

Q: 3

Introduction.

The devastating floods of recent years have exposed Pakistan's weak disaster preparedness and fragile institutions. Effective disaster management is no longer optional - it is a national survival imperative. It saves lives, protects infrastructure, and ensures sustainable development in the face of recurring natural disasters.

1. Saving Human lives as first Priority

Floods and earthquake claim thousands of lives every year. Pakistan must strengthen early evacuation systems, community drills and emergency shelters to minimize unnecessary deaths during disasters.

2. Protecting Economic Infrastructure

Disasters destroy bridges, roads and power stations. Pakistan needs to adopt disaster-resilient construction codes and invest in infrastructure maintenance.

3. **Safeguarding Agriculture and Food Security**

Being an agrarian economy Pakistan suffers heavily when floods destroy crops and livestock. Strong disaster management systems ensure protective embankments, safe irrigation practice and support for farmers, securing both livelihoods and national food security.

Urban Disaster Preparedness

Urban flooding in Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad shows the neglect of drainage and zoning laws. Disaster management introduces urban planning, improved sewerage, and flood zoning, minimizing recurring urban cities.

Early Warning and Communication Systems.

Meteorological forecasting is useless if warnings do not reach people. Disaster management strengthens the communication chain, from weather departments to local communities ensuring timely ev^{ac}uations.

5. Climate Resilience and Governance

Pakistan ranks among the most climate-vulnerable countries. Disaster management strengthens governance, coordination, and planning. It equips federal, provincial, and district governments to work together rather than shifting blame.

7. Community Awareness and Training

Educating people about evacuation drills and safety measures reduces panic. Disaster management ensures public participation, making communities active partners instead of helpless victims.

8. Financial Stability and Transparency

Unmanaged disaster drains the nation budget. Effective disaster management reduces reconstruction costs and ensures transparent distribution of aid. Preventing corruption and ensuring victims receive timely support.

The Need of Solution (way forward)

1. **Strengthening Early Warning System**
Invest in technology to detect floods and ~~eqs~~ earthquakes in advance.
2. **Resilient infrastructure.**
Build flood-resistant housing, secure dams, and strong embankments.
3. **Empowering local Governments**
Provide them with resources and training as first responders.
4. **Public Awareness Campaigns**
Regular drills in schools, offices, and communities for preparedness.
5. **Climate Smart Agriculture**
Encourage ~~farm~~ farmers to adopt climate-resilient crops and irrigation methods.

6. **International Cooperation**
Seek global climate finance and technical support.
7. **Strict Urban Planning**
Enforce zoning laws and prevent construction on flood-prone lands.
8. **Accountability and Transparency** Ensure fair and corruption-free relief distribution.

Conclusion

Pakistan's disasters are partly natural but largely man-made due to weak preparedness. The recent floods proved that the absence of disaster management is more ~~dis~~ destructive than the disasters themselves. For Pakistan disaster management is not only about building resilience, ensuring sustainable development, and protecting the nation's future.

Introduction

The Constitutional Development of Pakistan has been a chequered journey marked by instability, elite conflicts, and repeated interruptions by non-democratic forces. From the Objectives Resolution of 1949 to the 18th Constitution Amendment of 2010, Pakistan's search for a stable constitutional order reveals the tension between democratic aspirations and praetorian interventions. The course of constitution development reflects both the challenges of nation-building and the struggle to establish the supremacy of elected institutions over unelected centers of power.

Contours of Constitutional Development

1. The Objectives Resolution (1949)

The first milestone came with the Objectives Resolution, which provided an ideological charter by declaring that sovereignty belongs to Allah and authority would be exercised by the

representatives of the people. While it gave direction to Constitution-making, it also created enduring debates on the role of religion and democracy in Pakistan constitutional design.

The 1956 Constitution

Pakistan's first Constitution, adopted on 23 March 1956, established the country as an Islamic ~~Reptu~~ Republic with a Parliamentary form of government, a federal structure, and guaranteed fundamental rights. However political instability, weak institutions, and Center-Province tensions undermined its implementation. In October 1958 General Ayub Khan abrogated the Constitution and imposed the country's first martial law.

The 1962 Constitution

Ayub Khan introduced the 1962 Constitution, which created a presidential system with power concentrated in the Presidency and the Basic Democracies System serving as the electoral college. Although it delivered some political stability and economic growth, it alienated provinces and weakened participatory democracy. Following resignation in 1969, the Constitution was abrogated and replaced with martial law under General Yahya Khan.

The 1973 Constitution

After the traumatic events of 1971 and the secession of East Pakistan, a new consensus emerged. Under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's leadership, the 1973 constitution was passed and enforced on 14 August 1973. It restored parliamentary democracy, federalism, and fundamental rights. It declared Islam as the state religion.

While guaranteeing minority protections the 1973 Constitution remain the cornerstone of Pakistan's Constitutional framework, through it repeatedly ~~was~~ suspended during military regimes.

Zia's Islamization and the 8th Amendment (1977-1988)

The Constitutional order was disrupted once again in 7 July 1977, when General Zia-ul-Haq overthrew Bhutto government. He suspended parts of the Constitution and introduced Islamization measures. The 8th Amendment of 1985 institutionalized presidential dominance through Article 58(2)(b), empowering the President to dissolve elected governments. This created a hybrid constitutional order where parliamentary democracy coexisted with authoritarian presidential powers.

Democratic Instability in the 1990s

Throughout the 1990s governments were repeatedly dismissed under Article 58(2)(b). Assemblies were dissolved in 1990, 1993 and 1996, with the judiciary often legitimizing such interventions under the "doctrine of necessity". Constitutionalism remained fragile, hostage to elite rivalries and military oversight, even as elections continued to bring new governments into power.

Musharraf Era and the 17th Amendment (1999-2008)

General Pervez Musharraf's coup in October 1999 marked another setback. He suspended the Constitution and introduced the legal framework order (2002) later endorsed through the 17th Amendment (2003). These measures revived Article 58(2)(b), restored presidential dominance and created a controlled democratic facade. Musharraf's local government system bypassed

political parties, further weakening parliamentary institutions.

The 18th Amendment and Democratic Revival (2008-2018)

A turning point came with the restoration of democracy after the 2008 elections. The 18th Amendment, passed in April 2010, repealed Article 58(2)(b), reasserted parliamentary supremacy, and enhanced provincial autonomy through the devolution powers. It also strengthened fundamental rights and independent institutions. The 7th NFC Award of 2009 complemented this by redistributing financial resources in favor of the provinces, completing Pakistan federalist restructuring.

Analysis

The course of constitutional development in Pakistan^{has} followed a Cyclical pattern: Constitution-making, instability, military intervention, and democratic restoration.

Persistent fault lines include the civil-military imbalance, ideological contestation over Islam and democracy, center-province tensions and judicial validation of unconstitutional actions. Despite these challenges, the resilience of Constitutionalism is evident in the endurance of the 1973 Constitution and its democratic revival through the 18th Amendment.

Conclusion

Pakistan's constitutional journey shows crisis and resilience. The 1956 and 1973 Constitutions built democracy, but military rule weakened stability. The 18 Amendment restored parliamentary power; now rule of law and consensus are essential for lasting progress.

Q: 4

Introduction

National security is no longer confined to defending borders; it now includes protecting societies from internal vulnerabilities that threaten stability and survival. For Pakistan, three interlinked crises—Population explosion, food insecurity, and climate atrocities—have emerged as pressing non-traditional security threats. Unless addressed with urgency, these challenges will undermine economic progress, social cohesion, and even political sovereignty.

Population Explosion: A Ticking Time Bomb.

Pakistan's ~~population~~ population growth rate (2.7% annually) is among the highest in Muslim-majority ~~cat~~ countries. With 240+ million people in 2025, the burden on resources, infrastructure, and institutions has reached unsustainable levels.

Demographic Pressure and Urban Instability

Every year, Pakistan adds over 11 million people overwhelming cities with housing shortages, unemployment, and crime. Unplanned urbanisation undermines law and order, posing direct threats to internal security.

Food Insecurity as a National Vulnerability.

Despite being an agrarian economy, Pakistan faces severe food insecurity.

According to Global Hunger Index, malnutrition and stunted growth are widespread. Rapid population growth reduces per capita food availability, heightening social unrest.

Agricultural Stress and Water Shortages

Over 90% of Pakistan's freshwater is used in agriculture yet inefficient irrigation, climate change, and rising demand create

Water Stress - Scarcity of water not only undermines food production but also risks internal disputes among provinces.

5. Climate Atrocities intensifying National Fragility

Pakistan ranks among the top 10 most Climate vulnerable countries (catastrophic floods 2010, 2022 and 2025) and recurring droughts displace millions damage crops and trigger economic crises eroding state capacity to provide security.

6. Link between Climate Change and Migration.

Extreme weather events force rural-urban migration, fueling slums, unemployment, and crime. Internal displacement due to floods and drought creates humanitarian crises, stretching state institutions beyond their limits.

Rising Energy Demands and Resource Conflict.

Population growth and climate stress strain the energy sector. Frequent blackouts weaken industrial productivity and may fuel civil unrest directly ~~productivity~~ affecting economic and national stability.

Health Security Challenges

High fertility rates, poor reproductive health services, and malnutrition create a diseased workforce. A weak population base undermines military readiness, productivity, and long-term human capital development.

9. Economic Burden Youth Bulge.

A large youth population (65% below age 30) can be a demographic dividend, but without jobs, skills, and opportunities, it risks turning into a demographic disaster, breeding militancy and extremism.

Food - Climate Nexus and National Dependence.

Erratic monsoons, rising temperatures, and declining wheat yields threaten Pakistan's food sovereignty. Dependence on food imports increase strategic vulnerability to external pressures and global market shocks.

II. Internal Security and Social Tensions

Shortages of food, water, and jobs fuel protests, crime, and ethnic tension. Fragile Law enforcement struggles to maintain peace when basic survival needs remain ~~un~~ unmet.

III. Impact on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Pakistan lags behind in achieving SDGs 2 (Zero hunger), SDG 3 (Health) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). National security cannot be ensured without sustainable human development.

Strategic Implication of Inaction

Unchecked population growth, persistent food insecurity, and worsening climate shocks may push Pakistan into a perpetual cycle of poverty, instability and dependency on foreign aid, undermining sovereignty.

Policy Imperatives

Revitalise family planning programmes to reduce fertility rates.

Invest in climate-resilient agriculture and modern irrigation.

Strengthen renewable energy and water management.

Expand social safety nets and disaster preparedness mechanisms.

Ensure public-private partnerships for population and climate management.

Conclusion.

Pakistan security now hinges on controlling population growth, ensuring food resilience, and adapting climate change. Without urgent reforms instability will deepen, threatening ~~Sovereign~~ Sovereignty, social harmony and Pakistan's ability to safeguard its people and future.

Introduction:

Economic take-off as describe in Rostow's Stage of Economic Growth is the phase when a country shifts from stagnation to rapid sustained growth. Pakistan does have some ingredients that could enable this

Strategic location: Pakistan sits at the crossroads of South Asia, the Middle East, and Central Asia, with strong potential to benefit from trade routes like CPEC.

Young population: With over 60% of the population under 30 Pakistan has a dem