. The government neither made any comprehensive policy after the disaster to become well prepared next time nor it improved the drainage system that completely failed during the calamity.

The ineffective pre-disaster preparedness in the wake of recent Swat floods, 2025, revealed the compromised state of disaster management system in the country

The recent floods in Swat in 2025 revealed the corrupt state of local administration in the region. Hotels, restaurants and other commercial activities were rife



on a river bed. The early warning systems, too, failed to not only aware people but also failed to evacuate them.

Conclusion:

With changing times, National security's concept has also evolved to include the internal and otherwise unimportant factors within larger ^{-standing} ~~understanding~~ of National security. Pakistan in 21st century faces population explosion, food insecurity and climate atrocities. These three different aspects exploit the faultlines of the country in different dynamics. Population explosion leads to unsustainable increase in demand and radical youth bulge. Food insecurity is the causality of low agricultural yield and elite capture of the food market. Besides, climate atrocities include droughts, floods, extreme weather patterns — heatwaves, unprecedented rain fall — glacial melting, rise of sea level, and urban flooding. Disaster management system has proved ineffective to mitigate the damages. These three aspects exacerbate the socio-political-economic state of the country; thus making Pakistan nationally insecure.