

Instructions

PART-II

3

1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked parts of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged.

Should be reasonable.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

2. Ill preparedness of government:
Weak disaster management

① Lack of pro-active approach despite early warnings

The floods of 2022 were very destructive with loss of 1700 lives, 33 million people displaced and almost \$33 billion loss to the economy. Despite such havoc floods in the recent year and early warnings for future, Pakistani government remained weak in preparing themselves for future disaster. It has adopted a reactive approach instead of proactive approach, which reflects its ill-preparedness in this system.

ii. Weak capacity building in disaster management authority

The management has failed to develop capable and trained staff for emergency responses. Weak training programs and lack of accountability have increased vulnerability of the public towards huge losses. This is evident from the fact that whenever country faces emergency situation after floods, army is deployed for relief operations in affected areas. Hence, currently, Punjab is facing severe floods and for rescue and relief, army has been deployed. This

demonstrates ill-preparedness of the government.

(iii) Weak early warning system - in risky areas reflects ill preparedness of government:

Local authorities should be active and send alerts in risky areas during monsoon season. Early warning systems and swift responses have remained weak and ineffective in most of the areas in recent floods. Recent swat incident is a case in point, where a family of 88 people drowned in flash floods while having breakfast. There should have been evacuation of the area or the people were rescued if local authorities were prepared. ~~and~~ Hence, it has shown ill-preparedness of government at all levels.

(iv) Lack of awareness campaigns among people in vulnerable areas

The government should have carried out awareness campaigns and training in the local population of vulnerable and marginalized areas. However, it failed to promote awareness that has posed

! high risk of damages to lives of people and the livestock.

(V) poor weak infrastructure to manage devastating floods;

The government has not taken any significant steps regarding management of floodwater or even rainwater. Most of the metropolitan cities, especially Karachi have poor infrastructure and old drainage system. This was evident from urban flooding after continuous rain in recent days. Additionally, there is a deficiency of major dams and water reservoirs to manage greater quantity of water, which shows ill-preparedness of government at all levels.

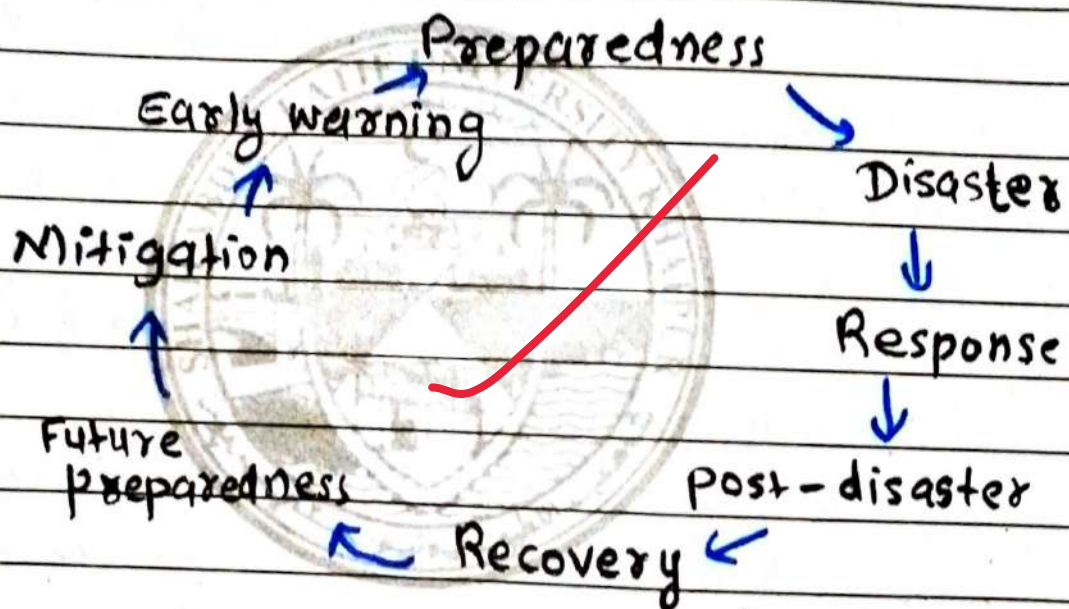
(VI) Lack of basic healthcare, sanitation facilities, clean water arrangement in risky areas;

Recent floods of 2002 and 2005 displaced hundreds of people. Their homes were destroyed and people faced ^{deficiency of} basic facilities of clean water, food supply or healthcare management. This has resulted in spread of diseases like cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, dengue and malaria etc. Hence, the recent floods

clearly demonstrated ill-preparedness of government at all levels from local to provincial and federal level.

3. Importance of disaster management for Pakistan

(i) Disaster management cycle



(ii) Pakistan: The worst hit country due to climate change

Increased human activities, such as industrialization, deforestation, over-population, and rapid unplanned urbanization have resulted in climate change and global warming. In this phenomenon,

Pakistan is the worst hit country that is facing severe floods, extreme weather events and frequent disasters. Hence, disaster management has become a national security challenge for Pakistan.

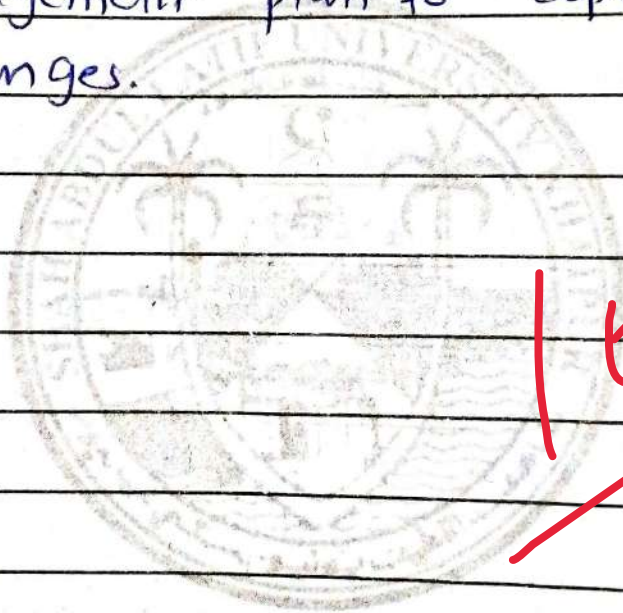
(iii) ill-preparedness converts vulnerability into destructive disasters

As mentioned earlier, Pakistan is facing frequent disaster, it is not ~~only~~ the wrath of nature but incompetence of government authorities that transform vulnerabilities into devastating disasters. Therefore, disaster management is a need for the nation to protect it from ^{such} future events. According to climate change performance index, Pakistan has poor performance due to low adaptation measures.

4. Conclusion

Destruction and human loss in recent floods have shown ill-preparedness of government. The authorities lacked early warning systems, swift responses and pro-active approach that reflect government's incompetence. However, these disaster can be

managed effectively through building capacity, holding training programs and raising awareness among the public. Observing the frequent, severe disasters, Pakistan need an effective and competent disaster management plan to cope with future challenges.



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Q4.

1. Introduction

National security challenges have transformed from conventional challenges in past to socio-economic crisis ~~at~~ in present time. Currently, Pakistan is facing climate disasters, over-population and food insecurity due to widespread corruption and mismanagement of the government. These issues pose grave challenges that hinder future growth of the country. The need of the hour is to control over-population, increase agricultural growth and strengthen climate adaptation measures in Pakistan.

2. National security policy (NSP): A citizen centric policy of Pakistan

The government for the first time in its history presented ~~at~~ a comprehensive national security policy (NSP) that enlisted national interests of Pakistan. It has highlighted that along with regional security and deterrence, Pakistan's policy includes measures for climate adaptation, education, development of industries, agricultural growth, reducing

Poverty and many other areas. However, due to lack of implementation and policy continuity, these issues have become a serious concern for Pakistan. Additionally, recent floods have further highlighted national security challenges for Pakistan.

3. Population explosion: A ticking bomb in Pakistan

After independence, population of Pakistan was 32 million and today the population of Pakistan is 241 million people, reported in economic survey of Pakistan²⁰²⁵. Additionally, the health minister recently highlighted that every year 50 lac new people are added at a net rate in Sindh. He stated that rapid growth in population burdens available resources, healthcare system, education and other policies. It is because formulated policy doesn't fit in rapid growing population.

① Poor human development is a more serious concern than over-population

In addition to rapid population growth, Pakistan has poor human development mechanism. Pakistan ranks at

144/196 countries in human development index report. Hence, population can be beneficial for the country as in China. Despite second largest in population, it utilizes its people's potential and became second largest economy of the world. Therefore, population explosion along with unskilled workforce is a new national security challenge for Pakistan.

② Recommendations to control rapid population growth

To control this growing threat, government should raise awareness regarding use of contraceptives and family planning. Additionally, religious taboos are major cause of this growth in rural areas. Government should involve clergy and religious leaders to raise awareness regarding Islamic principles. Recently, Sindh government introduced vasectomy for male which is a simpler and effective measure if implemented successfully. ^{Hence,} Through integration of family planning, awareness campaigns and religious leaders, over-population can be controlled in Pakistan.

4. Food insecurity: A National security challenge for Pakistan

Food insecurity means deficiency of adequate food to meet demands of the population. According to UNICEF report, Pakistan was ranked second after democratic republic of Congo with population of over 20% facing malnutrition. Additionally, the agricultural growth of Pakistan was 0.56% according to Economic Survey of Pakistan 2024-2025. As Pakistan is an agrarian country and more than 60% workforce is dependent upon agricultural sector. This indicates food crisis are a serious concern in Pakistan. Along with, lower growth of crops, the country is facing poverty, unemployment and inflation. Hence, food insecurity is a new national security challenge before Pakistan.

① Measures to counter food insecurity

Pakistan should ~~tar~~ make structural reforms to stabilize its economy and focus on human development, education and youth empowerment.

glacier melting and flash floods reflect challenging situation of Pakistan. The floods of 2025 are reminder of seriousness of this situation. These extreme weather events could be reduced if country had developed climate potential of adaptation.

Incomplete answer.

Q6.

1. Introduction

Economy of Pakistan has stabilized as compared to previous years when it was at the verge of default. However, the stability is temporary attained at the expense of reduction of public sector development and loan from foreign lenders. There are several hindrances in way of actual stability, such as enhancing tax base to increase revenue collection. The elitism has seized the system which prevent such reforms. Additionally, corruption and red tapism prevent flourishing of major businesses. The country is stuck in a debt trap and subsidizing large state-owned enterprises, expensive energy production. These factors obstruct the pathway of economic revival of Pakistan.

2. Current Economic Condition of Pakistan

Currently, Pakistan has achieved macrostability, but it is not the permanent economic revival because the country is still in a dangerous debt trap.

Figures?

from foreign lenders such as IMF, WB, ADB and different countries, such as Saudi Arabia, UAE, China, etc. Additionally, stability apparent at macro-level is achieved through getting loans from International Monetary Fund (IMF). Hence, there are still several hindrances in the avenue of economic revival of Pakistan.

3. Hindrances against economic revival of Pakistan

(i) Power of elitism, narrow tax base leads to lower revenue collection

In Pakistan, most of the businesses, real estate, trade unions avoid taxes or pay lower taxes as compared to their huge profits. They work under grey economy that is undocumented or less documented. Their documentation is an issue due to elite control of major resources. Additionally, poor and paper based system of revenue collection is also a major cause of tax avoidance. Most of the small businesses, small and medium enterprises, hospitals, institutions

have remained undocumented. This ineffective way of revenue collection is a hindrance against economic revival.

(ii) Debt trap of economy of Pakistan

The country is facing debt ~~dead~~ trap and stuck in unending debt cycle. This year Pakistan achieved loan of \$7 billion from IMF for 25th time. Additionally, total debt of Pakistan is almost \$230 billion including local and foreign loan. Most major part of annual budget goes into debt management. Hence, fiscal deficit and debt trap is another hindrance in the way of economic revival of Pakistan.

(iii) Widespread corruption across the country

Corruption and lack of accountability is a major issue of Pakistan. It is embedded from total in the nation deeply because of delayed justice system, poor accountability and weak governance mechanism. Hence, it hinders economic growth of Pakistan.

(iv) Pakistan is stuck in expensive energy production programs

As energy is the main driver of industries, transport, electricity, and businesses. Pakistan produced very expensive energy from imported coal due to lack of local machinery. Additionally, the country signed agreement with independent power producers (IPPs) because of expectation of ~~expen~~ increase demand in future. However, instead of increasing demand of electricity reduced with time. In ^{this} way, the country faces billion dollar losses every year that has burdened already fragile economy and hinders economic revival.

(v) Burden of state-owned enterprises on economy of Pakistan

The state-owned enterprises like Pakistan Steel Mills (PSM) and Railways are a burden on economy because they not only give poor public service delivery but also subsidized with trillions of rupees. Instead of profit, they

Contribute for major losses. Hence, they also hinder economic growth of Pakistan.

(ii) Lack of Effective human development programs

For any country to revive its economy, a skillful and intellectual nation is a necessity. Pakistan ranked 144 out of 196 nations in human development index report. It reflects deficiency of skilled workforce. Pakistan is one of the countries with huge population. It can take off its economy, if this population is effectively utilized like that of China. Therefore, unskilled workforce is another hindrance against economic revival of Pakistan.

4. Conclusion

To conclude, Pakistan needs some structural reforms such as broadening of tax net, control of elitism, reducing debt through ^{value-based} exports, controlling corruption. Additionally, the country should renegotiate with IPPs, privatize state-owned enterprises and focus on development of intellectual skillful population to revive the economy of Pakistan.