

Instructions Date: 28-08-25

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23

Name — Ghazala

1. Give numbering to headings

UTSID — 38743

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

Batch — 883

General Knowledge

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

Pakistan Affairs

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

Q3.

5. Start new question from fresh page. The recent flood has shown the ill preparedness

of governments at all levels. Explain the importance of each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion. Management for Pakistan.

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question. Introduction

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility. Pakistan is one of the most disaster-prone

countries in south Asia. This is because,

9. Manage time well. every decade Pakistan faced the devastating

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. which affected Pakistan socially,

Should be reasonable. politically and economically. Moreover,

11. Avoid writing wrong references. in such a situation, Disaster management

can play a vital role if it performs its function effectively. Furthermore, Disaster

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management can save lives and, reducing human suffering, protecting the economy, strengthening governance, reducing poverty, integrates adaptation strategies and aid mobilization.

2. Importance of disaster management for Pakistan

2.1. Saving lives and reducing human suffering

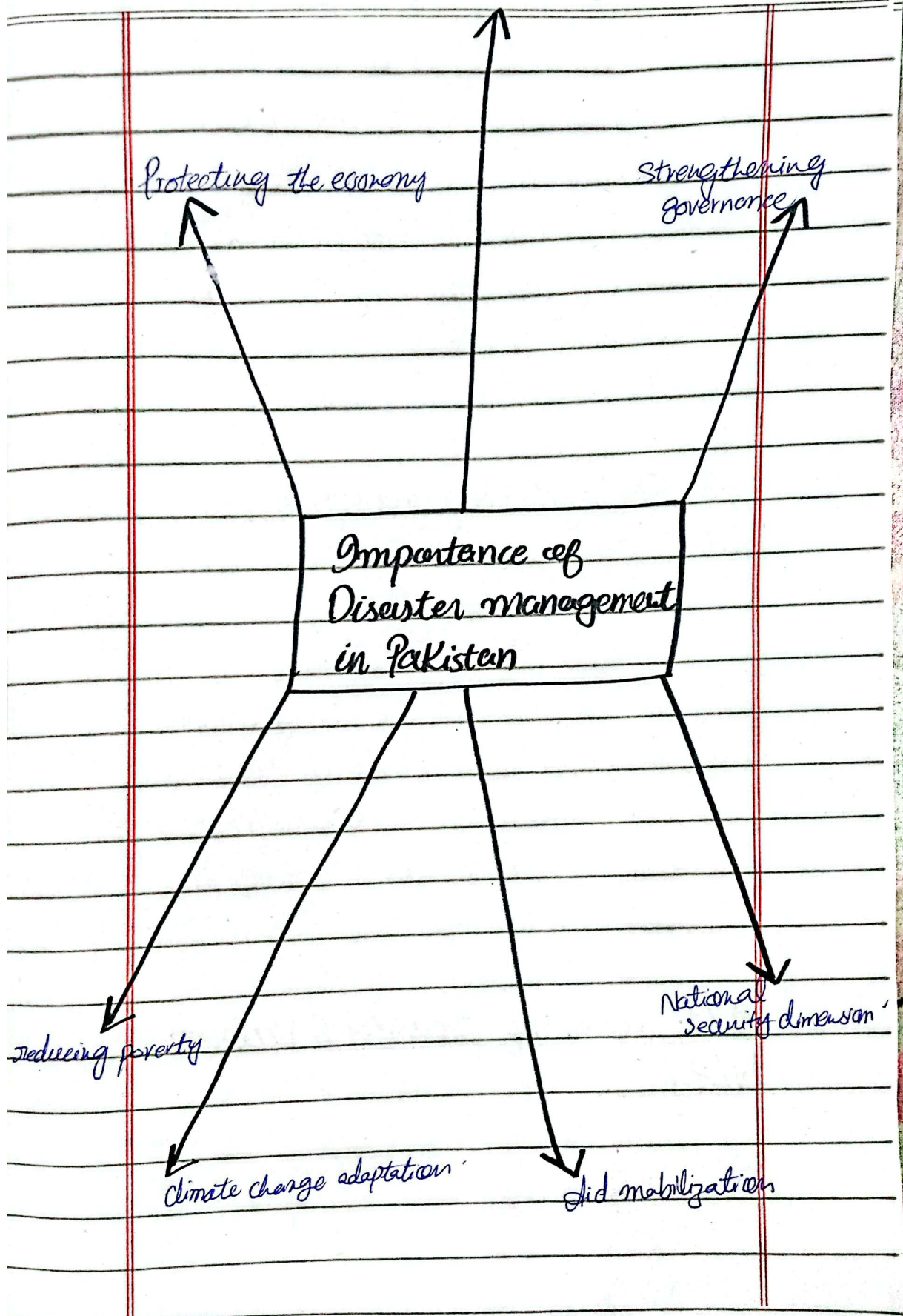
The early warning system, evacuation plans, and relief operations can reduce human suffering.

Case Study: In 2022, the timely response of the Deputy Commissioner of Noshara, saved lives and reduced human suffering.

2.2. Protecting the economy

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Saving lives and reducing human suffering
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Disaster causes billions of damages, disrupting agriculture, industry and infrastructure. For instance, in 2009 floods destroyed 44 million acres of crops and threatening food insecurity. Moreover, in 2022 flood the economic loss was around \$40 billion.

2.3. Strengthening governance & Public trust

Effective disaster management response can improve citizens trust on government.

Case study: The 2005 flood in Swat, public are continuously criticizing the government for their ineffective response towards floods.

2.4. Reducing poverty & Vulnerability

Disaster often affected the poor their destroyed their muddy houses

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and agriculture, which is the only source of income. Similarly, Effective disaster management can break the cycle of poverty by safeguarding the vulnerable communities.

8.5 Climate change Adaptation

As Pakistan ranks 8th on the Global Climate index (Germanwatch, 2021), so disaster management integrates adaptation strategies such as flood-resistant infrastructure, drought mitigation, and resilient agriculture.

8.6. International cooperation & Aid mobilization

Effective disaster management framework help Pakistan attract and utilize foreign aid transparently.

First establish that we were ill prepared

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2.7 National Security Dimension

Disaster can fuel instability, displacement and migration. For instance: the 2010 flood displaced 20 million people, creating security concerns in already fragile regions like Sindh and KPK.

Conclusion

Pakistan is the top most vulnerable country to climate change. Similarly, every decade the country faced the devastating floods. Therefore, to reduce and to prevent from this disaster, disaster management can play a significant role. For instance, it saves lives, economy, strengthening governance, reducing vulnerability, and aid mobilization.

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Q4.

Population explosion, food insecurity and climate atrocities are new National Security challenges for Pakistan. Discuss.

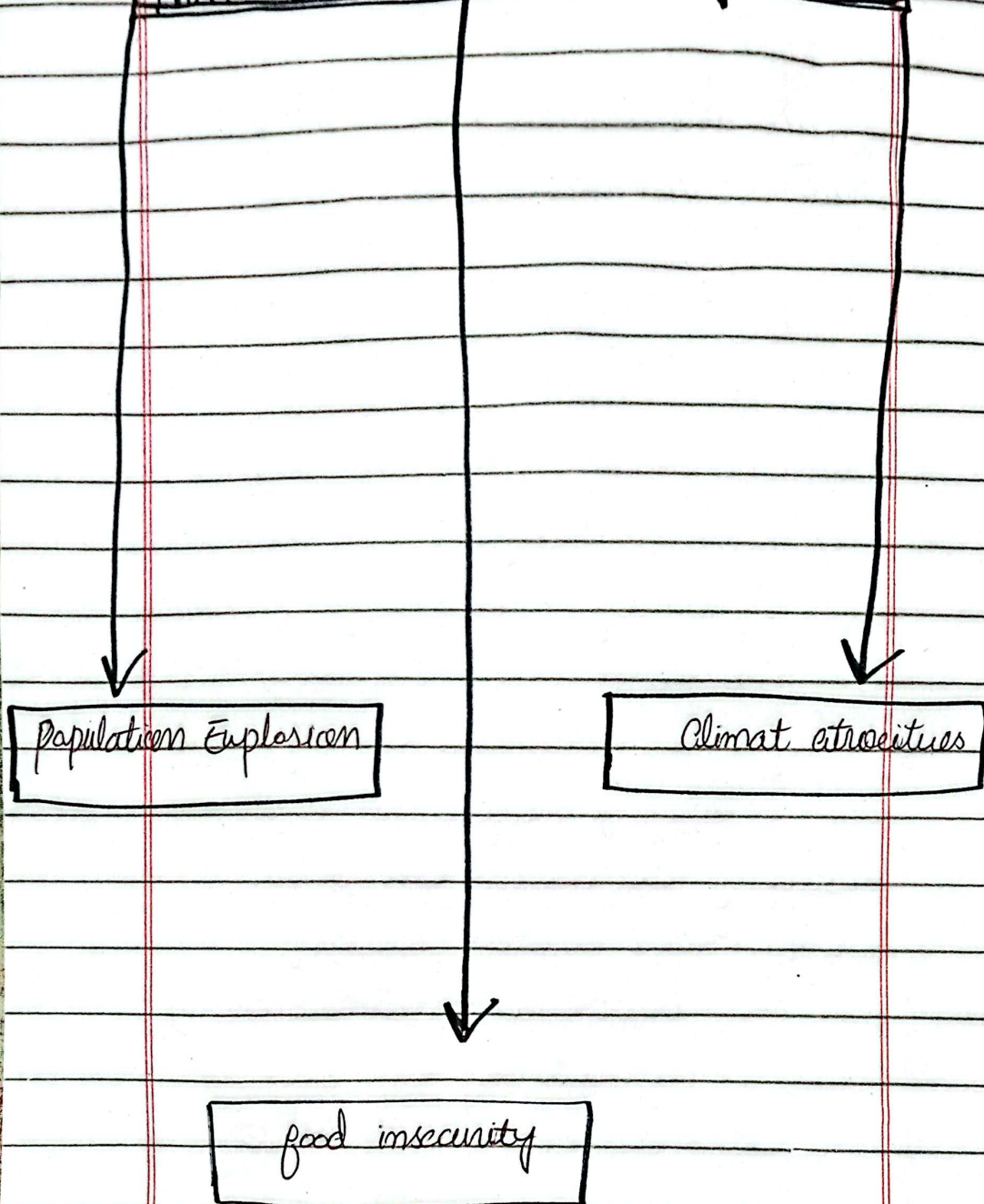
1. Introduction

Traditional security in Pakistan has been viewed primarily through the lens of military, especially against foreign threats. However, in the 21st century, non-traditional security issues such as population explosion, food insecurity and climate change are the existential threats. Similarly, these non-traditional threats are closely interconnected with each other such as, population explosion demands more food which lead to food insecurity. Furthermore, the disasters as a result of climate change also affect the agricultural sector and causes food insecurity.

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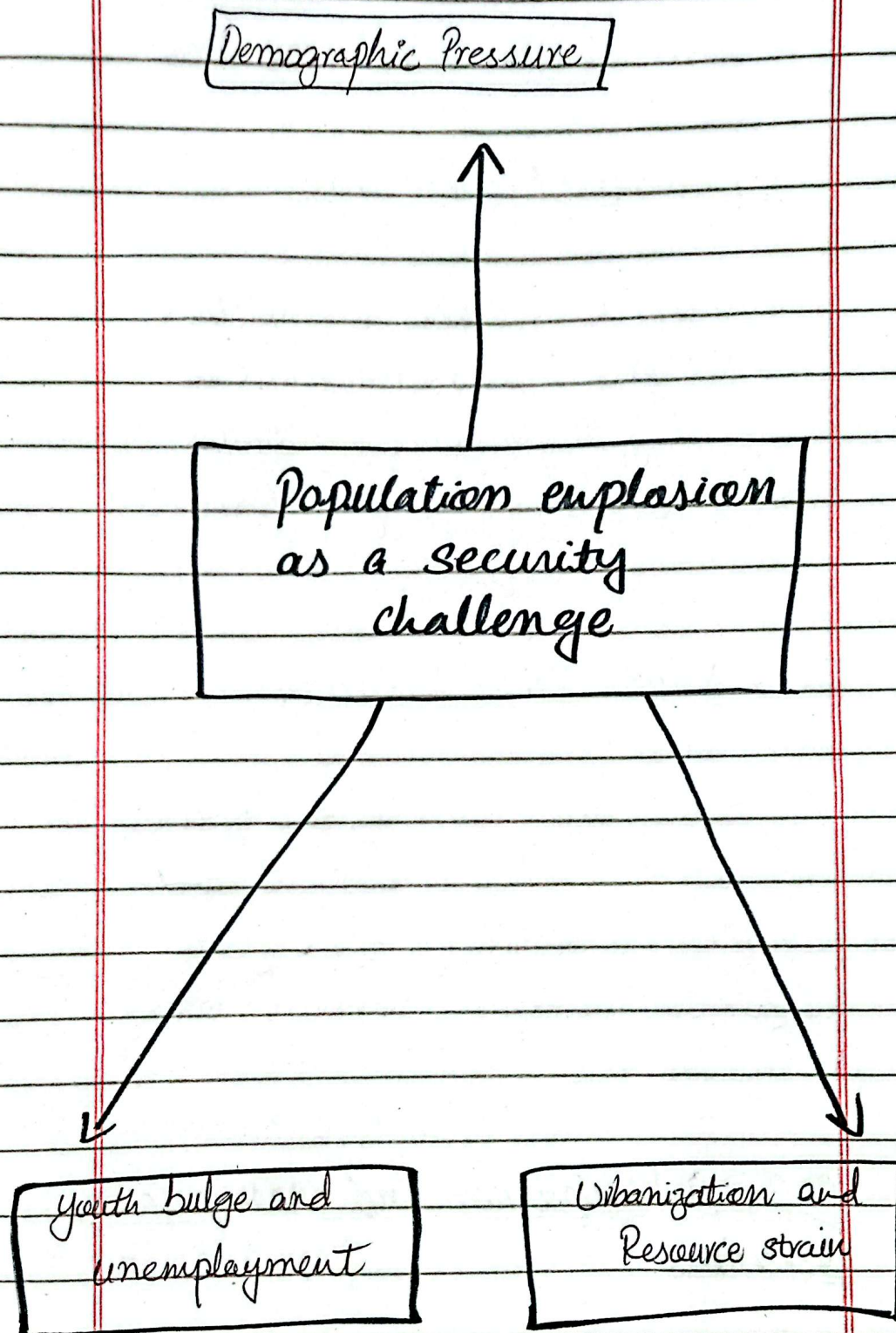
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Non-traditional Security threat



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2. Population Explosion and security challenge

2.1. Demographic Pressure

Every year Pakistan adds 2.4 million ~~oo~~ which pose an existential threat to the country. For instance, it strains health, education, housing and job markets.

2.2. Youth Bulge and unemployment

In Pakistan nearly 64% of the population is under 30, which is unskilled and unemployed. Similarly, this youth bulge lead to crime, extremism, and political unrest.

2.3. Urbanization and resource strain

Population explosion can lead to urban-

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zation, especially the unplanned urbanization, which can result to the law-in-order challenges in the country.

Case study: In Karachi, the rapid urban population growth contributed to water scarcity, housing shortages and rising crime, which creating law in order challenges.

3. Food insecurity is a non-traditional security threat

3.1. Dependency on agriculture

Agriculture contributes to 37% of labor force and contributes 19% to GDP. Similarly, population growth increases the demands of agriculture which lead to food insecurity.

3.2. Malnutrition and Instability

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Food insecurity as non-traditional
security threat

Dependence on
Agriculture

Geopolitical
Dimension

Malnutrition and instability

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Malnutrition weakens human capital and lead to poverty and resentment. For instance around 36.9% of Pakistan face food insecurity (world food programme, 2022). The 2022 flood destroyed 4.4 million acres of land, leading to food crises.

3.3. Geopolitical dimension

More dependency on food increases food imports, which ~~raises~~ vulnerability to external shocks, global price hikes and currency crises.

4. Climate Atrocities as non-traditional security threat.

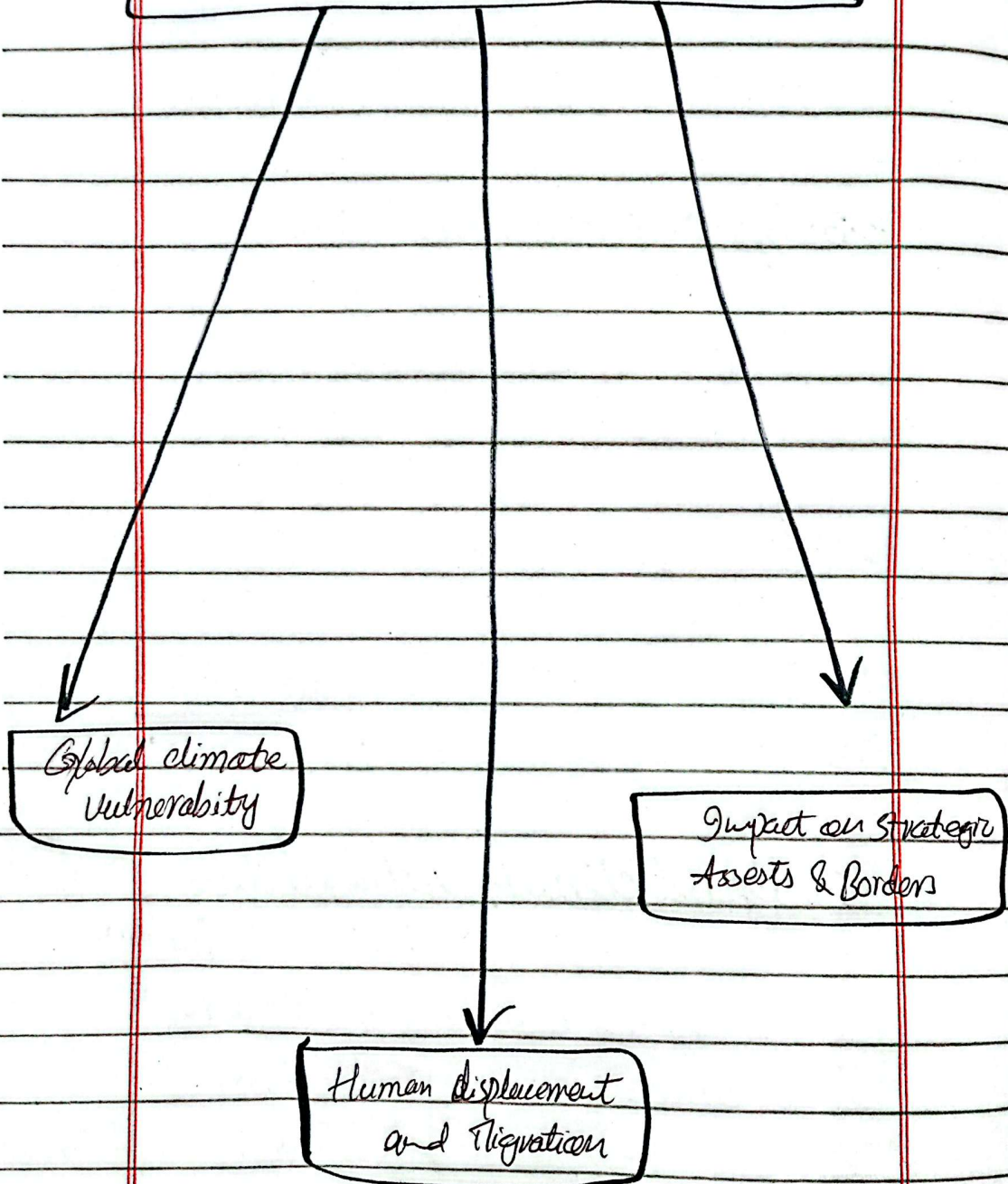
4.1. Global climate vulnerability

Every year Pakistan faced multiple disasters due to climate change. These disasters are, flood, draughts ^{and}, heatwaves and GLOF (glacial lake outburst flood).

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Climate atrocities as security threats



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As Pakistan ranks 8th on global climate Risk Index (German, 2021).

4.2. Human displacement and Migration

Climate disasters displaced millions of people and increased resource competition. For instance, flood in 2022, displaced 2 million people creating social and security challenges.

4.3. Impact on Strategic Assets & borders

Floods and droughts undermine agriculture and water availability, exacerbating disputes with India on Indus water treaty.

Conclusion

Non-traditional security threat poses an existential threat to Pakistan.

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Similarly, population explosion, food insecurity and climate atrocities are the bigger security threat for Pakistan these days. This is because, both population explosive and climate change poses food insecurity. Moreover, population explosive also lead to law-in-challenges, raises crime and extremism.

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Q.6.

Is Pakistan ready for economic take off?
If not, what hinders this? Elaborate.

1. Introduction

Pakistan is facing economic crises from decades and several factors are responsible for this crisis. Currently, Pakistan is not ready for economic take off. This is because, there are several hinders, ~~fact~~ which are high public debt, ineffective taxation system, low private investment, power sector deficit, food insecurity, human capital deficit, political instability and climate vulnerability.

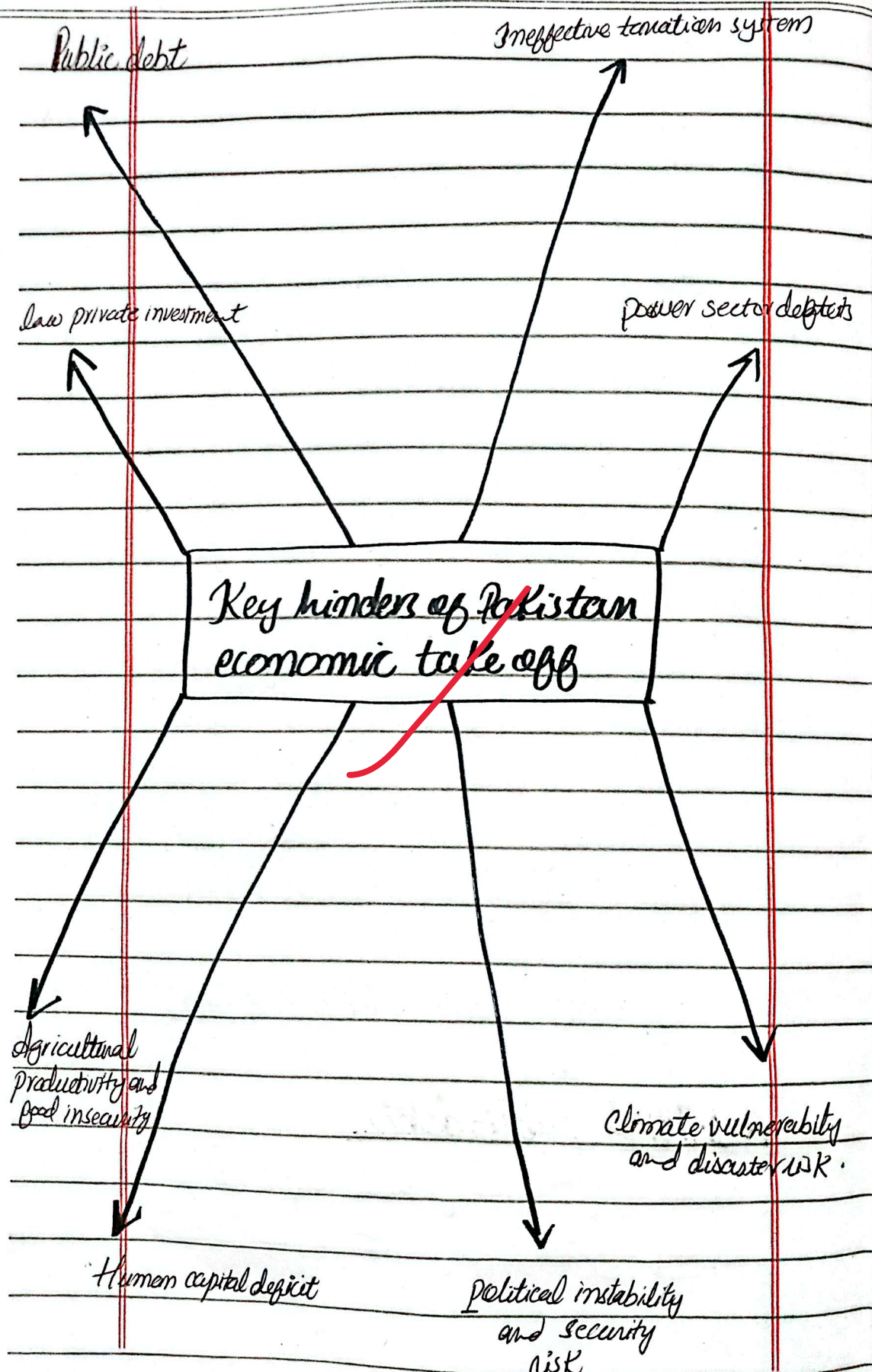
2. Key hinders of Pakistan economic take off

2.1. High public debt

Pakistan carries a heavy public-debt burden and large interest payment, which limits

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public investments and force reliance on bank financing that crowds out private credit.

For instance, IMF highlights that, how fiscal deficit push government to rely on banks, reducing credit for private sector growth.

2.3. Ineffective taxation system

Pakistan's tax-to-GDP ratio is low, because of tax exemptions and corruption during tax collection, which decreases revenue.

For instance, in 2024-2025 budget targets higher revenue under IMF conditions, but ^{not} implementation ^{ed}.

2.4. Low private investment

In Pakistan, due to policy uncertainty, weak governance and terrorism, the

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Investment of FDI and domestic private
investment remains low.