
Detail Explanation of CSS 2023 Important Topics For Essay, Current Affairs, Pakistan Affairs

Here, you will have all the essential topics of English Essay, Current Affairs and Pakistan affairs for CSS and PMS Exams 2023. These are the CSS Current Affairs, Pakistan Affairs, International relations and English Essay 2023 Guess Questions For the upcoming CE-2023 made by the qualified CSSMCQs team members while keeping in review all the major aspects of the Current scenarios. Insha'ALLAH, you will have 4-8 same nature questions in your real exam papers of PA, CA and IR and English Essay 2023. You can practice these questions right away, however, it will be updated with the lapse of time.

- [CSS Current Affairs Guess Paper For 2022 By CSS MCQs \[35% Paper came from this guess paper... CHECK HERE\]](#)

Important Topic for CSS and PMS Exams 2023

1) Inflation:

- Ukraine war and Inflation.
- Climate change, a factor of inflation.
- Covid-19, and Supply chain disruption.
- Inflation in Pakistan
- Inflation, the way forward.

2) The Crisis Of Energy:

- Ukraine war and Energy Crisis.
- The issue of oil production.

- Covid-19, and Supply chain disruption.
 - The Crisis of Energy in Pakistan.
 - Energy Crisis, the way forward.
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3) Islamophobia:

- Hiduvata Vs Islamophobia.
 - Political gains and Islamophobia.
 - Islamophobia and OIC.
 - Potential Impacts of Islamophobia.
 - Academic approach, the way forward.
 - Tackling the issue of Islamophobia.
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4) Climate Change:

- Climate Justice.
 - Climate Change and The Economic Cost.
 - Climate Emergency and its consequences
 - Climate Crisis And Pakistan, 2022 Floods.
 - Climate struggle, Impact of international conflicts.
 - IPPC 6th Assessment Reports, Working Groups 1,2 &3.
 - COP 26 Successes
 - COP 27 and Way forward
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5) Water Crisis.

- Manifestation, and Reports.
- Climate and Water Crisis.
- Dames, the Way Forward.
- Water Policies.
- Management of Water Resources.
- Potential Impacts and Recommendation.

6) Foreign Policy

- Geo-Political Dynamics, opportunity and challenges of Pakistan foreign policy.
- The Concept of independent foreign policy.
- Climate and Pakistan's Foreign policy.
- The challenge of Balancing ties between major powers.
- Energy crisis and Pakistan's Foreign policy.
- National security policy 2022-26, and foreign policy.
- International conflicts, and Pakistan foreign Policy.
- The challenges, IMF and FATF.

7) Afghanistan Issue:

- Taliban Govt., and Pakistan Concerns
- The role of OIC in Taliban recognition.
- Afghanistan, the issue of Human rights.
- Afghanistan Economic Collapse .
- Humanitarian Crisis.
- Tehreek e Taliban (TTP)

8) Financial Action Task Force.

- What Pakistan lost due to its position on Gray list.
- Politicization of FATF.
- Role of Diplomacy in FATF.

9) Food Insecurity.

- World *Population Reaches* 8 Billion, U.N. Says. The rapid *population* growth *has* been driven by the world's poorest countries and they are confronting food insecurity, how to mitigate these crises?
- International conflicts, and food insecurity.

- Climate change and food insecurity.
 - Covid-19, and Food insecurity.
 - Food insecurity, and Pakistan.
 - Food insecurity the way forward.
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10) Russian_Ukraine Crisis.

- Potential impacts on Pakistan.
 - Energy Aspect of Russian_Ukraine Crisis
 - Food security and Russian_Ukraine Crisis.
 - Russian_Ukraine Crisis and Nuclear option.
 - Russian_Ukraine Crisis and new new blocs.
 - Russian_Ukraine Crisis, the information warfare
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11) Indo-Pacific:

- IPEF, pivot to Asia 2.0 and CPTPP AND RECEP.
 - The crisis in Taiwan, New developments.
 - USA, the strengthening of Indian Defense.
 - Developments in South China Sea.
 - \$600, Partnership for global infrastructure.
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12) The Emerging New World Order.

- The war in Ukraine and new world order.
 - Sino-Russian, unlimited friendship.
 - Strengthening of BRICS.
 - Competition in Indo-Pacific.
 - US Sanctions and New Payment Systems.
 - Energy , factor in new world order.
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13) The Decline of USD.

- Tough US sanctions, finding alternative payments.
 - New payment systems, CIPS, SPFS, UPI.
 - Yuan-Ruble trade.
 - Indian rupee-rubble
 - BRICS Business Forum, Putin proposal of New Trading Currency,
 - Condition of Rubble Payment for Russian Gas.
 - Tough US sanctions, finding alternative payments.
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14) Political Instability:

- Leading causes.
 - Potential Impacts.
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15) Constitutional Crisis:

- Developments and Judiciary Role.
 - Constitutional Crisis and Development
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16) Economic Crisis of Pakistan

- Political instability.
 - Climate impacts on the Economy.
 - Role of FATF Gray list.
 - Structural issue.
 - Issues of Industrial and Agricultural sectors,
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17) Electoral Reforms.

- Facts and Observation.
- Obstacles in making reforms.

- EVMs and Its issues.
 - i-voting, Criticism.
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18) National Security Policy 2022-26.

- Description of NSP.
 - Importance of NSP.
 - Criticism of NSP.
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19) The Crisis of Overpopulation.

- Manifestation, UN world population prospects 2022.
 - A crisis of negligence.
 - Responsible factors.
 - Making population productive, investments in Hum. Resources.
 - Urbanization and potential Impacts of overpopulation.
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20) International Monitoring Fund, IMF.

- The eternal issue of BoP.
 - IMF, the Lifeline.
 - Drawbacks of IMF Funding.
 - Way forward
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21) Single National Curriculum (SNC) and Pakistan

- Is SNC implemented in Pakistan?
- What are the benefits of single national curriculum in Pakistan?
- Which curriculum is followed in Pakistan?
- What are the disadvantages of SNC?
- Analyzing the Pros and Cons of Single National Curriculum
- Single National Curriculum & Educational Disparities in Pakistan

These ESSAYS and CURRENT AFFAIRS CSS 2023, Special CSS 2023, Punjab PMS 2023. are prepared by **Mr. Salah Uddin.**
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Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is a major problem that affects people all over the world, and it can have a variety of causes. Some of the major causes of food insecurity include international conflicts, climate change, and pandemics such as Covid-19. In this essay, we will explore each of these causes in more detail, as well as discuss food insecurity in Pakistan and the steps that can be taken to address this important issue.

International conflicts are a significant cause of food insecurity in many parts of the world. When countries are at war, it can be difficult for people to access the food and other resources that they need to survive. This is often because conflict disrupts transportation and distribution networks, making it hard for food to reach the people who need it. In addition, conflict can destroy agriculture and infrastructure, making it difficult for people to grow or access food. Finally, conflict can also cause people to flee their homes, leading to a displacement of the population and a lack of access to food.

Climate change is another major cause of food insecurity, as it can lead to changes in weather patterns that make it difficult to grow food. For example, droughts can reduce crop yields, while floods and other extreme weather events can destroy crops or make it difficult for people to access them. In addition, rising temperatures can lead to the spread of pests and diseases that can damage crops, further reducing food supplies.

Covid-19 has also contributed to food insecurity in many parts of the world. The pandemic has disrupted supply chains and caused economic downturns, making it harder for people to

afford food. In addition, lockdowns and other measures put in place to control the spread of the virus have made it harder for people to access food, especially in urban areas where food is often more expensive.

Pakistan is a country that has been particularly affected by food insecurity. According to the World Food Programme, more than 40% of the population of Pakistan is food insecure, and this problem is exacerbated by a variety of factors. For example, Pakistan is a country that is prone to natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes, which can damage crops and infrastructure and make it harder for people to access food. In addition, Pakistan has a large population that is growing quickly, which puts pressure on the country's food supply. Finally, Pakistan is also affected by conflict, as it shares borders with several countries that have experienced war and instability.

There are several steps that can be taken to address food insecurity and help ensure that people have access to the food they need. One important step is to invest in agriculture and infrastructure, as this can help increase food production and make it easier for people to access food. In addition, it is important to support small farmers and ensure that they have the resources they need to grow food for their communities.

Another important step is to work to reduce conflict and promote peace, as this can help create the stability that is necessary for people to grow and access food. This can be done through a variety of means, including diplomacy, economic development, and education.

Finally, it is important to address the root causes of food insecurity, such as climate change and economic inequality. This can be done through a variety of means, including investing in clean energy, promoting sustainable agriculture practices, and supporting social safety nets that can help ensure that people have access to the resources they need to survive.

Here are some examples of how international conflicts, climate change, and Covid-19 have contributed to food insecurity:

International conflicts:

- In Syria, the ongoing civil war has disrupted transportation and distribution networks, making it hard for people to access food. In addition, the conflict has damaged agriculture and infrastructure, leading to a shortage of food. According to the World Food Programme, more than 13 million people in Syria are food insecure.

- In Yemen, the ongoing conflict has led to a collapse of the economy and a disruption of food supplies. According to the United Nations, more than 20 million people in Yemen are food insecure, and this number is expected to rise as the conflict continues.

Climate change:

- In Ethiopia, a series of droughts in recent years have reduced crop yields, leading to a shortage of food. In addition, the droughts have caused the price of food to rise, making it harder for people to afford to eat. According to the World Food Programme, more than 10 million people in Ethiopia are food insecure.
- In the Philippines, extreme weather events such as typhoons have destroyed crops and made it harder for people to access food. In addition, rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns have led to the spread of pests and diseases that can damage crops, further reducing food supplies. According to the World Food Programme, more than 3 million people in the Philippines are food insecure.

Covid-19:

- In India, the Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted supply chains and caused economic downturns, making it harder for people to afford food. In addition, lockdowns and other measures put in place to control the spread of the virus have made it harder for people to access food, especially in urban areas where food is often more expensive. According to the World Food Programme, more than 195 million people in India are food insecure.
- In Brazil, the Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted supply chains and caused economic downturns, leading to a rise in food prices. In addition, lockdowns and other measures put in place to control the spread of the virus have made it harder for people to access food, especially in urban areas where food is often more expensive. According to the World Food Programme, more than 14 million people in Brazil are food insecure.

In conclusion, food insecurity is a major problem that affects people all over the world, and it has a variety of causes including international conflicts, climate change, and pandemics such as Covid-19. Pakistan is one country that has been particularly affected by this problem, and addressing food insecurity will require a multi-faceted approach that includes investing in agriculture and infrastructure, supporting small farmers, reducing conflict and promoting peace, and addressing the root causes of food insecurity such as climate change and economic inequality. High levels of inflation in Pakistan, which have been driven by factors such as government borrowing, high food and energy prices, and corruption, have also contributed to food insecurity in the country by making it harder for people to afford to buy food. Addressing food insecurity and reducing inflation will require a combination of short-term and long-term

strategies, and will require the efforts of governments, NGOs, and international organizations.

Inflation in Pakistan

Inflation is a rise in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. When prices are rising, the purchasing power of money is falling, and people need more money to buy the same goods and services. Inflation can be caused by a variety of factors, including an increase in the money supply, a decrease in the supply of goods and services, and an increase in production costs.

Pakistan has experienced high levels of inflation in recent years. According to data from the World Bank, the annual inflation rate in Pakistan reached a peak of 13.7% in 2018, and it has remained above 10% for much of the past decade. There are several factors that have contributed to this high level of inflation in Pakistan.

One factor is the country's high level of government borrowing, which has led to an increase in the money supply. When the government prints more money, it can lead to an increase in prices, as there is more money chasing the same number of goods and services.

Another factor is the country's high level of food and energy prices, which have driven up the cost of living. For example, Pakistan is heavily dependent on imported oil, and fluctuations in the price of oil can have a significant impact on the country's inflation rate. In addition, Pakistan has experienced food shortages in recent years due to a variety of factors, including extreme weather events and conflict, which has led to a rise in food prices.

Finally, Pakistan has also experienced high levels of corruption, which can lead to an increase in production costs and a rise in prices. For example, if companies have to pay bribes in order to get licenses or permits, it can increase the cost of doing business and lead to higher prices for consumers.

Inflation can have a variety of negative impacts on an economy and its people. For example, high levels of inflation can lead to a decline in the value of money, making it harder for people to save and invest. In addition, high levels of inflation can lead to a decline in purchasing power, as people need more money to buy the same goods and services. Finally, high levels of inflation can also lead to economic instability, as people may be less likely to make long-term plans or investments if they are concerned about the rising cost of living.

There are several consequences of this high level of inflation in Pakistan, including a decline in the value of money, a decline in purchasing power, economic instability, a decrease in savings, a decrease in real wages, and an increase in poverty.

One consequence of inflation in Pakistan is a decline in the value of money. As prices rise, the purchasing power of money falls, and people need more money to buy the same goods and services. This decline in the value of money can make it harder for people to save and invest, as the money they save today will be worth less in the future. In addition, a decline in the value of money can also lead to a decline in purchasing power, as people need more money to buy the same goods and services. This decline in purchasing power can make it harder for people to meet their basic needs and can lead to an increase in poverty.

Another consequence of inflation in Pakistan is economic instability. High levels of inflation can lead to uncertainty about the future value of money, which can make people less likely to make long-term plans or investments. This can lead to a decline in business confidence and investment, which can hurt the overall economy. In addition, economic instability can also lead to a decrease in savings, as people may be less likely to save money if they are concerned about the declining value of money. This can have negative consequences in the long run, as a low savings rate can make it harder for people to cope with unexpected expenses or to plan for the future.

A decrease in real wages is another consequence of inflation in Pakistan. When wages do not keep up with the rising cost of living, people's purchasing power declines. This can lead to an increase in income inequality and a decline in the standard of living for many people. In addition, a decrease in real wages can also contribute to an increase in poverty, as people may not be able to afford the rising cost of living. This can lead to an increase in hunger and malnutrition and can have serious negative consequences for people's health and well-being.

In short, Inflation in Pakistan is a serious problem that has had a variety of negative consequences for the country's people and economy. Some of the key causes of inflation in Pakistan include an increase in the money supply, high food and energy prices, and corruption. The consequences of this high level of inflation have included a decline in the value of money, a decline in purchasing power, economic instability, a decrease in savings, a decrease in real wages, and an increase in poverty. In order to address these consequences and reduce the level of inflation in Pakistan, it will be important for the government and other stakeholders to implement a range of measures, including controlling the money supply, investing in agriculture and infrastructure, and addressing corruption. By taking these steps, Pakistan can work to reduce inflation and create a more stable and prosperous economy for its people.