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Essay: The Year 2025: Turning point for Pakistan:

Outline:

A) Introduction

- 1) Hook
- 2) Background / general statement
- 3) Thesis statement.

B) How was 2025 turning point for Pakistan?

- 1) Indo-Pak war of May 2025 and its after math
 - 1.1) Pakistan gained international applaud
- 2) Saudi - Pakistan defence Pact
- 3) MOU between USA and Pakistan on critical mineral cooperation.
- 4) Six MOUs between Bangladesh and Pakistan
- 5) Enhanced focus on counter terrorism and border security.
- 6) Overall economic stability.
 - 6.1) 3.6% growth in FY 2025-26 - IMF forecast.
 - 6.2) Cut of interest rate by 33% to 10% by SBP (Business friendly environment).
 - 6.3) 73 member states of OIC showed confidence for FDI in Pakistan.
 - 6.4) Inflation rate dropped to 5%.

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7) Major developments in integration of Technology across different spheres.

7.1) Pakistan AI policy 2025-

7.2) Launch of first IT park in Islamabad.

8) Shift from emergency response to climate resilience

8.1) Coastal protection projects (Sindh)

8.2) Climate smart agriculture (Punjab)

9) Major judicial reforms in Decades

9.1) 27th constitutional amendment.

c) What can be done for its sustainability:

1) Strengthen regulatory frameworks to monitorize on international agreements.

2) Strong counterterrorism policies to improve conditions for Foreign investors.

3) Addressal of Privacy concerns before integrating technology in governance.

4) Budget for climate adaptative measures.

D) Conclusion:

1) Summary

2) Thesis restated.

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The Essay:

In May 2025, India attacked Pakistan with aerial strikes. Pakistan response was ^{so} strong and calculated that it earned international applaud. Pakistan ^{re}gained strong international presence after long diplomatic isolation. All the countries observed the strength of Pakistani military. Saudi Arabia signed a historic defence pact with Pakistan and (be) came under its nuclear umbrella. Economic milestones also came along with it. Pakistan and USA signed MoU on critical minerals after the remarkable estimate that Pakistan had 3 trillion dollars of rare earth minerals. MOUs were also signed between Bangladesh and Pakistan. Economic stability is also on its way in Pakistan. Pakistan also introduced its first national AI policy. Policies are formulated to shift from emergency response to climate resilience. The Bible of judiciary was also turned in Pakistan. So, 2025 made Pakistan a diplomatic/

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regional hero, major economic shifts, climate resilient policies, integration of AI in governance and major judicial reforms were introduced.

In May 2025, a resort in Pahalgam in Indian administered Kashmir was attacked by terrorists and seventeen people were killed. India accused Pakistan of these attacks without any evidence. On seventh of May, India attacked Pakistan. On 10th May Pakistan struck back by backing down many Indian aircrafts including "The Rafael" and attack several Indian military bases. This bravery of Pakistan was observed by the whole world. Despite the weak economy of Pakistan, its military strength was remarkable. Pakistan after years of diplomatic isolation, regained and this time more prominently its position.

Saudi Arabia, having witnessed the strength of Pakistan in May 2025, swiftly approached Pakistan for a major defence pact. The agreement was called strategic mutual de

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defence agreement. According to this defence pact, an attack on one country will be considered an attack on the other. It will uplift Pakistan in comparison to its neighbour country and Pakistan gained foothold in the region. In this legally binding agreement, Saudi Arabia has come under the nuclear umbrella of Pakistan.

During the same year government of Pakistan announced rare earth minerals worth 6 trillion dollars. It attracted international attention. In September, USA signed MOU with Pakistan for the mining and import of these minerals. The cooperation covers a range of minerals such as Antimony, copper concentrate, Gold, Tungsten etc. USA announced to initially invest 500 million dollars in this project. The major parties involved are Pakistan's frontier work organization (FWO) and United States Strategic Minerals (USSM). This will not only diversify the economy of Pakistan, but will also reduce dependence of USA on China for import of minerals.

In August 2025, Pakistan deputy prime minister and foreign minister visited

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Dhaka. It was most noteworthy visit keeping in view the past of both countries. Both countries signed one bilateral agreement, five MoUs & cultural exchange programme to strengthen cooperation in multiple areas. The Bilateral agreement included Visa exemption/waiver agreement for holders of official & diplomatic passports between Bangladesh and Pakistan. All this proves that Pakistan is gradually strengthening relations with its regional and global partners through agreement of economic nature. It will help Pakistan to get economic stability.

Apart from ^{diplomatic} achievements on international level, Pakistan also strengthened its counter terrorism policies & strategies internally. Operation Azm-e-Istehkam started in June 2024 but continuing through 2025 focuses on coordination between state agencies to eradicate terrorism comprehensively. Operation Sarbakaf began on 29 July 2025 in Bajaur District (KP) targeting Taliban and Islamic state group hideouts with ground forces & aerial support. The operation recorded 63 militants killed, showcasing effective offensive measures. The national assembly passed amendments

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to the Anti-terrorism Act, 1997. This law preventive detention powers allowing security agencies to detain terror suspects upto 90 days without formal charges. In August 2025, Washington and Islamabad held a counterterrorism dialogue to enhance cooperation on intelligence sharing, disruption of terror financing & strategic coordination against extremist groups. This shows that Pakistan has strengthened its counter terrorism strategies not only internally but also through multilateral diplomatic agreements.

In 2025 Pakistan economy undertook a path of stability. In April 2025, inflation fell to multi decade low of 0.3%. The lowered inflation rate helped the middle and lower class of Pakistan a great deal. State bank of Pakistan cut policy rate significantly from 22% down to 11-12% over the period. It supported both inflation control & economic activity. It also proved to be help for the business environment of Pakistan. A major achievement in decades, there was 3.0% surplus of GDP, a strong sign of fiscal discipline. In 2025 OIC survey, 73 member states of OIC showed confidence for foreign

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direct investment in Pakistan, in comparison to 66 member states of OIC in 2025. This shows major efforts on the side of government to stabilize the economy.

Pakistan also made strides in technological arena in 2025. In July 2025 Pakistan National AI Policy 2025 was approved by the federal cabinet. It aims to train 1 million AI professionals by 2030, building a qualified workforce in AI. Train 10,000 AI Trainers as part of a "Train the Trainer" initiative. By 2027, ensure all public servants receive AI training. This AI integration will help with efficient governance, smooth running of bureaucratic procedures avoiding red tapism. It will also help Pakistan economically by attracting investments. Pakistan also launched first IT Park in Islamabad.

In 2025 Pakistan faced worst floods. It killed about 1000 people. There is a high need that Pakistan transforms from mitigation towards climate adaptation. National climate preparedness & Resilience Plan (2025) Pakistan launched a 300-day national climate preparedness & resilience plan.

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federal & provincial responses, improve early warning system etc. Glacier protection Policy framework, work began on it due to rapid melting of glaciers. The United Nations World Food Programme, Pakistan government & Green climate fund launched an adaptation project worth US 9.8 million dollars, to protect climate-vulnerable communities. Coastal protection projects in Sindh & climate smart agriculture were also launched in Punjab.

2025 altered the structure of judiciary completely. Through 27th amendment, federal constitutional court was also established which is superior to supreme court. Supreme court was relegated to a nominal body.

In order to make these achievements sustainable, Pakistan needs to strengthen regulatory frameworks to monetize on these agreements. The registration of businesses should be simplified. Special concession & tax holidays should be given to foreign businesses to attract more foreign investment.

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There should be strong counter terrorism policies for the infrastructure protection & protection of local and foreigners conducting those businesses. CPEC is the most important project for economic prosperity of Pakistan, but major threat to it is attack by terrorist groups such as TTP or IS-K on its employees & infrastructure. Pakistan and China should collaborate in this regard especially in terms of intelligence sharing.

Technology is making governance & all sphere of life efficient. AI has revolutionized everything, but comes with it the threats of privacy leak. AI requires large amounts of data to respond to the queries. So there is a threat of leak of personal information. Pakistan need to integrate data protection in AI platforms in its cybersecurity.

There should be a budget for climate adaption policies as well.

So, 2025 was turning point for Pakistan in its true sense. It revived Pakistan diplomatically, economically,

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and with regards to counter terrorism
policies.