

(ii)

## Pak - Affairs

### PART-I

- (1) D-8 Summit
- (2) Petroleum
- (3) 135<sup>th</sup>
- (4) 8-2 trillion
- (5) Article 160
- (6) 15<sup>th</sup>
- (7) Ayub Khan & Jawahar
- (8) 26<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1951
- (9) 12 Oct 1999
- (10) Rejected by both
- (11) Delhi
- (12) 11 August 1947
- (13) Z-A Bhutto
- (14) Hyderabad District
- (15) Allan Perry - Keene
- (16) 30 million
- (17) Raza Shahi
- (18) Ghulam Musharraf Shah
- (19) Titch MA
- (20) Governor General.

## PART-II

### Answer to 3

Question No

(A) Introduction : Floods and ill Preparedness

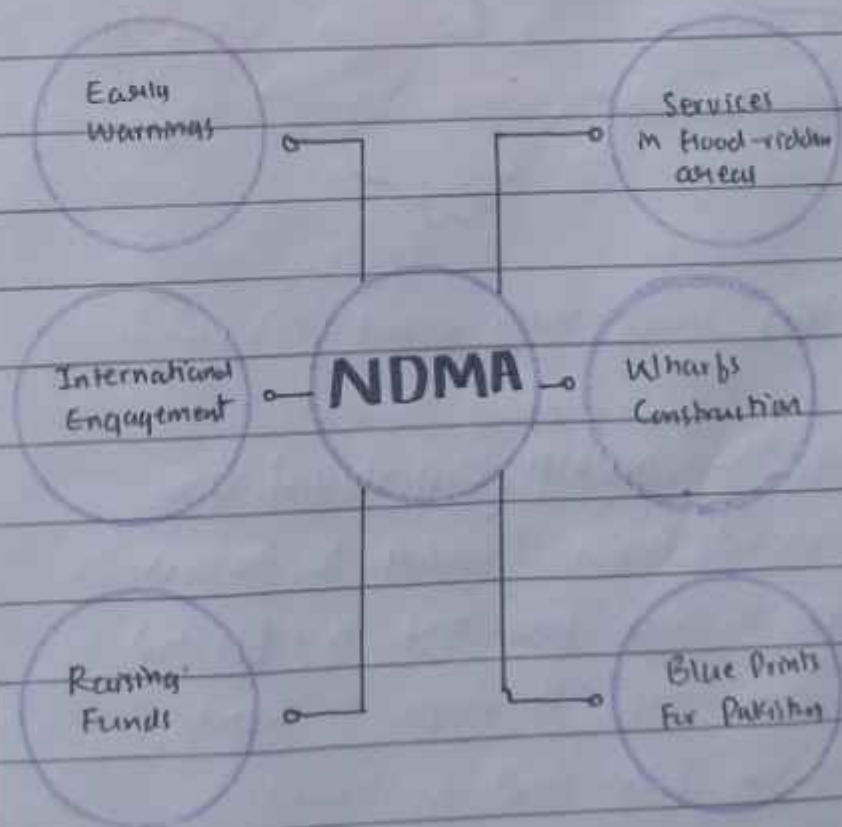
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Recent floods and the colossal damages caused by them are the corollary of ill preparedness of the government of Pakistan. Hundreds of citizens have been died, thousands have been injured, and displaced. It might be a wrath of nature but ill preparedness exacerbated the affects. Pakistan need reorganize, reboot, and strengthen the ministries of Disaster management and Climate to avert future sufferings.

## (B) Importance of Disaster Management

### (i) Early Warnings System

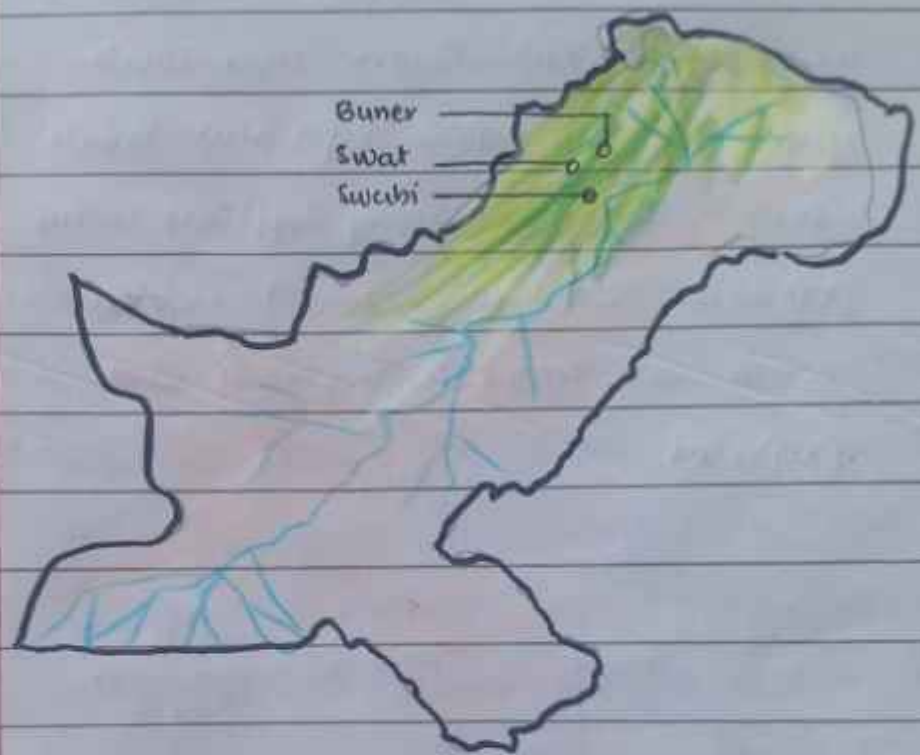
One of the most valuable services this department can provide is early warnings system. Before river level rises or the upper riparian breach wharfs, early warning system warns populace to leave flood-ridden areas on time, saving lives and properties.



(iii)

## (ii) Services in flood-ridden areas.

Besides early warnings, Disaster management is crucial to aid people in flood-ridden areas. Rescue teams



(iv)

Fig: Flood-ridden areas in KPK

of the NDMA department are called proper training to rescue people and properties in affected areas. They rush people to hospitals, provide food and shelter.

(iii) Engagement with International world.

A Strengthened department of NDMA is need of a time, because it is very crucial to engage with international models regarding disasters. Trainings and special courses can be brought through the ministry of Disaster Management will help save country from future risk.

(iv) Raising Funds from Carbon Emitters

Ministry of Disaster management raises funds from international bodies, which had been adding to pollution for centuries. That's why it is important, and those funds are used to ameliorate the conditions.

(ii) In (v) Wharfs Constructions

wharfs are structure built at streams to avoid flow of river water towards land.

Ministry of disaster management perform geographical surveys and select areas to build wharfs on to avoid floods.

For (c) Blue Prints for Pakistan:-

Proper budget be allocated to strengthen the ministry of disaster management.

NDMA should be facilitated to receive trainings from international models.

Vandalism of wharfs should be banned and efforts should be made

Deforestation under the aegis of  
forest officers must be obliterated.

(D) Conclusion.

Ministry of disaster management is  
the need of an hour for Pakistan.  
She is among the 10 most vulner-  
able countries affected by climate  
change. If NDMA is not strengthened  
the future would be worse, precluding  
country from gaining any other goal.

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## Answer to 2

Question NO

### (A) Introduction : National Interest

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Since the time of its inception Pakistan has faced many odds to meet its national interest.

National interest of Pakistan is a stock of ideas and interest, if they were listened to and acted upon, may preserve prosperity for Pakistan and its populace instead of misery. Many events <sup>had</sup> been <sup>had</sup> all for Pakistan, but it <sup>had</sup> managed to grapple with it pursuing its national interest.

### (B) Constituents of National Interest.

Following are the constituents of

national interest of Pakistan.

(ii)

- i Sovereignty
- ii Maintaining its Ideology
- iii Economic Prosperity
- iv Good relations with Neighbours
- v Good relations with Islamic world
- vi Curbing Terrorism
- vii Curbing Insurgency
- viii Protection of its Nuclear Facilities.
- ix To maintain high Political stature
- x National Security
- xi Provision of Islam
- xii Youth Empowerment
- xiii Maintaining Geopolitical importance.
- xiv Good Governance.
- xv Climate Resilience.
- xvi Strengthened Military
- xvii Protection of National assets etc.

(c) Alignment of National Interests  
of Pakistan



Fig: Important Geo-Political Position of Pakistan.

In the changing regional approach Pakistan need form relations with other countries, keeping its national interest in mind. National interests must not be traded at the cost of financial incentives or selves. It should stay Resilient.

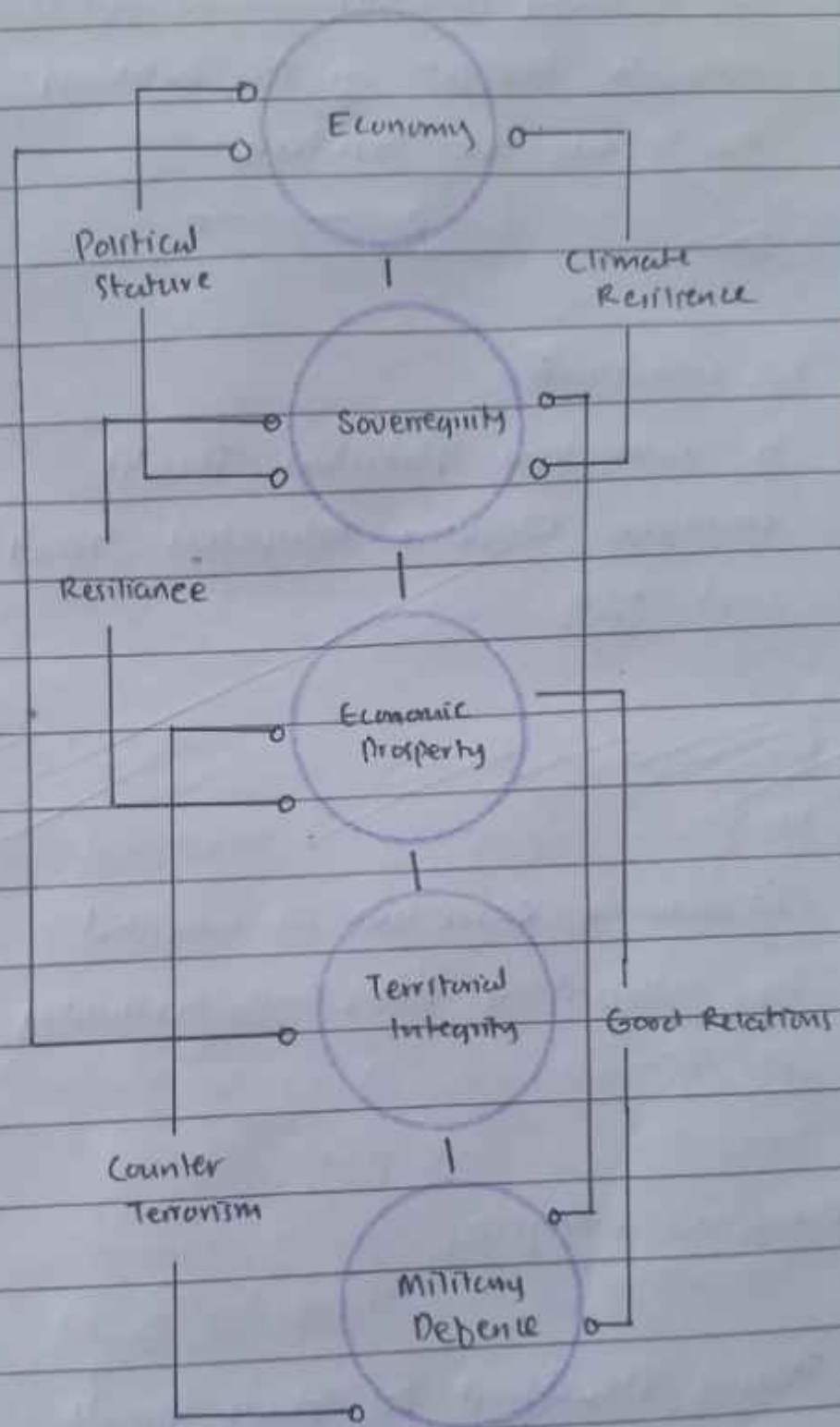


Fig : Aligning National Interests.

### For Defence

For military Pakistan should spend adequate budget on the military to secure its territory.

### For Education

For education Pakistan should embrace modern education trends and tools.

### For Good Governance

Governance can be accelerated by integrating AI and technology in it.

### Regional Integrity

Staying steadfast to deals made with neighbours will help achieve regional integrity. For instance staying continued with CPEC may help boost it.

## Economy

Engagement in regional talks and summits will open new avenues of economy.

## For Youth Empowerment

Exports should be increased by empowering youth to step in that area, hence enhancing economy and empowering youth.

## (D) Behavioral Changes

Besides these adaptations Pakistan need some behavioral changes to govern properly. First and foremost self discipline and self containedness is very crucial. Pakistan should make its own policy for dealing with any curriculum. For instance, it is adopting the austerity policies of IMF which are anti people and anti prosperity.

Greece is a growing example of it. It relied too much on outside policies of IMF and collapsed. Pakistan is on the verge of collapse. External Policies do not and never help attain national interest in the time of emergency regional interest, especially. Pakistan should be self-reliant.

### (E) Conclusion

Pakistan's national interests range from sovereignty to climate resilience; from education to defence. Its geo-political importance makes it a sheer opponent in the system of changing regional approaches. To gain its national interests Pakistan needs to rely on herself while pursuing her legitimate objectives.

(A) Introduction

(B) History

## Answer 6

Question No

(A) Introduction: Economic Take off?

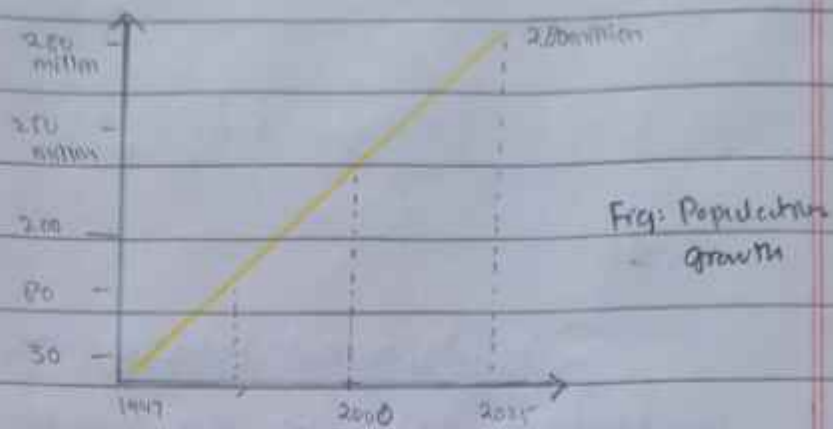
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Ostensibly, is not Pakistan ready for economic take off. The budgeted deficit this time (FY 2025-26) has increased, but that is not because of actual economic boost, but heavy tax levies over its population. The present apparatus for economic take off is not suitable. Albeit economic prosperity is not very far, it requires some considerations which are not considered here.

(B) Hindrances in the way of Economic Take off

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ DAY: \_\_\_\_\_

(i) Business - Less Youth



The main reason is population growth, and its businesslessness. Pakistan's population has been increasing at a staggering rate since the time of its inception. But the whole population are running before jobs and not business, putting economy of country in stalemate. 60% of the population is youth. They complain unemployment and less jobs. But they should do business. Business generates money; jobs circulate money. Jobs can not export; Business can. This is precluding Pakistan from economic take off.

(ii) Imports are more than Exports

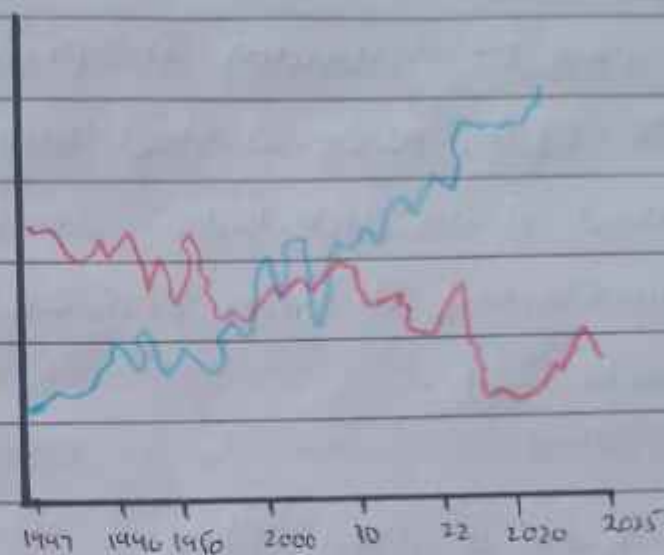


Fig: Graph showing Imports and Exports

• Exports.

• Imports.

Since independence ~~exports~~ have been decreasing, while there has been an immense increase in imports which stops Pakistan from economic take off.

### (iii) Subsidies Provided by Government

Government has onus its shoulders owing to subsidies it provides to PIA, National Steel Mills and power distribution companies, precluding it from economic take off.

### (iv) Agreement with IPPs

IPPs are another onus on government, making electricity at higher prices hurdle in economy.

### (v) Tax Evasion

Pakistan's exchequer remains deficit of budget owing to massive tax evasion which preclude it from economic take off.

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### (vi) Interest based Loans.

Every year a big portion of Budget goes in loan. Loan brought from IMF and WB is another reason for low economic stature.

### Conclusion

Hence, Pakistan is not ready for economic take off presently. Youth is out of business, not investing in business, tail-heavy services like PIA, railway and IPPs are an other onus on Pakistan's shoulder, hindering it from economic take off.

## Answer to 4

Question No

### (A) Introduction

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Population explosion, food insecurity and climate atrocities today pose threat to national security of Pakistan. Population has reached 200 million, struggling for food and shelter. Besides this, climate atrocities is another breacher of its national security, hanging the sword of Democles over it.

### (B) Food Insecurity

Pakistan is facing the conundrum of food insecurity for last two decades. It has two

Two problems:

(i) Scarcity of Food

(ii) Low hygiene Food.

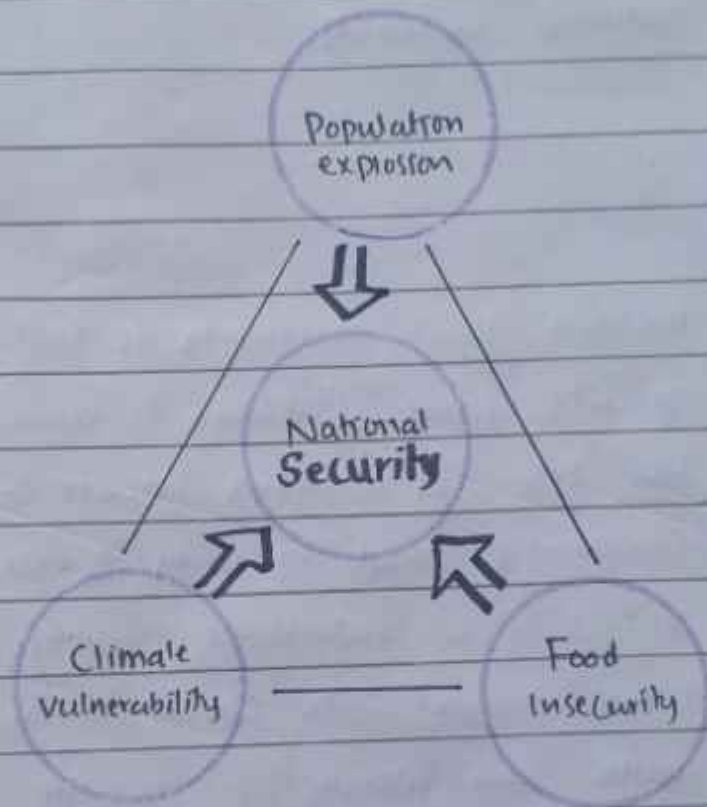


Fig: Threats to National security  
of Pakistan

Despite the fact that Pakistan is

Agricultural country, it imports food is worst from Canada and USA, making burden on country's exchequer and a threat to national security.

Another food insecurity is bad quality food. Pakistan is among the top 10 countries which are consuming bad quality foods. Illegal food industries supply junket made with chemicals and milk ~~for~~ made of white chemicals. FDA banned ~~trans~~ trans fats in November 2014 but in Pakistan, trans fat is still used as a cooking oil. Glyphosate herbicide is banned to be sprayed on grapes, but Pakistan is doing it. The list is so lengthy.

## (C) Population explosion.

Pakistan is among the top 10 most populated countries in the world with the population of 280 million. Over population creates many problems such as:

- (i) Unemployment
- (ii) food insecurity
- (iii) Poor hygiene
- (iv) Crimes
- (v) Incidences
- (vi) Terrorism

## (D) Climate Atrocities

Since 2022 climate atrocities in Pakistan have been augmented posing serious threat to its national security. 2022 floods

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DAY: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

had caused loss of \$160 billion.  
Recent cloud burst in Kpk also  
caused colossal damages. It is  
a big threat to national security.

### (E) Conclusion

Food insecurity, the accelerated  
rate of population growth  
and climate activities are  
posing serious threats to  
national security of Pakistan,  
making it a grim situation  
of stalemate.