

Section II

Good

Relevant content

Enough length for first 2 questions

Keep length equal for all answers

Write short paragraphs

Q # 2

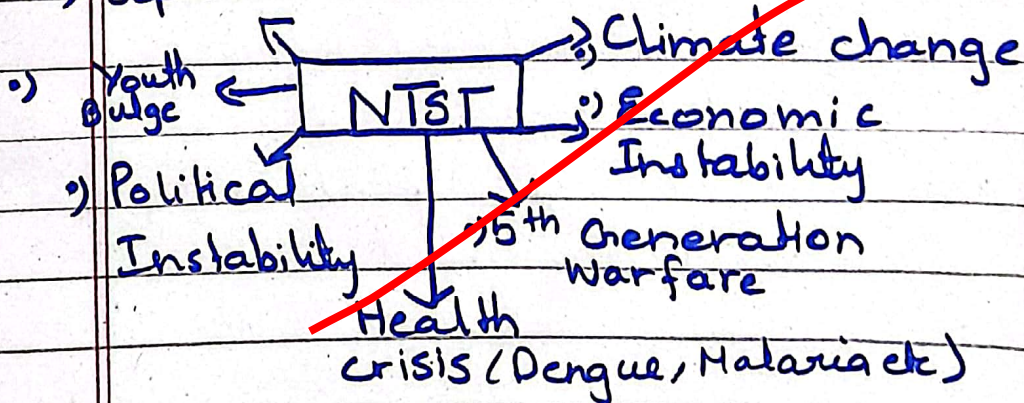
Answer:

1) Non-Traditional Security Threats (NTST) in Pakistan:

Introduction:

Non-traditional security threats form another dimension of a state's security and stability. These threats are the leading cause of the decay of Pakistan's stability and urgent addressal of these threats is imperative for regional and domestic safety and security.

1) Separatist elements



1- Climate Change:-

The devastating impacts of 2022 floods on Pakistan's infrastructure, crops, livelihood and the displaced population led to loss of Billions of dollars. It caused food insecurity, deaths, inflation and displacement of millions. Increasing temperatures due to global warming are making outdoor jobs such as construction of industries, schools and other outdoor jobs more difficult (making) decreasing the working hours and income.

Excessive rainfall, flooding and damage to critical infrastructure has made transportation, trade and movement more difficult. It has added more resentment in the Centre-Province relations.

2. 5th Generation Warfare:

Increase in misinformation campaigns against state and establishment is further fueling the political instability in the country. It is increasing distrust and suspicion in the hearts of civilians regarding state and its institutions. This drift is exploited by external adversaries and separatist groups to begin proxy war and separatist movements, respectively.

3. Health Crisis:

A healthy workforce is crucial for economic prosperity of a state. Contrary to this, Pakistan and Afghanistan are the only two states unable to eradicate polio. Today's stunted and disabled children cannot contribute to state's prosperity as efficiently as

their healthy counterparts.

4- Economic instability , youth bulge and unemployment:

Poor economic policies and unemployment are causing brain drain. More than 50% population being young, and unemployed, Pakistan faces a crisis of unskilled youth bulge. These unskilled and youth unemployed youth becomes a prey of separatist elements, street crimes and cause instability in Pakistan. Brain drain further deteriorates the economy due to shortage of skilled labour.

2) Role of Non-State Actors in Non-traditional Security threats:

1) Negative Role:-

1) Armed groups, belligerents and separatist groups can exploit the economic, political and social conditions of the state to their benefit. Initiation of terrorism, separatist movements can ~~increase~~ further fuel the tensions and deteriorate state security.

2) Positive Role:

1) Multi-National Companies, ^(MNC's) NGOs and other welfare organisations can help to alleviate poverty, unemployment.

2) Reconstruction and rehabilitation can be done by NGOs and welfare organisations.

3) Foreign investment ^{from} of MNC's

can generate employment,
prevent brain drain and
bring economic and regional
stability.

Impact of Non-Traditional
Security threats and role of
Non-State actors in making
Pakistan's regional role crucial.

1) Impact of NTST:

- 1) Foster Regional instability: Terrorism and movement of terrorists to other states can affect regional security.
- 2) Halt Regional Prosperity: Since Pakistan lies at the confluence of South Asia, West Asia and Middle East, change in security conditions can limit transit trade and halt economic progress.
- 3) Food security in the region is affected since Pakistan exports agricultural products to states like China in the region.

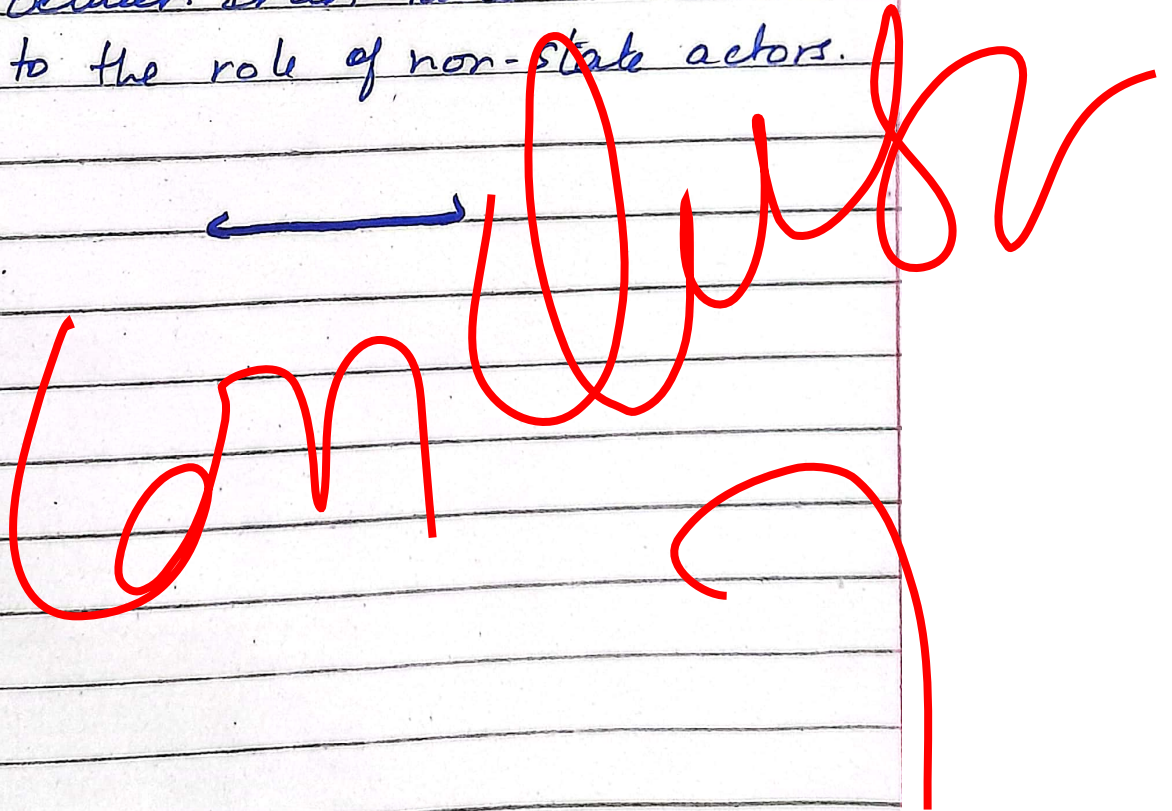
→ Role of N.S. Actors :-

Non-State actors can make Pakistan's role in the region crucial by:

1) Either stabilising or de-stabilising regional security.

2) They can either trigger or avert the chances of major escalation.

Recent escalation in tension between Iran-Pakistan was due to the role of non-state actors.



Global Warming

Introduction

Global warming is the increase in average temperature of Earth due to human activity majorly gases such as CO_2 & CH_4 trap heat in the atmosphere causing global temperatures to rise. It poses significant challenges to developing states like Pakistan.

Causes of Global Warming:

1- Industrial Revolution: Changes in Earth's temperature have been observed since post-industrial times. Gases such as CO_2 emitted from brick kilns and CH_4 emitted from fertilizer factories has caused Global Warming.

2- Globalisation: Increase in infrastructure (such as ships etc) and industries have added more emissions of Green house gases (GHG) in atmosphere.

3- Deforestation:

Due to increasing rural-urban migration, trees are being cut down. Housing societies are being built. Forests are replaced by Houses. Trees and other plants absorb CO_2 in photosynthesis and are hence known as carbon sinks. Sadly, carbon sinks are being replaced by carbon dioxide producers.

4- Over-Population:

Increasing population results in increasing demand for commodities and accommodation. This necessitates more industry to be set up and hence results in more GHG emissions in atmosphere.

5- Poor Public transport:

Due to inefficient public transport, ownership of private vehicles such as cars and bikes has

occurred. As a result of combustion in these vehicles, CO_2 , SO_2 and NO_x are released causing Global warming.

"Far- Reaching" impacts of Global Warming

The impacts of Global warming are inter-linked. If one state suffers, other states suffer as well. This due to the hyper-glob-alised world we live in today:

1- Global Food Insecurity:

If nations like Pakistan, which are agriculture based economies, face consequences of global warming such as flooding and drought, exports of agriculture will decrease causing worldwide food insecurity. Increase in rainfall can also cause water logging and salinity further impacting food production and security.

2. Water Crisis:

Flooding, rainfall, droughts can cause water pollution, and water shortage resulting in water crisis in already water-scarce countries like Africa.

Glacial melting at a rapid ~~so~~ rate can also trigger floods and water insecurity for a state like Pakistan which relies on glacial water for use.

3. Loss of Biodiversity and ecosystems due to wild fires:

The recent Australian, Amazon forest and Brazilian wild fires in the years 2021 and 2022 has caused loss of habitat and deaths of already rare species. This can ~~so~~ disrupt the chain of supply in eco-system and can impact human food security. Emergence of new viruses is also

a threat due to wildfires.

"Ways to Counter Global Warming and its implications"

1- Practical implementation of COP (conference of parties):

The negotiations and decisions taken at COP, annually, should be made legal and binding.

Heavy penalties on countries should be imposed which deviate from the deals.

2- Transitioning to Green Energy:

Global efforts should be made to transition away from non-renewable energy sources such as coal, oil and gas. Oil-based economies like Saudi and Qatar should look to diversify their economy and decrease their dependance on

oil to generate economy.

Incorporation of solar panels, hydro-electric power plants should be encouraged on a larger scale at both industrial and domestic level.

3. City planning and population control:

Policy measures such as one-child policy of China should be adopted to control population explosion. Better city planning such as green parks, roadside plantation and other measures should be taken to counter the greenhouse effect of cars and factories.

Rural 4. Urban Development.

Health, education, employment and other facilities should be introduced in urban areas to prevent excessive ~~urban~~

Rural-Urban migration.

5- "Loss and Damage fund" at Cop29 should be utilized to make developing states climate resilient²⁵

Construction of dams, barrages and incorporation of AI based systems for early detection of catastrophes should be encouraged from the "Loss and Damage fund" money. This will make developing countries more resilient to climate change by managing floods etc.



Water Issues in Pak : Regional and Domestic

Introduction:

Water is an essential and integral part of regional economic and political stability. As one famous scholar has rightly stated that "Wars of the next century will be fought over water." [Dr. Tsemai]

"Water Issues of Pakistan in Regional Context"

Since its inception, India has threatened Pakistan's stability and survival. Being an upper riparian state, India stopped the flow of water to Pakistan in 1958. In the wake of it, Indus Treaty, 1960, came into being which divided Eastern rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) in and

Western Rivers (Ravi, Sutlej and Beas) between India and Pakistan, respectively.

However, problems still persist both due to the Indian enmity and failure of Pakistan's water policies.

1. India completes Kandli Barrage Dam in February 2024:

After completing the dam, India has blocked the supply to River Ravi in Pakistan near Lahore. This can have adverse consequences on agriculture and biodiversity as well as marine life associated with River Ravi.

2. Release of excess water by India every year:

Every year during monsoon, India releases excess water into Pakistan. Due to shortage of dams and reservoirs, this results in loss of agriculture and water

which could otherwise, have been stored for future use.

Water Issues in Domestic Context:

Apart from flawed policies and manouvering by external adversaries, Pakistan's grapples with domestic water challenges due to many factors listed below.

1. Shortages of Dams and Reservoirs:

Rainfall and Indus water are wasted due to shortage of storage facilities. India has constructed more than 4000 small plus large dams since its inception, whereas Pakistan is unable to complete the much needed Kalabagh dam due to inter-provincial disputes and misunderstandings.

2. Poor Irrigation System:

Agriculture alone, receives more than 90% of Pakistan's water. Yet, due to inefficient irrigation systems and carelessness by farmers, much of this water is wasted. Instead of benefitting agriculture, it causes water logging and salinity of soil.

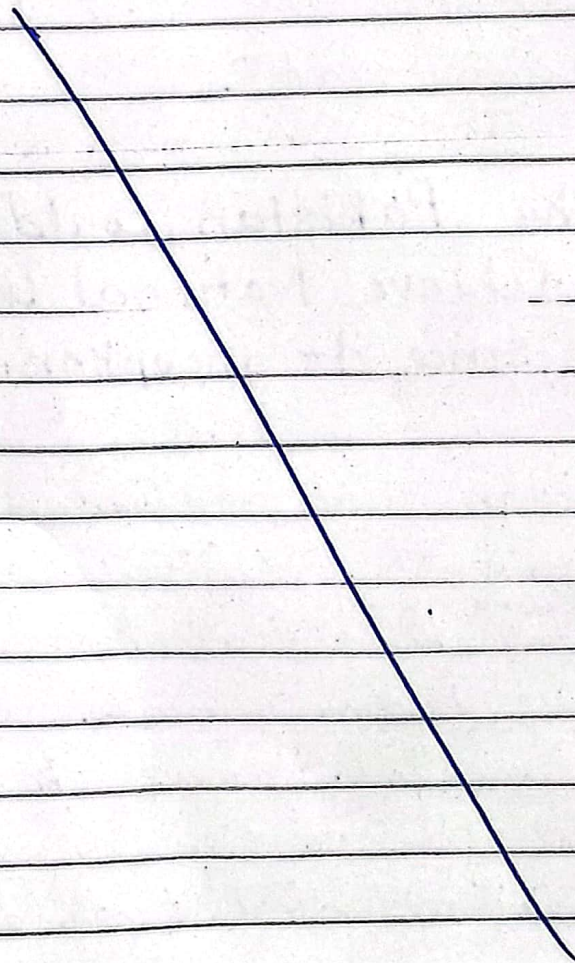
3. Climate Change:

Due to rapid glacial melting, water is flowing into rivers and seas at a rate which makes it difficult to store^{it}. This water becomes polluted due to addition of stones and high quantities of minerals, making it unfit for drinking and expensive for ~~manufact~~ desalination process.

4. Inter-Provincial Disputes and unequal distribution of water:

Sindh and Punjab contribute to agriculture of Pakistan and receive major shares of water.

Yet Sindh demands reforms in the Water Apportionment Accord signed in 1990's.



National Integration:

Introduction:-

National integration is necessary for a nation to achieve stability and progress. The national integration comes from strong feelings of 'Nationalism' when diverse ethnic groups set aside their differences and unite under the same flag as a nation "nation-state".

Why Pakistan could not achieve National Integration since its inception.

Pakistan was born ^{due to} ~~under~~ the feeling of religious nationalism ^{demanding} ~~and~~ a ⁹ ~~4~~ separate homeland where Islamic principles were implemented. However, ~~due to~~ with diverse cultures, languages and ethnicities, Muslims struggled to

unite under one flag due to many factors listed below.

1- Partition of Bengal:

The separation of East Pakistan instilled feelings of separatism in various dissatisfied factions in the country: Movements like Sindh Desh came into existence, which threatened National integration.

2- Inter-Provincial Inequality:

Economic Inequalities:

In Ayub Khan's industrialisation era, major cities like Lahore and Karachi became the hub of economic activity. Negligence of the citizens of provinces like Balochistan, KPK, FATA and other smaller cities in Sindh gave birth to economic inequality which caused anger against the State and jeopardized.

National Integration. ^(7th)

Though the NFC award tried to address Centre-Province relations, it failed to ~~be~~ fueled inter-provincial resentments.

With population (82%) being the major factor in ensuring money distribution, Punjab got the lion's share, while sparsely populated areas like Balochistan and FATA failed to achieve progress.

More weightage to poverty was not much given which resulted in further grievances and sowed the seeds of separatism.

Political Inequality:

~~With~~ ~~just~~ Equal representation in Senate which is devoid of financial autonomy further fueled suspicion, mistrust and hatred in the hearts of diverse ethnicities against the State.

Population-based seats in National Assembly has isolated minorities like Balochis and Pathans from the important legislative decisions of the country. Rejection of their votes by majority provinces like Punjab and Sindh has made them feel powerless in the states decision making progress. This feeling of isolation and inferiority has caused them to separate themselves and so this has jeopardized National integration.

Way forward: How to counter the challenge of National Dis-integration:

1- Addressing historical grievances:

Economic grievances:

Equal share in developmental projects like CPEC should be given to the locals. More weightage to pop poverty should be given in NFC (7th) award. Senate should be given the right to suggest recommendations in monetary policies and in case of rejection, National Assembly should be legally bound to give an explanation. This would ensure transparency and inclusivity in the fiscal policy making of State.

Political Grievances:

A minority vote should be introduced in National Assembly where a veto by all the minorities would change the decisions by rejecting or accepting the legislation. A 3:1 weightage should be given to minority : majority vote. For example: 1 vote of Balochistan should be equal to 3 votes of Punjab or Sindh.

2. Adopting other strategies, besides religion, to foster nationalism:

Social media campaigns, cultural exchange events and increased people to people interaction can bolster feelings of nationalism, brotherhood and unity.

3. Tackling external adversaries:

Proxy elements, their funding networks and their social media networks should be

targeted with high level intellig-
-ence sharing between government
and intelligence agencies.

Awareness campaigns regarding
soc mis-information should be
initiated to combat 5th
Generation warfare.

Conclusion:

with cooperation
, and negotiations, the menace
of national disintegration can be
addressed effectively.
