

Instructions

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 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.

15

Part II

Ques 4

Introduction

Population explosion, food

national security challenges are new

problems rapid urbanization, air

pollution, global warming and

other. Similarly, food security is and

one of the major issues that seems to be

food insecurity in Pakistan include Climate

change and floods. Another big challenge

to Pakistan which is some how foundation

is climate atrocities. It is less likely due

to Pakistan internal factors but more because

of external factors. However, there are some

suggestions to overcome these challenges. That

includes Education, family planning, adjust

agriculture as per environment and to work

against climate activities.

2. UNDERSTANDING HOW POPULATION EXPLOSION EMERGED AS A CHALLENGE NEW NATIONAL SECURITY FOR PAKISTAN

Source of this data?

Population explosion is a new national security challenge for Pakistan. At birth Pakistan's population was 32 million. Currently, it is around 241 million. When population increase rapidly certain challenges arise that are given below and on subsequent pages.



Above diagrams show the major problems of population explosion that make it a challenge.

(a) RAPID URBANIZATION

Due to rapid rise in population, more people started migrated to cities in search of better facilities. It is a challenge for Pakistan either to provide all facilities in rural areas too or to make such sustainable infrastructure in cities to accommodate people and meet their requirements. Figures?

(b) AIR POLLUTION

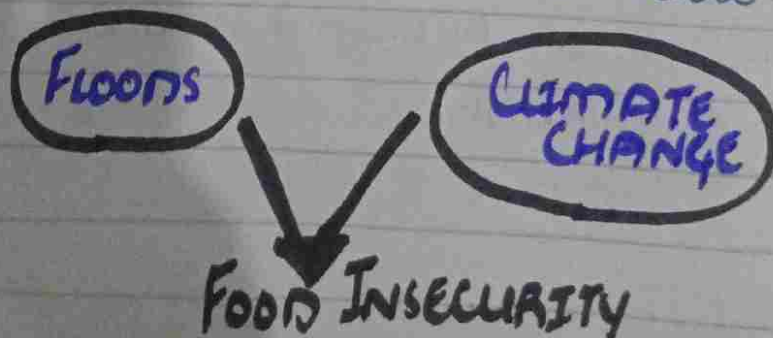
With rapid rise in population, it is a challenge for Pakistan to avoid air pollution. As population explosion, require more vehicles, construction and many other things that cause release of NO_x , SO_x and VOC_x in more concentration that causes air pollution.

(c) GLOBAL WARMING

Population explosion cause an increase in all daily activities like consumption of more electricity, that lead to more burning of fossil fuels and ultimately emissions of more green house gases. This resulted in enhanced green house effect and ultimately Global warming.

3. FOOD INSECURITY: A NEW NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGE FOR PAKISTAN

Food security is also a new national security challenge for Pakistan because of two major reasons as show in chart below.



(a) CLIMATE CHANGE

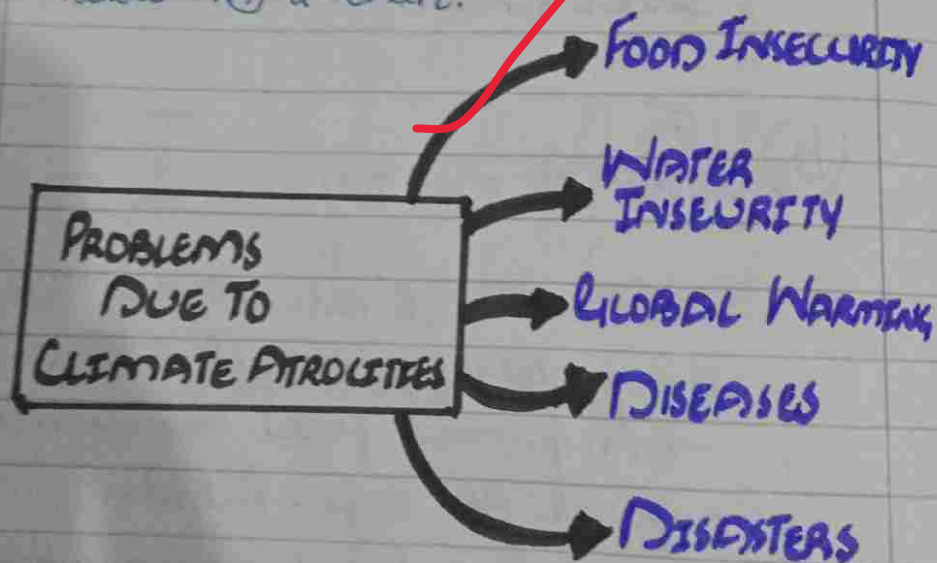
Climate change is one of the major cause of food insecurity in Pakistan. As crops yield specially in the areas of Sindh province and Punjab province has decreased in the past two consecutive years due to climate change. According to 2025 Climate change performance Index, Pakistan ranked 31st overall.

(b) FLOODS

Climate change ^{has} decreased the yield of crops but due to weak management flood ^{has} destroyed the prepared food crops. Pakistan is repeatedly hit by devastating floods for the past many years. As ongoing floods in Punjab in the month of August has destroyed rice fields of many people.

4. CLIMATE ATROCITIES : A MAJOR NEW NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGE FOR PAKISTAN

Climate atrocities is a major new national security challenge for Pakistan as it is a root cause for many problems which are shown below in a chart.



As many problems caused due to climate atrocities, it is a challenge for Pakistan to overcome from it. However, Pakistan itself do not contribute much but Pakistan has to take measures

to cope with this challenge. Developed countries are more likely to contribute more to climate activities because they are highly industrialized and are having advance technology.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS TO COPE WITH NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES

Following are the recommendations to cope with national security challenges.

(a) EDUCATION

"Seeking knowledge is obligatory"
(~~Dr. Haq~~)

To cope with these challenges for long lasting terms. It is necessary to provide quality education to every Pakistani.

Once they know about the challenges, they all work together to overcome the problems because it is the job of

every person who has nationality of Pakistan.

(b) FAMILY PLANNING

In order to avoid further population explosion, it is necessary to give awareness regarding family planning. That should not be limited in cities only but should also be provided in rural areas.

(c) CHANGE IN FERTILIZATION OF CROPS

As the traditional crops have decreased their yield due to climate change. It has led to food insecurity and economic security as well. So, there is need to higher a team of experts that guide local regarding the new crops to be produced as per climate.

(D) WAY FORWARD FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

As it is the base of many challenges and problems so, Pakistan should take steps to overcome it like shift to renewable sources of energy and decrease carbon emissions. However, as major contributions are from developed countries so they should facilitate developing countries to get the required objectives.

6. CONCLUSION

New national security challenges for Pakistan includes population explosion, food insecurity and climate atrocities. Population explosion is a challenge because it lead to rapid urbanization, air pollution and ^{global warming} climate change. Food insecurity is mainly due to climate change and food insecurity. The most threatening challenge is climate atrocities as it lead to many problems. To overcome these challenges recommendation include education, family planning, agriculture change and to halt climate change.

* * *

ANSWER 6.

2. INTRODUCTION

Pakistan economy seems to be stable but still it is not ready for economic take off. There are many hindrance for this. Pakistan lacks true structural reforms and until Pakistan is not having these reforms it is less likely to take off economically. Structural reforms includes, to overcome with fiscal deficit, proper tax collection, privatization, decrease reliance over loans and enhance foreign direct investment. Pakistan needs to have these reforms as these all are hindrance to economic stability in a true sense.

2. CURRENT STATUS OF PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY

Currently, Pakistan's economy is stable. Moody has improved ratings of Pakistan to Caa2 in the month of July. Inflation has also dropped in Pakistan. It is reported that inflation has also dropped by 4.1% in July 2025. Above statistics shows that Pakistan's economy is improving.

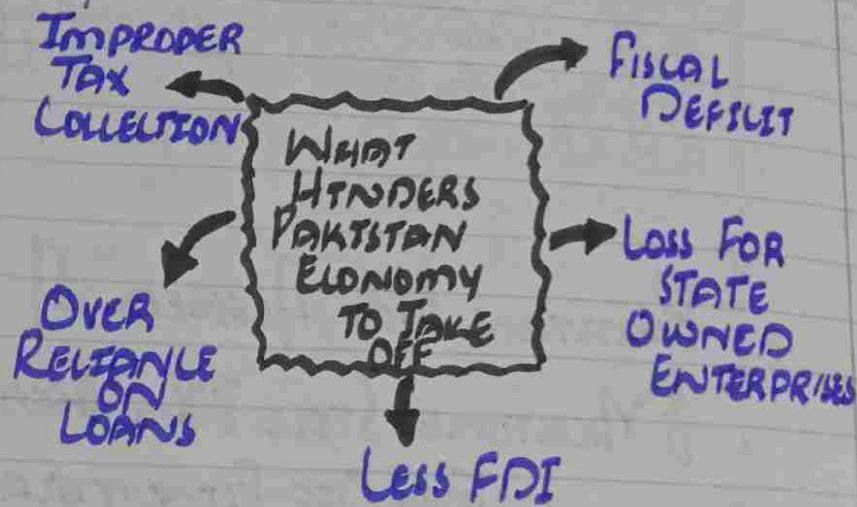
3. PAKISTAN HAS ACHIEVED A MILESTONE STILL NOT READY TO TAKE OFF ECONOMICALLY

As Pakistan's economy is stable but reason for its stability are not long lasting. Major reasons to its stability includes remittances and etc loans or investments from the other nations. These are changeable and short-term. So Pakistan need structural reforms to take off economically.

4. HINDRANCES FOR PAKISTAN ECONOMY

To Take Off

Reasons of hindrance are depicted below.



Fiscal deficit, improper tax collection, over reliance on loans, loss on state owned enterprises and less foreign direct investment are hindlers for Pakistan economy to take off. Pakistan need to generate more revenues than expenses. There should be more imports than exports. Pakistan need to decrease reliance on loans. An other important step is to build trust with more foreign

national in order to get more foreign direct investment and last but the most important step is to privatize state own enterprises. By following the above mentioned measures Pakistan becomes ready to take off economically.

5. CONCLUSION

In nutshell, Pakistan is moving towards economic stability but still is not ready to take off economically. The hindrance in this are fiscal deficit, less foreign direct investment, over reliance on loans, improper tax collection and loss from state owned enterprises. Unless these hinderers were not there, Pakistan will be ready to take off economically.

— x — x —
— x —

ANSWER 7.

1. INTRODUCTION

Kashmir issue arise with the birth of Pakistan. It is muslim majority area that is still a disputed matter between Pakistan and India. India consider it as a bilateral issue but do not want to solve it. The Government of India impose rigid policies on the people living there and control the area with coercion. The prospects of various solutions of the issue includes to involve a third party to resolve the issue and on this precondition to be done by the Kashmiris on the solution of the issue.

2. BACKGROUND OF KASHMIR ISSUE

Kashmir issue is almost 78 years

back issue. Kashmir is a muslim majority area. It's territory is disputed between India, Pakistan and China and still not resolved. Pakistan is always step up to resolve the issue and even halt their soldier from the territory on the United nation decision but India did not want to resolve this.

3 RECENT ESCALATION IN THIS ISSUE

India has imposed rigid policies over the people of Kashmir. India abrogates Article 370 and article 35(A). These article gives the special status to people of Kashmir. As Indians can not buy land ^{over} their territory and Indian government hold only defence and foreign ministry while rest of ministries will be in under of Kashmir. So, Indian Government under Narendra modi abrogate these special status in 5 Aug. 2019.

4. PROSPECTS OF VARIOUS SOLUTION OF THE ISSUE

India consider it a bilateral issue and do not want to solve. India stance on this is they asks to terrorism first then this issue. They alway held account-able pakistans for terrorism. While, Pakistan want to solve. It can only be solven when third party mediates between Pakistan and India. And when Institutions should play an effective and fair role segardless of their own interests.

5. CONCLUSION

Kashmir issue has a history back at the time of indepenence. It is dispute area since 1947. Pakistan wants to resolve the issue but India did not want to. However, if third party mediates between Pakistan and India, there are chances that the issue get resolved.



Answer 08.

1. INTRODUCTION

The ongoing diplomatic relations between India and China are less about a fundamental shift in allegiance and more about two great powers learning to manage an inherently complex and competitive neighborhood. It is less likely that it will lead to a fundamental shift as still US maintain good ties with India. However, if US and India continues to rigid their relations, it is likely that India will tilt towards China and lead to a fundamental shift. More likely, it looks like two great powers India and China learned to manage to become just competitive neighbors and maintain good relations with each other.