

Pak-Affairs

(ii)

PART-I

- (1) O-3 summit
- (2) Petroleum
- (3) 135th
- (4) 8-2 trillion
- (5) Article 160
- (6) 15th
- (7) Ayub Khan & Javedur
- (8) 26th 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 Shah
- (18) Ghulam Mustafa Shah
- (19) Tariq MN
- (20) Governor General.

PART-II

(B) Imi

Answer to 3

Question No.

(i)

(A) Introduction : Floods and ill Preparedness

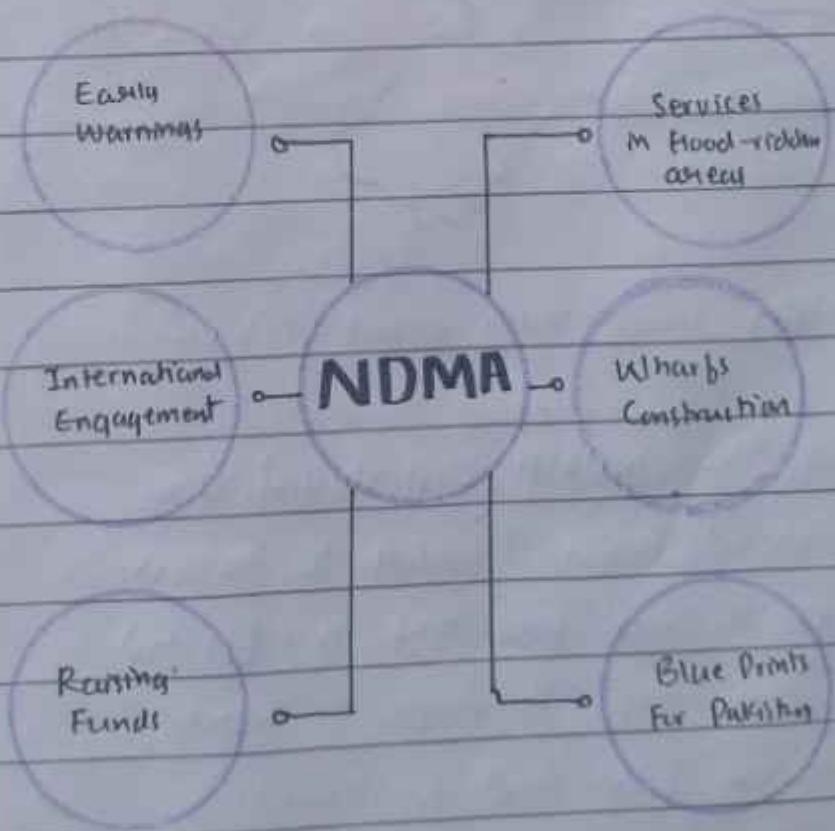
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Recent floods and the Colossal damages caused by them are the corollary of ill preparedness of the government of Pakistan. Hundreds of citizens have been died, thousands have been injured, and displaced. It might be a wrath of nature but ill preparedness exacerbated the effects. Pakistan need immigrate, 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 warning system. Before river levels rises or the upper riparian breach occurs, 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)

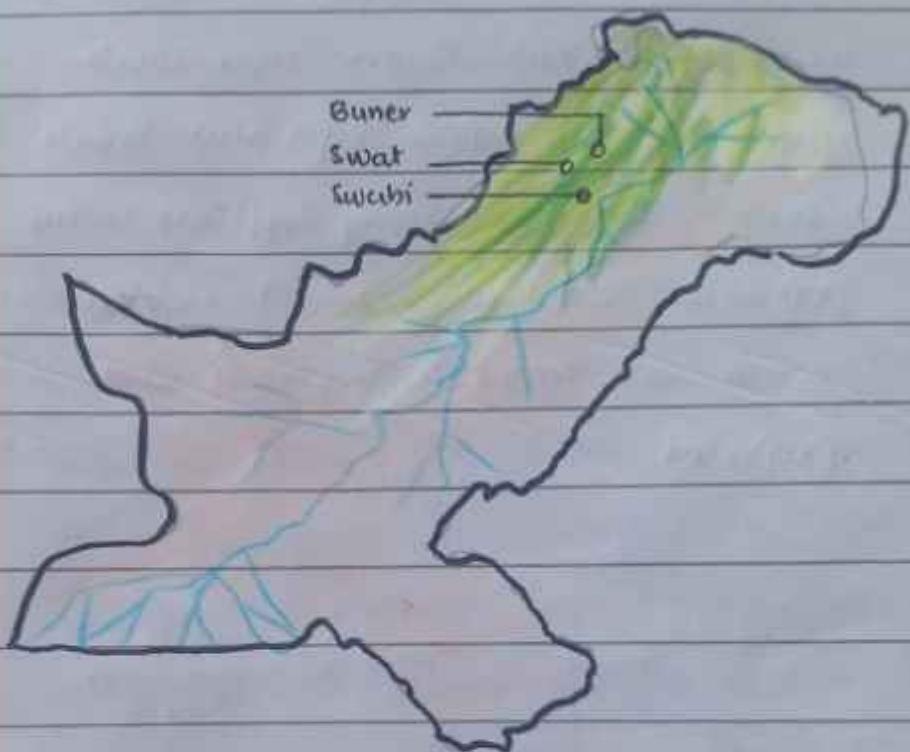


Fig: Flood-ridden areas in KPK

of the NDMA department are
provided proper training to rescue
people and properties in effected
areas. They pull 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 are brought through the ministry of Disaster Management will help save country from future AIDS.

Fig:

(iv) Raising Funds from Carbon Emitters

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

DATE: _____

(ii) In (v) Wharfs Constructions

Wharfs are structures built at streams to avoid flood of river water toward land.

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

Fro (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 weight of
forest officers must be obliterated.

(D) Conclusion

Ministry of disaster management is
the need of an hour for Pakistan.
She is among the to most vulner-
able Countries affected by Climate
change. If NDMA is not strengthened
the future would be worse, precluding
Country from achieving other goal.

Answer to 2 Question No

(A) Introduction : National Interest

66

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

National interest of Pakistan is a
stock of beliefs and interest, if they
were listened to and acted upon,
may preserve prosperity for Paki-
stan and its populace instead
of misery. Many events ^{had} have gone
on for Pakistan, but it ^{has} managed
to grapple with it preserving 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
- xii Provision of Islam
- xiii Youth Empowerment
- xiv Maintaining Geopolitical importance.
- xv Good Governance.
- xvi Climate Resistance.
- xvii Strengthened Military
- xviii Protection of National assets etc.

(c) Alignment of National Interests
of Pakistan



Fig: Important Geo-Political Position
of Pakistan.

In the changing regional apparel
Pakistan need form relations
with other countries, keeping
its national interest in mind.

National interests must not be
traded at the cost of bilateral
incentives or treaties. It should
stay resilient.

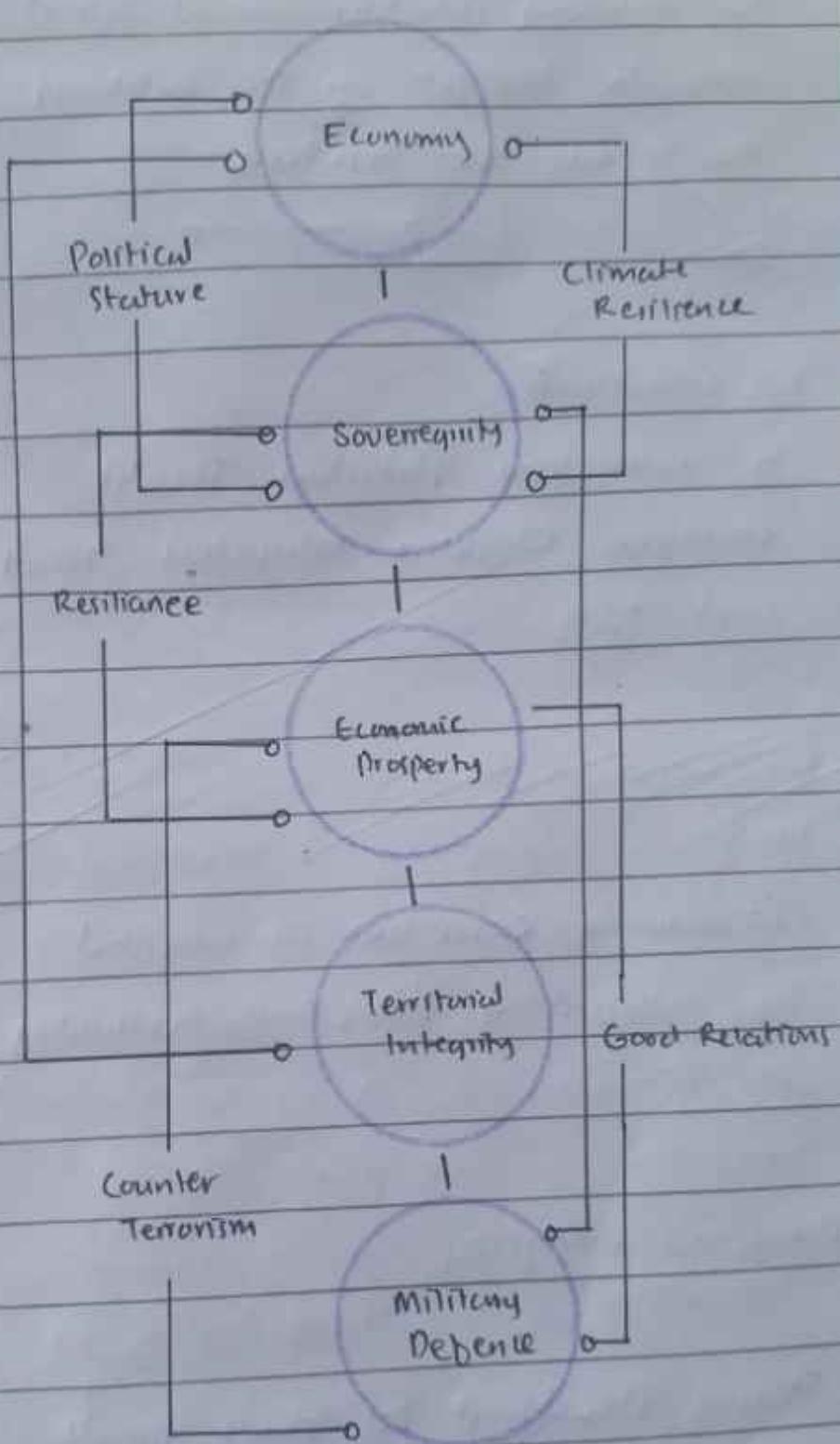


Fig : Aligning National Interests.

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 trend and tools.

For Good Governance

Governance can be automated 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) Behavioural Changes

Besides these adaptations Pakistan need some behavioral changes to govern properly. First and foremost self-governance and self-control. Self-control is very crucial. Pakistan should make its own policy before dealing with any confederation. 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 changing regional interest, especially.

Pakistan should be self-reliant.

(A)

Intro

(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 context of changing regional approaches. To attain its national interests, Pakistan need rely on itself while pursuing non-legitimate

(B)

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Answer 6

Question No

Introduction: Economic Take off?

(A)

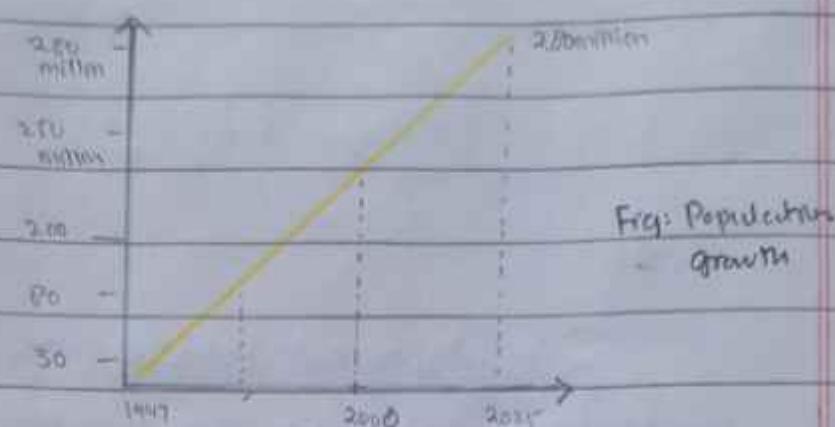
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Ostensibly, is not Pakistan ready for economic take off. The budget deficit this time (FY 2025-26) has reduced, but that is not because of actual economic boost, but heavy tax levies over its populace. The present approach for economic take off is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

(B) Hindrances in the way of Economic Take off

(i)

Business-Less Youth



The main reason is population growth, and its business lessness. Pakistan's population has been increasing at a staggering rate since the time of its inception. But the whole population are not 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 generates money. Jobs can not export. Business can. This is precluding Pakistan from economic take off.

(ii) Imports are more than Exports

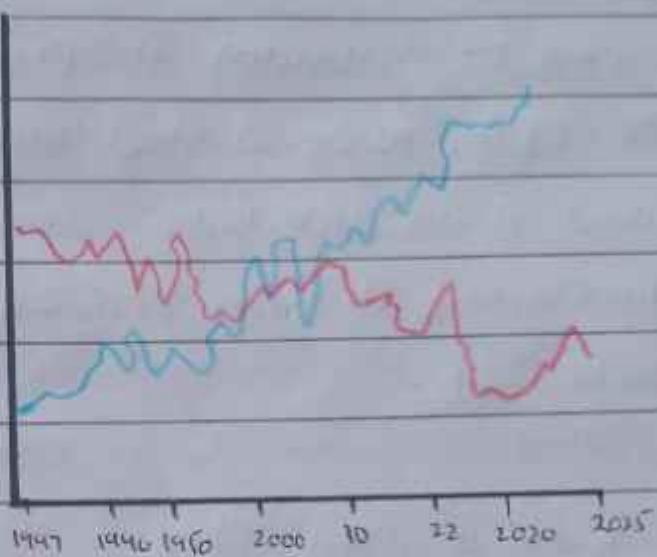


Fig: Graph showing Imports and Exports

- Exports.
- Imports.

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

(iii) Subsidies Provided by Government

(vi)

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

Concl

(iv) Agreement with IPPs

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

(v) Tax Evasion

Pakistan's exchequer remains
debt of budget owing to
massive tax evasion which
preclude it from economy
take off

(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, rail-way services like PIA, Railway and IPPs are on other ends on Pakistani shoulder, hindering it from economic take off.

Answer to Question No 4

(A) Introduction

66

Population explosion, food insecurity and climate atrocities today core threat to national security of Pakistan. Population has reached 280 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 face the conundrum of food insecurity for last two decades. It has two

two problems:

- (i) Scarcity of Food
- (ii) Low hygiene Food.

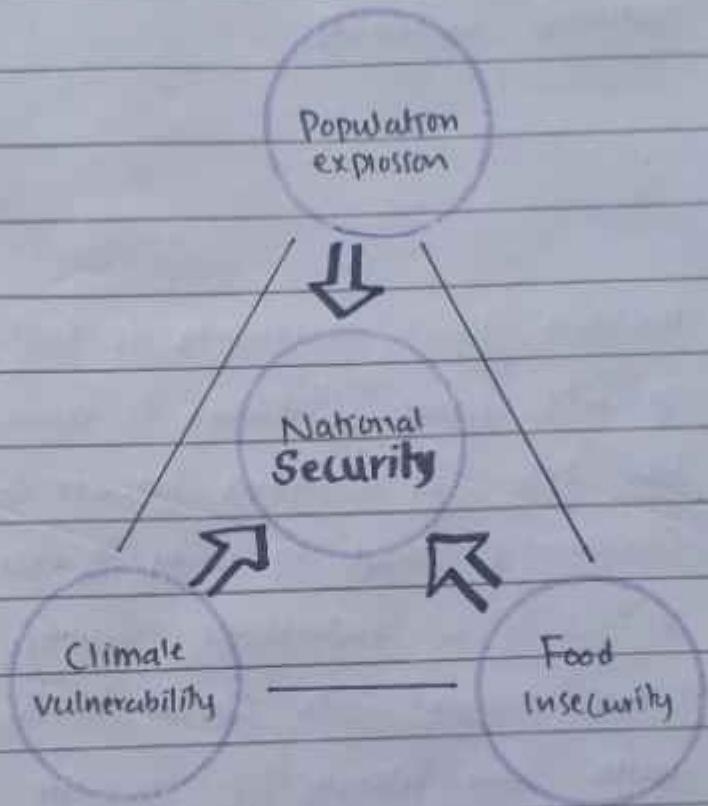


Fig: Threats to National Security
of Pakistan

Despite the fact that Pakistan is

Agricultural Country, it imports food ie wheat 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 such quality foods. Illegal food industries supply juice made with chemicals and milk ~~can~~ made of white chemicals. FDA banned trans fat in November 2014 but in Pakistan, trans fat is still used as a cooking oil. Giberellic hormone 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 causes many problems such as

- (i) Unemployment
- (ii) food insecurity
- (iii) Poor hygiene
- (iv) Crime
- (v) Incarcerations
- (vi) Terrorism

(D) Climate Atrocities

Since 2022 Climate atrocities

in Pakistan have been augmented posing serious threat to the 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 long threat to national security.

(E) Conclusion

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