

Date: Aug 28, 2025

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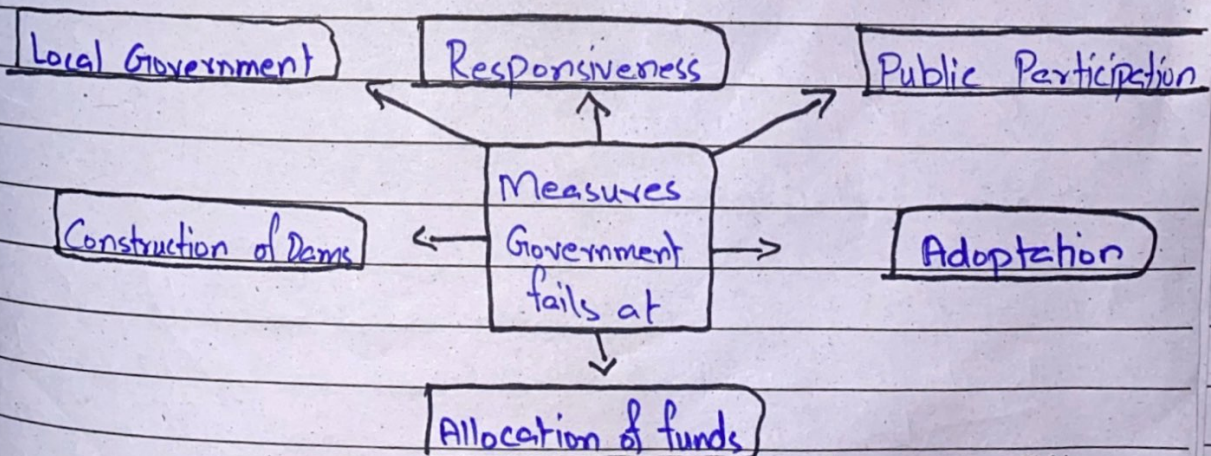
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

Q31

(I) Introduction

The era of global warming has ended, now is the era of global boiling as said by the secretary general of the United Nations Antonio Guterres can be observed widely. The weather patterns around the globe have been changing and previous year 2024 was recorded as hottest year ever. The world however, has started since the very beginning to face the serious problem brought by climate. It is Pakistan that despite facing severe flash floods in 2007, 2022 and 2025. The floods have caused the nation not only loss of life but properties, businesses and trade as well. The major reasons that Pakistan failed to tackle the catastrophe is because of ill preparedness of government. For improving its situation in facing natural calamities, Pakistani state should focus on Disaster management and adopt measures to use water for the benefit.

(II) Failure of Government to Adopt Measures



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Floods are a new norm in Pakistan and around most of the countries. The reason for which other nations don't face the loss as compared to Pakistan is because of their preparedness to tackle such crisis. The state of Pakistan gives notion that government fails and shows ill preparedness at all levels. The measures where the government fails at are:

a) Adaptation Measures

The government of Pakistan fails to focus on this important area and only focus more on adaptation in the recent budget FY2025-26. The government spending/allocated on adaptation was Rs. 85.4 billion, and that on mitigation was Rs. 603 bn. This means that it is not priority of government to take prevention measures.

b) Local Governance

Local government is the third tier of government that is most closest to the people and responsible for overall administration and preparedness. On part of Pakistan's account the local government is ineffective and they are given no powers. This makes preparedness at local levels a hard thing to achieve.

c) Public Participation

To deal with such natural calamities like floods it is important that there is public-private engagement which can ensure not only effectiveness but

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will also create awareness among the masses.

In Pakistan, the government has taken the responsibility to itself and thus fails to address it.

d) Responsiveness

It was seen during the initial days of flash floods in Swat valley that the government of the province as well as the national government failed to save some 11 people who were stuck in the flood for many hours and thus died. The government fails to be responsive is also a major cause.

e) Construction of Dams

To prevent the calamity of floods, it is essential to build dams that can stop the flow and the water can be used for other purposes like creation of electricity. The Pakistani government fails to focus on creation of dams as evidenced from the floods caused by India's water coming from Sutlej and Ravi that has led to whole of Punjab to be under water.

f) Allocation of funds

The government of Pakistan has other priorities when the budget is given a look. The overall spending on climate & disaster preparedness whose key body is National Disaster Management Authority is Rs. 776.76m and 7.8m respectively.

(iii) Importance of Disaster Management for Pakistan

Disaster
Management

- o Preparedness
- o Less severity in destruction.
- o Public Participation
- o Responsiveness
- o Accountability

a) Preparedness

When disaster management is focused, it will ensure that the government agencies and the people are already prepared and well equipped to tackle the challenges posed by floods.

b) Less Severity in Destruction

Disaster management will reduce the severity in destruction and loss of life.

c) Public Participation

When disaster management is given priority, it can not be achieved without public participation. Therefore, disaster management will increase the public participation.

d) Responsiveness

As the focus shifts on disaster management and the allocation of funds increases for it. This will increase responsiveness, as it is the main focus point during disasters like floods.

e) Accountability

Disaster management will increase the accountability of government. It will make sure that resources are used in proper manner for the benefit of people. In this media has to play an important part.

(iv) Conclusion

Pakistan is the badly hit country by the floods. The main reasons that cause loss of many lives with every floods is ill preparedness. The focus of government is on other things as compared to mitigation and prevention measures. The government of Pakistan should recognize the importance of disaster management as it not only reduces the impacts of calamities but also improve the overall governance by making it more responsive, increase public participation and promotes accountability.

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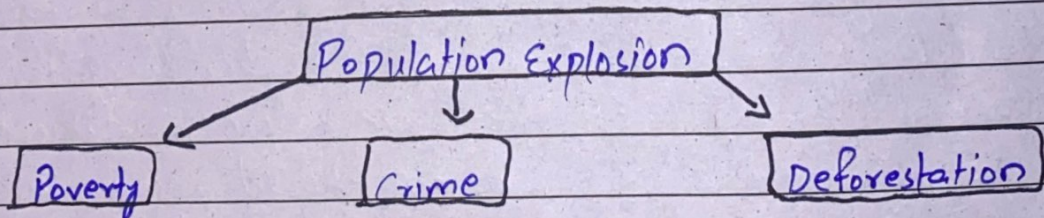
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041

(i) Introduction

Pakistan is among the only 8 countries that are nuclear out of 195 countries. Her army is recognized to be among the strongest in the world. However, on the scale of Corruption Perception Index it ranks 135 according to the report of Transparency International, 2024. Along with this, it ranks 168th on the scale of Human Development Index. This shows that people are not a concern. However, these scores make it clear that Pakistan's national security is under threat. The major causes of this that are also new are population explosion, food insecurity and climate atrocities.

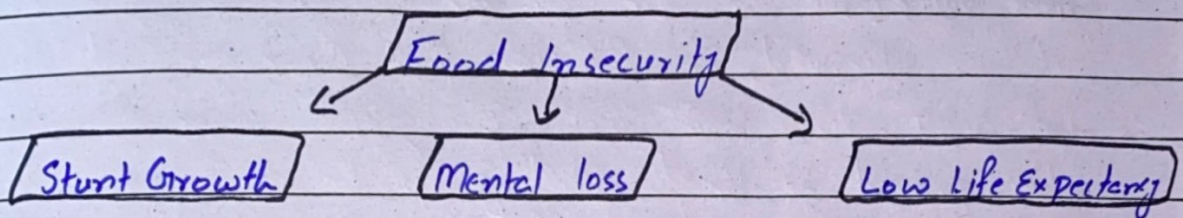
(ii) How Population Explosion, Food Insecurity and Climate Atrocities are Challenges to National Security



a) Population Explosion

Pakistan is the fifth most populous country in the world. Despite having a mass of human labour, its export are just USD 30.7 bn according to data from 2024. Population growth poses a serious threat to the national security of Pakistan. In a report by World Bank

it was estimated that 44% of the population of country lives below povertyline, this poses a great threat to the country. Moreover, with growth in population, the crime rate also increases as people donot have abundance of jobs. Additionally, the more the population, the more is the need of places to live thus leading to deforestation.

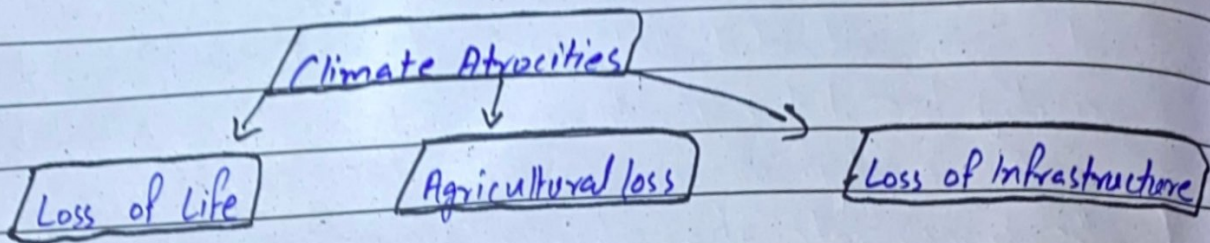


b) Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is another grave threat to the national security of Pakistan. Firstly, it leads to stunt growth. The children when they donot get a balanced diet can not grow well. Moreover, with food insecurity, the brains do not work properly or not even focuses on being engage. The evidence can be tracked in a report by a report of UNDP that, children above 15 were unable to solve a maths question of second grade. Moreover, food insecurity leads to Low Life expectancy, as evidenced from the Human Development Index Report, 2025, the average life expectancy in Pakistan is 67.5 far behind many nations in the world.

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c) Climate Atrocities

According to the World Bank, Pakistan is most vulnerable to the climate change. Every few years, it is observed in Pakistan that there are floods as in 2007, 2022 and 2025. This rapid surge of water has proved to be devastating for the country. Climate atrocities lead to loss of life, as evidenced during the 2022 floods and reported by The United Nations, the monsoon floods killed more than 1700 people. Apart from this, climate atrocities leads to agricultural loss, which leads to poverty as recorded during 2022 floods that Pakistan lost 6.5 m acres crops. Moreover, climate atrocities lead to loss of infrastructure, Pakistan that is already a struggling country has to face this grave threat repeatedly to its national security.

(iii) Way Forward to Deal with Challenges Pose by Population Explosion, Food Insecurity and Climate Atrocities

- Population Control Measures and Awareness
- Increase Production of crops
- Sustainable Infrastructure and Dams
- Increase Public Participation

a) Population control measures and awareness

Firstly, Pakistan should make people realize that population control is not against the religion. The state should make sure to provide incentives to those who abide by the policies and penalize those who violate it by imposing tax.

b) Increase Production of crops

secondly, The state should support local farmers, provide them with subsidized fertilizers. Moreover, the state should keep a strict eye on regulation and price control so that they are accessible for common person.

c) Sustainable infrastructure and dams

The state should focus on building climate and earthquake resilient infrastructure. Moreover, as floods are regular threat to national security of Pakistan, the government should build more dams to control the flow of water.

d) Increase public participation

The state should ensure that all the citizens have stake in governance. It can only be possible through making Local Government effective. By this, the people and state can work in harmony to resolve issues.

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(iv) Critical Analysis

For Pakistan, national security is the most important element. Most people and the government feels that national security is only associated with the arsenal and ammunition, however, it goes beyond it. It is in the wellbeing, happiness and satisfaction of people who are the ultimate source from where government derives its powers. Therefore, Pakistan should focus more on improving the quality of governance, public service delivery and improve accountability and public participation so that people and state institutions work together to resolve issues.

(v) Conclusion

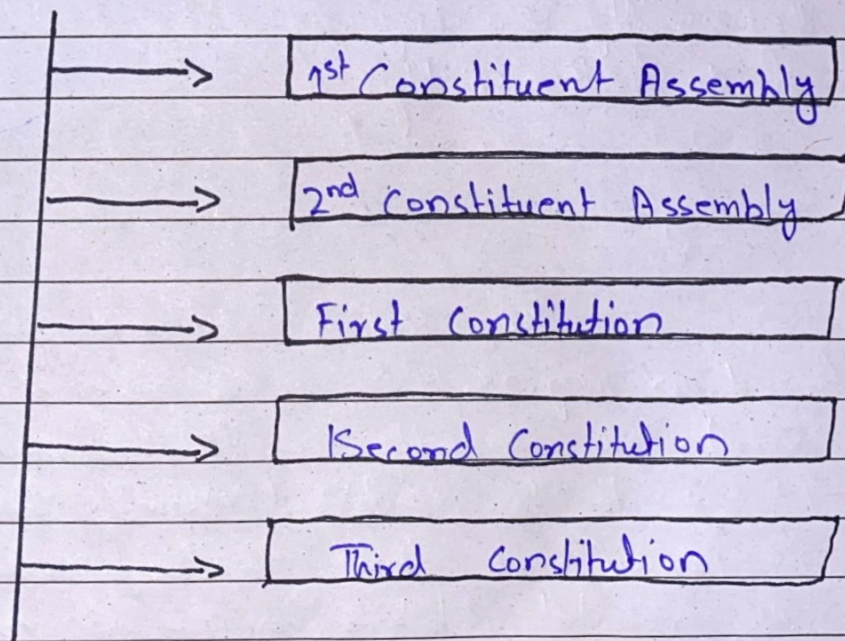
Pakistan is among the most vulnerable countries to climate change, it poverty is among almost in its majority and it faces food insecurity overall. The steps that need to be taken are controlling population, increasing yield of crop, building sustainable infrastructure and increasing public participation. Apart from defense, Pakistan's figures overall are seen in worse condition.

Q51

(i) Introduction

Constitution serves as a backbone and the guiding principle for any nation. It guides a nation in its overall dealings. In Pakistan, the debate of constitution, that is a basic necessity has remained under controversy since its inception on 14 August, 1947. During the course of 78 years, Pakistan has had 3 constitutions. The process of Constitution making has been a problem and the country got its first constitution after 9 years. The debate of constitutional development revolved around major factors whether Pakistan should be unitary or federal state and whether the system of government should be Parliamentary or Presidential.

(ii) History of Constitutional Development in Pakistan



a) First Constituent Assembly

The first constituent Assembly of Pakistan was formed and had its first session on August 10, 1947. It was headed by the founder of nation Quaid-e-Azam. The reason for the establishment of this assembly was to draft a constitution for a new born nation known as Pakistan. The process of constitution making however, could not be achieved as the two early disasters faced by nation during its birth. First, being the death of its founder and second being the assassination of its first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. This assembly however, passed the Objective Resolution on 12 March, 1949 that serves as a part of constitution till date. After the death of Quaid-e-Azam, Molvi Tameezuddin was entrusted the charge of President of Constituent Assembly. It was on 24 October, 1954 that the then Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the assembly. This way the nation faced dissolution of its first assembly.

b) Second Constituent Assembly

The second constituent assembly was formed on May 28, 1955 on the order of Governor General. This assembly consisted of 80 members. It was to this constituent assembly that the then Prime Minister Chaudhary Muhammad Ali presented a bill to pass the first ever

constitution of the new born nation.

c) First Constitution

Pakistan got its first constitution on 23 March, 1956, the day still remembered as Republic day. The first constitution had Urdu and Bengali as ^{national} ~~capital~~ languages. Moreover, the form of government under this constitution was parliamentary. This resultantly reduced the powers of Governor General.

It was on October 7, 1958 that President (the Governor General changed during new constitution) Iskander Mirza dissolved the constitution and made General Ayub Khan as Chief Martial Law Administrator. He (Iskander) himself was removed soon. The nation faced its first martial law under Ayub Khan who ruled the nation for so long.

d) Second Constitution

As Ayub Khan became the President and Chief Martial Law Administrator, He felt the need that he cannot rule without a proper constitution and it was on 8 June, 1962 that under his rule, the nation got its second constitution. This constitution provided for Presidential form of government and it was in 1955 that One Unit Scheme was introduced. It made him sole power in the country. It was after a long rule that the corridor who placed him in power wanted to get rid of him. So, on March 25, 1969 Ayub Khan resigned from Presidency and handed over power to Yahya Khan, the then army general. Yahya Khan appointed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as

President and civilian martial law administrator and dissolving the second constitution.

In aftermath of dissolution of this constitution, the country faced another blow that was separation of East Pakistan on December 16, 1971. The country after abrogation of 1962 constitution was governed under Interim Constitution which was to remain in force till 14 August, 1973 and could not be dissolved.

e) Third Constitution

It was on 14 August, 1973 that the nation got its 3rd Constitution. This constitution provides for Parliamentary form of government along with Federal structure of state. This constitution is the only in history that has remained intact for so long till today. This constitution also faced challenges in form of Zia-ul-Haq and Musharraf but it sustained that and was not dissolved by them.

The constitution consists of 280 Articles and has Urdu as the national language of country.

(iii) Critical Analysis

Pakistan's constitution making has remained a difficult task. This also led to the separation of East Pakistan. The process of constitutional development faced tussle of war for power.

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and it was people that always suffered. The constitution of 1973 notwithstanding two military regime is a sign that with strong will and commitment, democracy, the will of people can be achieved.

(iv) Conclusion

The process of constitutional development has remained controversial since the inception of country. Pakistan has faced different regimes and forms of government. From 1956's parliamentary to 1962's presidential and the current parliamentary form of government. The constitution is an essential tool for guideline and proper functioning of state and it should be made sure that it remains intact as it stands as identity of whole nation.