

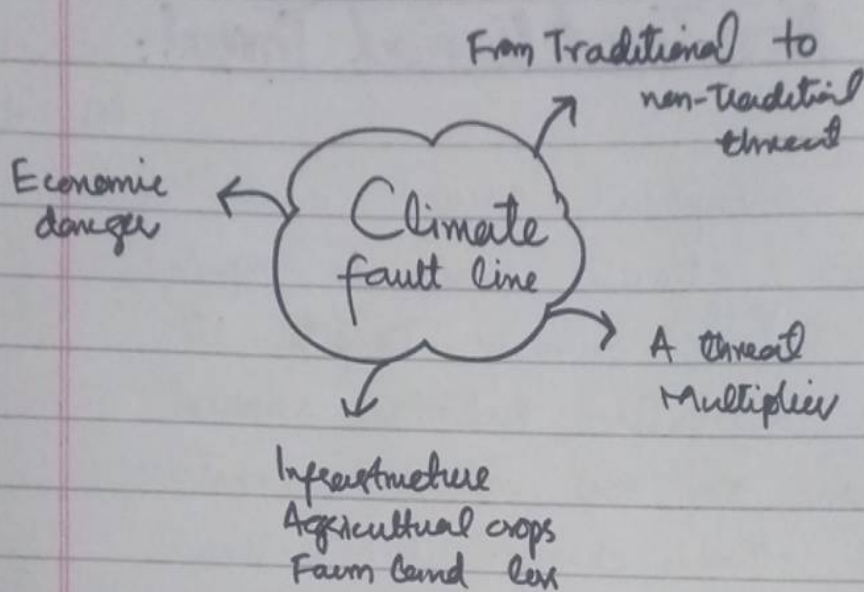
(Part-II)

I, Climate change as Non-Traditional Threat:

Pakistan

a geographically blessed country faces serious climate changes. As reported by ^{German} Russian authority "Despite its less contribution, Pakistan ranked among the top vulnerable countries to climate change." Pakistan threat from climate change faces are now a continuous phenomena. The Floods of 2010, then 2022 & now the 2025 flood make the climate change as non-traditional threat. Due to changing climate Pakistan's agri sector is suffered as the temperature increases, leading to glacier meltdown, heat trap & finally leading to flood. Along this mass displacement, infrastructure damage & loss of lives & agri land are its major repercussions.

II, Pakistan on Climate fault line:



1, From Traditional to Non-Traditional threat:

Though Climate change was a rare phenomena that repeat after 30-40 years. But in Pakistan's case it has shifted from traditional to non-traditional one. The 2010, then 2022 & 2025 floods depicts that climate change is no more a periodic phenomenon but a continuous one instead.

2) Climate change a threat multiplier:

Climate change is not a sole cause but a threat multiplier. Glaciers meltdown, levels of sea overflowing, heat wave created threats like flood. The flood are caused by man, farmland & crops destruction.

3) Destruction from Climate change:

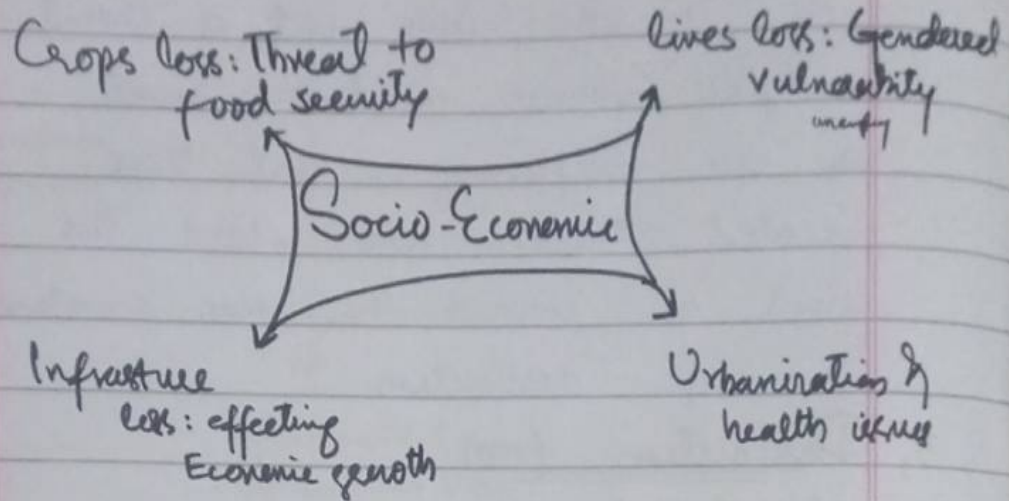
Climate change doesn't let the river overflow but instead pose serious threat to lives, crops & infrastructure. As reported by the 2010, 2012 & 2014 floods millions of people loss lives, million acres of farmland destroyed, huge loss of crops & infrastructure under water.

4) Climate change: An Economic danger:

Pakistan's economy is suffered as billion dollar of loss is reported from the three destructive floods.

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III, Socio-Economic Implications:



1, Human loss: Gendered vulnerability

Climate change associated with flood had pose serious threat to human life. As the 2015 Pakistan temperature reported as 49°C has led to 1200 deaths. That's the heat waves destruction, beside flood. Flood on the other side has reported millions of ~~lives~~ deaths since 2010. The 2010 flood reported

(5)

around 24 million affected people while the 2022, 33 million were reported & 8 million displaced. People migration from rural to urban area created pressure on the cities affecting normal urban life.

2) Urbanisation & health related issues:

Due to severe climate outcomes, mass displacement occurs from rural areas to urban areas. This migration created surplus per capita life values availability. Education, Traffic & Health related problem arises. Diseases like water borne hepatitis, cholera & Typhoid rises. Facilities of normal life ~~cost~~ is ^{not} metted due to overpopulation in some parts. Overall structures of cities are affected.

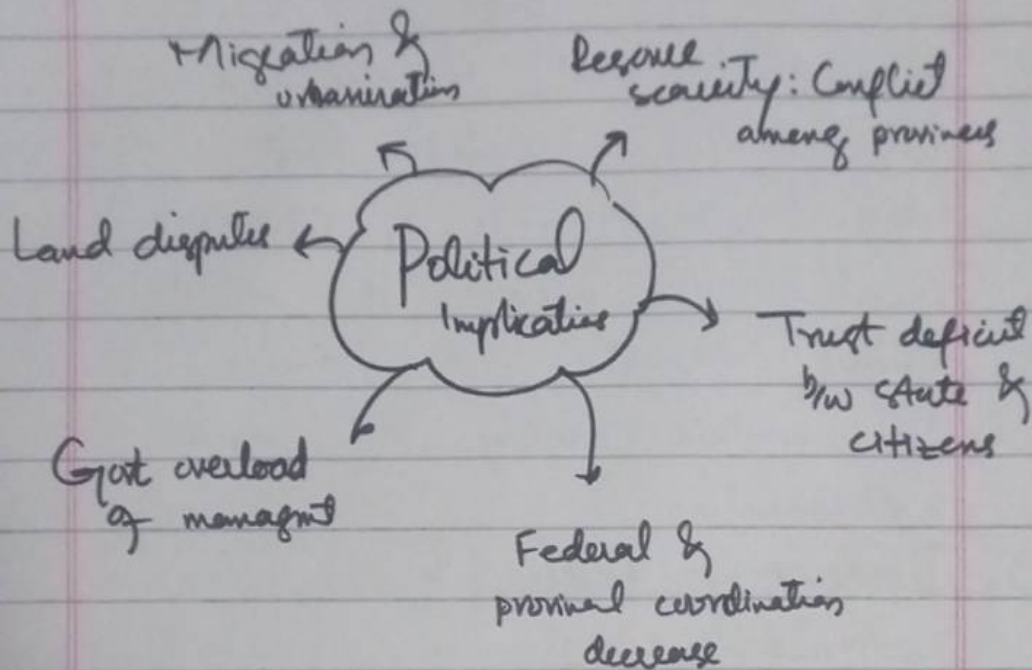
3, Infrastructure damage: A set back for economic growth:

Flood has reported infrastructure damage which affect the country's economy. As reported by WB a total loss of about 30bn \$ reported from 2022 flood. Pakistan an already economically strained country, climate change adds fuels to fire.

4, Crops loss: Threat to food security:

Floods has overflowed millions of acre of farming land, creating food shortage in the country. The FAO report shows 20-40% decrease in crops from the 2022 flood. Such threat is ~~also~~ accompanied by inflation, prices hikes & led to poverty.

IV, Political Implications:



1) Resource scarcity: Domestic instability:

Due to climate change resources are overflew & the decrease caused by high price & low availability led to disputes among the citizens.

This created a domestic instability affecting national unity & provincial autonomy.

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2, Trust deficit b/w state & citizens:

Due to Govt / unaccepted govt response to vulnerability created trust deficit b/w state & citizens. This created an outrage of rallies strikes against govt policies, law making ability & weak implementation.

3, Decrease of federal & Provincial coordination:

Here the NFC has assigned the Disaster Management System to provinces, but the flood of 2022 has reported that provinces can't manage disaster by its own. This further decreases the coordination b/w the center & units straining the relation ever longer.

4, Migration & urbanization:

Masses displacement & migration towards

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urban areas created facility deficit leading to improper education & health availability.

5, Land dispute among

owner:

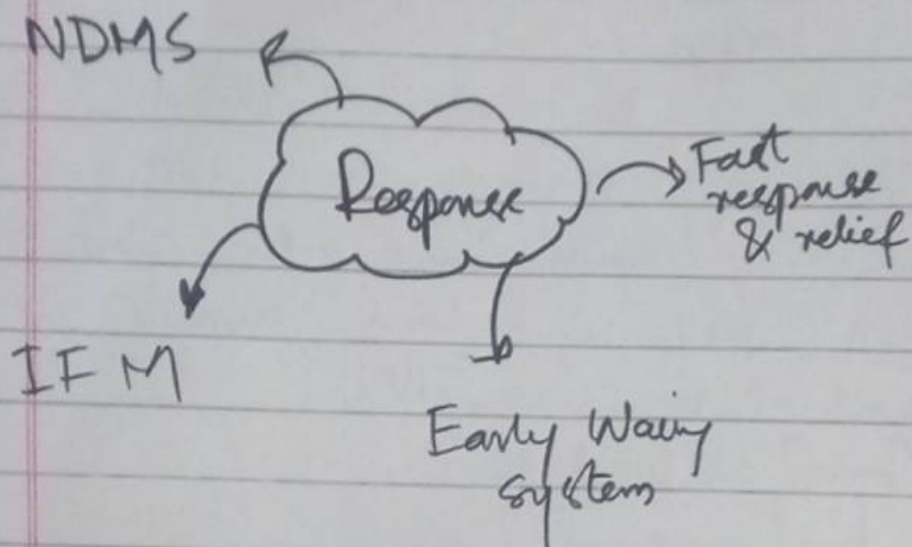
The flood eroded land & destroys the fault line of lands. Land owner often fall prey of land disputes leading to instability.

6, Govt overload of Management:

Climate change associated with flood & mass by land destruction created contingency situation ~~and~~ unbearable for institutions. ~~Govt weak po~~ Weak management system of institutions make more of maintain ~~for~~ in such situation.

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V, Pakistan's institutional response to climate induced challenges:



1) Fast Response & Relief facility:

Govt should work on policies wh provide fast response to any natural disaster & relief facility.

2) Early Warning System:

Institutions should work on early warning system to decrease the effect. As the Punjab govt evacuated 1000 before the 2005 flood.

3, NDMS:

Govt needs to invest in National Disaster Management System to implement policies of early warning system & early relief facility.

4, IFM:

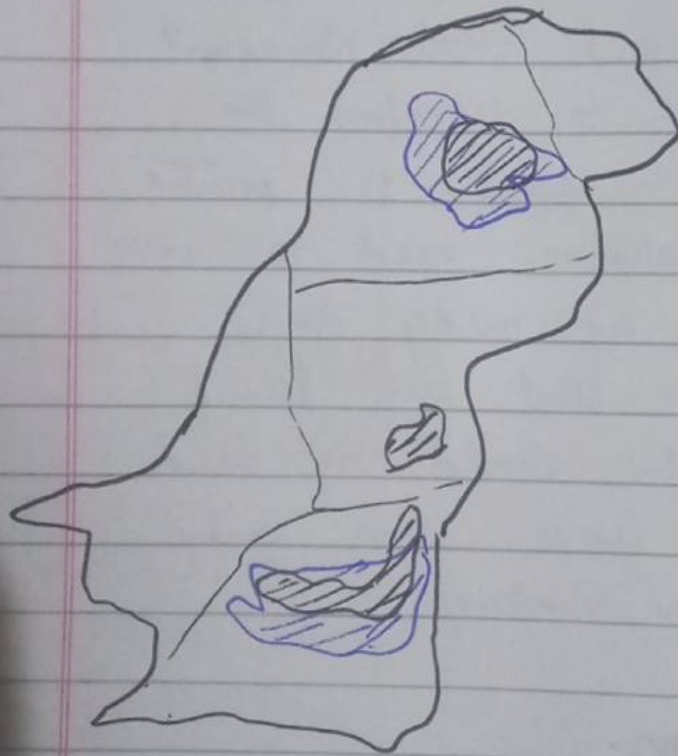
Integrated Flood Management is a way to transform the -ive flood effect to positive outcomes. Pakistan need to work on IFM, by building dams, channels so that the kharif season water should be used for kharif crops when country face water shortage.

VI, Conclusion:

Pakistan a vulnerable country to climate change is accompanied by heat waves, floods & agricultural destruction. A well & ~~effect~~ efficient institutional management is chiefly needed to

(17)

shift the threat to a beneficial
turning point. NDMS & IFM
are the ways Pakistan can
decrease the inc effect &
lead the flood water to
welfare of the country.



2025
affected
area

2022 affected
area

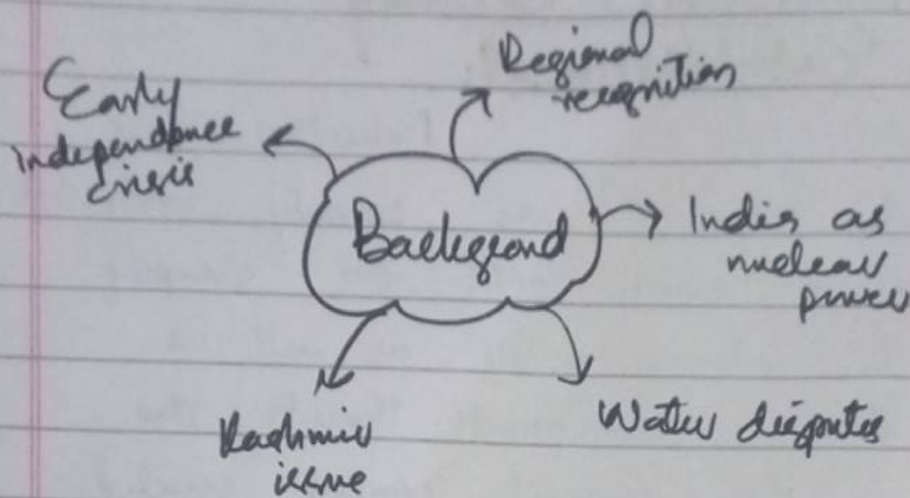
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I, Pakistan's Security Establishment:

Pakistan since its inception has security establishment as a main force for shaping its external policies as well as internal developments. Though the security dominant status created a trust deficit b/w between civil-military & blurred the autonomy of governmental institutions. But still without a strong & efficient security a country like Pakistan can't stand in a region where threat from neighbours are looming. India along with Afghanistan non-state actors are threat to country's sovereignty. A strong security establishment is a dire need but an economic balance is a key to a more developed state image globally.

(14)

II, Historical background of the Security document:



1, Early crisis of assets, military & other:

After Pakistan & India as sovereign countries recognition huge problem arise in division of assets led to 1947 war. Pakistan due to less allocation of military assistance effected.

2, Kashmir issue:

Kashmir an unresolved issue b/w Pakistan & India till date is a reason of conflict. All wars like the 1947, 65, 71 & 99 was fought

in the shadow of Kashmir division.

3, Water disputes:

India got an upperhand over Pakistan due to ~~all~~ the rivers emergence from it. Both countries have gone far due to water division. In 1960 though the ~~WIT~~ under ~~WB~~ was solved, but still India using water as weapon is a threat to Pakistan's security.

4, India's nuclear power emergence:

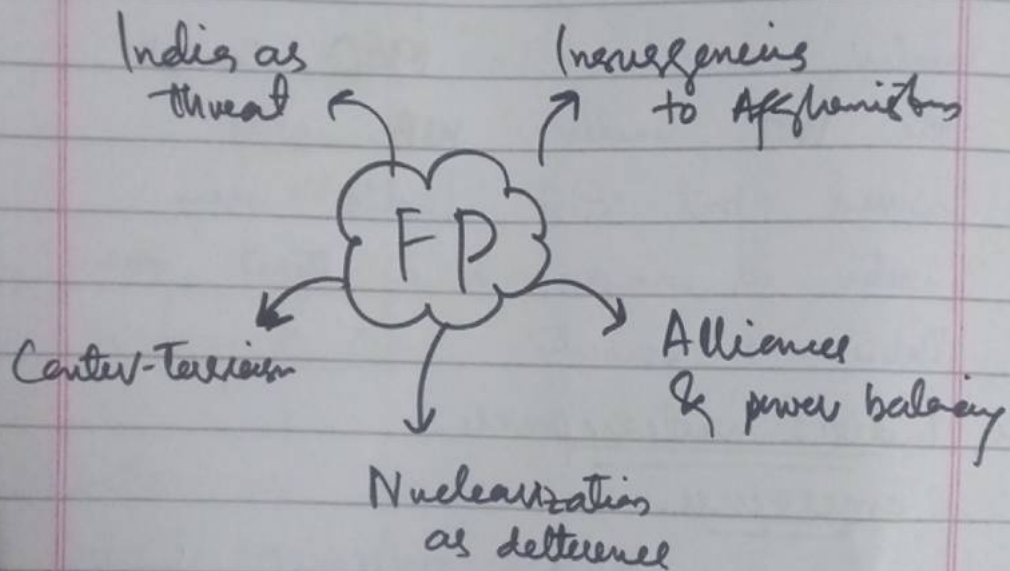
India's emergence as nuclear power in 1974 pose a threat to Pakistan. A more strong & efficient security establishment was the only answer to such threat.

5, Regional recognition:

A country is known by its strong posture in the region, & with a

rival states like India Pakistan could not do better without security establishment.

III Establishment of Security in foreign's policy:



1) India as threat:

Pakistan's security establishment plays big role in dealing with India as rival. As the 1947, 1965, the 1971 Bangladesh war & the Kargil war of 1999, Pakistan ~~pose~~^{face} threats from

rival. Pakistan without strong security force can't stand to India's harsh policy.

2) Insurgency from Afghanistan in the form of Non-State Actors:

Afghanistan providing sanctuaries to the non-state actors like TTP & ~~IED~~ Al-Qaida & other groups. These groups use Afghan soil as launching pad to threaten Pakistan sovereignty. A security development was the sole solution in this context.

3) Counter Terrorism & Internal Instability:

Pakistan is facing Terrorism since & its assistance with US in its 9/11 context was against Afghans. Incidents like the APS massacre claimed by terrorist organisations are forcing driving forces for Pakistan's

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Security establishment.

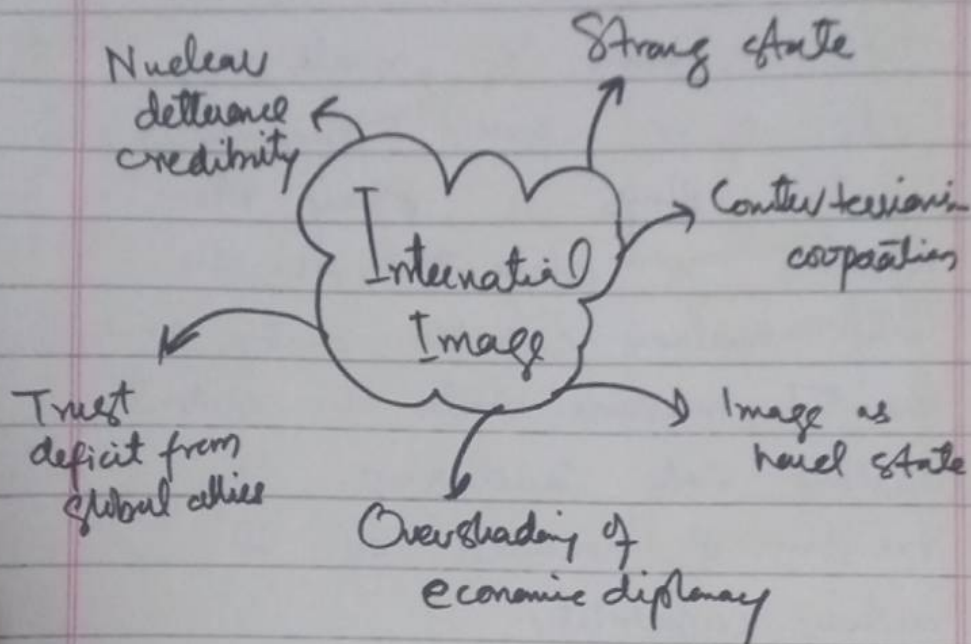
4, Nuclearisation as
Deterrence:

India as long
rival when got nuclearised
in 1974 produce security
dilemma for Pakistan. Soon
after Pakistan started development
in the nuclear domain &
at last founded its first
ever nuclear weapon in 1998.

5, Balance of power a
factor in this domain:

World is
emerging as bipolar to
unipolar, with balance of power
shifting from time to time. In
global order the countries
w/h have strong power prevail
& the weaker suffer. For global
power dynamics a security
establishment is the only factor
of survival.

IV Security establishment influencing Pakistan's international standing:



1) Pakistan presentation as strong state:

Pakistan has ranked among the global security forces many times. This increases Pakistan image as a strong state. The USA-Pakistan defence pact is a result of Pakistan's strong reflection as a security nation globally.

2) Nuclear deterrence

Credibility:

Pakistan's credibility increases globally due to its nuclear deterrence. In a world where alliances & rivals are made of on power dynamics security plays a key role. Pakistan is celebrated as the only nuclear capable country among the 57 muslim states. The global muslim state leadership to Pakistan is honoured by its nuclear capability.

3) Counter-Terrorism

Cooperation:

Pakistan's strong military image in the world forces the US to include them in their war against Afghan Jihadist personal. As the 9/11 incident was claimed by Al-Qaida sanctuaries in Afghan soil. Along this Pakistan has done

many anti-terrorist operations not only internally but internationally too. The Arab-e-Azad is a glaring example.

4) Trust deficit from global countries:

Due to strong military Pakistan faces a trust deficit from the international states as well as non-state organisations. Countries fear of investment, tourism initiative & other exchange decline are the core negative effect of security establishment.

5) Pakistan's as a hard state:

Due to strong security & faster retaliation by military Pakistan is posed as hard state globally, instead of soft power driven state countries sees it a hard & non-flexible country.

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6) Overshadowing of Economic Diplomacy at Large: Pakistan

since 1947 have security driven Foreign policy, but recently a which overshadowed the economic development. A state without ~~economic~~ economic diplomacy cannot stand strong even if they got the best security forces. Though a shift in its foreign policy is observed as its engagement in CPEC & BRI related projects with China.

V, Way forward:

Pakistan along with a strong, unshakable security establishment needed global diplomatic bilateral & multilateral relations. Its transformation from a security FP to economic based FP will help in this

recognition. A soft & trust worthy image through economical relations is deeply needed. Pakistan needs to invest in its economic, political & social level as well along with its security domain.

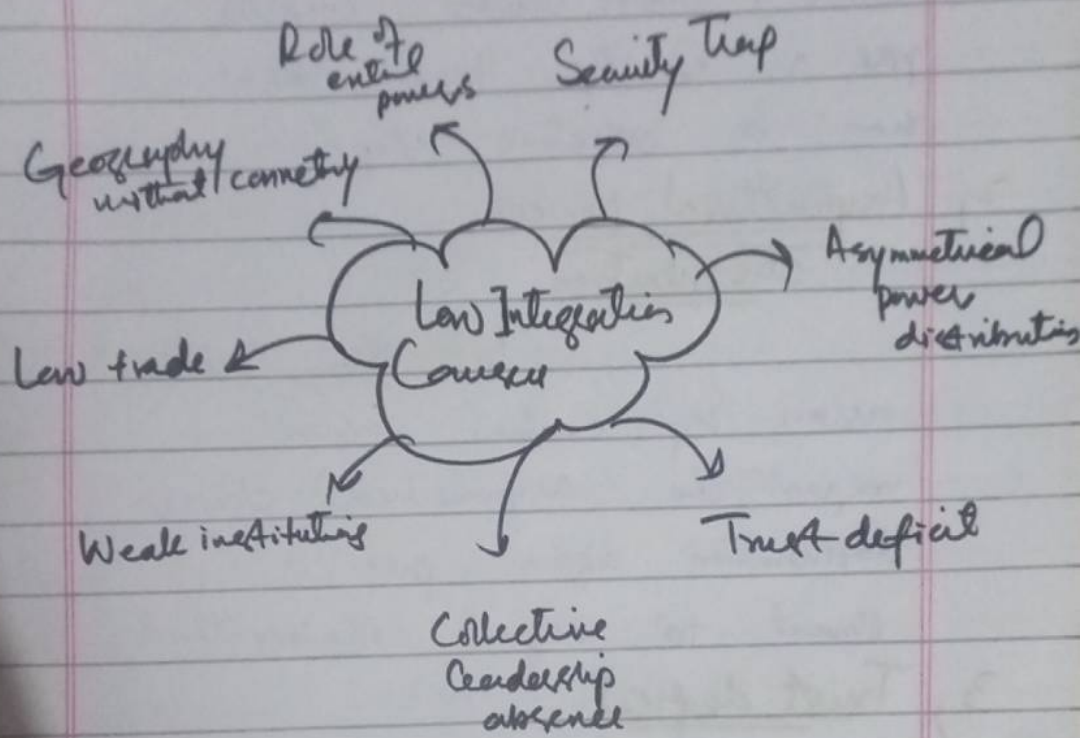
VI Conclusion:

Pakistan as a strong nuclear & armed, naval & air security providing country when accompanying its foreign policy with developmental projects will be appreciated not only regionally but globally.

I, Regional organisations failure in integration:

Regional organisations like SAARC, SCO & ECO have failed to produce integration b/w the neighbours. Due to strong hegemonical objective, zero-sum relations & low interdependency phenomena states rather than collaborating thrive for self benefit maximization. Though the countries share same values, culture & ideas but still lack integration. If compared with European union with countries put their collaborative effort before their national interest, but this is not the case in the South Asia & Central Asian organisations.

I, Causes of Lower integration:



1, Security Trap:

Instead of regional organisations members, countries are still trapped in security dilemmas. Pakistan & India are glaring example which have affected the final outcomes of many organisations joint meetings. Both countries instead of solving issues domestically throw it at the global table

(16)

affecting the regional integration.
Among these R&A-Iran, Russia-Ukraine, China-Taiwan conflict pose a security threat rather than a collective step.

2) Asymmetrical power distribution:

In the South Asian & central Asian region the asymmetrical power distribution again pose a threat to regional collaborations.

3) Trust deficit:

Indeed it is related with the unbalanced power division, some countries nuclearised, other at developing state created a trust deficit. Instead of relying on each others security establishment they feared from each others development.

4) Weak Institutions in the region

Though organisations like SAARC, SCO, ECO & OIC exists but weak policy implementation & bounding criteria made them weak.

5) Absence of Leadership

Countries

focusing on zero sum game are busy in self gain maximization which created a vacuum of regional leadership. Offences the vacuum is filled & the biggest threat the regional countries face is from western leadership.

6) Role of external power:

Though countries of the ME, South Asia & C Asia have tried hard to collectively act under the regional organisations but that like the western led bloc resist in the developmental path.

20

US extending hand to India
to make it strong to counterbal-
ance this in the region, Taiwan
against Ukraine & RU & SA
against Iran, weakens the
organisation's goals

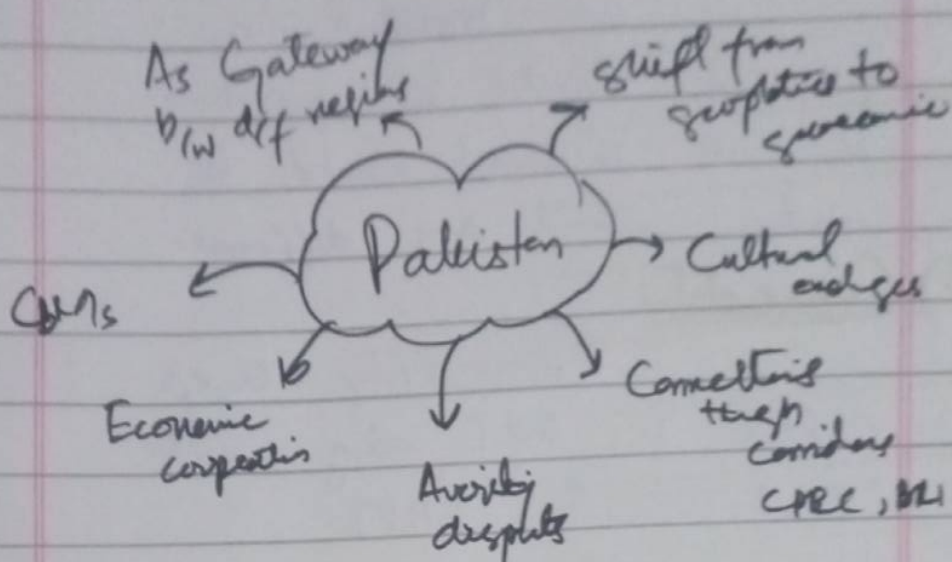
7) Geographical connectivity
without real
connectivity:

Although all the
countries share same continent,
water & environment but still
border disputes, security dilemmas,
& water issues widen the
gap of connectivity.

8) Low trade:

Trade is only way
to create interdependence along
with exchange of culture
but low implementation of projects
& trade corridors affect the
integration between states at
large level.

III, Practical measures:



1) As Gateway of diff parts:

Pakistan can act as gate way going South Asia, north ME, North Asia & Central Asia.

2) CBMs:

Pakistan instead of focusing on disputes, take initiatives like CBMs in one form of DGTMOs & etc.

3) Avoiding disputes:

Conflict should be avoided. Pakistan should act

as mediator state vno o/c
state.

4) Economic cooperation

Investment in
projects should be promoted
& all investment should be
made without any difference.

5) Connectivity

Connectivity through
CPBE & BRI along with
CASA-1000 & FAPI.

6) Cultural exchange

student to
student, art, song sports
etc

7) Shift from Geopolitics to Geoeconomics

Trade &
economics should be
promoted.