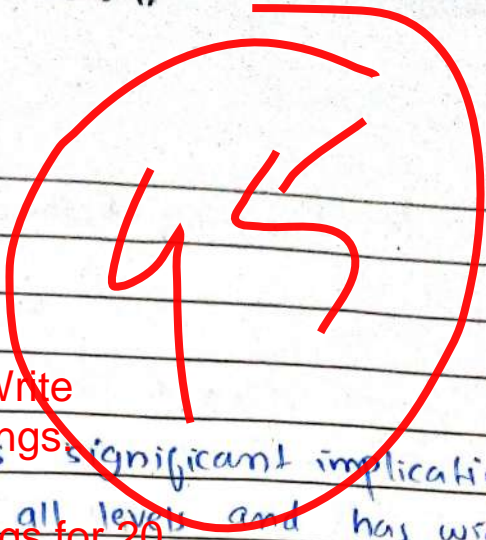


General Instructions

Q2.

3



Introduction

1. Give numbering to headings
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.
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.

Climate change has significant implications that affects populations at all levels and has wide-ranging economic and social consequences. From rising temperatures, heat waves, droughts, famine, melting glaciers, hurricanes, flooding, landsliding, earthquake etc, the frequency of natural disasters has multiplied due to climate change. It results in destruction of major infrastructure such as roads, bridges, buildings, houses, that impacts country's economy. Alongwith economic losses, millions of people are killed and several others face socio-economic crisis such as poverty, lack of adequate support from management authorities, unemployment, migration, sanitation issues and healthcare facilities.

To address these challenges and promote sustainable development, government and stakeholders adopt measures to mitigate these effects. Below are some key strategies to promote sustainable development in Pakistan.



## ① Promoting Reforestation and Afforestation

Government should take initiative to promote plantation and discourage deforestation. Pakistan's land covered by forests was 33%, now it has ~~shrunken~~ shrunk to 3-4%. It shows how plants are <sup>being</sup> cut at significant level. The measures such as Green Pakistan Initiative and Ten Billion Tree Tsunami, have restored degraded ecosystem. Another example is the Mangrove Plantation project in Sindh to aims to provide social and economic advantages to local population.

## ② Improving Water Resource Management

There should be strategies for conservation, storage and proper utilization of water, reducing wastage. Efficient water resource management would provide capability to cope with menace of water scarcity caused by climate change.

### Examples

① Building small dams in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to store rainwater for agriculture purpose.

② Rainwater harvesting and water treatment



systems in cities like Karachi to reduce dependency on groundwater.

5

## ② Investing in Renewable energy resources

The transition from fossil fuels (coal, gas, petroleum) to renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, hydro-power, not only provide guarantees from <sup>insect of</sup> energy deficiency but also ~~prove~~ it would prove beneficial for environment and climate change. There would be significant reduction of green house gas emissions. ~~total~~

### Examples

- ① The Quaid-i-Azam Solar Park in Bahawalpur, which generate solar energy, serve as model for green projects.
- ② Significant shift towards use of Solar Panels in Sindh province provide economic benefits as well.
- ④ Building Climate Smart cities

The comprehensive plan to develop climate smart cities, which <sup>would</sup> have capability to cope with harsh climate conditions.

### Examples

- ① Building insulation like Green Building codes in



Islamabad to encourage energy efficiency.

② Urban Greenery to protect people from heatwaves

③ Development of mass transit system like Lahore Metro to reduce carbon emissions from vehicles.

⑤ Developing climate-Resilient Agriculture

The government should focus on building climate-resilient agricultural practices such as drought resistant crops, efficient irrigation techniques and soil conservation.

### Examples

① Introducing the drip irrigation system in water-scarce regions such as Balochistan to reduce wastage of water.

② Training farmers to adopt practices of Crop Rotations to improve crop outputs.

⑥ Increasing Efficiency of disaster-Risk Redu  
Management Authorities

The government and stakeholders should focus on increasing efficiency of risk management authorities such as Natural



Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Improve collaboration and integration between the institutions to adopt a pro-active approach rather than reactive approach in climate emergencies.

Initiatives in Gilgit-Baltistan to monitor glacial lake outburst and train local communities to respond effectively.

### Conclusion

## ⑥ Engaging stakeholders in climate Policy

There should be increased collaboration between government, private sector, civil society, and public to develop innovative solutions and mobilize resources.

### Examples

- ① Partnership with NGOs such as World wide fund for nature, WWF-Pakistan to raise awareness for climate change and protect biodiversity.
- ② Encouraging Public-Private partnerships for green technology initiatives.

## ⑦ Adopting policy reforms

Government should provide incentives for those who promote climate protection



## Challenges?

mechanism and impose taxes on old engines which are sources of carbon emissions into the environment.

## Conclusion

The climate change in Pakistan has proved detrimental and addressing this challenge requires a multi-sectoral approach with increased collaboration between government, stakeholders and public. By implementing these measures, Pakistan can not only mitigate the effects of climate change but also promote sustainable development and growth. Examples such as Ten Billion Tree Tsunami and Quaid-i-Azam Solar Park are of great potential. However, sustained efforts, political will and stakeholder engagement are crucial to achieve a meaningful program.



Ans:

## Introduction

The rule of law ensures that all the individuals and institutions are accountable before law. It protects the system of justice and leaves no one immune of system of law and order. The rule of law is a ~~core~~ cornerstone of good governance, yet it faces significant challenges in Pakistan. It lacks the system of accountability, proper checks and balance, ~~and~~ efficient justice system. Pakistan has weak independent institutions, and inefficient law enforcement agencies.

## Key Obstacles to Establishing Rule of Law In Pakistan

Weak Judicial System

Parallel Justice system

Feudalism and Elitism

Political Interference

Lack of Accountability

Lack of public trust and awareness

Inefficient law enforcement Policies

Widespread corruption



### ① Weak judicial system

Weak judiciary is evident from delayed justice system, high-ranked individuals immune from rule of law, political influence on high-profile cases, and insufficient judicial infrastructure. The recent addition of twenty-sixth amendment in Constitution of Pakistan has <sup>further</sup> undermined independence of the judiciary.

### ② Feudalism and Elitism

Feudalism is inherited in Pakistan from colonial system of British leaders. It has now uprooted in every corner of country especially in Sindh. The rule of law is under the subject of feudals and elite leaders.

### ③ Lack of Accountability

Pakistan lacks the efficient accountability mechanisms for government officials and institutions. The accountability institutions such as National Accountability Bureau (NAB) are under significant political influence. This weakens the system of rule of law in the country.



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④ Inefficient law enforcement policies

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The law enforcement bodies in Pakistan are mostly untrained. The lack of coordination between law enforcement agencies along with lacked training contribute to weak governance mechanism. For example, Police forces in Pakistan focus on loitering, bribery and immoral behaviours.

⑤ Widespread corruption

Corruption has become a traditional norm in Pakistan. It is common from a lowest rank government official to political leaders. It leads to selective application of laws which significantly erode public confidence in rule of law and governance.

⑥ Parallel Justice system

The practices of Jirga system or Panchayat is very common in rural and tribal areas. It is mainly due to lack of access to formal legal institutions and cultural practices. This existence of informal justice system erodes rule of law and perpetuate injustice.



### ⑦ Political interference

The political influence on legal institutions undermine their credibility. The use of political ~~in~~ force, to discourage critics and political opponents, in law enforcement institutions and judicial system reduces their efficiency.

Examples?

### ⑧ Lack of Public trust and confidence

Weakened institutions and political influence in law enforcement ~~ins~~ groups erode the trust of public. Corruption, lack of accountability and biased rule of law reduces public confidence in justice system.

## Recommendations to address Challenges

Strengthening weakened institutions

Ensuring Accountability and Transparency

Combating Corruption

Addressing parallel justice system

Reforming law enforcement



Reducing Political Interference

13

Building Public Trust

Leveraging technology

① Strengthening weakened institutions

Fostering the independence of judiciary, media, and law enforcement agencies and anti-corruption institutions can improve Rule of law situation. Timely hearing of cases and prevent backlog accumulation can enhance justice system. The reforms should be introduced to insulate judiciary from political and external pressures.

② Ensuring accountability and Transparency

Pakistan should establish independent commissions to oversight actions of government officials and hold them accountable. There should be proper ~~ref~~ public reporting on government and law enforcement activities to ensure transparency.

③ Combating corruption

Strengthen anti-corruption institutes like National Accountability Bureau, make it more autonomous



and non-partisan. Digital platforms should be encourage to automate public services and reduce the opportunities for corruption.

#### ④ Addressing parallel justice system

Align the jirgas and Panchayat with legal institutions to ensure their decisions in line with constitutional framework. Introduce mobile courts and legal aid services to under-served areas.

#### ⑤ Reforming law enforcement

To ensure rule of law, police forces should be well-trained with new technologies. They should be given competitive salaries to reduce chances of corruption. Encourage cooperation and integration with people to produce trust and confidence within law enforcement agencies.

#### ⑥ Reducing political interference

To establish rule of law, reduce political interference by introducing laws that limit their influence in judicial appointments and law enforcement institutions.

#### ⑦ Building public trust

Public trust can be built by increasing public involvement in decision-making and legal reforms. Educate the citizens about their legal rights and responsibilities.



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### ⑧ Leveraging Technology

Digitize the court systems, introduce e-filing system and case management to speed up judicial process. It will reduce backlog and ensure transparency as well.

### Conclusion

Establishing rule of law is a complex mechanism in case of Pakistan where political interference, corruption, inequality, illiteracy, and judicial inefficiency are increased. For efficient rule of law and good governance, legal reforms and collective efforts from all stakeholders is necessary. Implementing these reforms not only improve judiciary but also enhance public trust in the state institution, paving the pathway for prosperous country.

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Q5Introduction

Bureaucracy play pivotal role in policy implementation, formulation, governance and service delivery. The bureaucratic structure in Pakistan faces significant challenges such as centralization of power, red tapism, political interference and corruption. The outdated recruitment mechanisms and training reduce their efficiency. The comprehensive reforms should be introduced to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of bureaucracy in Pakistan.

Challenges In Pakistan's Bureaucratic Structure① Centralization of Power

This system of central authority and power concentration at federal and provincial level discourage local governments involvement in policy reforms and decision-making. The lack of local involvement results in failure of bureaucracy because high-ranked officials know much less regarding actual problems of the public.

② Red tapism and Inefficiency

The bureaucratic system of Pakistan



It is more focused upon written rules and regulation than outcomes and outputs. This system of rigidity and red tapism slow decision-making and policy implementing. Hence, the system becomes inefficient.

③ Political Intereference

The political intereference in bureaucratic transfers, promotions, recruitments undermine the institutional integrity and subjugate them under political leaders.

④ Outdated Recruitment and Training

The recruitment process involves theoretical exam that focus more on rote learning than analytical skills. To worsen the situation, the curriculum is not updated since 7-8 years - Hence, it produces inefficient leaders to address complex challenges.

⑤ low adoption of technology

The Bureaucratic system of Pakistan is based on paper-work and low-technological advancements. Hence, it leads to inefficiencies, delays and produce opportunities for corruption.

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## ⑥ Lack of Accountability and Transparency

There are limited mechanisms in bureaucratic structure of Pakistan for performance evaluations, and penalizing the underperforming officials. In addition to this, it lacks the system of feedback from citizens leading to inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the system.

## Comprehensive Reforms for Pakistan's Bureaucracy

### ① Decentralizing the authority

The bureaucratic system of Pakistan should decentralize administrative and financial powers to the local authorities to empower them. They should promote local government involvement in decision making process to reduce inefficiencies and corruption. It would enhance responsiveness and improve public service delivery.

### ② Encouraging performance-based practices

Reduce the red-tapism and set clear, measurable performance target to encourage efficiency and address the existing challenges.



3 Reducing political interference

Bureaucracy of Pakistan should ensure political neutrality. There should be merit based recruitments, transfers and promotions. Introduce transparent processes to appoint senior officials based on their performance and not the political loyalty.

4 Combating corruption

Pakistan government should introduce independent accountability institution that hold bureaucratic officials ~~a~~ answerable for their activities. Implement e-governance system to digitize public service delivery and minimize personal interaction that enable corruption.

5 Reforming recruitment and Training

Shift the focus from theoretical knowledge to analytical skills that build problem-solving capability and management ability. The government should establish efficient training programs to develop skills in technology and improve public service delivery.

6 Leveraging Technology

Introduce e-governance system to collect, analyze and ~~at~~ utilize data effectively.

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## ⑦ Enhancing accountability

The government should link promotions and incentives on the basis of measurable outcomes and citizen satisfaction. They should create platforms for citizens to report inefficiencies, delays, corruption and grievances related to bureaucratic services.

## Conclusion

Addressing the inefficiencies and systemic challenges in bureaucratic structure of Pakistan can increase its capability. It requires multi-~~sectoral~~ ~~sector~~ dimensional approach with systemic, cultural and procedural reforms. Strengthening implementation of the reforms restore public trust in governance system, ultimately driving sustainable development.



Q5.

21

Ans.

## Introduction

The prevalence of 21.8 million youth classified as NEET (not in education, employment, or training) in Pakistan is a significant concern, posing serious implications for national development. This significant portion of population is under-utilized leading to wastage of their capabilities and skills. It plays a significant role in hindering economic growth, social progress and stability. It is very crucial to address this critical issue to achieve the sustainable development in Pakistan.

## Significance of NEET Issue for National Development

### ① Economic implications

21.8 million is a significant portion of youth that can bridge the gaps of Pakistan's economic development. It contributes to loss of productive workforce, increased dependency ratios, constrained families and limited public resources.

### ② Social consequences

The significant portion of youth not involved in education, employment and training, may get involved in unethical practices such as theft, crime, substance abuse or terrorism. It weakens the community strength due to exclusion.



### ③ Pressure on public services

The NEET constraints the available resources. They utilize ~~den~~ public services such as healthcare, welfare without contributing to the system. Higher unemployment contributes to mental health issues as well.

## Causes Of High NEET Rates In Pakistan

### ① Poor Education Quality

The education quality in Pakistan is lagged behind world. ~~there~~ it lacks ability to produce efficient human resource. It depends upon rote culture, and old curriculum. Research and development is still not a priority in Pakistan.

### ② Lack of skills Development

The education system of Pakistan is less focused on vocational training and skills development. Hence, youth faces unemployment due to lack of analytical skills.

### ③ Economic constraints

Middle class and low income families face economic ~~cost~~ constraints. They can't afford higher education or vocational training. Hence, it leads to unemployment.

### ④ Ineffective career counselling

There are limited paths for career counselling. Due to lack of counselling and awareness for job opportunities and skill development youth remains excluded and deficient.



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## ⑤ Political instability and governance issues

Frequent political disruptions and bad governance mechanisms discourage investments in youth focused programs.

## Measures To Reduce NEET Rates in Pakistan

### ① Reforming the educational system

Upgrade the curriculum and align the school and university courses according to developing world practices and market needs. Put more focus on **STEM education** (science, technology, engineering and mathematics). ~~IF~~ STEM education would prepare students to compete in international markets through their analytical skills.

### ② Promoting vocational and Technical Training

Pakistan should establish more vocational and training institutions. There should be standards of these institutions to ~~enhance~~ enhance skills development in youth.

### ③ Expanding economic opportunities

Pakistani government should introduce



economic initiatives such as ~~un~~ paid internships, entrepreneurship opportunities. They should offer grants, loans and incentives to encourage youth for their startups.

#### ④ Strengthening career guidance systems

The government should initiate career guidance at schools, colleges and universities. They should collaborate industries with educational institutes to ensure employment.

#### ⑤ Improving governance and policy implementation

The government should introduce specific policies to address NEET problem. Develop pragmatic policies, ensure their implementation and evaluation to engage marginalized youth in education, employment and training purposes.

#### ⑥ Leveraging Technology

Government should provide online courses to develop skills. They should promote e-learning, free-lancing, coding, digital marketing and other in-demand areas.

### Conclusion

Reducing NEET in Pakistan is crucial for economic and social purposes. It would unlock the potential of its youth and achieve sustainable development. Coordinated efforts among government, stakeholders and private groups is crucial for youth engagement and their empowerment to ensure growth of Pakistan.