

Q:4

Introduction:

Pakistan faces significant national security challenges stemming from population explosion, food insecurity, and climate atrocities. These interconnected issues pose a substantial threat to the country's stability and prosperity. However, in the 21st Century, the concept has broadened to include non-traditional security threats such as demographic pressures, food scarcity, and climate change. In Pakistan, a country of over 200 million people with fragile economic foundations and deep governance challenges, these issues have emerged as existential threats.

Population Explosion: A Silent Security Threat

Pakistan's population is growing at an annual rate of more than 2%, making it the fifth most populous country

in the world. Every year, nearly four million people are added to the population. While a large youth bulge can be an asset, in Pakistan's case it risks becoming a liability due to weak institutions and limited resources. Pakistan's rapid population growth has placed immense strain on national resources such as health care, education, housing, and infrastructure, all of which are already stretched beyond capacity. This demographic pressure is further compounded by widespread unemployment, as millions of young people remain jobless, leading to frustration and an increased risk of social unrest, crime, and even extremism. Overpopulation also fuels urban congestion. Collectively, these factors create conditions for internal instability that no military strength alone can address, making unchecked demographic growth a direct threat to Pakistan's

infrastructure, displace populations, and increase poverty. Climate change may also intensify disputes with India over water resources under the Indus Waters Treaty. The scale of these challenges demonstrates that climate change is not only an environmental issue but a national security emergency.

The Interconnected Nature of These Threats:

These three challenges - population explosion, food insecurity, and climate atrocities - are not isolated; they reinforce one another.

A growing population increased demand for food and energy, which Pakistan struggles to meet. Climate disasters damage crops, worsening food insecurity. It fuels social unrest, which the state must address.

with limited resources. If this vicious cycle unchecked, risks pushing Pakistan into a perpetual crisis trap, weakening its economy, governance and security apparatus.

Recommendations: The way Forward

Population Management

Promote family planning and awareness campaigns, improve female literacy and employment opportunities incentivize smaller families through social benefits are the policy recommendations of National Security.

Food Security:

The Food Security Reforms are modernize agriculture with mechanization, research, and innovation, implement effective water management and reduce post-harvest losses and furthermore diversify crops to adapt to climate change.

Day: _____

Date: _____

Climate Adaptation and Mitigation

The recommendations policy to mitigate climate change by invest in floods defenses, dams and early warning systems. It also promote renewable energy to reduce dependency to secure funds and technology.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's natural security can no longer be defined solely in terms of military strength and territorial defense. Population explosion, food insecurity, and climate atrocities are pressing, non-traditional threats that erode the country's economic resilience, social stability, and political order. A sustainable future demands that Pakistan treat these challenges with the same urgency as military security. Only through integrated policies, inclusive governance, and climate

resilience can Pakistan hope to safeguard its national security in the 21st Century.

~~Q 5B~~

Introduction:

A constitution provides the fundamental legal framework for governance, defining the powers of state institutions, the rights of citizens, and the principles of national unity. For Pakistan, constitutional development has been a complex and often turbulent journey shaped by political instability, civil-military tensions, and competing visions of statehood. The constitutional history of Pakistan reflects both progress and setbacks, moving from provisional arrangements to multiple constitutions, interruptions by martial laws, and eventual democratic restoration.

Contours of Constitutional Development

The Constitutional journey of Pakistan can be understood through the following contours:

Quest for a Islamic yet democratic framework - Balancing Islamic principles with modern democratic norms.

Civil-military imbalance - frequent interventions by the military disrupted constitutional continuity.

Parliamentary vs. presidential systems - Shifts in governance models reflected political instability.

Judicial role - Courts legitimized many extra-constitutional acts (Doctrine of necessity).

Persistent tensions between federal authority and provincial rights.

Course of Constitutional Development in Pakistan:

Early Years (1947-1956)

Pakistan gained independence in 1947 and adopted the Government of India Act 1935 as its interim constitution.

The objective resolution was passed in 1949, laying down the principles for the future constitution, including sovereignty of Allah and importance of Islamic principles.

The first constitution was promulgated in 1956, declaring the country an Islamic Republic with a parliamentary system of governance.

The 1973 Constitution

A new constitution was adopted in 1973, which marked a return of civilian rule and established a parliamentary system of government.

Key features of 1973 Constitution include:

① Parliamentary system

② Federal structure

③ Islamic Provisions

④ Fundamental rights.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's constitutional development has been shaped by its complex history, politics, and social dynamics.

The country has experienced several constitution and amendments reflecting the struggle for democracy, provincial autonomy and Islamic principles.