

Climate change: A security threat to Pakistan

1) Introduction:

Thesis Statement: There is a consensus about in contemporary times, climate change is the greatest factor behind the transition from traditional to non traditional threats globally. Rapid climate change has led to increased vulnerability of Pakistan and has established itself as an imminent security threat for the country requiring immediate attention and mitigation policies.

2. Climate change: An emerging security threat.

3. The Evolution of Security Paradigms vis a vis Climate Change

- Global shift from traditional to non traditional threats.
- Impact of climate change on hard and soft power
- significance of Pakistan's 'national security policy': Emphasis on elements of soft power

4. How climate change poses security threat: Case of Pakistan

- Pakistan: The fourth most vulnerable nation
- Damage to economic infrastructure and human resource: security implications
- The perpetuality of climatic adversities: a security dilemma

5. Climate change in Pakistan: Impact on security dynamics

- water scarcity: an emerging security challenge
- food insecurity: A death sentence to 220 million
- evolving threats to health: poor air quality and water borne diseases
- the security challenges pertaining to mass displacement
- Rising dependency on The first world: security implications
- over engagement of military to curtail adverse impact of climate change: a security threat to defence
- Sharp increase in domestic crime rate: a consequence of climate driven disasters

6. Measures to mitigate 'climate change' driven security threats
- a) enhancing infrastructure and drainage mechanism: step towards water conservation
 - b) investment in climate resistant crop and maintenance of crop inventory: control mechanism for food insecurity
 - c) Efforts on diplomatic fronts to hold global emitters accountable
 - d) Increased focus on disaster prevention, management and relief mechanism
 - e) Emphasis on long term solutions for adaption of climate change
 - f) Projection of Pakistan as an active propagator of climate efficiency globally.

7. Conclusion

Cyber Security in Pakistan: Challenges & way forward.

1) Introduction:

The global expansion in the realm of cyber space is a consequence of development in the field of Information technology. Pakistan is also among beneficiaries of this development however this digitalization comes with a price. As a nuclear state with an influential geostrategic location, Pakistan remains exposed to the threats associated with cyber security, thereby reiterating the need for establishment of safeguards in order to eliminate threats and make cyber space more secure.

2) Cyber security: an emerging challenge for Pakistan

3) Emergence of cyber security concept in Pakistan

- Formulation of National Cybersecurity Policy 2021.
- Enhanced level of online transactions
- the era of information warfare: a cyber war catalyst

4) Challenges to cyber security in Pakistan

- lack of professionals to deal with cyber security emergencies
- National Cyber security Policy 2021: a generic document
- Inability to keep up with rapid developments in cyber space
- Hacking and theft via cyber attacks: cyber attack on governmental cyber space
- Threat to military and digital infrastructure
- Information warfare in political arena: Deep fake, audio leaks, phone tapping

5) way forward to address the challenges to cyber security

- train more people in cyber security and relevant fields
- streamline legislations regarding cyber security
- Enhance CERT: education and academics role to counter cyber threats

- d) Development of Internet Exchange Point (IXP) to minimize information loss during transmission
- e) formulation of a multilayered cyber security plan
- f) separation of 'security' and 'legal right to privacy' of citizens including political figures

6) Conclusion

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Has UN succeeded in averting war in the world

Outline

1) Introduction

Thesis Statement: The end of WWII marked the advent of the United Nations; a significant step towards averting future wars. Since 1945, the organisation's role in averting wars has been subject to rigorous debate. Some deem the UN's role as a relative success, however, the recent ignition of conflict such as the Russo-Ukrainian war have further raised questions on UN's success in war aversion.

2) War aversion and the role of UN :

3) United Nations: A weak link between war and peace.

- Legitimising war: The US invasion of Afghanistan, 2001.
- US-Iraq War 2003: A green signal by the UN
- The self-inflicted war of Israel on Palestine: Helplessness of the UN
- The ineffectiveness of ICJ verdicts: The ongoing Cold War 2.0 and maritime territorial conflicts
- The 2022 Russo-Ukrainian war: UN's failure to avoid war.

4) Propagation of peace, deterrence and collective security: UN's role in war aversion

- The UN resolutions: an instrument of de-escalation
- Propagation of nuclear non-proliferation regime worldwide
- ICJ: The Kuldushan Tatar case; Diminishing incidence of Indo-Pak war
- UN peace keeping missions in Asia, Africa: The case of Cambodia, Laos.
- Reinforcing principles of collective security: A cornerstone of UN charter.

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5) UN's role in war cessation: success or failure?

- a) The ineffectiveness of UN resolutions on global powers
- b) Rise of rogue states and nuclear proliferation around the world.
- c) Deadlock situation post-ICJ verdicts: India v Pak case
- d) Successful divergence from war in Asia and Africa etc
- e) Inability of principle of collective security to avert war in the 21st century.

6) Conclusion

The UN undoubtedly has had a positive influence on world polity. Since the end of world war 2, no major world wars have occurred. However, the organisation has been largely unable to avoid bilateral wars, armed conflicts and invasions by superpowers. This is partly due to the structural deficiencies in the system and partly due to the asymmetric powers, veto powers and disparities between the core hegemonies and the dependant, weaker peripheries.

"There's only one issue that will define the contours of this century more dramatically than others and that is the urgent threat of a changing climate"

1) Introduction

Thesis Statement: The 21st century brought the issue of climate change to the forefront. This looming threat of a changing climate has multi-faceted implications. It may potentially influence the geo-economic, geo-political and geo-strategic contours by redefining the concept of security, development and sustainability.

2) The threat of climate change and its multifaceted global implications

3) Climate change: A threat to global human security.

- a) The increasing intensity and frequency of floods: Pakistan- 2022
- b) Deteriorating air quality globally:
- c) Rising food insecurity: A war of whom
- d) The rising concerns of water scarcity: A potential WWII
- e) The non-excludable impacts of climate change globally

4) Climate change defining global contours

- a) Significant expected changes in maritime boundaries
- b) The finite and scarce nature of resources:
- c) Widening gap between Global North and Global South
- d) Climate change in the background of global economic rivalry - US vs China
- e) The future of earth dependent upon changing climate at present.

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- 5) Mitigation of changing climate. A step in the right direction
- a) Global conventions raising awareness for climate emergency; UNFCCC
 - b) Garner global consensus to address looming threat of rapid climate deterioration
 - c) Cap on carbon emission
 - d) Binding legislations on equitable basis to control emission
 - e) Development of climate relevant security policies
 - f) Organisation of the global South: raising voice against climate injustice

6) Conclusion.

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Pakistan's preparedness to meet natural disasters

1) Introduction

Thesis Statement: Natural disasters are an inevitable reality; however, accurate measures for preparedness.

Pakistan is not immune to the incidence of natural disasters (calamities). It is therefore crucial, that it is fully prepared to respond to a disaster beforehand, ensuring minimal damage. The perpetuality and magnanimous scale of the calamities raise new questions over the quality of disaster preparedness in Pakistan.

2) Disaster preparedness in Pakistan: An overview

3) Established mechanism for disaster preparedness in Pakistan

- a) Establishment of NDMA alongside its provincial counterparts
- b) Formulation of official disaster management policy; National to district level.
- c) Flood walls: A measure of disaster preparedness; Flood wall in Nowshera
- d) On ground collaboration with IGO's, NGO's and civil society
- e) Warning and evacuation plans: a step to be prepared for disasters

4) Disaster preparedness measures in Pak: The loopholes

- a) Lack of data for accurate predictions and warning systems
- b) Lag in digitalisation: A hurdle for communication post-disaster.
- c) Lack of dams: An age-old deficiency in disaster preparedness
- d) Heavy reliance on foreign aid and assistance
- e) Institutional deficiencies: A major barrier in pursuance of effective disaster preparedness

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f) asymmetric levels of disaster preparedness across the country.

5) Enhancing the disaster preparedness mechanism: Recommendations and policy options.

a) Investing heavily in green infrastructure; canals, barrages, reservoirs

b) Development of geographic/topographic expert institutions; enhanced data collection

c) A specialised evacuation plan for each province/division

d) Building up inventories for food:

e) Institutional linkages for fool-proof implementation of all plans, mechanisms.

6) Conclusion

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Essay Outline

• Faultlines of Division in Pakistan - causes and consequences

1) Introduction :

As a country, Pakistan stands at a unique point on the crossroads of ethnic variation and diversity. It encapsulates a multitude of ethnicities, languages, cultures, religion and class, each having their own distinct and diverse history. With such divisions and variations however, the country has prospered through seven and a half decades keeping its territorial integrity intact. A great achievement in itself. Though there are many historical and cultural factors alongside present elements which continue to act as the faultlines of division in Pakistan. The causes for which are multiple and the consequences; dire.

2) Divisions in Pakistan : The fault lines, Causes and Consequences

3) Causes of Divisions in Pakistan

a) A land of multiple ethnicities.

b) The under representation of provinces on mainstream platforms: Baloch etc

c) Contention over the National Finance Commission : A dividing agent

d) The actualization of "Punjabization" : further divisions

e) Dams in Pak : An age old provincial issue

f) Sectarianism in Pakistan : point of internal differences

g) Political polarisation : a rising phenomenon in Pak.

4) Consequences of Divisions in Pakistan

a) The rise of ethnocentric movements and sentiments

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- b) disparity among people of various provinces : Ill feelings develop
- c) Rise of separatist movts within country : Pakhtun Movt, Sindhudesh, Sarawakstan, Baloch separatism
- d) Sense of inferiority among people of provinces other than Punjab
- e) Floods, climatic impacts renege with speed
- f) Rise in extremism, terrorism and discrimination
- g) Polarisation of society as a whole.

v) Conclusion

day/date

Poor urban planning complements - the natural disasters in Pakistan

1) Introduction :

Thesis Statement : For centuries patterns of urban planning have influenced the incidence of natural disasters. Mismanagement in planning obstructs nature's course which consequently manifests frequent natural disasters. A practice which has far reaching implications vis a vis natural disasters in Pakistan

ii) The longstanding consequence of poor urban planning: Natural disasters
Mismanaged urban planning and frequency of natural disasters

iii) Manifestations of poor urban planning in Pakistan

a) Construction amidst natural river course : Swat, Dir KP

b) Over population on "Shamlat" and river beds.

c) Inhabitation of residential societies on steep hills : Bahria Town projects in Murree

d) Unregulated and scarce drainage system across cities :

e) Deforestation to extend urbanisation : An invitation to natural disasters

iv) Natural Disasters enhancing as consequence of urban mismanagement
Natural Disasters and Urban mismanagement: Causality.

a) The enhanced severity of floods: Incurring high damages

b) overcrowded bank areas : Greater likelihood of flooding

c) Enhanced probability of earthquake and subsequent erosion in hilly areas

d) urban flooding : an extended manifestation of disaster

e) Lack of vegetation: progression of wildfires, drought in Pakistan

v) Steps to curtail natural disasters via urban planning

a) Restrict construction in the natural course of rivers

b) non usability of river banks for settlements.

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- c) planning housing societies on flood land surfaces
- d) increased investment in drainage infrastructure; underground reservoirs, canals, barrages, dams
- e) finding alternate plots for urban construction and expansion

iv) Conclusion