

Subjective Part

Q. No. 2

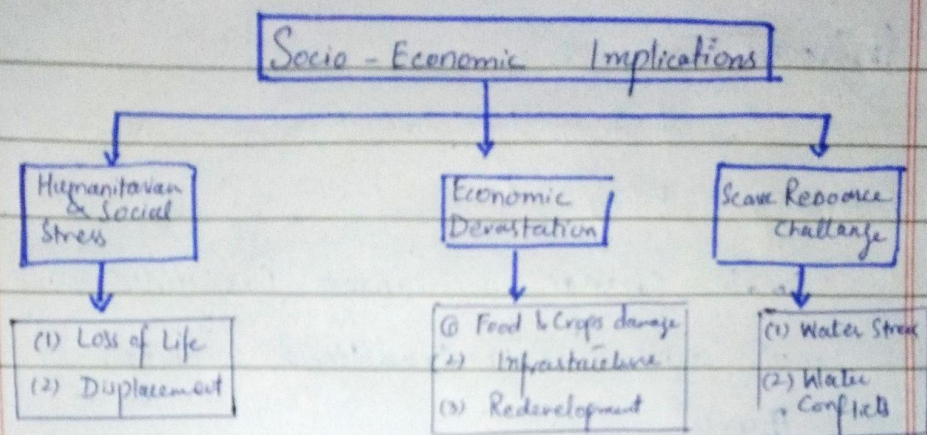
Introduction

According to Pakistan's National Security Policy:

"Climate change is among Pakistan's most serious non-traditional security threats."

It is not just Pakistan's but whole world admits climate change as a serious threat to their security. It has become most challenging issue for developing countries, because the cost it takes to be issued is beyond just economic factors. Social issues and political dynamics are also directly affected by the change in climate since it involves governance policies and humanitarian fundamental resources directly. Pakistan is facing serious socio-economic and political challenges due to severe climate change.

Socio-economic Implications of Climate Change



1- Humanitarian and Social Stress.

Pakistan is

facing the severe environmental calamities for few years due to change in climate. It has become a threat to human life. Pakistan faced severe heat waves in summer and then floods in 2025 and even before i.e 2022. These floods claimed countless lives and many thousands of people were displaced from their areas. It caused a social stress as well as a problem for government to devise a solution.

2. Economic Derastation.

The floods and unscheduled rains damaged food sources and agricultural lands. It effected the exports and even domestic availability stress of food. Moreover, due to heavy and unannounced calamities, infrastructure was damaged. Public property was claimed by flood, vehicles and buildings got damaged due to these calamities.

3. Scarcity of Resources.

The already declining economic conditions met more suffrage in the name of redevelopment. Providing aid and settling of displaced citizens became a huge challenge for a stressed economy. Most pressing issue was fresh water scarcity. It created a huge conflict as India stopped and dropped the river water without informing. Not just this but due to severe floods, fresh water scarcity came. With the serious threat to human life specially in Sindh and South Punjab Rural

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According to UN Secretary General,
"Climate change is not just an
environmental issue but a direct threat
to peace and security."

(Antonio Guterres)

Political Implications of Climate Change:

Following are some challenges that
political system of Pakistan faced due to
climate change.

- Governance Challenges:

The severity of
climate ^{directly} challenges the governance system
of a country. Already at loss of ^{good} governance,
a country like Pakistan, forced further
decline in provision of services to
the citizens. Lack of long-term policies
and ^{limited} institutional capacity to face the
climate issues resulted into failure
of governance.

- Challenge to International Relations:

Pakistan

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fought a little war with India when India tried to stop the water resources of Pakistan. It also participated and tried to connect with climate justice advocacy due to its vulnerability to change.

• Short-Term Policies and Priorities.

With the change in government and lack of democratic stability, Pakistan never devised a proper policy system and what they did was the mitigation of damage for the time being. It surely questions the top priorities and interests of Pakistan government.

Institutional Response of Pakistan to Climate-Induced Challenges.

With the severe change in climate, the calamities came and Pakistan tried to combat the challenge to reduce humanitarian & economic crisis. Pakistan's institutions showed

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The serious concern to the growing climate change.

• Policy management and International Engagement:

Pakistan derived quick (although short term) management policies. It included the actions of NDMA, their response to calamity ridden regions and their accessibility. Also Pakistan's government tried to engage with world forums and countries which were facing the same challenges.

• Disaster Management Structure:

NDMA and other management and service structures helped in devising a plan to mitigate the severe challenges. Also other service centres helped in disaster management.

• Funding Capacity and its Constraints:

Being

an economically distressed state, Pakistan tried to launch a fund but it was very limited. For the sake of funding capacity Pakistan must devise a proper plan in budget so that we can create a proper management plan. With limited and constrained resources it is impossible to face such huge change.

• Support and Collaboration from foreign states.

Pakistan got support from foreign nations and got actively participated in the climate conferences like COP and UN climate conference. It was due to its vulnerability to changing climate and to show concern about the other nations facing the same challenges.

Conclusion.

Climate change is now the most dangerous non traditional threat for Pakistan as it claims the socio-economic and political policies which failed to handle the crisis. Pakistan must devise proper plan & team for the sake of its civilians.

Q. No. 4

Introduction,

Among all the challenges Pakistan is facing whether economic or structural, the main cause seems to be the political instability in the country. It is not a new problem but deep-rooted in past since its creation. Pakistan's internal political instability is structural not episodic. It has become a soul of challenges the country is facing. Institutional imbalance, democratic instability, weak institutions, corruption, bad governance and civil-military imbalance has become a greatest threat to political stability. All these factors directly hit the political system which, as a result, impacts the national security and foreign policy of the country.

Causes of Pakistan's Internal Political Instability,

There are many causes that effect the political system of Pakistan causing it to fall.

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1. Weak Democratic Processes.

Democratic institutions in Pakistan lack the proper policy to carry out democratic processes. Electoral controversies have become a common practice in Pakistan. Everyone who is out of power blames election commission for rigging and corruption. Moreover Judicial controversies relating to democratic policies have also lost their influence with the 26th and 27th Amendment in constitution of Pakistan.

2. Civil - Military Imbalance.

Involvement of Military and role of military in Politics of Pakistan has caused a weak system to drive the country. Military involvement in the institutions of Pakistan has resulted in the questionable performance of these institutions. The division of political system and military institutions needs to be addressed to make the politics of Pakistan stable.

3. Political Polarization.

Pakistani culture of politics is based on polarization. There is hardly any consensus building on issues and so the interest of public remain unattended. Public and institutions are divided in their opinions & standings threatening political stability and development in Pakistan.

4. Governance Crisis and Corruption.

Due to

changing governments, there is no proper long-term policy plan. The governments make policies in their time which are outlived by the next government. due to inability to carry-out the plans with different team and mindset. Most pressing issue in political instability is corruption. Government offices and institutions are filled with corrupt elements which hinders the effective public policy.

5. Weak Political Institutions.

Weak Political institutions are the main cause of political instability. The involvement of non-political factors in political offices always bind the road to stability. Moreover, the socio-economic change with time has not effected the traditionally driven political institutions.

"Political instability results when political institutions fail to keep pace with social & economic change."

(Huntington)

The institutions are still running on old and traditional structures.

Impacts of Political Instability on National Security:

Political instability of Pakistan directly effects its national security.

• Internal Security Crisis:

Due to weak hold of its institutions, political system faces

severe opposition in various regions. It resulted in the emergence of non-state actors and terrorism. Due to the lack of proper policy in controlling the threat of terrorism, govt must go devise some long term policies.

• Economic Security at Risk:

Due to gaps in political institutions, there is hardly any long term plan for economic strength. Changing governments and weak governance shows ~~direct~~ ^{that} change is needed for effective economic comeback.

• Lack of National Cohesion:

Ethnic issues are based on the divide caused by political instability. The polarization in politics results in a conflicted region where everyone fights for their own resources and not for the sake of their strength.

Impacts of Political Instability on Foreign Policy:

Politics is directly linked with foreign policy. A stable government helps in making a strong & sovereign foreign policy. However political instability results into.

• Leadership Crisis and Credibility:

Due to changing governments and leadership, the foreign visits have always caused troubles since the leadership plays important role in making the image of a country, if changing government every year or after two creates confusion in foreign entities leaving them question who should their interests.

• Economic Diplomacy:

With no long-term govt and policies, the system just collapsed instead of moving forward. The debt increase has reached an alarming situation but the new projects demand more. With weak political govt it has become almost

impossible to achieve economic stability as well.

• Deteriorating Regional Influence.

The method of dealing with the regional states is different when ~~under~~ the changing government. Moreover the question to deal with every changing aspect of government ~~is~~ ^{to be} settled. so that the image of being weak political system can be cured.

Conclusion:

Political instability within Pakistan has become a threat to its sovereignty.

It is 'rooted in imbalance between elected institutions and non-elected centre of power?

(Ayesha Jalal). It is now directly affecting the national security whether external or internal, and foreign policy of every country. To counter the challenge of instability Pakistan must adopt positive measures.

Q. No. 8

Introduction:

Pakistan's vision of 2025 states

"Technology and innovation are central to achieve a competitive and knowledge based economy."

Technological innovation has become a driver of economy. In the world of growing technological development, most of the nations has made economic progress by innovating their IT and digital field. It has become an important part of achieving success. Soft Power & hard power are aside, the modern world even competes in technology and innovation to make itself safer and developed.

Existing Potential of Pakistan

Pakistan is a weak country in whole region when it comes to IT and Technology

However there are some factors that prove that Pakistan is developing the potential to achieve technological innovation.

• Youth-bulge & Their Potential.

Pakistan's population's 60% consist of youth under 30 years. This youth is much interested in technological advancement and is willing to get a chance for innovation. The IT industry and other fields like AI attract the youth so they want to pursue the fields if provided with the chance.

• IT & Digital Economy Trends.

Due to changing world norms & values, economy has also become digital. Pakistan is also seeking trends of world about digital economy. Youth is very indulged & is following the trend. Pakistan has potential to seek innovation in IT industry.

and can pursue digital economy trends.

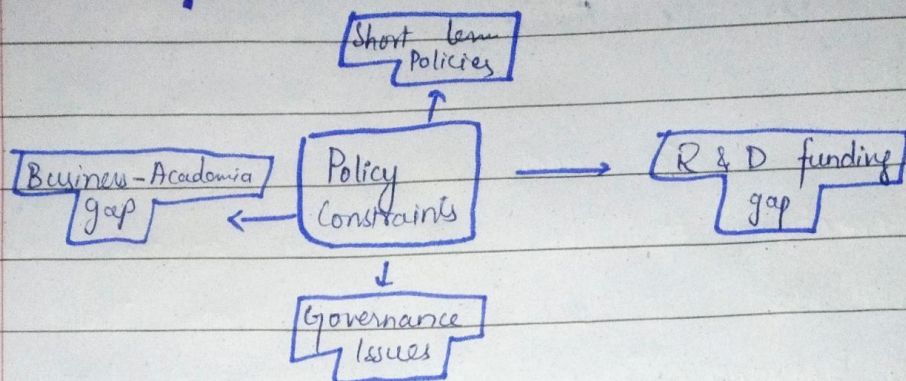
• Digital Connectivity:

With the rise of social media and other services, the connection to the world has become more convenient. It is easy to share the growing trends. Pakistan is also interested in digital connectivity. Due to strong innovative neighbours like China, Pakistan has also adopted the methods of digital connection.

• Strategic and geopolitical Position of Pakistan:

Due to the strategic position of Pakistan with powerful countries and its location at the centre of BRI China and other investment projects, Pakistan has become interested in digital and technological innovation.

Policy Constraints Hindering the Development.



• Short Term Policies.

Due to political ignorance of new trends and growing need of innovation, there is hardly any long-term plan for technological innovation. Due to this failure, there is hardly any achievement yet despite having interest in digital revolution.

• Research and Development Funding Gap.

Being economically ridden and weak policy making, there is almost no place of ^{Research} and Develop fund in budget. In FY 2025 there was the less than 1% of Total GDP spend for this purpose, far below the regional competitors. This is the major

Cause of hindering the development.

• Industry - Academia Gap.

Educational institution in Pakistan hardly provide any skill development education to students. There is a huge gap between their study and practical industry experience. That's why mostly students learn but fail to perform when they experiment their studies.

• Governance Issue for Growing Industries.

Governance issue is prevailing cause here. New businesses need economic support and structural guideline for their startups but due to poor delivery and economic constraints government of Pakistan failed to provide youth with these facilities. High taxes and complex tax system tire the new-comers and they hardly survive in the industry.

Institutional Weaknesses,

Institutions in Pakistan do not devise a common plan for the sake of convenience of students and they hardly teach skill. Following are the weaknesses of institutions that hinder the growth and technological innovation.

• Fragmented Institutional Governance:

Institutions of IT, PTA, Higher Education Commission need to devise a common strategy for higher studies opportunities. There ~~are~~^{is} very less number of courses which provide better training for practical and research of technology. There is no scholarship or any economic support for middle class students as well.

• Weak Innovative Environment.

The environment in colleges and universities is still the traditional one. Students study the material of books just to

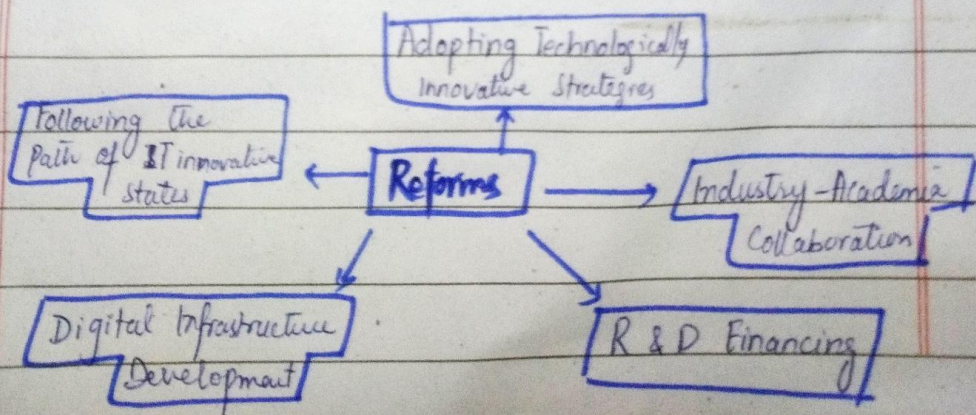
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clear their exam. The research facilities are no-where to be seen. Professors do not encourage the small number of students to do research since it will cost the same amount as for greater number of students.

• Digital Divide:

Rural and Urban areas of Pakistan have clear digital divide. There are rare opportunities for rural areas and provision of high speed internet and signals is a difficult procedure. So ^{more} than ^{no} forty percent people ~~more~~ living in ~~rural~~ areas are unable to avail the chance of innovation.

Reforms Required for Technological Innovation.



• Innovative Strategies:

Institutions of governance must provide strategies and plans for development of innovative opportunities. As UNDP stated,

"Technology can accelerate development only when supported by effective institutions."

These effective institutions must work for the formation of proper technical policies. There must be an addition of finance for technological innovation in Fiscal budget.

• Industry - Academia Collaboration:

Educational institutions must provide students with opportunities to develop their experimental & practical work for industrial use. This is the only way to get the youth work for digital innovation.

• Research and Development Financing.

Government must finance the educational and research institutions for better work. IT industry needs to be facilitated for better performance. Also there must be tax relaxation for entrepreneurs who start their own business.

• Digital Infrastructure Development.

There should be infrastructure supporting the working environment. Startups needs to be placed at proper working conditions. Government should allot the universities or other training centres with a proper place for working.

• Example States.

Vietnam and South Korea are the examples of technological innovation with limited resources and less time. They just worked under good governance policies which helped them rise to better innovative states.

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Conclusion:

Pakistan has some potential points for technological innovation but its governance flaws and economic condition specially the use of economy for other purposes (restoration of calamities, defence etc) instead of technology is a major issue. Basic facilities must be provided to young technologists so that they can help in the growth of Technological environment in Pakistan.