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## Part - II

### Q. NO. 2

#### 1. Introduction:

Pakistan has been facing non-traditional security threats and non-state actors since inception. These both conducts have Pakistan one of the most crucial regions in South Asia. The floodings of 2010-22, food insecurity, water issue, population growth, inflation, poverty and unemployment have pushed Pakistan an active signal in the South Asia. Moreover, non-state actors like NGOs and terrorism have projected Pakistan's role crucial in the region.

#### 2. Non-traditional security threats and Pakistan:

Pakistan has been facing non-traditional security threats since

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_\_

MON TUE WED THS FRI SAT  
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its creation. Non-security threats to Pakistan makes the role of Pakistan crucial. Non-traditional security threats include the followings:

### 1. Climate change:

Global issue though it has been impacted Pakistan numerous times since the creation of the country. According to **UN Report on Floodings in Pakistan 2022**: 1700 persons died, 20 million displaced and 30 billion US dollar lost in the economy. This threat of non-traditional security has made the role of Pakistan crucial in the region. Therefore, Pakistan's approaching towards climate conferences like **COP27** and **COP28** have made the role of Pakistan more crucial.

### 2. Food insecurity and water issue:

Pakistan has been

Date: / / 20.

MON TUE WED THS FRI SAT  
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ranked in the list of food insecure nations. According to Global Report on Food Crises Pakistan became food insecure country like Chad, Congo, Kenya and Afghanistan. Also, the country has been facing water issues since the creation of the country. According to USAID in Pakistan 90% individuals have no access to clean water. Thus, it makes Pakistan more prominent in the South Asia.

### 3. Inflation and unemployment:

Inflation and unemployment have been the direct cause of economic down fall with wrong policy decisions. These both non-traditional security threats have made the region in chaos. According to Economic Survey of 2023 inflation crossed the limits of the target. The hyperinflation reached to 40% and broke

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_\_

MON TUE WED THS FRI SAT  
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the bones of the poor. Also, the report has ascribed the eruption in the rate of unemployment due to Covid 19, floodings of 2022 and political instability. Thus, brain drain increased and projected the role of Pakistan crucial in the region.

### 3. The role of non-State actors:

Non-state actors have always pushed Pakistan into serious and challenging situations. Non-state actors include two types:

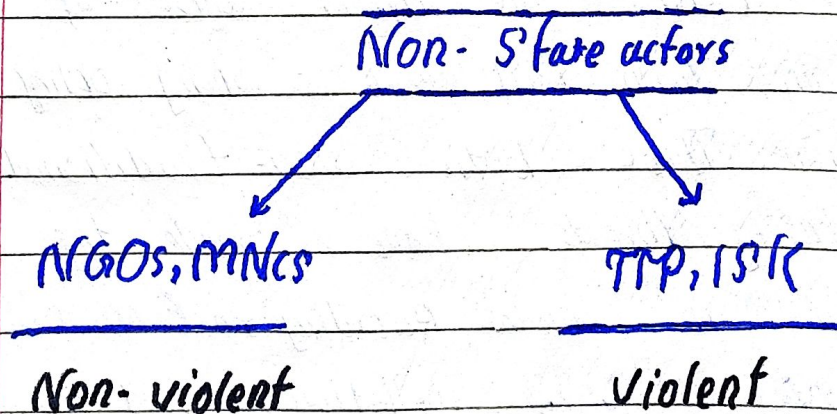


Figure 0.1 types of non-state actors

Date: / / 20

MON TUE WED THS FRI SAT

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## 1. NGOs and MNCs:

NGOs have been playing two side roles in Pakistan. Firstly, it has been playing positive roles like promoting gender equality, education, health and employment. Secondly, the NGOs have been gathering the data of crimes, disequality and social issues. Consequently, the transferring of data to UN has created threats to sovereignty of the country. Whenever, UN establishes the figures, reports on crime, safety, health and education. These impact the interest of tourists and investors. Also, MNCs or multi-national companies have been exploiting the natural resources of country and influencing the economy. Thus, NGOs and MNCs make the hole of Pakistan particular in the region.

## 2. Violent non-state actors:

UNSAAs like TTP and ISK

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_\_

MON TUE WED THS FRI SAT  
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have been posing threats to the sovereignty of Pakistan. According to Global Index Report on Terrorism 2022 Pakistan was the first country hit by terrorism worstly. Moreover, Pakistan lost US\$ 160 billion in economy and 80000 lives due to the war on terror. Besides, according to Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies from 2022-24 more than 1600 persons died due to cruel attacks of terror. Thus, these all developments keep Pakistan's role particular in the region.

#### 4. Conclusion:

To sum up, traditional and non-traditional security threats have been making the role of Pakistan more prominent in region. Therefore, Pakistan has been trying the issues through numerous ways.

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_

MON TUE WED THS FRI SAT  
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## Q. No. 8

### 1. Introduction:

Pakistan has multi-cultural population with different social groups. Since the achieving the integration among the social groups have posed serious threats to the existence of the country. There are numerous factors limiting Pakistan to achieve national integration: unequal distribution of resources (NFC Award), use of force, lack of opportunities, illiteracy, nationalist parties and foreign propagandas (Hybrid warfare). These can sort out by providing equal opportunities, equal distribution of resources, tolerance of religion, freedom of speech, tolerance of other cultures and ban on those parties who promote anti-state activities.

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_\_

MON TUE WED THS FRI SAT  
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## 2. Factors Contributed in national disintegration:

Pakistan has been facing the issue of disintegration since 1947. The multi-culturalism society first of experienced the most painful wave of national disintegration in 1971. In 1971 the fall of Baluch posed serious challenge to achieve national integration. The followings are the factors that have reduced Pakistan to achieve national integration.

### 1. unequal distribution of resources:

This has been one of the most toughest issues behind the national disintegration in Pakistan. Also, according to James Wandvoort "A Brief History of Pakistan" the fall of Baluch was having interconnection with the exploitation of natural resources. The unequal distribution of resources among the



Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_

MON TUE WED THS FRI SAT

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provinces have created lack of trust and isolation between center and provinces. moreover, it has created separatist groups by the name of BIA, Sindhu Desha, so on and so forth.

## 2. Use of force:

Use of force has been one of the factors behind national disintegration. Oppressing the voices of individuals for basic rights has been remained one of the motives behind national disintegration.

## 3. Lack of opportunities:

Lack of opportunities in provinces and focusing on one region have been remained one of the primary causes of the disintegration.

## 4. Nationalist parties:

Nationalist parties have been contributing in the process of the national integration. For instance; leaders from the nationalist parties have been using their respective ethnicity, history and language to achieve their objectives.

## 5. Hybrid war:

Cyber war or technological war has been existed one of the very causes in history of disintegration in the country. India has been actively involved in the propaganda of Hybrid war against Pakistan. Thus, Hybrid war has been harming the national integration of the country.

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_\_

MON TUE WED THS FRI SAT  
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### 3. Suggestions to achieve national integration:

#### 1. Equal distribution of resources:

NFC Award should be re-newed and updated so as to distribute the natural resources equally among center and provinces.

#### 2. Freedom of speech:

The use of force must be avoided. Everyone must be given freedom of speech and expression of demand. Every issue should be solved through negotiation rather than aggression.

#### 3. Role of religion:

Pakistan can be united under the supremacy of religion. Religious scholars should play positive roles to unite the masses.

## 4. Providing opportunities:

Government must provide opportunities to all individuals of the provinces so as to achieve the conduct of national integration.

## 5. Ban on anti-state activities:

Government must ban activities against state digitally and physically. The national leaders should be discouraged about activities propounding against the state.

## 6. Improving education:

Education should be given to countrymen to achieve national integration.

## 4. Conclusion:

In short, achieving the

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Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_\_

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT  
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process of unity and peace  
should be the first objective  
of the country. Thus, the  
process of national integration  
can be achieved after applying  
the tremendous recommendations,