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PAKISTAN AFFAIR

PART-II

Question: 2

Non-traditional security threat in Pakistan and the role of non-state actors make the Pakistan's role in the region more crucial.

Explain?

Introduction:

Pakistan, nestled at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East, occupies a pivotal position in regional geopolitics. While traditional security threats like interstate conflict and border disputes have long been a focus of attention, the emergence of non-traditional security threats has reshaped the security landscape in the region. These non-traditional threats, exacerbated by the involvement of non-state actors, have elevated Pakistan's role in the region to one of critical importance.

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This statement explores the multifaceted nature of non-traditional security threat in Pakistan and the significant role that non-state actors play, underscoring the imperative for Pakistan to navigate these challenges effectively to maintain stability.

"We are all actors, being a citizen is not living in a society, it is changing it"
Augusto Boal

Non-Traditional Security Threat in Pakistan:

Non-traditional security threat encompasses a broad range of challenges to security that extend beyond traditional military threats. These threats often originate from non-state actors and transitional issues, posing complex challenges to national and regional stability. They include but not limited to terrorism, cyber threats,

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environmental degradation, and pandemics. Unlike traditional security threats, non-traditional threats require multidimensional response and cooperation among the various actors including

- Government
- International Organization (SAARC, ECO, OIC)
- Civil Society

Identification of specific non-traditional Security threats in Pakistan:

1. Terrorism and Insurgency:

Pakistan has long grappled with terrorism and insurgency, fueled by extremist groups operating within its borders. These groups, such as Taliban and Lashkar-e-Taiba, perpetrate violence, destabilize regions, and undermine government authority.

The porous border with Afghanistan exacerbates these challenges, facilitating the movement of militants and insurgents.

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2. Nuclear Proliferation and Security:

Pakistan nuclear arsenal, while serving as a deterrent against the external aggression, also presents non-traditional security concerns. The risk of nuclear proliferation, either through state-sponsored or non-state actors involvement, raises global apprehensions. Moreover, ensuring the robust security of Pakistan's nuclear facilities and preventing unauthorized access or terrorist infiltration is paramount to regional stability.

3. Cyber Security Challenges:

The proliferation of digital technologies has exposed Pakistan to cyber threats, including Hacking, Malware, Cyber espionage.

Cyber attacks not only disrupt economic activities but also pose risk to national security and critical infrastructure.

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4. Climate Change and environmental degradation

Pakistan faces significant challenges from climate change and environmental degradation including;

- Water security
- Deforestation
- Natural disasters (floods, drought)

These environmental challenges exacerbate socio-economic vulnerabilities, resource conflicts and contribute to population displacement. Moreover, Pakistan's dependence on agriculture makes it particularly susceptible to climate-induced disruption, impacting food security and livelihood.

Impact of these threats on Regional Stability and Security

The convergence of these non-traditional security threats in Pakistan has profound implications for regional stability and security. Instability within Pakistan, whether from terrorism, nuclear security, cyber threats, environmental issues, affecting neighboring countries and

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and the border of the region. Consequently, addressing non-traditional security threats challenges in Pakistan is not only crucial for its own stability but also for promoting peace and security in the wider region.

Role of Non-state Actors:

Non-state actors refers to entities that operate independently of government control and authority. These actors can include terrorist organization, insurgent groups, transnational criminal networks, private military contractors and hacktivist collectives.

Analysis of the Influence of Non-state Actors on Pakistan:

The involvement of non-state actors in exacerbating security threats in Pakistan has profound implications for regional dynamic and security posture. Their action contribute to a complex web of interlinked conflicts, rivalries and alliances, shaping the geopolitical landscape of South Asia.

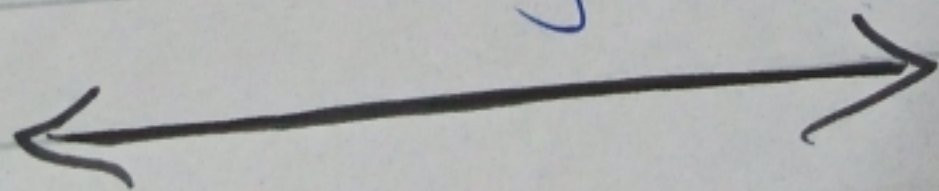
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Conclusion:

Pakistan's role in the region has become increasingly crucial due to the convergence of non-traditional security threats and the involvement of non-state actors.

The convergence of non-traditional security threats and the involvement of non-state actors make Pakistan's role in the region more crucial than ever. Effectively addressing these challenges require a comprehensive approach that encompasses diplomatic engagement, counterterrorism efforts, cyber security measures and environmental resilience initiatives. Cooperation between Pakistan and its regional neighbors, as well as with the international community is essential to mitigate threats and promote peace and stability in the region.



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Question: 5

Global warming poses an existential threat to agriculture and food security to a state like Pakistan. Explore its causes, examine far reaching impacts and suggest ways to counter it.

Introduction:

A. Brief Overview of Global Warming:

Global warming refers to the long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system, primarily attributed to human activities.

This phenomenon is driven by the release of the greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, which trap heat and led to the warming of the planet. Over the past century, the Earth's average surface temperature has risen significantly, resulting in various environmental changes with far-reaching consequences.

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B. Specific Agriculture and Food Security threats in Pakistan:

Pakistan's with its predominantly agriculture economy and heavy reliance on agriculture, is particularly vulnerable to the impact of global warming. The country's agricultural sector serves as a primary source of livelihood for millions of people, contributing significantly to food security and economic stability.

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed"

Mahatma Gandhi

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Causes of Global Warming

A. Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

1. Burning of Fossil Fuels:

The combustion of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas for energy production, transportation and industrial activities release significant amount of greenhouse gases, particularly Carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the atmosphere.

2. Industrial Process:

Various industrial activities, including manufacturing, cement production and chemical processing, emit greenhouse gases such as CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O .

B. Deforestation:

Deforestation, the clearing of forest for agriculture expansion, urbanization and infrastructure development, contributes to global warming primarily through the reduction of carbon sinks.

Forests act as a carbon sink, absorbing CO_2 from the atmosphere during the photosynthesis and storing it in the biomass and soil.

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Causes of Global Warming

C. Agricultural Practices:

1. Livestock Farming:

Livestock farming, particularly intensive practices such as feedlot operations and concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), contribute to global warming through the release of methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

2. Use of Fertilizers and Pesticides:

The use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture release nitrous oxide (N_2O), another potent greenhouse gas in the atmosphere.

FAR-Reaching Impacts:

A. Agricultural Disruption

(i) Changing Precipitation Patterns:

Global warming alters precipitation patterns, leading to irregular rainfall distribution and prolonged droughts in some regions while causing heavy rainfall and flooding in others.

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(ii) Increased Frequency of Extreme weather Events:

Global warming intensifies the frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, storms and hurricanes. These events can damage crops, agriculture land and infrastructure. leading to significant losses and food shortage.

B. Water Security

1. Melting Glaciers Affecting River flow:

Rising temperature accelerate the melting of glaciers in the mountainous region, impacting river flow patterns and water availability downstream.

2. Erratic Monsoon Patterns:

Global warming influences monsoon patterns, leading to erratic rainfall distribution and unpredictable weather conditions during the monsoon seasons. This variability effects crop yields, disrupt farming activities and increase the vulnerability of agricultural system to climate-related risks.

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C. Food Insecurity:

a. Reduced Crop Yields:

Agricultural disruption caused by global warming, including changing precipitation patterns, water scarcity and extreme weather events, lead to reduced crop yields and production losses. This reduction in agricultural productivity contributes to food shortage, price volatility and nutrition deficiencies, exacerbating food insecurity among vulnerable populations.

Ways to Counter Global Warming:

Mitigation Strategies:

1) Solar Energy:

Promoting the adoption of solar energy technologies, such as solar thermal system and photovoltaic panels can reduce reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation. Pakistan has abundant solar resources, making solar energy a viable alternative to conventional power sources.

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ii) Wind Energy:

Harnessing wind power through the installation of wind turbines can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation.

Pakistan has significantly wind energy potential, particularly along its coastal and hilly region.

iii) Hydropower:

Expanding hydropower capacity to developing small and large-scale hydroelectric projects can provide clean and renewable energy while reducing carbon emission.

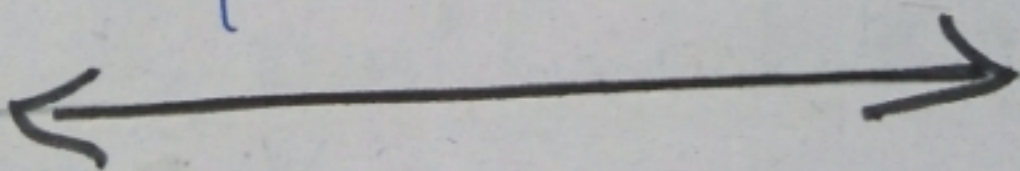
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Conclusion:

Global warming poses a severe threat to agriculture and food security in Pakistan, exacerbating existing challenges and vulnerability in the agricultural sectors.

Addressing these challenges posed by global warming requires efforts and collective action to safeguard agriculture and food security, protect livelihood, and ensure a sustainable future for Pakistan and its people.



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Question: 6

Enlist and explain the water issues of Pakistan in Domestic and Regional Context.

Introduction:

Water issue in Pakistan, both at the domestic and regional levels, present complex challenges threaten the country's socio-economic development and regional stability. With a rapidly growing population, increasing urbanization, and climate change impacts. Pakistan faces a myriad of water related issues that demand urgent attention and innovative solutions. Pakistan, examining both domestic and regional concerns within the country's border and regional challenges involving neighboring states.

Domestic Water Issues:

1. Water Scarcity:

Pakistan is classified as a water-stressed country, with limited freshwater resources per capita.

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Rapid population growth, inefficient water management practices and inadequate infrastructure exacerbate water scarcity, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions.

"People can live without love, but cannot live without water"
Nelson Mandela

2. Unequal Distribution:

Water resources in Pakistan are unevenly distributed geographically and temporally. Disparities in water availability between upstream and downstream regions, as well as among provinces, lead to conflicts over water allocation and usage.

3. Groundwater Depletion:

Overexploitation of groundwater resources for agriculture, industry and domestic use has resulted in the depletion of aquifers. Unregulated drilling of tube wells, inefficient irrigation practices and urbanization contribute

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Urbanization contribute to groundwater depletion, posing long-term sustainability challenges.

Regional Water Issues;

1. Transboundary Water Conflict;

Pakistan shares water resources with neighboring countries, primarily India and Afghanistan, through rivers originating in the Himalayas. Disputes over water sharing, hydropower projects and rivers diversion have strained relations and led to the conflicts between the riparian states.

"The wars of the twenty-first century will be fought over water".

2. Impact of Climate change;

Climate change exacerbates water-related challenges in the region, alternating precipitation patterns, accelerating glacial melt, and increasing the frequency of weather events.

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Variability in monsoon rainfall and glaciers retreat affect the

- River flows
- posing risk to water availability
- Agriculture
- Ecosystem.

“Climate Change is the ultimate test of humanity's ability to work together as one united planet”

3. Cross-Border Water Management:

Enhancing cooperation and dialogue on transboundary water management is essential for addressing shared water challenges and promoting regional stability and development.

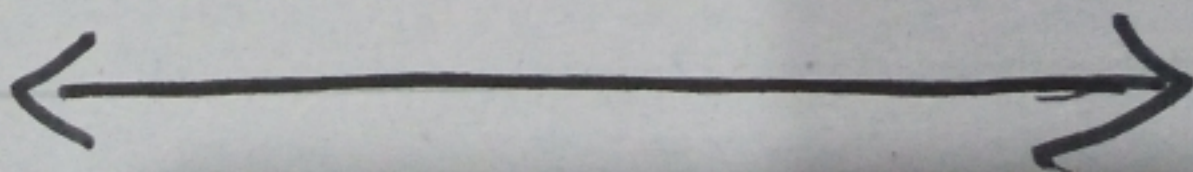
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Summary of the Ideas Presented:

In summary, addressing water issues in Pakistan requires integrated approaches that consider both domestic water management challenges and regional cooperation on transboundary water issues. Sustainable water management challenges and regional cooperation, equitable water distribution and effective governance mechanisms are essential for ensuring

- Water Security
- Promoting socio-economic development
- Fostering peace and stability in the region.



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Question: 7

In modern day democracy, pragmatic Center-Province relations are a sine qua non to deal all the internal and external security threats.

Discuss.

Brief Introduction:

In modern democratic nations, maintaining pragmatic relations between the central government and provincial authorities is essential for effectively addressing both internal and external security threats.

This symbiotic relationship ensures coordinated efforts, resource allocation, and policy implementation to safeguard the nation's security interest.

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1. Coordination and Cooperation:

• Information Sharing:

Pragmatic relations facilitate the exchange of intelligence and information between the central government and provincial authorities. This sharing of data enables a comprehensive understanding of security threats and facilitates coordinated responses.

• Joint operation:

Collaboration between the central and provincial security forces enhances the effectiveness of counter-terrorism, law enforcement and border-control operations. Coordinated efforts leverage the strengths and resources of both levels of government to address security challenges efficiently.

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2. Resource Allocation and Deployment:

• Optimal Resource Utilization:

Pragmatic relations enable the equitable distribution of resources, including personnel, funding and equipment, based on the evolving security needs of different regions.

• Strategic Deployment:

Central-province cooperation allows for strategic deployment of security forces and assets in areas vulnerable to internal and external threats.

This proactive approach enhances deterrence and response capabilities, deterring potential aggression and minimizing security risks.

3. Policy Formulation and Implementation:

• Adaptive Policies:

Pragmatic relations facilitate the development of adaptable security policies that address the diverse needs and concerns of different regions.

Policies crafted through consultation with provincial authorities are more responsive to local realities and better equipped to address specific security challenges.

• Effective Implementation:

Collaborative decision-making ensures that smooth implementation of security policies at the grassroots level. Provincial authorities, being closer to the ground, play a vital role in executing security measures, enforcing law and maintaining public order.

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4. Social Cohesion and National Unity:

• Inclusive Governance:

Pragmatic center-provinces relation fosters a sense of inclusion and participating among diverse ethnic, cultural, and regional groups.

Inclusive governance mechanisms promote social cohesion, mitigate grievances and reduce the risk of internal conflicts or secessionist movement.

• National Solidarity:

By addressing regional disparities and grievances, pragmatic relations contribute to national solidarity and unity in the face of external security threats. A united front, grounded in mutual respect and cooperation between the central government and provinces, strengthens the nation's resilience and resolve.

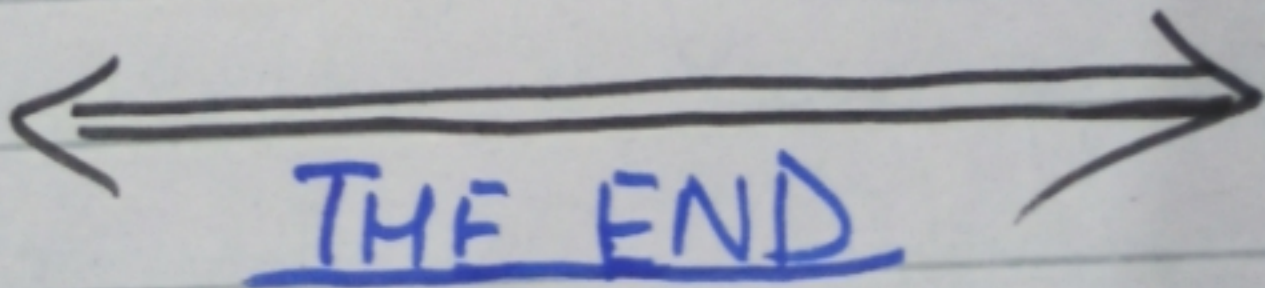
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Conclusion:

In conclusion, pragmatic center-provinces, relations serve as a linchpin in modern democratic governance, particularly in addressing security threats.

By fostering coordination, resource allocation, policy formulation and social cohesion, these relations bolster the nation's capacity to withstand internal strife and external aggression, ensuring (peace, stability and prosperity) for all citizens.


THE END