

PART-II.

Good

Relevant content

Enough length

Enough headings

Add references

Write short paragraphs

1: Answer

Introduction:

The concept of non-traditional threats is relatively new. This means the threat to the people of the state that arise from non-conventional forces i.e other than the formal or traditional threats from military of rival country. Pakistan is also facing serious non-traditional security threats. One of the major threat in Pakistan is changing climate change. Also, the rise of population growth rate coupled with water crisis is posing a serious threat to Pakistan. Moreover, the rising food insecurity is also threatening human security in Pakistan. Furthermore, the rise of violent non-state actors are a major security threat to the people and economy of Pakistan. This make the role of Pakistan very crucial in the region. A country with nuclear power is facing serious threats both internally and external sponsored non-state actors. Therefore, there is need of strong policy measure to overcome these non-

traditional security threats.

1) Non-traditional security threats in Pakistan:

a) Changing climate:

Climate change is a major non-security threat to Pakistan. It is impacting every sector of the state from economy to society. According to UN report, Pakistan is in top 10 countries most threatened by climate change. In 2022, Pakistan faced devastating floods. These floods caused a total loss of \$66 billion dollars in economy. Moreover, thousands of people died of these floods. Therefore, the changing climate is a major non-traditional threat to Pakistan.

b) Population explosion:

Another non-traditional threat to Pakistan is the population explosion. Pakistan has one of the highest growth rates in the region. According to census 2023, population growth rate was 2.5%. Since 2017 census,

Moreover, Pakistan have one of the highest fertility rate of 3.27. This rising population pose serious threat to Pakistan's human security. It creates severe pressure on natural resources. Therefore, the rising population explosion is an another non-traditional threat to Pakistan.

c) Food Insecurity:

Food Insecurity is also a non-traditional threat to Pakistan's security. In fiscal year 2022-23 Pakistan's Food import was \$10 billion. Moreover, Pakistan is facing serious malnutrition, due to unavailability of essential nutrient on affordable price. According to National Nutritional Survey (2018), 40% of the childrens are malnourished. Hence, the food insecurity is one of the major threat to Pakistan.

d) Poverty:

Poverty is also a major threat to Pakistan. Poverty impacts every side of life. According to world Bank, 40% of Pakistanis are living under poverty line. It constitute.

a major portion of population. Hence, poverty is a threat to Pakistan's human security.

e) Moribund Economy:

Pakistan's economy is in serious crisis from past 10 years. It is facing various crisis like Balance of payments, current account deficit, and dwindling foreign exchange reserve to name a few. To fulfill the economic needs, Pakistan is dependent on foreign countries or financial institutes. This makes country prone to foreign influence and to compromise its sovereignty. Hence, the economic crisis is one of the major non-traditional threats to Pakistan.

f) Water crisis:

Least but not the least, water crisis is also a non-traditional threat to Pakistan. UN has already listed Pakistan as a water stressed nation. The melting glaciers in north is a threat, as it is a major source of fresh water for Pakistan.

According to a world bank report, 80% of Balochists have no access to safe water. Therefore, water crisis is a non-traditional threat to Pakistan.

Non-states Actors: A major non-traditional threat is

1) Resurgence of TTP:

In past two years, Pakistan have seen resurgence of TTP. The rise of Taliban in Afghanistan has provided nurturing ground to TTP terrorists, which enables them to launch attacks on Pakistan. According to Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies, 306 terrorist attacks were carried out in 2023, including 23 suicide attacks. Hence, the resurgence of TTP posed a serious threat to security of Pakistan.

2) Balochistan insurgency

The Baloch Separatist have increased their assault against the state in recent years. They have conducted

various operations like attack on
Mach central jail; and an attack
on Gawadar city. These separatist
are not only targeting armed
forces but also foreign nationals,
which is creating a barrier to
investment in Pakistan. Hence, the
Baloch insurgency is a major
non-traditional threat to Pakistan.

3. Impact on Role of Pakistan in the region:

These non-traditional
threats have greatly impacted
the role of Pakistan in the
region. To counter these threats,
Pakistan issued National Security
Policy, which indicate a change
in security posture of the state.
Pakistan move from traditional
security to Human security to
tackle non-traditional threats.
Moreover, Pakistan is involve in
all available forums to tackle
these threatening non-traditional
threats.

4. Conclusion:

To conclude, Pakistan
is facing serious non-traditional

Threats like climate change, water crisis, population explosion, Food insecurity and poverty. Moreover, the Non-State actors are also threatening the security of the state. Therefore, a concerted efforts are necessary to counter these threats.

Answer:

Introduction:

Global warming, rise in average globe temperature, is posing an existential threat to humanity. Because of its impacts on human across the globe, it has become a global issue. There are various causes of global warming. The rising global population, urbanization, deforestation and use of fossil fuels tops the list. Moreover, the industrial output and vehicles also add to global warming. The global warming have far reaching impacts on humans, including the changing in overall climate. Moreover, rising sea level, floods, heatwaves and glacial melting has become a new norm. Hence, there is need of efforts like moving away

from use of fossil fuel, reforestation, public transportation and national adaptation plans to overcome the impacts of global warming.

1. Causes of global warming:

Following are the major causes of global warming.

a) Rising populations:

The rising global population is one of the major cause of global warming. The global population has crossed 8 billion mark. The higher number people require higher amount of resources to cater. Hence, the greater population impose pressure on natural resources causing global warming.

b) Urbanizations:

With the rising population, the phenomenon of urbanization also increase, to accommodate the people in cities. The urbanization occurs by establishing more and more housing societies, roads and parks, which means cutting of trees and more and more concrete building.

Moreover, the rising urbanization increase the use of vehicle led to exhaustion of gases adding to global warming. Therefore, urbanisation is a major cause of global warming.

c) Deforestation:

Deforestation is also a main cause of global warming. Forests are considered as lung of the earth. But, unfortunately, we are cutting down forests with a greater pace, to accommodate the rising number of people. Hence, the deforestation is causing the global temperature to rise.

d) Use of ~~the~~ vehicles:

The use of vehicle is also adding to global warming. Majority of the cars runs on fossil fuels. The burning of these fuels release various gases. These gases react with various other molecule in atmosphere to form green house gases. The green house gases cause green house effect causing the increase in global

temperature. Therefore, use of fossil fuel based vehicles are a major contributor to global warming.

2. Impacts of global warming:

a) Rising sea levels:

Due to global warming the sea level are rising. The increase in global temperature cause the melting of Arctic glaciers. The glaciers add to global ocean causing an increase in its level. According to a study, Karachi will be under water by 2060, if the rising sea level occur at the same rate. Hence, the rising sea level pose a threat to port cities.

b) Heat waves:

Global warming causing an increase in Heatwaves. In 2014, Heatwaves killed more than 1000 peoples in Karachi. Moreover, in last 4 years, India has recorded more than 2200 deaths because of Heatwaves. So, Heat waves have direct impact

on human life.

c) Floods:

The global warming have change the precipitation pattern around the world. In 2022, Pakistan received highest rainfall result in historic devastating flood, which caused \$60 billion losses. Recently, UAE received highest rainfall result, in urban flooding. Hence, the floods are an impact of global warming.

d) Impact on Food Security:

Global warming impact food security by various ways. First, it directly impact the productivity of the plants. Due to higher than expected temperature the plants become prone to diseases causing an decrease in its production. Secondly, global warming has threaten the water resources. Due to lack of water resources, the production of the farms decrease. Hence, the agriculture field is harshly hit by global warming.

e) Rise in wildfires:

Another impact of

global warming is wildfire. Countries around the world are facing wildfires. Turkey, Greece, Australia and Palittem has experienced some worst wildfires in recent year. Wildfires results in devastation of biodiversity and also result in death of people.

3. Measures to Counter Global warming:

a) Transition from Fossil Fuels:

The major cause behind the global warming is burning of fossil fuel. In order to tackle it, we must transition away from fossil fuels. Govt. must take initiative to introduce e-vehicles. Moreover, the energy production from coal and diesel must be transition to green energy.

b) Loss and damage funds

The loss and damage fund formed at COP-28 must be made active and utilize, to enable under developing countries to combat global

warming.

c) Reforestation:

Government must take initiative to increase forest cover. Currently, Pakistan have under 5% of land under forest cover. The reforestation is the only way to dump the increasing carbon level in atmosphere.

d) Dams to control depleting water reserves:

Government must expedite the building of new dams to control the loss of fresh waters. The melting glacial water can be utilize to cater agriculture need. Moreover, it also change the ecosystems in ^{best} possible way.

e) Flood resilient infrastructure:

The infrastructure must be built in such a way that they withstand the devastation flood.

f) Awareness of masses:

The people must be made aware of changing

climate, and their action which can add to these changing climate pattern. Moreover, they should be guided how to adopt to changing climate conditions.

g) Heat tolerant Seeds and Regenerative Agriculture:

To tackle the food insecurity, the government must engage with agriculture universities to develop new heat tolerant seeds, to overcome decrease in productivity. Moreover, regenerative farming techniques can also help in overcoming food insecurity.

Conclusion:

To conclude, global warming have devastating impacts on human life. Various anthropogenic activities are responsible for the changing climate due to global warming. Global efforts are needed to overcome the crisis. Measures like transition from fossil fuels, enabling loss and damage fund can help

overcome the crisis. Moreover reforestation, building of dams and regenerative farming can help tackle the food insecurity. So, the global warming is an existential threat to states like Pakistan and requires global effort to overcome it.

Q8 Answers

Introduction

The national integration has always remains elusive in Pakistan. The country was formed under an ideology, which united the muslim under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam to achieve a state in sub-continent. But after the independence the national integrity has always remains weak. There are various causes for the weak integrity of the nation. The authoritarian nature of military rule has divided the nation, moreover, the weak democratic institutions, lack of local governance, and feudalism has also weakened the integrity of the state. Furthermore, the role of regional party and

demands for control over resources has impaired integrity of the state. The government must take policy majors to unite the nation and foster integrity. It include the majors to implement 18th amendment in its full spirit; decrease role of military in internal security; and Decentralization of power to local level. Moreover, must avoid use of force against dissent voice always use the democratic way. Can help foster integrity in Pakistan.

1. Factors responsible for weak National Integration:

1) Authoritarian government of Militarys

The authoritarian form of government of military dictator has divided the nation. The presidency of Ayub Khan has paved the East Pakistan to weak which result in fall of Dhaka. Moreover, the Musharraf regime operations in Balochistan has given rise to insurgency against the state. Hence, the use of

Force by military has divided the nation.

b) Weak democratic institutions:

Weak democracy is another factor responsible for weak integrity. The state of Pakistan have a supreme constitutional institute, Parliament, the people have believe on it that it will serve them. But, unfortunately, the parliament never deliver; rather, it always remain weak. Hence, the the believe on state institutions; specifically the parliament has diminished overtime.

c) Provincial autonomy And control over resources

After the formation of one unit all the provinces lost their autonomy. Moreover, they also lost control over their provincial resources. This led to movements for provincial autonomy and control over resources. This had always keep the nation divide.

d) Disparity among provinces:

Another factor responsible for lack of integrity, is the greater disparity among provinces. Balochistan has always remain backward with highest poverty, lowest literacy and highest maternity rate. Similarly, the Ex-FATA also remain extremely poor. This disparity among the regions & provinces is a dividing factor among the nation.

e) Greater Military role in Internal Security:

Greater military role is also one of the factor for division of the nation. Voices regarding, the role of military in internal security, is always raised. Moreover the use of force by military forces in past has diminished the image of military in Terr. Police areas. Therefore the demands for diminished role of military in internal security is also a factor of division in the nation.

1) Role of Nationalist Parties:

The nationalist parties has also played a critical role in integrity of the state. The political rhetoric revolve around the provincial rights and autonomy. This rhetoric inculcate a feeling of alienation within the state. Therefore, adding to disintegrity within the state.

2. Ways to achieve National Integrity:

a) Implementation of 18th Amendment:

18th Amendment, a milestone of political consensus, must be implement in its full spirit to achieve greater national integrity. All the powers guaranteed by 18th amendment must devolved to provinces. Moreover, the control over resources guaranteed to provinces should also given to provinces. This will help integrate the state. and will end the rhetoric of regional and nationalist political parties.

b) Strengthen Democratic Institutions

To achieve greater national integrity, the democratic institutions must be strengthened. The supremacy of constitution must be established, and the Parliament must be made the supreme institution. Only then will the country become a true democratic country and the belief of the citizen will establish on the state institutions.

c) End to use of force against dissenting voices

The use of force against dissenting voices must be put to an end. The government must involve in dialogue to give the message that state is like a mother and will care for them like a mother. Political dialogue is the only way of forging unity within the state.

d) Decrease role of military and strengthen civil institutions

The role of military in internal politics.

and security must be ended. The civilian law enforcement agencies must be made stronger to fulfill security needs. Moreover, the democratic institutions have backing of people. So, it helps develop unity.

e) Decentralization of Powers
The power must be dissolved to local level. This will help deliver services at community level. Moreover, it will engage masses in state machinery and will unite the nation.

f) Development of Backward Areas
The backward areas must be made develop. It can be achieved through special initiatives to pull people out of poverty. Initiative is to provide basic skills, provisions of jobs, building of infrastructure and education. This will bring an end to alienation of the backward areas and unite the nation to achieve the national integrity.

Conclusion:

To conclude, the national integrity has remained elusive due to authoritarianism, governments of military Dictators; weak democratic institution; and provincial autonomy. ~~has~~ Moreover, the role of Regional and national political parties have also remained negative. The state must take measure like implementing 18th amendment in its full spirit and devolution of power to local government. Furthermore, the development of remote areas to end disparity of these areas. Also, the end of use of force against dissenting voices should be brought to an end. Hence, through adopting Above mention measure Pakistan can achieve greater national unity.
