

Instructions

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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 expressedly asked part/s 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.

Introduction

Today, national security is not just limited

to borders safety and

strong economy, population explosion, food insecurity,

and climate atrocities are new national security challenges

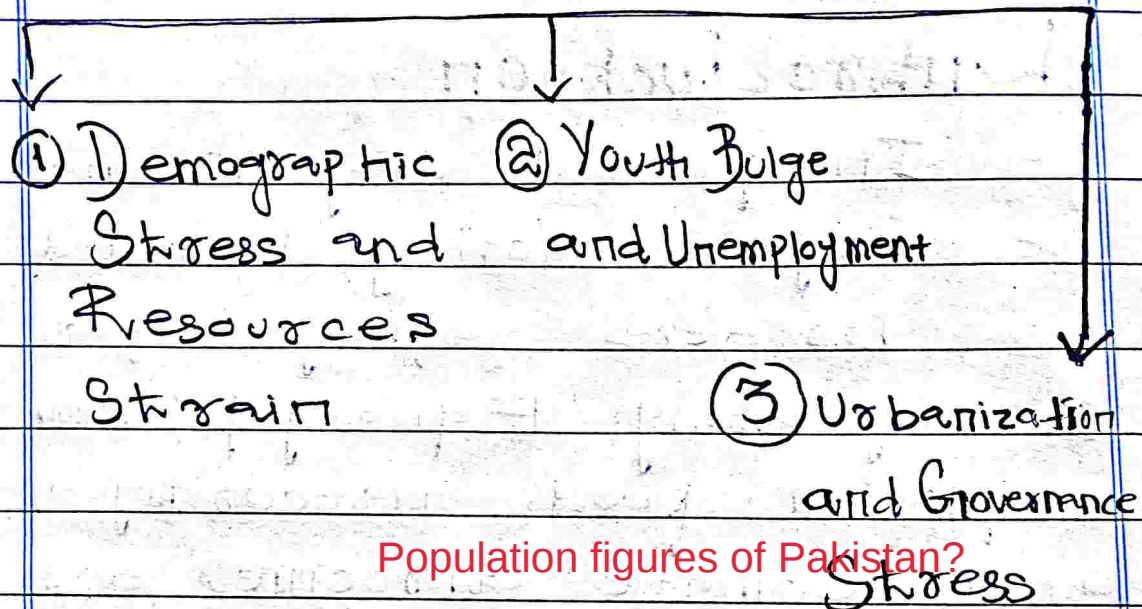
for Pakistan. When population increases the food supply demand

increases, however, when there is climate disasters the food

supply decreases. This shows how these are interconnected

and can cause instability, economy loss and poverty.

a) Population Explosion as a National Security Challenge



① Demographic Stress and Resources Strain

More population needs more land and it is causing stress on demography. Similarly, population is increasing but resources are same, this causes resources strain. So clearly, it is a national security challenge for Pakistan because this causes poverty.

and instability.

② Youth Bulge and Unemployment

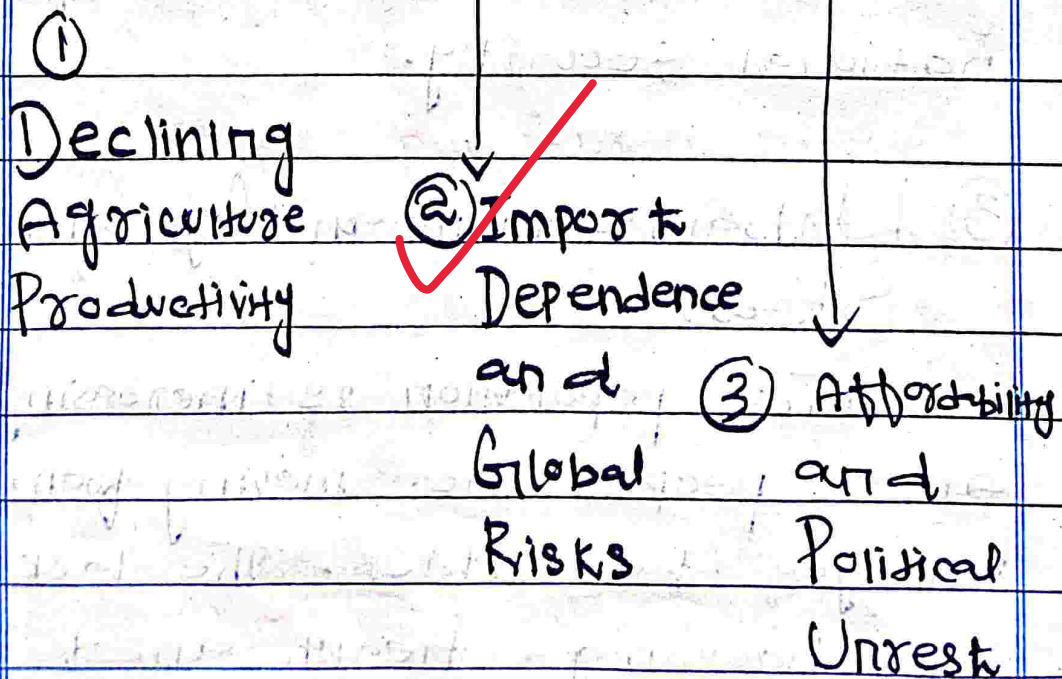
As 30% of Pakistan's population is under 30. The youth is bulging but there are not enough jobs for them, which causes unemployment. A country where huge amounts of youth is unemployed can never progress. Instead, it's a threat to country's national security.

③ Urbanization and Governance Stress

The population is increasing and people are moving from villages to cities. The lack of housing, health and education in urban areas stressing government because

it is difficult to manage over crowded masses. This reveals how over population is a national security challenge.

b) Food Insecurity as a National Security Challenge



① Declining Agriculture Productivity

Pakistan's agriculture sector faces decline in productivity because the use of out-dated methods instead of modern technologies of farming. This causes food insecurity which is major threat to Pakistan's national security.

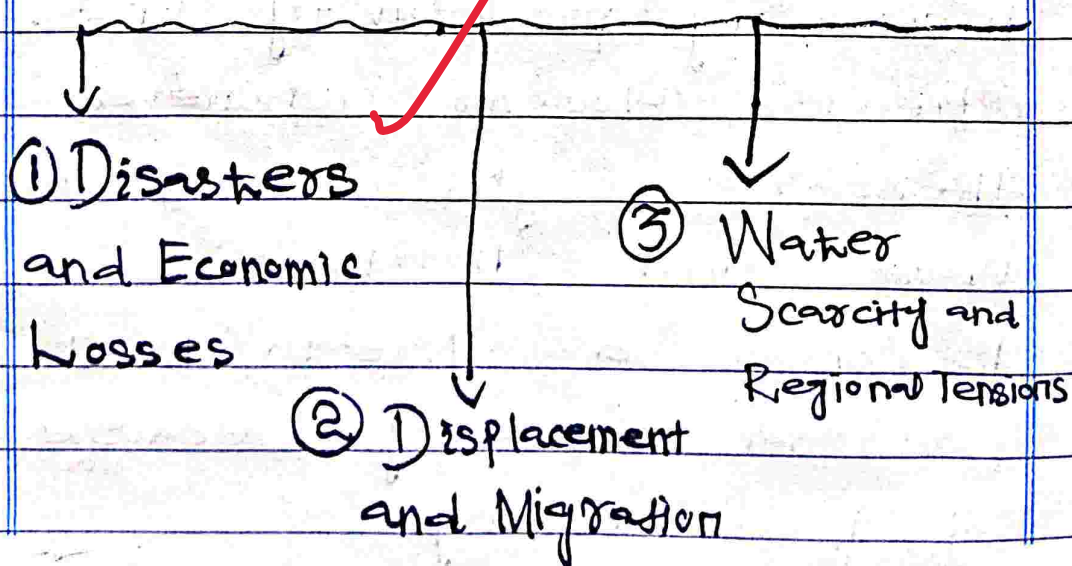
② Import Dependence and Global Risks

Pakistan is dependent on imports rather than increasing productivity like wheat. However, whenever there is global risk like wars and disasters, it becomes a threat to state's national security because of food shortages.

③ Affordability and Political Unrest.

When food prices goes high, people cannot afford even basic items like oil, vegetables and fruits etc. So they protest against government which causes political unrest. Clearly, food insecurity becomes a challenge to national security.

c) Climate Atrocities as a Security Challenge to Nation



① Disasters and Economic losses

Disaster like floods, draughts and heat waves damage crops, infrastructure, and daily lives, which results in economic loss which is clearly a threat to national security. For example, August 2025 floods.

② Displacement and Migration

The displacement and migration is common in case of disasters which is difficult to manage. As migrated people would need food, shelter and medicine. That's why, climate disasters are one of a major threat to national security.

③ Water Scarcity and Regional Tensions

The climate disasters like droughts or less rainfall effects river flow and also water scarcity. This causes tensions with neighbor country - India, revealing climate atrocities as a challenge to national security.

Conclusion

To sum up, for any state its national security is a priority. Pakistan is now facing a new challenge in national security in the form of population explosion, food insecurity, and climate disasters. This is alarming as it causes instability in the country.

Q NO 3

Introduction

The floods are not new to Pakistan, but recent floods have shown the ill preparedness of governments at all levels. The recent devastating floods caused deaths, infrastructure loss and agriculture loss. In these times, the need of disaster management for Pakistan is very crucial by saving lives, giving early warning, providing health care and shelter, and evacuating people timely.

Importance of Disaster Management for Pakistan - Reasons

- 1) Human Security
- 2) Early Warning System
- 3) Evacuation Routes
- 4) Training Local Communities
- 5) Providing Health Care and Shelters
- 6) Coordination Between NDMA and PDMA

7) Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

1. Human Security

Disaster management for Pakistan is crucial for human security. It should be a priority to save people unlike recent floods where hundreds of people died.

2. Early Warning System

In Pakistan, early warning system is out-dated and limited to loudspeakers in Mosques. For disaster management, early warning system must be strengthened by modernized technologies like mobile messages etc.

3. Evacuation Routes

The Recent floods have shown how miserable were people. The disaster management is crucial for Pakistan which ensures the evacuation routes are functioning, so people get evacuated in time of need.

4. Training Local Communities

The recent floods have shown how people helped themselves by whatever means they had. If the disaster management train local communities to tackle such situations, they have potential to save and protect people, that's why it is important.

5) Providing Health Care and Shelter

After floods, malaria, dengue and other diseases become common. To minimize diseases, disinfection of stagnant water, health care units and shelters are crucial. Thus, disaster management can help to tackle all these diseases.

6) Coordination between NDMA and PDMA

Since, there is no proper coordination between National Disaster Management Authority and Provincial Management Authority and this has worsened the situation. Thus, disaster management is crucial for Pakistan in order to survive.

7) Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

It is essential to build climate-resilient infrastructure in order to avoid massive destruction. Japan's flood-proof cities are one of a model. However, for stability and economy of Pakistan to flourish, disaster management is crucial.

Conclusion

To sum up, the disaster management is very important for Pakistan as recent floods have shown how much vulnerable is our the country to government's inefficiencies.

Q No 6

Introduction

The economic take off refers to rapid increase in industries, technology and infrastructural progress. Though Pakistan has immense potential in human capital and Geographic Strategic location, and growing market, yet it is not ready for economic take off.

The low taxation, energy crisis, debt burden, governance weakness, and political instability etc still hinders.

Pakistan is not Ready for Economic Takeoff — Reasons

1. Low Taxation
2. Energy Crisis
3. Debt trap Cycle
4. Political Instability
5. Governance Weaknesses
6. Low investment on Human Capital

1. Low Taxation

Pakistan's tax-to-GDP ratio is very low in between 9-10%. It is very necessary to widen tax base for country's economy to flourish. There is burden of taxes on poor, while elites escape. In this way, country's economy will never get better.

2. Energy Crisis

Energy crisis are main reason of poor economy. The crisis of energy like, loss of transmission lines, electricity theft and dependence on imports makes situation worse. For economy growth it is necessary to shift towards sustainable energy.

3. Debt trap Cycle

Pakistan's economy heavily rely on imports instead of exports diversification. It imports more and exports less and rely on IMF loans, foreign aid which causes the debt trap cycle.

Unless Pakistan address this issue, it's economy can never grow.

4. Political Instability

Pakistan's governments change frequently which causes frequent policy changes also that's why country's economy remains stagnant. To ensure growth of economy, political stability is important as investors will be interested this way.

5. Governance Weaknesses

Pakistan's economy will never be flourished unless there will be good governance, which ensure no corruption, strong nation institutions and better infrastructure.

6. Low Investment in Human Capital and Education

Only 2% of total GDP is for education in Pakistan. Moreover, there is gap between educational skills and market demand which causes unemployment. Without addressing these issues, economy will never grow.

Conclusion

To Sum up, Pakistan's economy is not ready to take off yet. There are reasons like issues and crisis in taxation, energy sector, governance and education etc which hinders. Without addressing these crisis, economic take off would merely be a dream for Pakistan.

Q No 2

Introduction

The national interests are main goals which a country prioritize for its survival and security. Pakistan's national interests are security, economy, ideology and foreign relations. However, in the changing regional apparatus, Pakistan can align these by focusing on better relations with China, hostility with India, balancing relations between US - China and rethinking relations with Afghanistan.

Constitutes of National Interest of Pakistan

① Security

③ Ideology

② Economic Growth

Better Foreign Relations.

① Security

Pakistan's primary constitute of national interest is security. It is important for Pakistan to maintain deterrence because of rival - India. Also, the instability in Afghanistan is one of the reasons.

② Economic Growth

Another important constitute is growth of economy. For a country like Pakistan, it is very important for

Security.

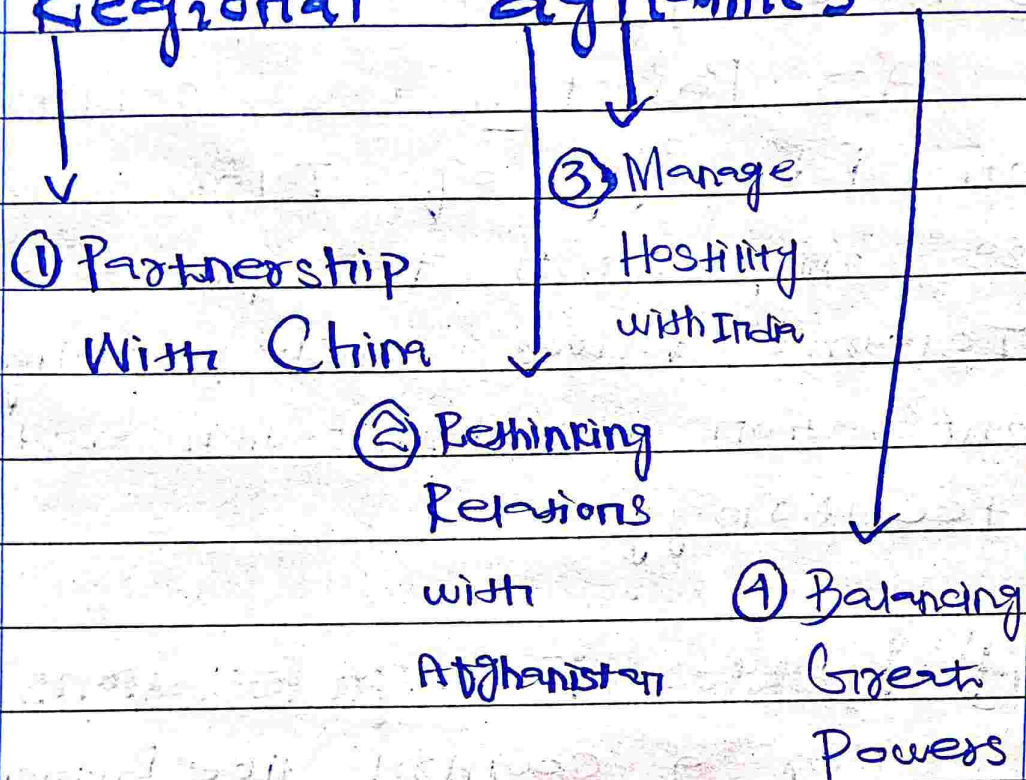
③ Ideology

As Pakistan was established on ideology of Islam, it is important to preserve Islamic values while promoting innovation, modernization and technology.

④ Better Foreign Relations

For a country like Pakistan which is under developed, it is important to maintain better relations with great powers and neighbor countries.

Alignment in Changing Regional dynamics



1. Partnership with China

As China is now a great power, for Pakistan, aligning its interests with China through CPEC is a major benefit for its economy growth.

② Rethinking Relations with Afghanistan

The stability and better relations with Afghanistan is very important for Pakistan's security dynamics.

③ Manage Hostility with India

In changing regional order, Pakistan must highlight Kashmir issue and also better ^{but} India with consideration of no war.

④ Balancing Great Powers

Pakistan must balance relations with China and US both. By promoting trade with US and economic growth partnership with China.

Conclusion

To sum up, the national interests of Pakistan are security, economy and ideology and better foreign policy. Yet, the rapidly shifting regional apparatus necessitates alignment these interests with global and regional nations.