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LMS ID: 39508

Subject: Pakistan Affairs

Date: 28th August, 2025

QUESTION: 2

The main constituents of National Interest in Pakistan are ideology, political stability, economic development, national security and territorial integrity. These components are interconnected and vital for a nation's well-being and progress.

1. Ideology

Pakistan's national interest is rooted in its ideological foundation, which is based on the Two-Nation Theory. This theory asserts that Muslims and Hindus are two distinct nations, each with its own culture, religion and way of life. This ideological basis guides

Pakistan's domestic and foreign policies, aiming to protect and promote the Islamic identity of its people.

2. Political Stability

Political stability is crucial for a nation's growth. It ensures a consistent governance framework and predictable policies attracting foreign investment and fostering economic development. Frequent changes in government or political turmoil can destabilize the country, hindering progress and undermining national cohesion. A stable political environment allows for long term planning and the implementation of essential reforms.

3. Economic Development

It is a cornerstone of national interest. It encompasses policies

and strategies designed to improve the living standards of citizens, reduce poverty and increase prosperity. A strong economy provides the resources needed to invest in education, healthcare and infrastructure. ultimately enhancing national security and influence on the global stage.

4. National Security and Territorial

Integrity:

National and Territorial Integrity are arguably the most critical components of national interests. These elements involve protecting the country from external threats and internal subversion, ensuring the safety of its citizens, and safeguarding its borders. A strong defense apparatus, effective intelligence services and sound foreign policy are essential for

maintaining sovereignty and stability.

* Aligning Regional Apparatus:

Pakistan can align its regional apparatus with its national interests through several strategic approaches.

i) Diplomatic Engagements:

Actively engaging with neighboring countries and regional blocks like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) to resolve disputes, promote trade, foster mutual understanding.

ii) Economic Cooperation:

Participating in and promoting regional economic corridors such as China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), to boost trade, improve connectivity, and attract foreign investment. This will lead to best outcomes.

ii) Security Cooperation:

Collaborating with regional partners on counter-terrorism efforts and border management to address common security threats.

iv) Cultural Exchange:

Promoting cultural and educational exchanges to build goodwill and strength ties with neighboring nations.

v) Strategic Partnerships:

Forging strategic alliances and partnerships with key regional and global players to balance power dynamics and secure its interests on broader scale.

By employing a multi-faceted approach that combines diplomacy, economic cooperation, and security collaboration, Pakistan can effectively align its regional

apparatus with its National interests, fostering stability, prosperity and security within the region.

QUESTION: 3

* Disaster Management in Pakistan:

The recent floods in Pakistan have highlighted the country's lack of preparedness for natural disasters. The devastating floods of 2022, which submerged a third of the country, exposed significant weaknesses in the government's response, from a lack of effective early warning systems to an insufficient capacity for rescue, relief and rehabilitation efforts. These events underscore the urgent need for a robust and proactive

disaster management framework.

a. The Importance of Disaster Management.

Disaster management is crucial function for any country, particularly one as vulnerable to natural calamities as Pakistan.

It is a continuous process involving a series of steps and measures to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. A well-organized disaster management system is vital for several reasons:

i) Saving Lives and Minimizing Damage:

The Primary goal is to protect human lives. Effective early warning systems, evacuation plans, and immediate rescue operations can drastically reduce casualties. Additionally, it helps to minimize the destruction

of property and infrastructure.

ii) Ensuring Economic Stability:

Disasters can cripple a nation's economy by destroying crops, industries and communication networks. A strong disaster management plan helps to mitigate these economic losses, allowing for a faster recovery and preventing long-term economic decline.

iii) Promoting Social Resilience

Disasters can create widespread chaos and social disruption. By ensuring a swift and coordinated response, disaster management helps to restore a sense of normalcy and social order, preventing a breakdown of community structures. It also helps to address the psychological trauma experienced by affected populations.

iii) Enhancing National Security:

National disasters can pose a significant threat to a nation's security by straining resources, destabilizing regions and potentially creating humanitarian crises that require international intervention. A robust disaster management apparatus is an essential component of a country's national security strategy.

iv) Building Public Trust:

When a government demonstrates an effective and empathetic response to a crisis, it builds trust and confidence among its citizens. Conversely, a poor response can lead to public disillusionment and anger, potentially fueling political instability.

The lack of preparedness observed during the recent floods in

Pakistan serves as a stark reminder that while external aid is helpful, the responsibility for managing disasters lies squarely with the government.

QUESTION: 4

A population explosion, food insecurity and climate change are significant national security challenges for Pakistan. They are interconnected and have a compounding negative effect on the country's stability, economy and social fabric.

* Population Explosion:

Pakistan's rapid population growth puts immense pressure on its limited resources and infrastructure. It's a major contributor to economic and social issues.

including:

- Increased poverty and unemployment:

A fast growing population strains the job market, leading to high unemployment, especially among the youth. This can foster social unrest and crime.

- Strain on Public Services:

The government struggles to provide adequate healthcare, education and sanitation facilities for a burgeoning population. This compromises human development and can lead to human or public dissatisfaction.

- Resource Depletion:

A larger population consumes more water, energy and food, accelerating the depletion of natural resources. This contributes to increased pollution and degradation.

* Food Insecurity:

Despite being an agrarian economy Pakistan faces significant food security challenges. This issue is a direct threat to national stability and is exacerbated by population growth and climate change.

• Low Agricultural Productivity:

Factors such as water scarcity, traditional farming methods, and a lack of modern technology hinder agricultural output.

• Climate-Related Shocks:

Extreme weather events like floods and droughts devastate crops and livestock, disrupting the food supply chain. This also leads to malnutrition and health crisis especially among children. This also weakens the workforce and burdens healthcare

systems.

* Climate Change:

Pakistan is the most vulnerable country to climate change, despite being a minimal contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. The effects of climate change are not only environmental but also a direct national security threat.

• Extreme Weather Events:

The country is regularly hit by severe floods, droughts, heatwaves and cyclones. These events cause widespread destruction of infrastructure, displacement of populations and loss of life.

• Water Scarcity:

Climate change is melting glaciers in the Himalayas, a crucial source of water for Pakistan's rivers.

While this initially causes flooding,

the long term effect will be severe water scarcity, which could lead to conflicts over water resources.

• Economic losses:

The economic cost of climate change is staggering, with the World Bank estimating annual losses in the billions of dollars. This diverts funds from other critical sectors like defense and development, hindering national progress.

The intersection of these three issues creates a vicious cycle.

Population growth increases the demand for food and resources, which are becoming scarcer due to climate change. This in turn, worsens the food insecurity and economic instability, fueling social tensions.

QUESTION: 5

* Course of Constitutional development in Pakistan:

Pakistan's constitutional history is marked by a series of political upheavals, military interventions, and struggle to establish a stable democratic framework. Since its independence in 1947, the country has had three constitutions, and the current one has been heavily amended.

The journey has been fraught with challenges, including balancing power between the central government and provinces, defining the role of Islam, and maintaining civilian supremacy.

* Key Milestones:

* 1947-1956: The Interim Period; Upon its creation Pakistan adopted the

Government of India Act 1935 as its interim constitution. The first Constituent Assembly was tasked with drafting a new one. The process was slow due to internal political instability and disagreements. A pivotal moment came with the Objective Resolution of 1949, which laid the ideological foundation for the future constitution, declaring the sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty and that the state's authority was a sacred trust. It also promised to establish an Islamic, democratic and federal system.

* 1956 constitution

After nine years of deliberation, Pakistan's first indigenous constitution was promulgated on March, 23, 1956. It established Pakistan as an Islamic Republic

with a Parliamentary system and a unicameral legislative. However this constitution was short-lived. Due to persistent political instability, it was abrogated by President Iskander Mirza in 1958, who imposed Martial Law. General Ayub Khan then took over, making the country's first military group.

* 1962 Constitution:

Ayub Khan introduced a new constitution in 1962. It was replacing the Parliamentary system with a presidential one, centralising power in the hands of the president. This move was widely seen as a way to consolidate Ayub Khan's authority. The constitution was significant authority of departure from the principles of parliamentary

democracy and was abrogated in 1969 when Ayub Khan resigned amidst widespread protests.

* 1973 Constitution

Following the succession of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in 1971, Pakistan's third and current constitution was enacted. It was unanimously approved and restored the parliamentary system, with the Prime Minister as the head of government and the president as a ceremonial head of state. It also granted greater autonomy to the provinces, a key demand of political parties of regions. The 1973 constitution has been a more enduring document, but it has been suspended and heavily amended multiple times.

particular during military regimes.

* Contours of Developments

The constitutional development in Pakistan has followed a few discernible patterns:

* Civil-Military Imbalance:

A recurring theme is the judiciary's validation of military coups through the Doctrine of Necessity, which allowed martial law to be imposed and constitutions to be abrogated. This has consistently undermined democratic processes and civilian supremacy.

* Search For Identity:

The role for Islam in the state has been a central point of debate. All three constitutions have included provisions that define Pakistan as an Islamic Republic and prohibit laws repugnant

to the Qawan and Sunnah.

* Federalism vs Centralization

The tension between the strong central government and autonomous provinces has been a consistent challenge. The 18th Amendment of 2010 was a landmark step towards genuine federalism, devolving significant powers and resources to the provinces and removing the President's authority to dissolve the National Assembly.
