

QUESTION : 07

Pakistan's top position in V20 is primarily the result of its environmentally hazardous development model, which magnifies the effects of climate change. Global warming is the catalyst but Pakistan flawed planning, deforestation and poor governance turned natural hazards into national hazards.

V20 is a group of climate-vulnerable economies exposed to loss and damage from global warming. Pakistan ranked among top 5 most climate affected countries for two decades.

Pakistan Development Model:-

(a) Poor Urban and Land Planning:-

Expansion of housing schemes on floodplains and riverbanks for example Indus and Ravi corridors.

(b) Deforestation:-

Pakistan loses 27,000 hectares of forest per year. Deforestation in northern area accelerated glacial melt and flash floods.

add proper source against your statistics.

(C) Weak Governance:-

Poor enforcement of environmental laws and EIA bypasses. Reactive, not preventive approach to the disasters.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

(d) Energy choices:-

Dependence on coal and furnace oil despite solar and wind potential. Pakistan's carbon intensity is higher than the global average unit of GDP.

Pakistan's vulnerability:-

Climate change certainly intensifies hazards however, Bangladesh and Vietnam face similar hazards but record fewer losses because of better zoning, early warning systems and reforestation.

Hence Pakistan's vulnerability is policy made, not fate made.

Resource Exploitation:-

Unsustainable resource exploitation has created artificial scarcities that amplify climate impacts. Pakistan's ground water depletion rate is among the

World highest, with water tables dropping 10-15 meters in Punjab. Agricultural practices consume 90% of water resources but achieve only 50% efficiency. Industries dump 350 million gallons of ~~water~~ (untreated) waste daily into water bodies. The self inflicted water crisis means that even minor climate variations trigger severe droughts or floods.

Strategic Recommendations:

Emergency Interventions:-

Pakistan must halt ongoing environmental destruction while building immediate resilience. Pakistan should establish a National Environmental Emergency with constitutional protection for remaining forests and wetlands.

- ① Urban reforms must include mandatory rainwater harvesting for buildings over 500 sq yards and immediate clearance of encroachments from drainage channels.
- ② Quick Impact projects should restore ~~100~~ critical wetlands, plant 1 billion trees in watershed areas, and create 1000

urban forests. These measures can reduce floods damage by 30% with 2 years while creating green jobs.

Restructuring Pakistan Developmental Model :-

The green economy transition must shift agricultural subsidies from water intensive to drought resistant crops, mandate industrial water recycling and reuse and develop renewable energy to 40% of grid capacity

- ① Upgrading drainage to handle 100-year flood events and building new dams for water storage.
- ② Governance reforms should include establishing climate courts for environmental crimes and creating community based disaster management covering maximum villages.

Innovative Ecosystem:-

The innovative ecosystem should develop climate technologies, green bond program and regional cooperation through Indus Basin Climate

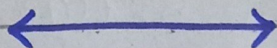
references??

Alliance, shared early warning systems and also joint ecosystem restoration can address transboundary challenges.

Conclusion:-

add a few more arguments in this part.....

Pakistan's Vdo status results overwhelmingly from its environmental hazardous developments model that amplifies climate impacts into disasters. Pakistan must recognize that its greatest enemy is not changing climate but unchanging development practices. A sustainable, risk informed and ecologically balanced development model can transform Pakistan from Vdo victim to a climate resilience nation.



QUESTION : 04

Introduction:-

Pakistan's relationship with taliban-ruled Afghanistan since August 2021 represents one of the most dramatic foreign policy reversals in contemporary South Asian history. The bilateral

relationship now operates across three critical fault line:

- ① Border security
- ② Refugee policy/flow
- ③ Regional alignments.

Each dimension independently damages bilateral ties while collectively creating a compounding crisis that threatens Pakistan's national security, economic stability and regional standing.

① Border Security:-

The border security deterioration represents Pakistan's greatest strategic miscalculation regarding Taliban rule. Pakistan's military establishment expected the Taliban to eliminate anti-Pakistan militant groups, particularly the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), as reciprocation for years of support. Instead, the opposite has occurred with devastating consequences for Pakistan's internal security.

Impact :-

Border securitisation increases militarised interactions

and short term brinkmanship, reducing space for cooperation on migration, trade and counter terrorism. It hardens political narratives in Islamabad and in Kabul which reinforces mistrust and reduces incentives for negotiated - system level solutions.

② Refugee Issues:-

Pakistan hosts large Afghan refugee populations (registered and unregistered). The refugee crisis has transformed from Pakistan's humanitarian credential to its primary internal security vulnerability fundamentally poisoning bilateral relations. Major terrorist attacks including Peshawar Police Lines bombing and Bajaur suicide bombing involved Afghan refugee perpetrators. Provincial governments particularly KPK and Balochistan report refugee involvement in 40% of serious crimes including kidnapping, extortion and drug trafficking.

③ Regional Realignments:-

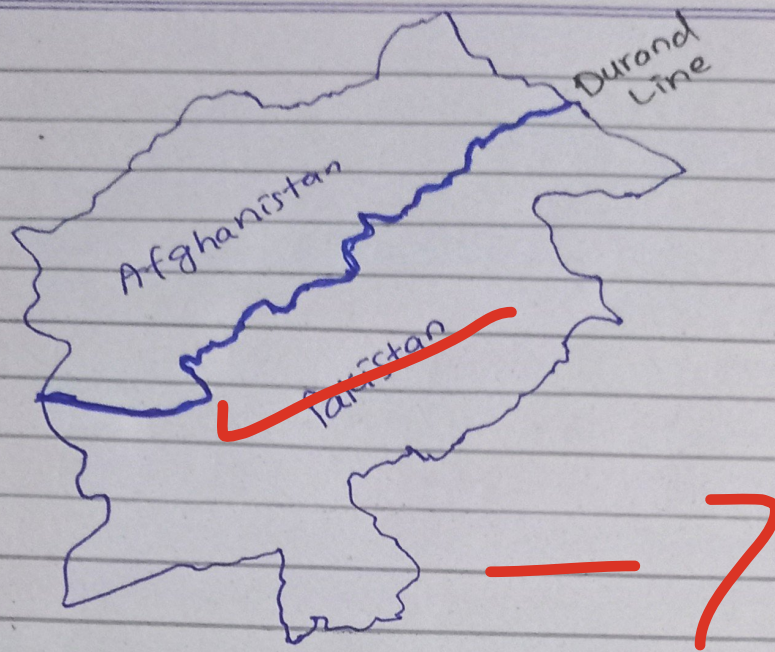
The Taliban

regime's takeover reconstructed regional diplomacy. Pakistan, China, Iran, Russia, Turkey and Gulf States each recalibrated engagement with Kabul for trade, influence and security.

When Pakistan restricts trade, Iran and central Asia fills gap. When Pakistan demands TTP action, China offers economic incentives without conditions. When Pakistan threatens isolation India provides humanitarian support. This multipolarity remoldens Taliban intransigence while diminishing Pakistani leverage, ensuring continued bilateral deterioration.

Durand Line Dispute:-

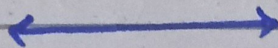
The Durand Line dispute has intensified under Taliban rule, with Afghan forces regularly disrupting Pakistan's border fencing project. Pakistan completed 90% by 2021, but Taliban forces have damaged multiple sections leading to armed clashes.



Conclusion :-

Pakistan - Afghanistan relations in the post-2021 period represents a complete reversal of strategic expectations, with each dimension of engagement (security, humanitarian, regional) contributing to accelerating bilateral deterioration.

OS The interconnection between these three dimensions creates a compound crisis where solutions in one area worsen problems in others, trapping both countries in escalating confrontation.



add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.