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Batch 406-B

17102-68081081

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Answer-6

Failure of Regional Organizations:

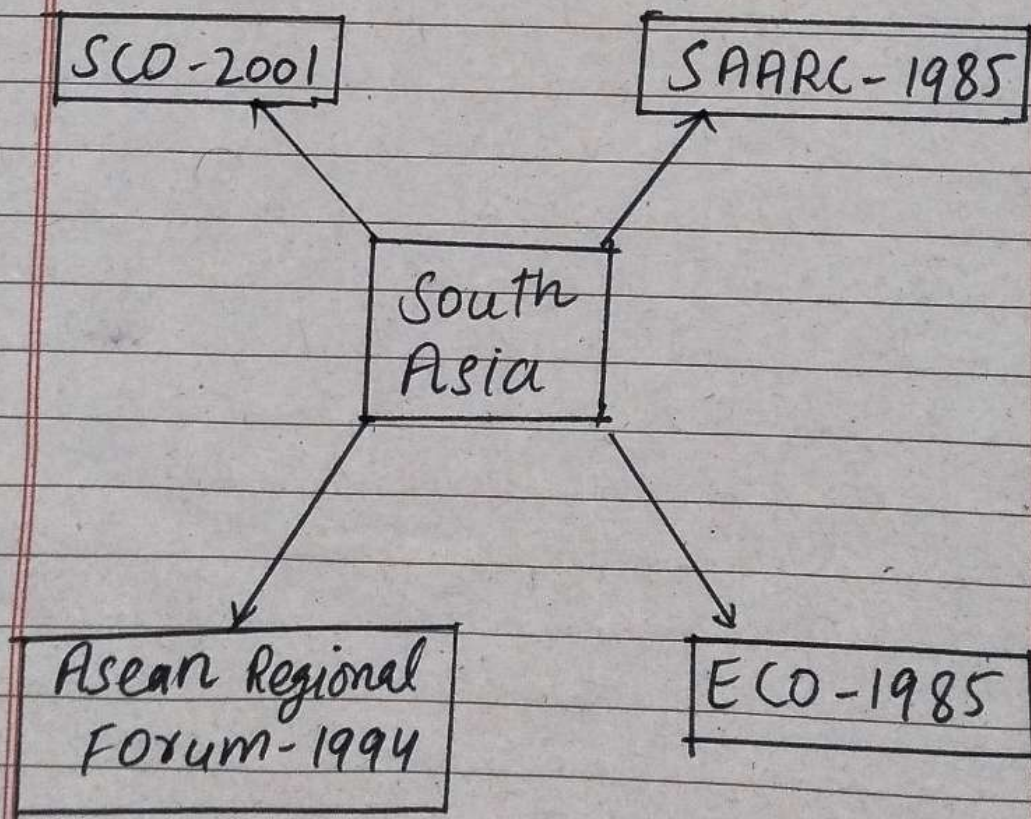
Introduction:-

The aim of the regional organizations is to provide a meaningful integration and cooperation between the countries located close to each other in that specific region. In south asia many regional organizations were formed in the history like SAARC, ECO etc. but all of them failed to deliver meaningful integration and cooperation between the member countries. It failed because of the rivalries between the member states, natural disasters, foreign interferences, and terrorism. the regional organizations can only be

successful if proper rules and regulation are formed which are equally binding on all the states.

Regional Organizations in South Asia:

There are many regional organizations formed in south asia which are given below.



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Reasons of Failure of Regional coorporation Organization:

There are many contributing factors due to which these regional organizations are unable to achieve their goals and create a regional harmony and cooperation.

1- Internal Conflicts Among Member states:

one of the most important reason of failure of the regional cooperation & organizations is the rivalries between the member states. These rivalries produce the conflicting ideas and never agree on common decisions which lead the

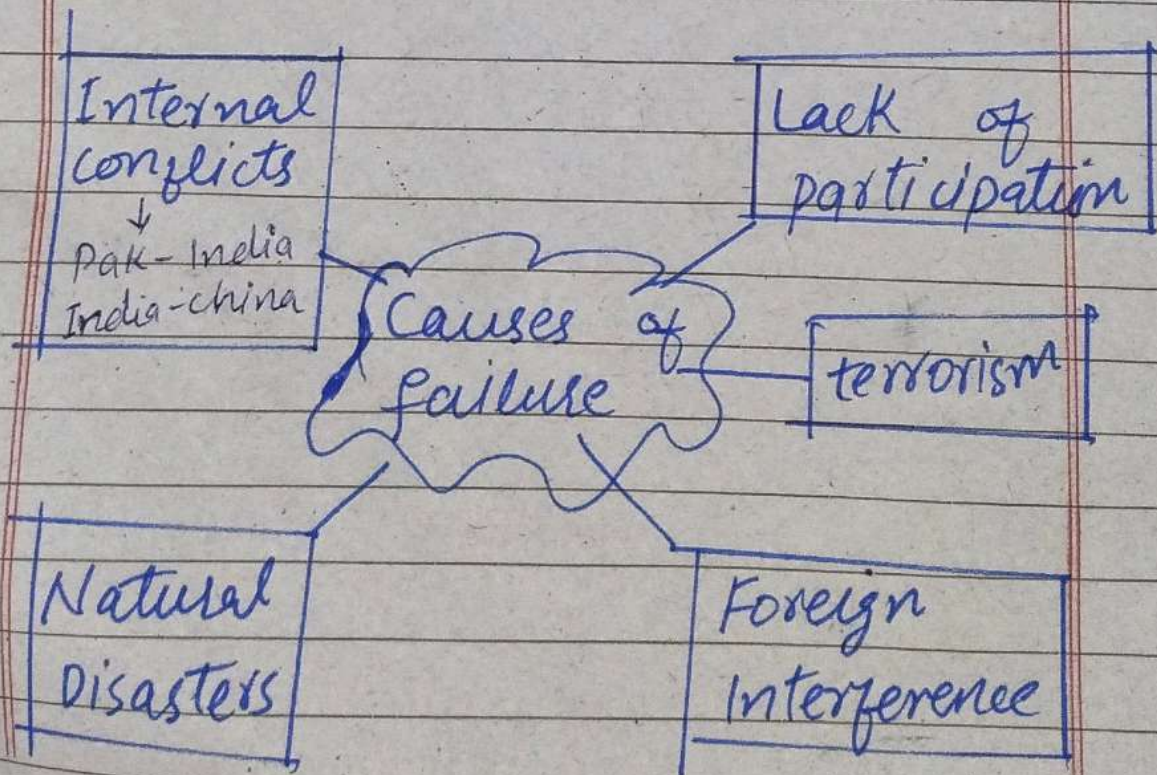
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organization disability to solve the issues and produce effective environment.

2. Lack of Participation by the regional countries:

one of the reason of the failure of regional organizations is the lack of participation by all the regional countries. only few countries usually joins the regional organizations and the remaining states remain Neutral.



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3- Terrorism:-

In south asia the Terrorism is the most crucial issue for all the countries. due to the incidences of terrorism the conflict of countries also happens as seen in pakistan and india recent conflicts. The regional organizations are unable to contain and curtail the Terrorism effectively. This marks the failure of the regional organizations.

Terrorism causes the economic losses, effects trade, effects trust/trust issues, human losses, insecurity, regional conflicts and blame games.

4. Natural Disasters:-

one of the hurdle in the progressive working of the regional organizations is the natural disasters. The natural disasters causes many

problems like economic losses, human losses, Agricultural losses. It poses a great challenge for the organizations.

The regional organizations are unable to control these disasters and support the effected countries.

The regional organizations are also unable to restrict the use of fossil fuels on the member states due to which it can't function properly.

5- Interference of West:

one of the reason of failure of the regional organizations is the interference of west in the affairs of the south asian countries. The west interferes for his own interests and some times support one country against another. Due to the interference

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of west, the regional organizations are unable to built a stable bond between the members countries of south-Asia to address the common problems. Hence the regional organizations faces failure.

Practical Measures for Strengthening Regional Connectivity:

Some of the practical measures, through which the regional organizations will achieve their goals and produce the harmony and connectivity among member states, are explained. By ensuring the implementation of these measures will produce the quick and positive results -

1- Full participation of the Regional States:

The regional organization should represent the whole region. All the countries should join the organization to establish a common representative structure of the region. Without the full participation it is not easy to achieve the connectivity and get benefits.

2- Resolution of Internal Conflicts:-

The regional organizations should actively resolve the conflicts in the member states and resolve the issues in them because with conflicting ideas of the member states it can never reach to the conclusion of

any decision.

3- Control over terrorism:

The regional organizations should unite all the member states and calibrate the efforts of states so that to get control over the terrorism. without resolving this issue they can not achieve their goals.

4- Common Binding Laws and Regulations:

The regional organizations are required to legislate the common rules, laws and regulations which will be equally applicable and binding on the member states and strict punishment for the violation if someone did it. By this way the

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They can achieve the
success.

Conclusion:

The regional organizations are struggling with many hurdles like terrorism, internal conflicts, lack of full participation, natural disasters, and foreign interference. These issues pose a great hurdle in the progress of the regional organizations to achieve their goals. To address these issues the need of Binding rules and regulation, full participation, resolution of internal conflicts and control over Terrorism is required. Only then they can get their goals.

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Role of Security in Country's Foreign Policy:-

Re

Introduction:

Pakistan is a developing country but the security of Pakistan is very powerful. Pakistan is the only nuclear power muslim states. The Pakistan's security establishment has a great role in the countries foreign and security policies. It also influences the international standing of the country. The establishment of security induces the reception and flexibility in the foreign policy of the other countries. It also built trust in the other states.

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Role of Pakistan's Security in Country's Foreign Policy:-

The Pakistan's security has a great role in the country's foreign policy. Pakistan is a nuclear state with the powerful Army, Air Force and Naval force. This strong security system has a very positive impact on the Pakistan's foreign policy and security policies.

1- Flexibility in other Countries'

Behaviour and Policies :

The establishment of the Pakistan's security framework has produced the flexibility in the other countries behaviour and policies towards Pakistan. It has a positive impact on

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the the Pakistan's foreign policy and other countries always try to avoid conflict and solve the conflicts with the discussions.

2- Attraction of Foreign Investment:

The Pakistan's security establishment also attracts the foreign investment. It poses the global and secure image which built trust in the investors and compels them to invest in Pakistan which not only get the economic benefits but also the social benefits and positive global image.

3- Nuclear Deterance:-

Pakistan is the only muslim Nuclear power state and among the few nuclear states in the world. The nuclear

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power has much contribution in the strong image of Pakistan's security. Pakistan is using the nuclear deterrence in its foreign policy so that to fulfil his interests and achieve much benefits. So the nuclear dilemma has shaped the foreign policy of Pakistan.

4. Global Image:-

The strong security system poses a great positive image of Pakistan to the world. It creates trust in the countries and never tries to act against the Pakistan. It has a very positive impact on the foreign policy of Pakistan.

5. Defense Pacts:-

Due to the strong security system, the Pakistan is attracting the

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countries for defence pacts and agreements. The recent agreement between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia is one of the examples. It has a positive impact on the foreign policy of Pakistan.

Pakistan's International

Standing:

The Pakistan's security establishment has influenced the Pakistan's international standing upto high extent. It has exercised dominant influence over Pakistan's foreign policy & security policy especially in the matters of concerning India, Afghanistan, nuclear strategy and internal security. This dominance has restricted the Pakistan's diplomatic

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flexibility, economic integration,
and soft power production.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's security establishment has been instrumental in safeguarding national sovereignty. It has also contributed to policy rigidity. A recalibrated civil-military balance is essential for improving Pakistan's international standing and sustainable foreign policy outcomes.

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Consequences of Pakistan's

Internal Political Instability:

Introduction:

Pakistan internal political instability has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance. Pakistan being a developing country with many problems like economic instability, lack of diplomatic performance. These issues have many causes like security issues and political instability natural disasters. Political instability is one of the major cause of the economic constrain in Pakistan. The political instability is due to many reasons. Some of them are lust of power, conflicts of politicians, no separation

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of power, faulty administrative structure, foreign interference and security issues.

How Political Instability

Lead to Economic Constraints:-

Political instability always lead to economic crisis.

According to the great muslim Philosopher

"Ibn-Khildun"

He gave the relationship between the economic stability and political stability.

"The political stability leads to the rise in economy and political instability leads to fall in economy."

"He also said that the rise in the economy leads to the rise of the state and fall in economy leads

to disparities and zeal of the state"

*- Impact of Political Instability on Diplomatic Performance:

The political instability badly impacts the diplomatic performance of the state.

Because the political instability leads to the changing of the regime. Each new government has different point of view and idea. He never follows the policies of the previous government. Due to this reason only short-term policies are successful rather than long-term policies. Hence by this way it impacts the diplomatic performance of a country.

Causes of Political Instability and its

There are many causes of the political instability in Pakistan some of them are.

1- Political clashes:-

The primary cause of political instability is the political clashes among the politicians. They only try to fulfil their own interests even at the cost of other's rights.

2- Lust for Power:-

One of the reasons for the political instability is the lust of politicians for power. They never allow the current government to act on their own for the prosperity of the country.

3. Faulty Administrative structure:

One of the reason of the political instability is the faulty administrative structure of Pakistan which needs reforms. due to this reason no government has complete his tenure since the inception of Pakistan.

4. No separation of Power:-

One of the reason of The political instability is the lack of separation of power.

According to a great philosopher Montesquieu

"The separation of power into legislative, executive and judiciary is important for liberty and state".

So in Pakistan the legislative, executive and judiciary

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has no proper separation
of power.

According to Thomas Hobbes

"A mixed state never
exists".

5- Foreign Interference:

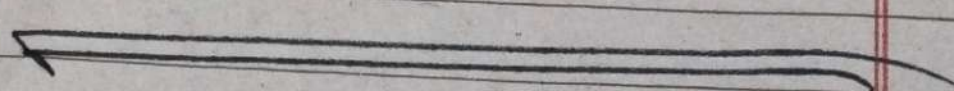
Foreign interference is
also one of the reason of
political instability in Pakistan.
The structural Adjustment
policies of IMF are one
of the reason of political
instability.

6- Security Issues:-

Security issues
from the east boarder and
west boarder i.e India and
Afghanistan also creates the
hurdles in the politics of
Pakistan.

Impact of Political Instability on National Security and Foreign Policy:

The Political instability is one of the most significant issues for the Pakistan because a government changes again and again and never completed the tenure since the inception of Pakistan. It leads to the successful short term policies but long term policies always fails because each new government brings their own new policies and never completes the projects and diplomatic policies of the previous government.



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Climate change : Non-
Traditional Security

Threat:

Introduction:-

Climate change is one of the major non-security threat to Pakistan. Each year Pakistan bears much losses due to natural disasters. Pakistan is located between the world's great economies like China and India who are the major contributors of the pollutants into atmosphere. The consequences of the air pollution are all faced by Pakistan in the form of natural disasters, floods etc. It has very serious socio-economic and political implications of Pakistan.

Causes of Climate change:

Some of the causes of climate change are

- ↳ Being a neighbour country of major contributor of air pollution.
- ↳ Deforestation
- ↳ Urbanization
- ↳ Global warming
- ↳ Air pollution
- ↳ Industrialization
- ↳ Transport sector

Implications of climate change:

1- Socio-economic:-

The climate change leads to many socioeconomic serious implications in the country. It leads to the following aspects.

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- ↳ Out break of lungs diseases.
- ↳ Diseases of skin
- ↳ cancer.
- ↳ Human loses
- ↳ Floods
- ↳ Natural disasters
- ↳ Agriculture constrain
- ↳ lack of food (scarcity)
- ↳ compromised irrigation system.
- ↳ Extreme weathers
- ↳ Cloud bursts.
- ↳ lack of fresh water.
- ↳ Rise in the sea level.
- ↳ loss of Biodiversity -
- ↳ loss of aquatic life
- ↳ Disturbing food chain
- ↳ Disturbing the natural setting of the environment.
- ↳ Economic constrain
- ↳ Low exports
- ↳ Trade deficit
- ↳ Political instability.
- ↳ Revenue problems.
- ↳ Effects tourism

Pakistan's Institutional Response to climate-Induced challenges:

Evaluation of the Pakistan's institutional response to the climate induced challenges are given below.

- i- Disaster risk management -
- ii- Role of Environmental Protection agencies (EPA).
- iii- Role of Environmental Impact Assessment Agencies (EIA)
- iv- Rules and regulations of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (PEPA)
- v- Implementing National conservation strategy of 1992.

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- v- Role of Kyoto protocol
- vi- Role of Montreal protocol to control climate change.
- vii- Role of Paris agreement.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan is a developing country and the issues and consequences of climate change has badly impacted the social, economical and political aspects of Pakistan. Climate change is a non-security traditional security threat to the sovereignty of Pakistan. Proper actions are required to get control over the climate change issues.