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Date : 21. 01. 2025

## PART-II

Q6. "We just need quick money, without any analysis as to why we are, where we are, and what is our own plan to stabilize, reconstruct, and reform to put a final end to the never ending story of economic tragedy." Discuss the Pakistan's Economic Plight in term of this statement.

Ans 6. Pakistan is an agricultural country, located in the South East of Asia. It's geographic region has benefitted it, with having a cultivated land and natural resources. From the last few years, the country has struggled to keep up with its rising inflation rates and severe fiscal and trade deficit. The matter itself costed them to fall into



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more debts, staggering balance of payments and sky-high prices.

This, collectively, took a toll at the state's economy. It depreciated the economy, leading to heavy taxation and decreased currency levels.

Pakistan's economic crisis has never actually ceased to exist:

rather, it resurfaced frequently.

This is due to the fact that the administration persistently took short-term measures to cater the issue. It does pull the state out of trouble for the time being, but is not sufficient to eradicate the problems, both completely and effectively.

## • PAKISTAN'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT: AN OVERVIEW

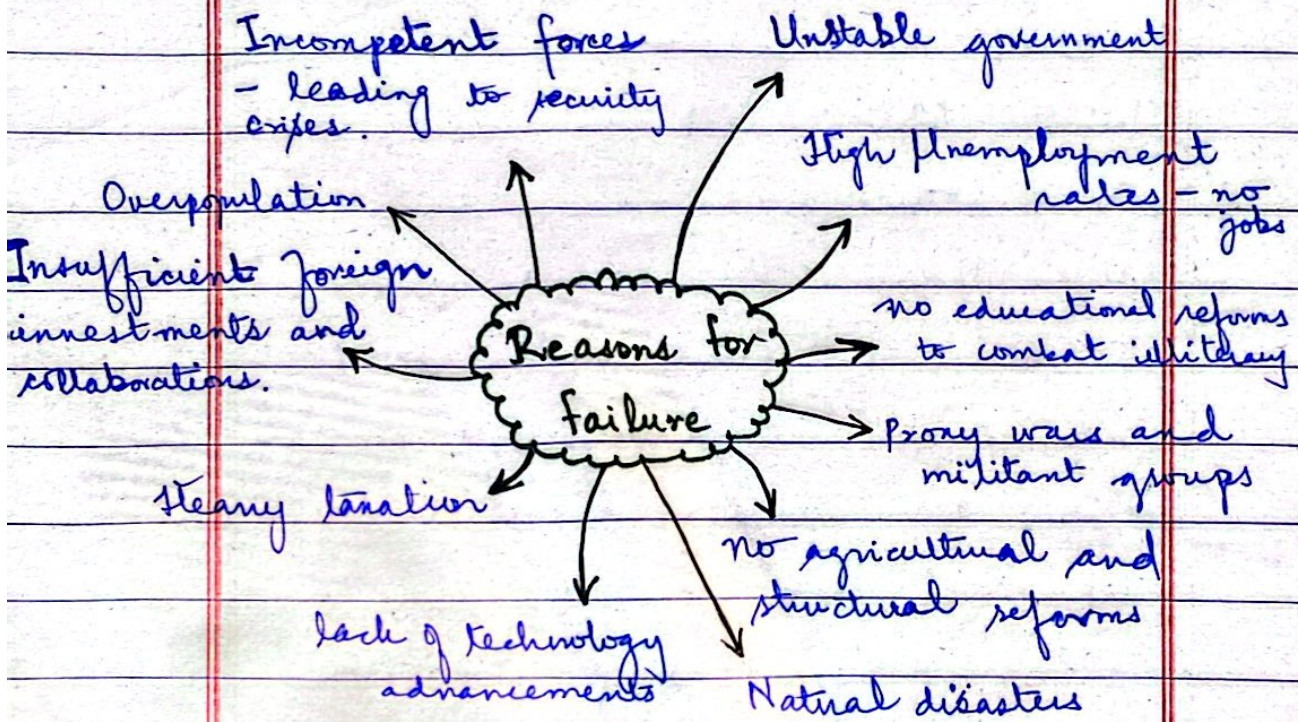
Amongst security issues, lack of proper law and order as well as incompetent policy measures, the crippling economy remains the biggest crisis. This is also



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because majority of these other crises prevailing within the state are all a direct by-product of it.



1. Outdated education system — improper reforms:

Education has become a huge issue these days. Many children are out of schools due to high fees, no schools in their area or even due to child labour. Our education system, according to UN, offers a very outdated curricula — not making students compatible for the real-



world challenges. Other than that, many children don't have access to proper education or simply can't afford it.

2. Unstable governance - rising insurgency:

In the history of Pakistan, none of the political parties could manage to finish their tenure. This is due to the prevalence of political disagreements and third-party actors. Post-election, 2024, the country has consistently witnessed cross-party conflicts, riots and frequent protests. The fight of power and dominance is taking a toll at the economy as well, making it unstable and depreciated.

3. Incompetent forces - leading to a national security crisis:

Presence of organizations like BLA, TTP and other extremist militant groups within the country has caused a security crisis and an onset of frequent killings. The year 2024 recorded the highest



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rate of terrorism in Pakistan.

5. High unemployment rates due to lack

of jobs:

A striking 38% of the population is unemployed — most of which, is the youth. Pakistan's youth makes up 62% of its population, yet many of them are seeking good opportunities to put their degrees to good use.

Lack of jobs and labor creation has increased unemployment, immensely.

6. Natural Disasters:

In the year 2020, Pakistan faced the worst floods in its history.

A decade later, in 2023, it faced another episode of flash floods which caused massive agricultural, economic and infrastructural loss.

Sadly, Pakistan's geographical location makes it the 10<sup>th</sup> country in the world that is most prone to natural disasters.

7. No structural reforms:

Pakistan's agricultural sector is



its biggest asset. Yet, it is very incompetent and lacks the necessary measures to increase its production and crop generation. Absence of latest technology and better crops leads to lesser yields.

#### 8. Overpopulation :

Overpopulation is a pressing issue on the already failing economy of Pakistan. Although positive measures have been taken regarding providing awareness, the issue remains as the majority cease to understand the extent of the problem. Illiteracy also plays a role in it.

#### • MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST THESE ISSUES :

- a. Investments towards construction of more schools, in the marginalized areas specially.
- b. During the FY 2024-2025, there was an increase in the GDP, that also led to the slight fall in price levels.



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- c. Operations held against terrorist groups helped reduce the violence and constant unrest.
- d. Coped with the after effects of the floods by providing aid and humanitarian assistance, with the help of foreign alliances like Turkey, Iran, KSA, etc.
- e. Job creation via STEM
- f. Allotting of budget to the sector of agriculture and industries — so that they are facilitated with the required technology, labour and resources.

### AN ANALYSIS OF THESE MEASURES TAKEN :

Construction of more schools was needed, no doubt, but there are a few other steps, like allotting more budget to the education sector, providing professional training to teachers and financial assistance of the less-abled families to send their children to schools.



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Secondly, starting fire against the insurgents and protestors only put the issue at a halt, rather than finishing it from its roots via dialogue and discussions.

The GDP increased substantially, but the state still falls under a significant trade deficit, causing economic instability to persist.

The infrastructural and economic loss has not been recovered post floods yet.

Actions against the militant groups might have stilled the cross-fire, but a dialogue is needed to listen to their grievances, initiate diplomatic ties, and create good terms with the Taliban. This will help cater to the issue from its root.

Jobs were created and new opportunities provided, but new industries, innovation and



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scientific advancements are needed to create space for more and more labour.

The above analysis highlighted Pakistan's history of creating short-term solutions in order to save the economy. Economy, although a pressing concern, needs to be re-structured, reformed and stabilized with a comprehensive and effective plan to put an end to the constant destabilization. Only then can the country prosper.

Q 4. Climate change is not only a threat to the environment, but also the economic security of Pakistan. Without proper measures, its disasters can become more and more intense. Evaluate and suggest a way forward.



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Ans. • **CLIMATE CHANGE - A  
GLOBAL ISSUE :**

Climate Change is a global phenomenon. Over the past few decades, the climate has changed, leading to issues like ozone depletion, natural disasters and global warming. The Earth also recorded a rise in its temperature by  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , raising concerns about the potential damage caused.

• **THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE  
TO PAKISTAN :**

Pakistan's geographic location makes it very vulnerable to natural disasters. It stands 10<sup>th</sup> in the countries most prone to be subjected to nature's wrath. This acts as a warning sign for Pakistan and an urgency for the required effective measures that must be undertaken to cope to the problems.



• EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC  
INSECURITIES DUE TO CHANGE IN  
THE CLIMATE :

1. Chances of drought :

Pakistan is not a hot country, but it does have extreme weather conditions.

It has very cold winters and dry summers, that affect its crops and yields alike. Excess heat and dry weather conditions due to global warming also creates a higher chance of droughts and crop failure.

2. Melting of glaciers :

Glacial melting has contributed the most towards the onset of flash floods in the country. The floods in 2023 caused major agricultural and economical loss to the country.

3. Use of non-renewable resources :

Use of coal, gas and fossil fuels for goods production has a direct impact on the climate. It leads to carbon and nitrogen emissions that disrupt the environment.



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and cause pollution. Discarding of toxic wastes also mixes with water which then becomes hazardous for both the crops and human life.

4. Heat waves can reduce the productivity of labour:

Extreme weather conditions are likely to make labourers less progressive and productive.

5. migration:

People tend to migrate to better regions which can affect the economy as the number of employees people will be affected.

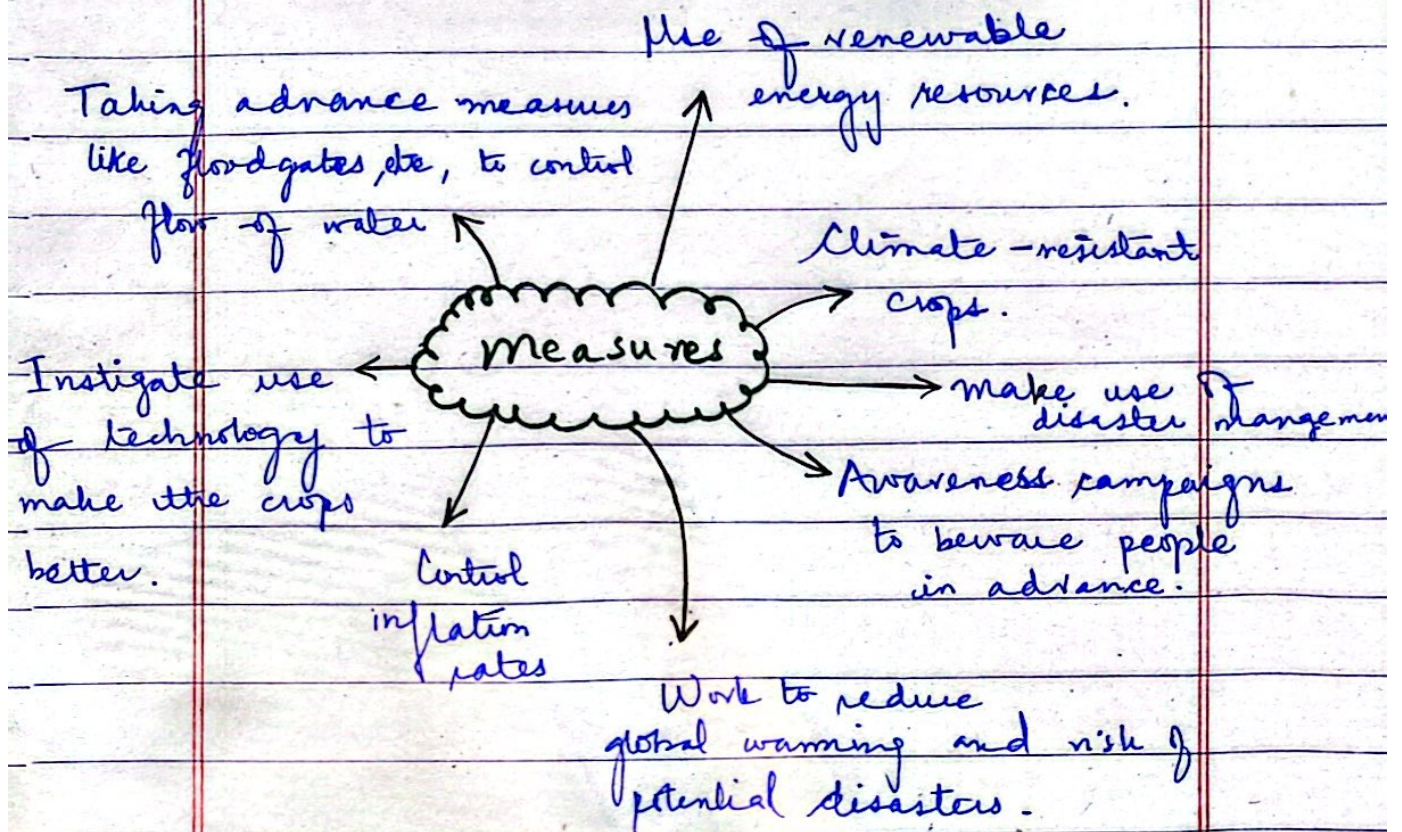
6. Inflation:

Climate change can also cause inflation due to the damage imposed onto different sectors, businesses, resources and other costs of production. This leads to an inflation variability which becomes a huge burden on the economy of any country.



## • WAY FORWARD :

Some potential measures are :-



If the suggested measures and appropriate structural reforms are made, significant change can be made towards the reduction of the crisis of climate change. Its impact will also be mitigated by Pakistan will be exposed to lesser loss.