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Batch:- OB-060  
Mock exam:- Pakistan Affairs:

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## Part II

Q2:- Non-traditional security threats in Pakistan and the role of non-state actors make Pakistan role in the region more crucial. Explain.

### Introduction

Non-traditional security threats in Pakistan such as terrorism, religious extremism and transnational crime pose significant challenges to the stability and security of the region. These threats are often fueled by non-state actors such as militant groups, criminal organizations and extremist ideologies which operate outside the control of traditional state institutions.

The presence of these non-state actors in Pakistan and the region underscores the critical role that Pakistan plays in addressing these threats. As a key player in the volatile South Asian region, Pakistan's actions and policies have a

direct impact on regional security and stability. The country's strategic location, large population and nuclear arsenal further magnify its importance in the regional security equation. Pakistan's effort to combat terrorism and extremism, both domestically and regionally essential for the overall security of region. By cracking down on militant groups, disrupting their networks and preventing the spread of extremist ideologies, Pakistan can help reduce the threat of terrorism and violence in region.

Additionally Pakistan's ability to effectively address non-traditional security threats can have a positive ripple effect on the broader regional security landscape. By promoting stability, cooperation and trust with its neighbours and regional partners, Pakistan can contribute to a more secure and peaceful environment in South Asia.

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In conclusion, the non-traditional security threats in Pakistan and the role of non-state actors underscore the country's crucial role in regional security. By addressing these challenges effectively and proactively, Pakistan can help foster greater stability and cooperation in the region, ultimately benefiting all countries in South Asia.

Q5: Global warming poses an existential threat to agriculture and food security to a state like Pakistan. Explore its causes, examine its far-reaching impacts and suggest ways to counter it.

Global warming is primarily caused by the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide into the atmosphere. These gases

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trap heat, leading to the rise in average global temperature. In the case of Pakistan agricultural practices, deforestation, industrial activities and fossil fuel combustion contribute significantly to the emission of these greenhouse gases.

The impact of global warming on agriculture in Pakistan are severe and far-reaching. Changing weather patterns, increased frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and heatwaves pose significant challenges to agricultural production. These changes disrupt crop cycles, decrease yield and affect livestock productivity. Additionally, rising temperatures can lead to the spread of pests and diseases, further impacting agriculture.

To counter the effects of global warming on agriculture in Pakistan several strategies

can be adopted. These include promoting sustainable agriculture practices such as conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and organic farming. These practices help sequester carbon, improve soil health, and increase resilience to climate change.

Investing in water management infrastructure such as irrigation systems and water efficient technologies can help address water scarcity issues.

Furthermore implementing climate smart agricultural techniques that integrate climate-resilient crop varieties, efficient water use and conservation practices can help mitigate the impact of global warming on agriculture.

Enhancing farmer's knowledge and skills through capacity building programs and providing access to weather information and early warning systems can also help farmers adapt to changing climatic conditions.

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It is essential for policymakers, researchers, farmers and other stakeholders to work together to develop and implement sustainable solutions to address the challenges posed by global warming to agriculture in Pakistan. By adopting climate smart practices, promoting environmental conservation and investing in resilient agricultural systems, Pakistan can build a more sustainable and secure food future in the face of climate change.

**Q6:** Enlist and explain the water issues in Pakistan in domestic and regional context?

Water scarcity, pollution and mismanagement are significant water issues in Pakistan which impact both the domestic and regional contexts.

**Water scarcity:** - Pakistan is a water-stressed country as it

do not have enough water resources to meet the increasing demands of its population. The country faces a shortage of water for various uses such as drinking, agriculture and industrial purposes. This scarcity is exacerbated by factors such as population growth, inefficient water management practices and climate change.

**Water pollution:** Pakistan's water sources are contaminated with pollutants from industrial waste, sewage and agricultural runoff. This pollution not only affects the quality of water but also poses health risks to population. It also results in loss of aquatic biodiversity and affects the livelihoods of communities dependent on clean water sources.

**Mismanagement of water resources:** Pakistan's water resources are poorly managed due to lack of proper infrastructure, inefficient

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irrigation practices and governance issues. This mismanagement of water resources leads to wastage, unequal distribution and conflicts over water resources among different sectors and regions of country.

In the regional context water issue in Pakistan have implication for neighboring countries such as India and Afghanistan. The Indus River system which originates in Tibet and flows through India before entering Pakistan is a shared water resource that has been a source of tension between these countries. Disputes over water sharing, dam construction and water scarcity affect regional stability and have potential to escalate into conflicts.

Addressing these water issues requires coordinated efforts at the domestic and regional



levels to improve water management practices, promote water conservation and resolve transboundary water disputes through dialogue and cooperation. Sustainable water management is essential for ensuring water security, environmental sustainability and regional stability in South Asia.

Q8 Since its inception Pakistan could not achieve the dream of National Integration. Discuss the underlying factors and suggest ways to achieve this cherished goal of Nation Integration in Pakistan?

These are several underlying factors that have hindered the achievement of national integration in Pakistan since its inception. Some of the factors include:

**Ethnic diversity:** - Pakistan is a diverse country with a

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range of ethnic groups each with its own cultural and historical identities.

This diversity has often led to tension and conflicts between different groups.

**Religious differences :-** Religion is a major factor that influences identity and politics in Pakistan. The country has a Muslim majority but there are also significant religious minorities, such as Hindus and Christians who face discrimination and marginalization.

**Regional disparities :-** There are significant disparities in development and resources between different regions of Pakistan. This has led to feelings of neglect and alienation among certain communities.

**Political instability:-** Pakistan has faced frequent political instability throughout its history with military coups, weak civilian governments and a lack of continuity in political leadership. This has undermined efforts to foster a sense of national unity and cohesion.

To achieve the cherished goal of national integration in Pakistan several steps can be taken.

**Promote cultural diversity:-** Embrace and celebrate the diverse cultures, languages and traditions of all ethnic and religious groups of Pakistan.

**Address grievances:-** Work towards addressing the grievances of marginalized communities, including religious minorities and disadvantaged regions. Promote equal opportunities for all citizens and ensure fair distribution of resources.

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## Strengthen democratic institutions:-

Build strong and stable democratic institutions that can provide representation and accountability to all citizens.

Ensure the rule of law, respect for human rights and transparency in governance.

## Promote national identity:-

Foster a sense of shared national identity among all Pakistanis based on common values and principles.

Encourage civic education and national unity initiatives to instill a sense of pride and belonging in all citizens.

## Encourage dialogue and reconciliation:-

Promote dialogue and reconciliation between different groups to address historical grievances and build trust and understanding.

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Encourage peaceful resolution of conflict and promote non-violent means of resolving disputes.

By addressing these underlying factors and implementing these suggestions, Pakistan can work towards achieving the goal of national integration and fostering a united, inclusive and prosperous society for all its citizens.