

Part II

Question-3

Answer:

Introduction

Pakistan's economy is currently experiencing multifaceted challenges, including fiscal deficits, trade imbalances, energy shortages and inflationary pressures. These challenges can be analyzed through two lenses:

political economy, which emphasizes the impact of governance, policy decisions, and institutional dynamics, and structural economic, which focuses on long-term systematic systemic constraints such as resource allocation, industrial capacity, and demographic patterns.

While both perspectives contribute to understanding the economic situation, the evidence indicates structural

factors form the core limitations, with political and policy decisions influencing the degree to which these structural issues manifest.

Structural Constraints

Several long-term structural factors underpin Pakistan's economic difficulties. First, the industrial and manufacturing base remains relatively narrow, leading to heavy reliance on imports for essential goods and contributing to persistent trade deficits. Second, the taxation system is limited in scope, with low compliance and collective efficiency, restricting fiscal capacity for public investment. Third, energy shortages and inefficiencies in public sector enterprises impede productivity and industrial expansion. Fourth, dependence on external debt and international financing exposes the economy to global financial fluctuations, limiting flexibility of domestic economic management. Collectively, these structural characteristics that persist across different governments and policy regimes create vulnerabilities.

discuss this part in more detail by giving subheadings.....

Political Economic Influences

Political and policy decisions influence how structural challenges are managed but do not constitute the root cause. Cyclical policy shifts, short-term fiscal measures, and populist interventions can exacerbate existing constraints, affecting investment confidence and macroeconomic stability. However, these factors primarily operate within the context of pre-existing structural weaknesses. For example, energy reforms or tax policies may improve short-term outcomes, but without addressing the structural underpinnings of production and revenue generation, their impact remains limited.

Policy Recommendations

Addressing Pakistan's economic challenges requires policy measures that target both structural reform and systemic efficiency. Key interventions include:

1. Tax Reform:

Broadening the tax base and improving

collection mechanisms to ensure sustainable fiscal revenue.

2. Industrial and Export Development:

Promoting industrial diversification and value-added exports to reduce trade deficits and strengthen economic resilience.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments....

3. Energy Sector Reform:

Investing in energy infrastructure and renewable sources to enhance reliability and reduce production costs.

4. Institutional Strengthening:

Enhancing governance, transparency, and regulatory efficiency to optimize public sector performance and improve investor confidence.

5. Debt Management:

Strategic engagement with international financial systems to ensure sustainable borrowing and minimize vulnerability to external shocks.

Conclusion

Pakistan's current economic challenges are primarily rooted in structural factors, including industrial limitations, revenue inefficiencies, and energy constraints. Political economy factors influence how these challenges are expressed and managed, but they do not constitute the fundamental causes. A combination of structural reform and consistent policy measure can improve economic stability, enhance resilience, and lay the foundation for sustainable growth. Addressing structural vulnerabilities while strengthening institutional mechanisms is essential for long-term economic progress.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

Question : 5

Answer :

Introduction

Pakistan-US relations have historically been shaped by mutual interests, regional security concerns, and global geopolitical trends. The relationship has oscillated between strategic cooperation during periods of alignment and transactional engagement reflecting short-term objectives. Recent developments, including changes in governance in both countries and shifting global power dynamics, have influenced the nature of bilateral ties. An objective assessment highlights the coexistence of both strategic and transactional elements in contemporary relations.

Changing Dynamics

The post-Afghanistan withdrawal period and evolving regional priorities have introduced significant adjustments in the bilateral

relationship. The United States' focus has increasingly shifted toward Indo-Pacific engagement and strategic competition with China, influencing its South Asian policy. Simultaneously, Pakistan has sought to navigate regional security challenges, manage economic dependencies, and diversify its international partnerships. These factors have contributed to a recalibration of priorities, creating opportunities for both transactional interactions and selective strategic collaboration.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement,

Transactional Features

Several ~~indicators~~ suggest that contemporary engagement is often transactional in nature. Conditional aid packages, project-based cooperation, and agreements driven by ~~specific~~, short-term objectives demonstrate a pragmatic approach to bilateral interaction.

Collaborations in areas such as economic assistance, development

projects, and regional security are frequently structured around clearly defined, mutually beneficial outcomes rather than long-term strategic alignment. This transactional aspect allows flexibility for both parties to adapt to changing circumstances.

Strategic Dimensions

Despite the prevalence of transactional elements, strategic cooperation persists in certain areas. Defense collaboration, counterterrorism coordination, and regional stability efforts illustrate continuity in shared security interests. These engagements reflect a long-term recognition of mutual benefits and contribute to maintaining foundational elements of the bilateral partnership. While strategic objectives exist, they are increasingly interwoven with transactional considerations shaped by global and regional developments.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Pakistan-US relations exhibit a complex interplay of strategic and transactional dimensions. Recent global power shifts and domestic policy changes have emphasized transactional interactions, reflecting pragmatic engagement on specific objectives. However, strategic cooperation in defense, counterterrorism, and regional stability continues to be relevant. An academic assessment indicates that the relationship cannot be categorized exclusively as either strategic or transactional; rather, it encompasses both characteristics, with their relative prominence determined by evolving regional contexts. Understanding these dynamics allows for an objective evaluation of bilateral ties without assigning fault or adopting a partisan perspective.

Question: 6

Ans

Introduction

Ideology has played a central role in shaping Pakistan's political, social, and institutional development.

In the context of nation-building, ideology refers to a set of guiding principles and beliefs that inform governance structures, societal norms, and collective identity. Pakistan's ideological framework, and public discourse. Over time, interpretations of these ideological contours has evolved in response to changing political, social, and global contexts.

Role of Ideology in Nation-Building

During the formative years, ideology served as a unifying principle, providing legitimacy to state institutions and a sense of collective purpose. Foundational documents, including the Objectives Resolution and subsequent constitutional

provisions, articulated guiding principles that integrated governance priorities with socio-cultural values. Ideology influenced the structure of the state, the formulation of public policies, and approaches to social cohesion. It functioned as a reference point for political organization, enabling consensus-building in a diverse society.

Evolution of Ideological Interpretation

Interpretations of ideology have varied across historical periods, reflecting shifts in political priorities and societal needs.

In the early decades, emphasis was placed on a moderate understanding of national identity and inclusive governance.

During the 1970s and 1980s, ideological emphasis in policy-making became more pronounced, affecting legislative frameworks and social norms. In subsequent decades, ideological discourse became more selective, influencing political debates,

electoral narratives, and policy decisions. These shifts demonstrate the adaptive application of ideology in response to contemporary challenges and governance requirements.

Impact on Political and Social Discourse

The evolving interpretation of ideology has had significant implications for political organization and public discourse. Ideology continues to shape institutional practices, policy preferences, and social narratives, guiding debates on governance, law, and societal development. Academic analysis indicates that the functional role of ideology lies in its capacity to provide a framework for decision-making, rather than serving as a prescriptive or moral instrument.

Conclusion

Ideology has remained a central component of Pakistan's nation-building process, influencing governance, institutional development, and social cohesion. Its interpretation has evolved over time, reflecting historical contingencies, political dynamics, and societal expectations. A balanced and inclusive approach to ideological principles can strengthen institutional effectiveness and societal integration. Understanding ideology in this manner allows for an objective assessment of its role in shaping Pakistan's political and social landscape.

Question: 7

Introduction

Pakistan's inclusion among the V20 countries, representing nations most vulnerable to climate and environmental hazards, reflects a combination of natural and human-induced factors. While climate change contributes to extreme weather events such as floods, heatwaves, and droughts, human development practices with environmental consequences have significantly amplified vulnerability. Patterns such as unplanned urbanization, deforestation, industrial expansion, and weak infrastructure increase the impact of climate events.

A close analysis indicates that environmentally hazardous development is the dominant factor shaping Pakistan's vulnerability, interacting with climatic hazards to magnify economic, social, and ecological risks.

Environmental-Hazardous Development as the Primary Factor

Development practices have substantially contributed to Pakistan's heightened vulnerability. Deforestation for agriculture, urban expansion, and commercial projects has reduced natural buffers against floods, soil erosion, and landslides. Rapid and unplanned urbanization places excessive pressure on drainage systems, infrastructure, and water management networks, making cities highly susceptible to heavy rainfall and flash floods.

Industrial activity without stringent environmental safeguards contributes to air, water, and soil pollution, weakening ecosystems that could otherwise mitigate climatic impacts.

Additionally, energy projects relying heavily on fossil fuels and poorly planned dams and reservoirs often intensify environmental stress.

These human-driven practices create conditions where climate events have amplified effects, reinforcing the role of environmentally hazardous development in Pakistan's vulnerability.

Recent Climate Disasters and their Impacts

Recent floods demonstrate the interaction between unsustainable development and climate hazards.

- (a) The 2022 floods affected over 33 million people, causing mass displacement, economic losses, and extensive infrastructure damage.
- (b) The 2023 floods led to at least 159 deaths and significant disruption to urban and rural infrastructure.
- (c) The 2025 floods, triggered by intense pre-monsoon rains

across Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pathan-
tunkhwa, Balochistan, and Azad
Kashmir, resulted in over 1000
deaths, displaced nearly 1.8
million people, destroyed approximately
12,500 houses and 240 bridges,
and devastated livestock and
water supply systems. These
events caused outbreaks of
waterborne diseases such as
cholera, malaria, and dengue.

In each case, unsustainable
development, including unplanned
settlements, deforestation, and
weak infrastructure, exacerbated
the impact of climate-induced
hazards. These examples
underscore that while climate
change is an external
stressor, human-driven environ-
mental practices are decisive
in determining vulnerability.

1st part of the answer is irrelevant....

Policy Recommendations

Enhancing resilience requires
comprehensive strategies addressing
both environmental and climate-

related risks:

1. Sustainable Urban and Land-Use Planning:

Urban expansion should integrate flood control, green spaces, drainage systems, and water resource management to reduce vulnerability.

2. Afforestation and Ecosystem Restoration:

Expanding forest cover, wetlands, and natural buffers can mitigate soil erosion and flood impact.

3. Industrial Regulation and Pollution Control:

Strict enforcement of environmental standards for industries, energy projects, and waste management can preserve ecosystems and public health.

4. Renewable Energy and Resource Efficiency:

Promoting clean energy and efficient

water and energy use reduces environmental stress and long-term vulnerability -

5. Disaster Preparedness and Early Warning Systems:

Strengthening institutional capacity for early warning, emergency response, and community awareness ensures rapid adaptation and minimizes human and economic losses -

Conclusion

Pakistan's vulnerability as a V20 country is strongly influenced by environmentally hazardous development, which interacts with climate-related factors to magnify risks. The 2022, 2023 and 2025 floods illustrate how unsustainable urbanization, deforestation, and weak infrastructure, exacerbate natural hazards, causing extensive human, economic, and ecological

management, and institutional preparedness is essential to enhance resilience. While climate change poses an external challenge, it is the human-driven environmental decisions that largely shape Pakistan's exposure. A comprehensive and adaptive approach can mitigate vulnerability, safeguard livelihoods, and strengthen long-term resilience against future climate-related disasters.

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