

Q.1

→ Introduction:

Pakistan is located at a point where it bears the brunt of two extreme weather system. Climate Change, in recent decade, emerges as a non-traditional threat to Pakistan. After the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991, the perspectives of threats had changed and opened new facets of security. The focus has shifted away from military power to several non-traditional sectors, with an enhanced role of economic, political and social forces. Pakistan is also a host of non-traditional security threats and Climate Change is one of them. It has social, economic and political implications. Therefore, a concerted effort by the government is required to mitigate this threat. Pakistan has signed multiple international agreement to regional plans. There is a need to do more on ground to counter non-traditional security threat of climate change.

→ History of Climate Events:

In the last

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50 years, the average temperature of Pakistan increased by roughly 0.5°C . The number of heatwaves have increased five-fold in last 30 years. Also, annual precipitation has shown high variability and increased in the last 50 years.

All above mentioned figures show that Pakistan is hosting non-traditional security threats. Historically, Floods had have posed challenges to nation at larger extent. The history of floods in Pakistan is as follows;

1950 Floods

⇒ devastation in Punjab
⇒ 2900 deaths

1988 Floods

⇒ 11 million affected

1992 Floods

⇒ 33 million affected

2010 Floods

⇒ One-fifth of PAK submerged

2022 Floods



2025 Floods

33 million affected

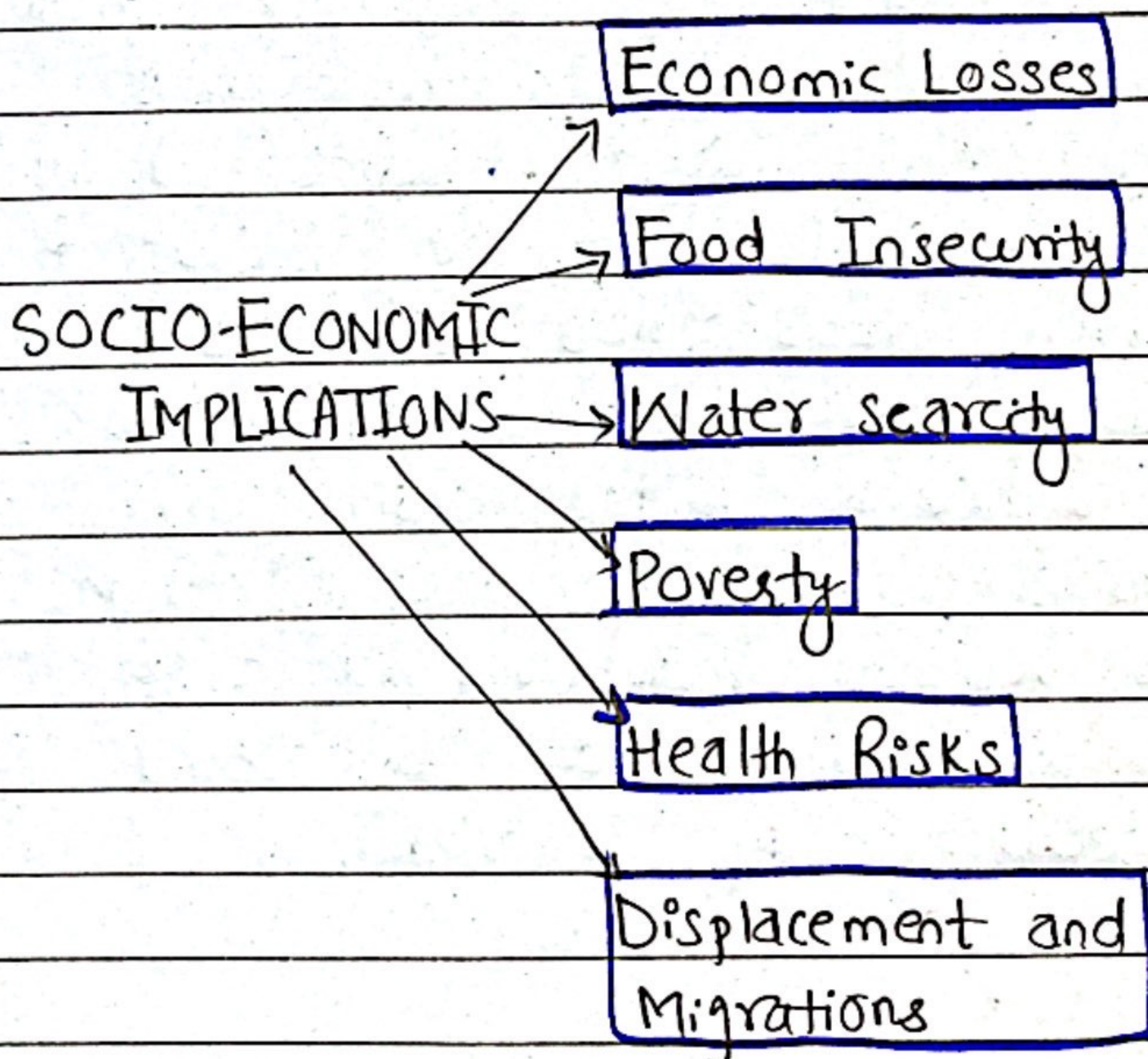
12bn\$ damage

→ Current Overview of Climate Change:

Currently, Pakistan is at frontline against climate change as per report of the World Bank. Pakistan is facing extreme climate change's consequences. The Asian Development Bank in 2024 has reported that Pakistan faces yearly \$13 bn loss due to climate change. Hence, climate change events are a part of yearly calendar in Pakistan.

→ Socio-Economic Implications:

Following are socio-economic implications for Pakistan.



(i)

Economic Losses

Climate change costs economic sector of Pakistan heavily. As per report of the World Bank, alone flood of 2025 costs \$12 billion damage to Pakistan's economy. The climate events such as flood devastates infrastructure, roads and buildings.

(ii)

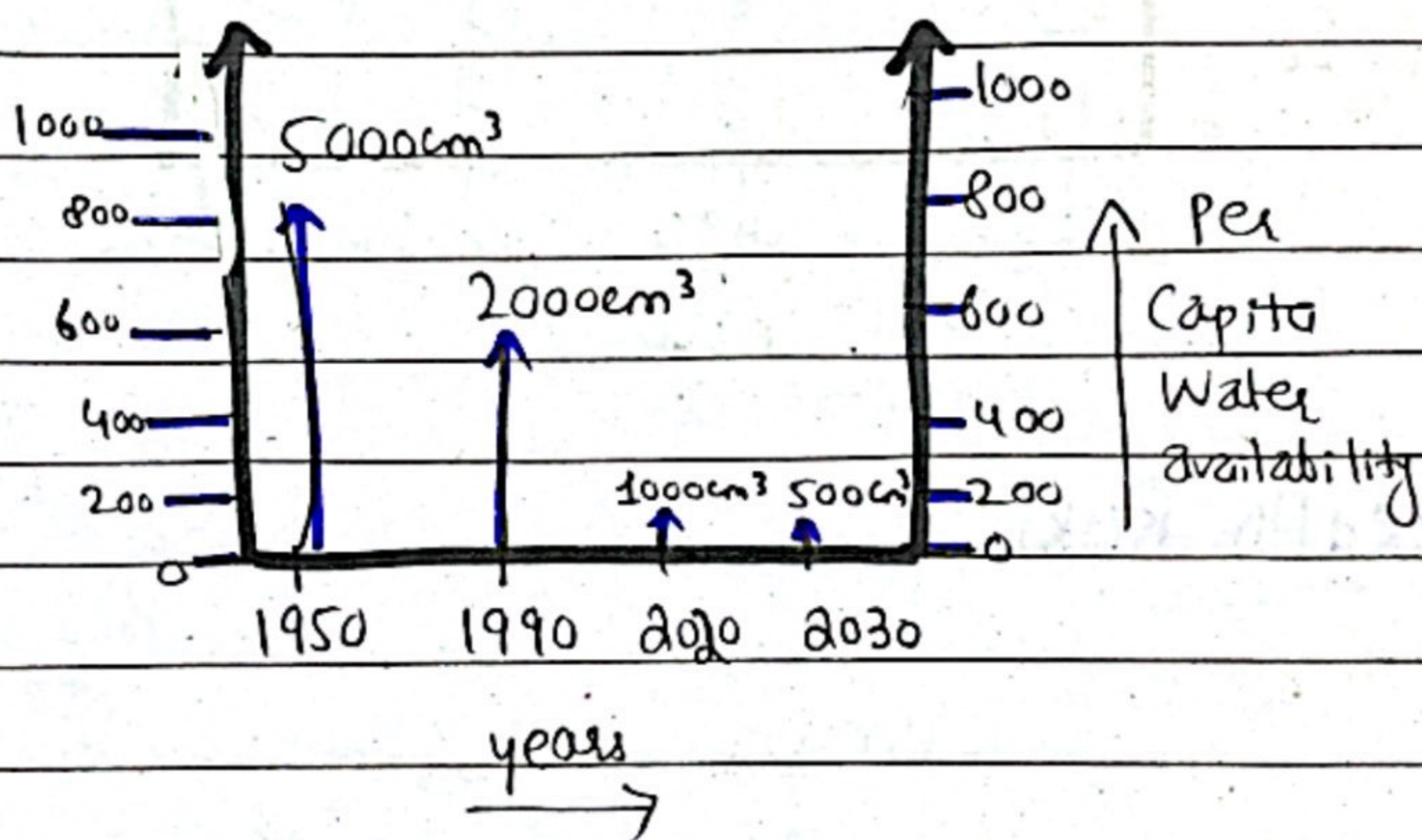
Food Insecurity

Pakistan currently ranks at 106/118 countries on Global Hunger Index 2024. This shows that Pakistan is a food insecure country. Climate change aids in this ranking of Pakistan by declining agricultural productivity. The heatwaves and flood caused water salinity and water logging. The ECO Survey 2023 has unveiled that 48% land of Pakistan is unhealthy. Apart from that, Floods in 2025 has declined 13% wheat production. All these manifestation leads to food insecurity in Pakistan.

(iii)

Water Scarcity

Climate change in Pakistan has declined water availability. The water resources are scarce in Pakistan. According to the World Bank, Pakistan will be absolute water scarce in 2035. Currently, Pakistan is placed with sub-Saharan countries in water stressed countries. The per capita availability of water is decreasing from 5260 cm^3 in 1951 to 900 cm^3 in 2023.



(iv)

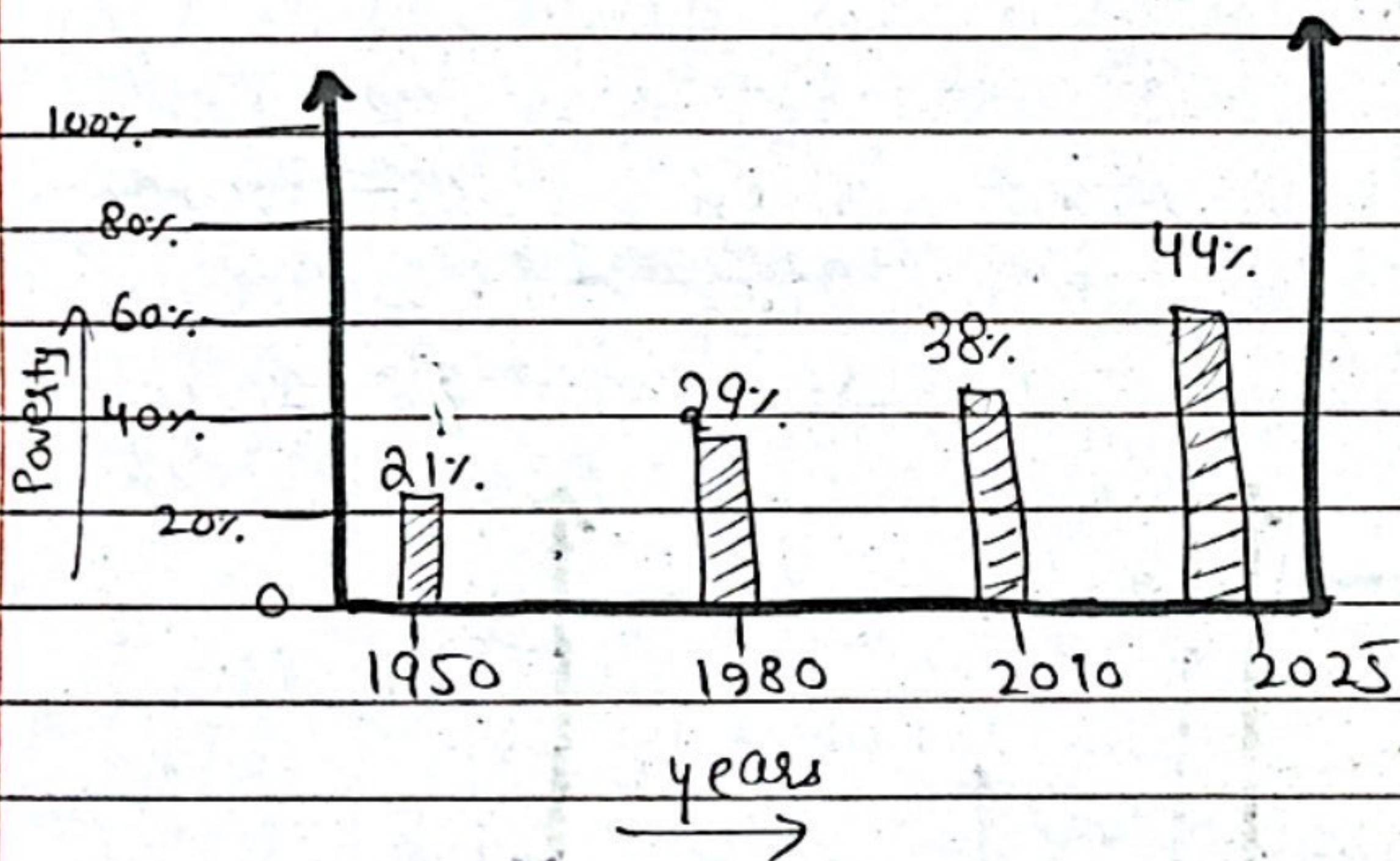
Poverty

Another implication of climate change in Pakistan is poverty. Climate change has driven mass migration and developments, lead to increase in multidimensional poverty. The opportunities

are washed away or evaporated.

Currently, Pakistan has 44% poor people below the poverty line.

Climate change adds more masses into poverty circle by snatching employment opportunities. People lost their properties and homes and become vulnerable.



(iv) Health Risks

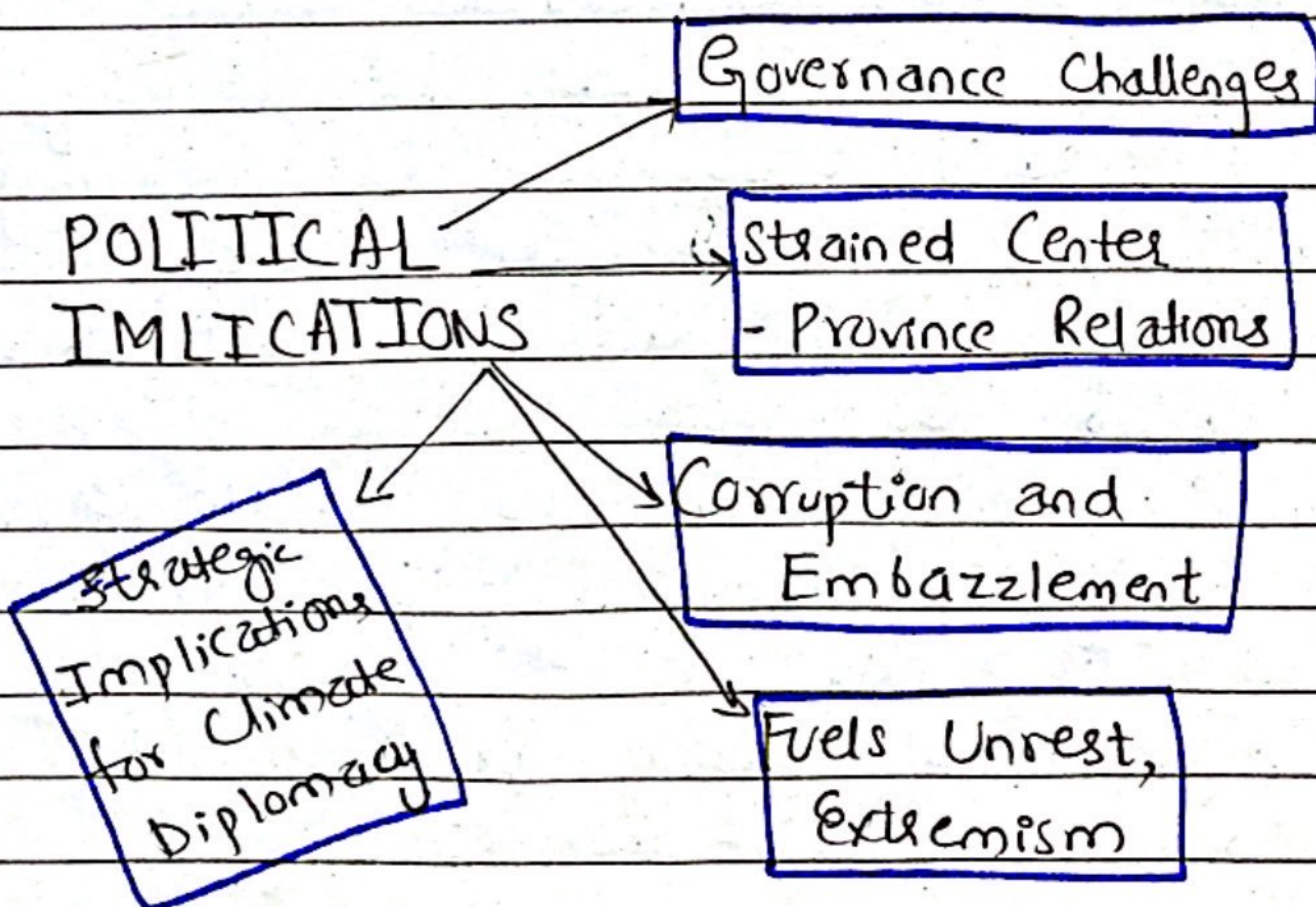
Climate change has brought zoonotic diseases. Pakistan is suffering from water-borne diseases such as cholera, flu and dengue. This leads to burden on health sector. Emerging of diseases pose a challenge as sick nation is security issue.

(vi) Displacement and Migrations

Climate Change in Pakistan drive displacement and migrations. The floods of 2022 displaced 33 million people within country. The migrations and forced displacement aid in health risks and crimes. Also, it burdens national's economy and machinery. So, it become a security threat.

→ Political Implications:

Political implications of climate change is as follows:



(I) Governance Challenges

First and foremost implication of Climate Change is governance challenge. Climate Change ~~fric~~ enhances competing priorities with limited resources. The inadequate institutional capacity in Pakistan poses challenges to governance for rescuing masses. For example, insufficient early preparedness and inefficiency of Disaster Management in Pakistan raise question mark on good governance.

(II) Strained Center-Province Relations

Climate change has exacerbated water scarcity in Pakistan. The sharing of water resources is straining relations between center and Sindh. Sindh accused center and Punjab for using share of water. This is blow to national integration and federation. Climate Change has led to some ~~se~~ relation among provinces and between center-province.

(iii) Corruption and Embarrassment

Climate Change has exacerbated corruption in Pakistan with governance failures amplifying environmental disasters. Powerful politicians manipulate climate policies for private gain. For example, the audit of NDMA in Pakistan has exposed corruption of 13 million in 2022.

(iv) Fuels Unrest and Extremism

Climate change fuels unrest and extremism in the Pakistan by resource scarcity and displacement. Ineffective governance and lack of accountability are enabling extremist groups to fill the void and provide service to affected communities. For example, protests of residents of Gwadar in 2024 over water scarcity undermines the national security of Pakistan.

→ Pakistan's Institutional Response to Climate Challenges:

The response of

Pakistan to Climate induced challenges as follows;

(i) National Adaptation Plan 2023

Pakistan is responding to climate induced challenges by National Adaptation Plan. It aims to build climate resilience, promote sustainable development and address vulnerabilities.

(ii) Climate Change Act 2016

The Climate Change Act 2016 established a framework for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

(iii) National Climate Change Policy 2021

This policy aims to focus on adaptation, mitigation and nature based solution, exemplified by the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami programme. It also aimed to reduce GHG emissions in Pakistan.

(iv) Transfer of Green Technology

Pakistan has transferred green technology from China under CPEC to reduce non-renewable energy resources which are contributing in climate change. Also, Pakistan has signed MOUs with USA for green technology transfer.

(v) Task Force on Climate Change

Recently, Pakistan has developed task force on climate change for response on climate emergency. Also, it advises on climate policies.

→ Conclusion:

To sum it all, Climate Change is non-traditional security threat in Pakistan with significant political and economic implications. It is costing social lives of masses. Pakistan is responding it with institutional approach. However, to avoid implications, more efforts are required.



Q.1



Introduction:

'The real greatness of the man lies in a fact that he was the first Indian Muslim who felt the need of a fresh orientation of Islam and work for it.'

(Allama Iqbal)

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan the protector of Muslim's political interest in the United India. He felt the need of education for Muslims and establish a modern system of education. Sir Syed advocated for the political rights of Muslims in government and civil services. He came on the horizon when the Muslims were politically unaware and marginalized. Sir Syed paved the way for creation of Pakistan by adopting educational political approach of 'first education and then join politics'. He was the man with heart and heat.

→ Sir Syed as Messiah:

Sir Syed was a first man to realized the need of western education for the Muslims after 1857 events. He exerted his full efforts to harmonize relations of Muslim and British. He took different steps to achieve this such as writing journals to bridge the gap between British and Muslims. To achieve educational goals, He established different educational institutions such as schools and colleges. Also, Sir Syed proposed and induced Two Nation Theory in Muslims to protect their political rights for creation of new homeland.

→ Political Strategy of Sir Syed:

Sir Syed's political strategy is multifaceted and focused on protecting Muslim interests in British India. He advocated for modern education, social reform and loyalty to the British Government.

→ How strategy is Different from Congress:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's strategy is different from Congress in following ways:

(i) Two Nation Theory

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a firm believer of Two Nation Theory. He advocated Two Nation Theory among Muslims as Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations with different culture and religion. Before 1867, Sir Syed was in favour of United India. But Urdu-Hindi controversy had altered his views. In contrast to this, Congress was in favour of United India.

(ii) Separate Electorate in Civil Services

Sir Syed protected political interests of Muslims by demanding separate electorate in Indian Civil Services. He realized that

Muslims were not educated enough to compete others. Therefore, he demanded separate electorate. He ensured Muslim representative in legislative bodies, preventing marginalization by the Hindus. In contrast to this, Congress was against separate Electorate.

(ii) Loyalty to British

Sir Syed promoted loyalty to the British, aiming to secure opportunities for Muslims and protect Muslim interests in challenging political landscape. He wrote "Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind" to explain the causes of 1857 mutiny and bridge the gap between British government and Muslims.

(iii) Educational Environment for Muslims

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan funded like Ali Gadh University, Schools, Colleges to modernized Muslim education. He insisted

Muslims to seek western education in order to survive politically. Later, Ali Qash Movement proved to be pioneer in the creation of Pakistan and students of Ali Qash led political movement.

(vi) Aloofness from Politics and Congress

Sir Syed asked Muslims to stay away from the Congress's politics. He was in favour of, "First educate then join politics". He advised to avoid confrontational politics. He wanted Muslims first to educationally stable and later joined politics.

→ Critical Analysis

Critically, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan faced criticism of growth of western education and boot licking of British. Critics argued that he was pro-British and compromised on Muslim's interest. Also, he alienated traditional Muslims and contributed in communal division.

→ Conclusion:

In a nutshell, it can be concluded that Sir Syed was an educationist, reformed and protector. He protected the interests of Muslims in the United India and invoke Muslim nationalism among Muslims. He took different approach from Congress to protect interest of Muslims in the United India by education and awareness.



Q.4

→ Introduction:

The threat to Pakistan's national security is not from across the borders, it is from inside the borders. Since inception of Pakistan, it has been victim of political instability. The evolution of democratic processes in Pakistan was never smooth. There are multiple underlying forces in internal political instability which has constrained Pakistan's

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Economic and diplomatic performances. Pakistan has inherited political instability from its ancestors and it is still running parallel to Pakistan.

"Political Crisis is head of all crisis".

→ Historical Overview of Political Instability in Pakistan.

Historically, Pakistan has seen musical chair of democracy and dictatorships as follows:

Democratic Era (1947-1958)



Dictatorship / Military Coups
(1958-1971)



Abrogation of Constitution

Democratic Era (1971-1977)



Disintegration of East Pakistan

Military Coups (1977-1988)



Radicalization

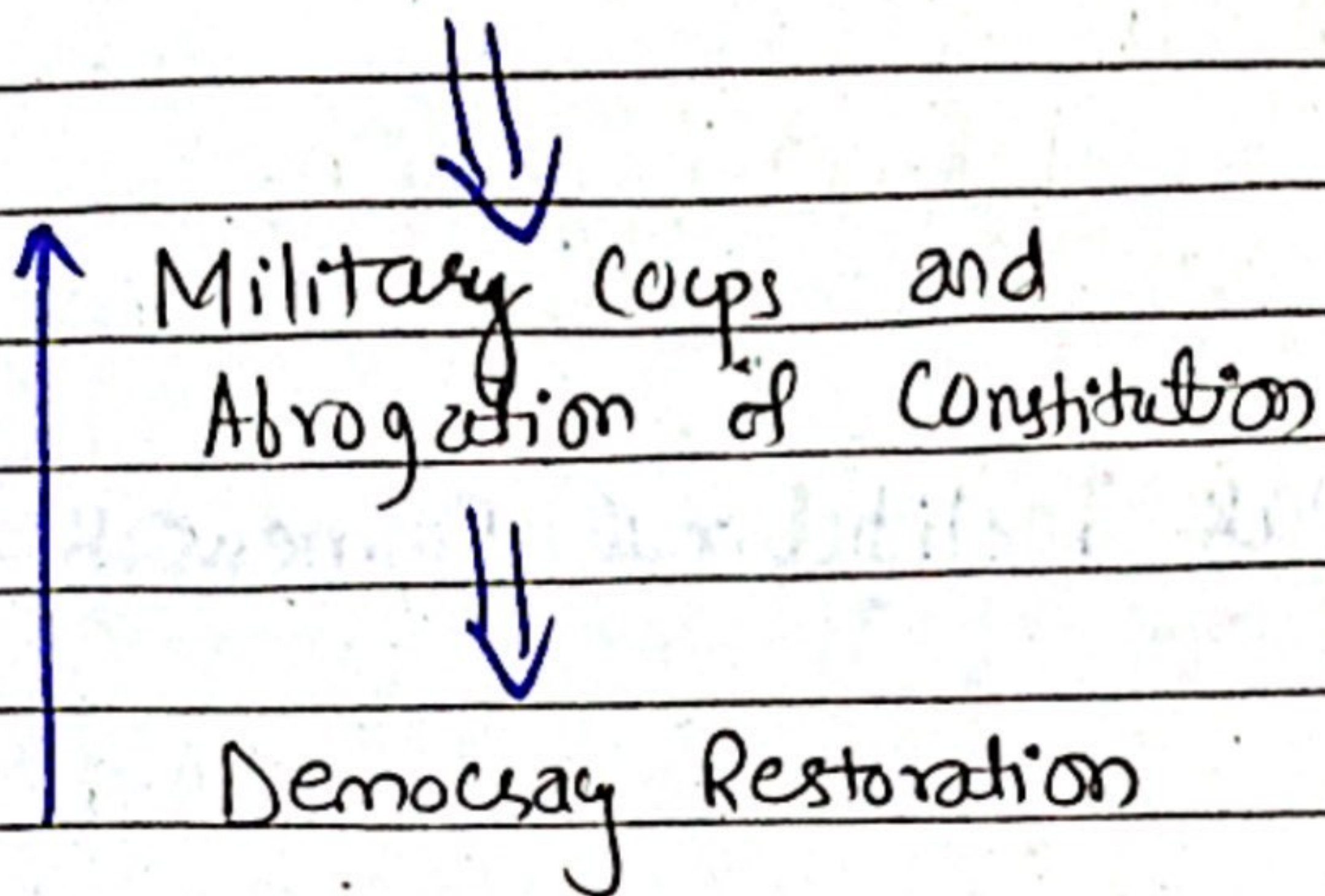
Alternative Democracy

Benazir Bhutto

vs

Nawaz Sharif

Musical Chair of Democracy



→ Structural Causes of Political Instability:

(i) Delay in Constitution Making

Historically, delay in constitution making in Pakistan causes political instability in Pakistan. The delay led non-democratic forces to thrive and fill the void of political landscape. This led to political instability in Pakistan.

(ii) Ethnic and Religious Divides

Deep-seated ethnic, linguistic and regional tensions often lead to political tensions, ultimately political instability. For-example, divide

between eastern and western wings led to erosion of democracy in Pakistan in 1971.

(iii) Weak Institutional Framework

Another structural cause was weak institutional framework. The inefficiency of institution to establish a national identity led to political instability in Pakistan. For example, institutional failure of judiciary by legally military coups of Ayub Khan by "Doctrine of Necessity" in 1958.

(iv) Socio-Economic Disparities

Another structural cause is socio-economic disparities of masses. The high inflation, economical marginalization and social exclusion lead to political instability in Pakistan. For example, grievances of Balochistan and civil war is underlying force of political instability.

(v) Geopolitical Pressure

Moreover, geopolitical pressure is another factor behind political instability in Pakistan. For example, the War on Terror in Afghanistan and current rise of TTP in Afghanistan is destabilizing Pakistan politically by creating rift between center and KPK.

→ Impacts on National Security and Foreign Policy:

Following are the impacts of political instability.

(i) Undermines National Security

Political instability in Pakistan has undermined national security of Pakistan. The lack of consensus on national security policy destabilize the national interest of Pakistan and anti-state elements to thrive.

For-example, BLA in Balochistan is threat.

(ii)

Aids Terrorism and Extremism

Another impact is aiding in terrorism and extremism in country. The political instability weakens institutional frameworks which led to terrorism and extremism nexus to grow and destabilize the region.

(iii)

Blow to National Integration

Federation and political stability is key to national integration. Political instability is blow to national integration and unity of Pakistan. For-example, regional politics demands creation of new administrative unit and provinces on linguistic and ethnicities. This leads to national disintegration.

(iv)

Shapes Foreign Policy

Political instability shapes foreign policy of Pakistan. The lack of consensus

Challenges foreign policy and deteriorate international relations.

For-example, IMF deal in 2023.

(v) Regional Instability

Pakistan's internal issue have spread to nearby nations and straining regional relations. For-example, when Pakistan respond to Iran on strikes, the Baluch national organization showed concerns as ethnicities prevailed there over national interest.

→ Conclusion:

In a nutshell, it can be concluded that Pakistan is facing political instability since inception. It is impacting Pakistan social, economic and political domains. There are aforementioned structural causes behind it with repercussions for Pakistan's national interests that need to be tackled.

