

Q NO 2

Introduction:

Climate change has emerged as major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. It drastically affects Pakistan's socio-economic stability and impacts politics of Pakistan. Pakistan has many national and provincial institutions to respond to climate-induced challenges.

Climate change as major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan

Increase of hydrocarbons and greenhouse gases' emissions increase the

average temperature of Earth which results in climate change. It has become a major threat to Pakistan. Recurring rainfall, erratic monsoon patterns, floods, flash floods, GLOF, cloud burst, drought, cyclones are the result of climate change.

Pakistan is ranked among top ten countries most vulnerable to climate change. Pakistan's global emission of greenhouse gases are miniscule 0.8% but are disproportionately affected by climate change. As Pakistan's is an agrarian economy, climate-induced events are striking at the heart of Pakistan's economy.

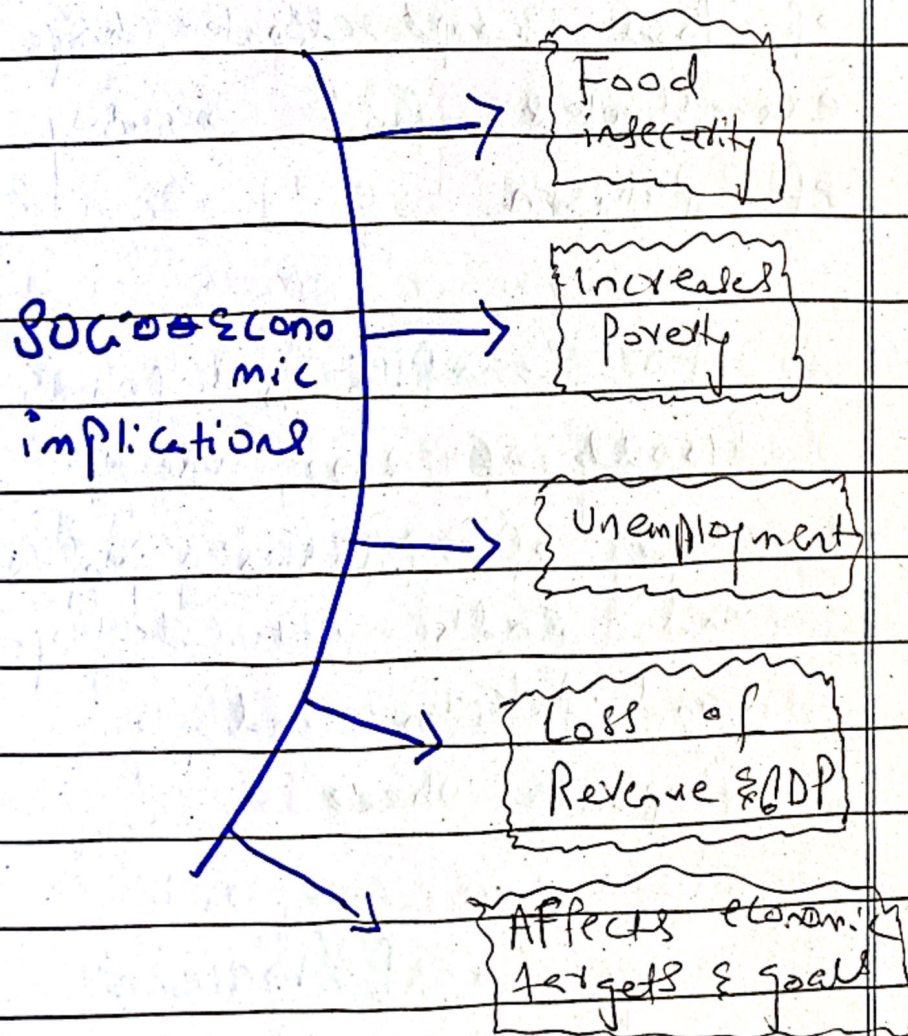
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Implications of Climate Change on Pakistan

a) Socio-economic implications

Following are the socio-economic implications of climate change on Pakistan;



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A) Food insecurity

Climate change results in food insecurity in Pakistan. Due to erratic rainfall pattern, intense flood event which destroys major crop of Rabi and Kharif season. With destruction of food crop, climate change exacerbates food security of Pakistan.

For example; During flood of 2022, wheat crop of Pakistan's Punjab and Sindh were destroyed and Pakistan had to import wheat.

B) Increases poverty

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destruction of homes, livelihoods,
valuable assets such as
animals for poor people
in rural areas. Poor
people are mostly affected
by climate change which
exacerbate their woes
and misery. Climate change
deprived them of their
only source of income and
sustenance.

For Example; Thousands
of people were rendered
~~unemployed~~ during 2022 &
2025 floods.

C) Unemployment

Climate change
has increased unemployment
in Pakistan. It destroys
the sources of sustenance
for poor and middle

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class people. When businesses don't and cannot operate due to climate shocks, they lay-off their employees.

For example; Climate change increased unemployment by 4% in Pakistan as per World Bank report

1) Loss of Revenue & GDP

Climate change adversely affects the economy of Pakistan. Billions of dollars lost yearly due to climate change. State has to do mitigation, response, recovery and re-building which cost national exchequer dearly.

For example; According

to report by ministry
of Planning, Pakistan
suffered \$30 billion

and 5-6% of GDP
loss due to 2022 flood.

E) Affects economic targets & goals

Climate change
affects economic target and
goal of Pakistan. Country
can't achieve the desired
economic targets due
to sudden flooding and
other climate-induced disasters.
It also has bearing on
import bill and economic
growth rate.

For example; Flo. Due to
Flood of 2022, Pakistan's
GDP growth rate was

Slashed by 0.8%.

Political implications:

Climate change also politically impacts Pakistan. It is always a major challenge for any government to tackle. In Pakistan, climate change has resulted in conflicts between federal government and provinces and among provinces. Provinces demand centre for resources and funds to combat climate change.

Climate change also delays elections in Pakistan. Areas which are affected by intense flooding are not suitable for election exercise. That's why state has to delay elections.

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~~Return~~ Pakistan's Institutional Response to Climate- induced challenges

Pakistan has
many institutions to deal
with climate-induced
challenges.

1) NDMA

National Disaster
Management Authority was
established in 2010 to
Plan, coordinate, execute
disaster management at
federal level. According
to the Act which
established NDMA, provincial
disaster and district
disaster management
authorities are to be
formed to operate at
provincial and district

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1000. They are established and currently operating.

ii) Ministry of Climate Change

Ministry of Climate Change at federal level projects Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change at national and int'l level and elicit funds for tackling it.

Conclusion:

Climate change is a potent non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. It affects Pakistan's society, economy and political structure vertically. Pakistan's institutional response to it is weak and lethargic. It needs overhaul.

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QNO 4

Introduction

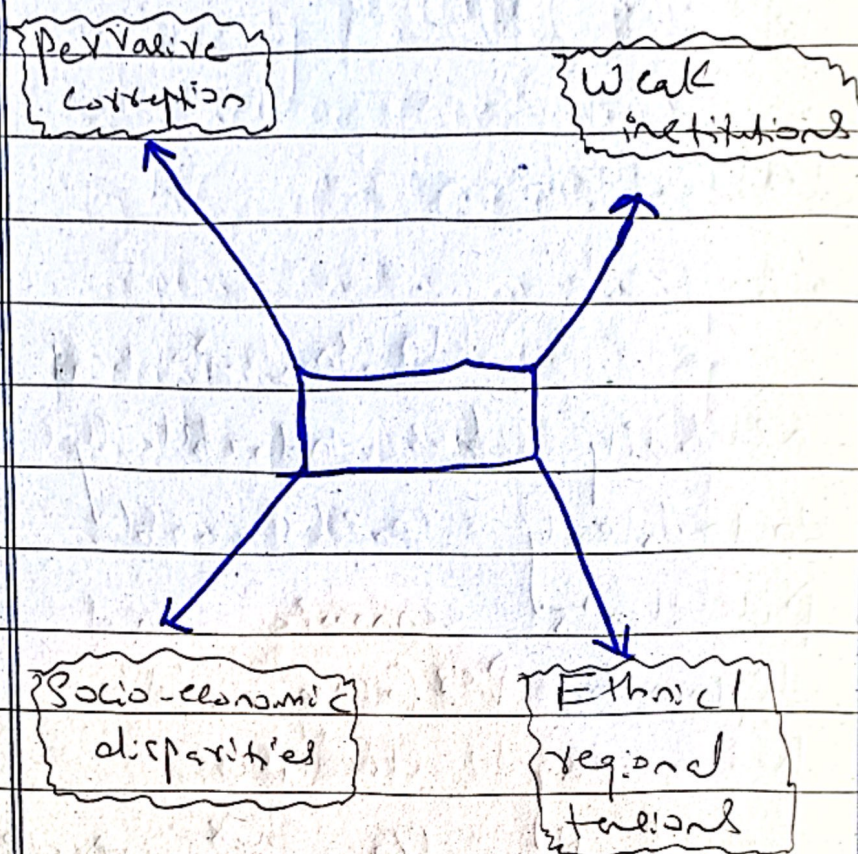
Internal political instability has undoubtedly constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance. It has many structural causes. It also has impact on Pakistan's security and foreign policy.

Structural causes of Political instability in Pakistan

Following are the structural causes of political instability in Pakistan;

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A) weak institutions

Weak institutions such as parliament, judiciary, bureaucracy are one of the main causes of political instability in Pakistan. Parliament is not able to perform its key function: legislation for public welfare. Judiciary is not giving justice to

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Common people. People suffer for years to get justice. Bureaucracy is felt as inefficient and corrupt institution concerned only with consolidation of power and perks and privileges. This created discontent among ordinary citizens which leads to internal political instability in Pakistan.

B) Pervasive Corruption

Corruption is rampant and pervasive in almost every institution of Pakistan. It is clear from Transparency International's annual report which ranks Pakistan at 134 in corruption index.

According to another

Report by IMF, Pakistan
can increase its GDP by
5-6% if it curbs
corruption and mismanagement.
Corruption is also key
cause of political instability
in Pakistan.

c) Socio-economic disparities

There are
stark socio-economic disparities
in Pakistan which further
contribute to political instability
in Pakistan. Punjab is far
developed than Sindh, KP
and Balochistan. Balochistan
is the least developed
and most poor province
of Pakistan. Poverty in
Balochistan is near 80%.

According to District-
wise survey conducted

by Ministry of Planning
and Special Initiatives,
top 20 districts
which are ranked
most poor are
from Balochistan

Not only that there are
intra-regional disparities
in Pakistan. Area of Ex-
Fata are least developed
as compared to rest of
K.P. Southern Punjab is
under-developed as compared
to Central Punjab. Such
disparities fuel political
instability.

1) Ethnic / Regional Tensions

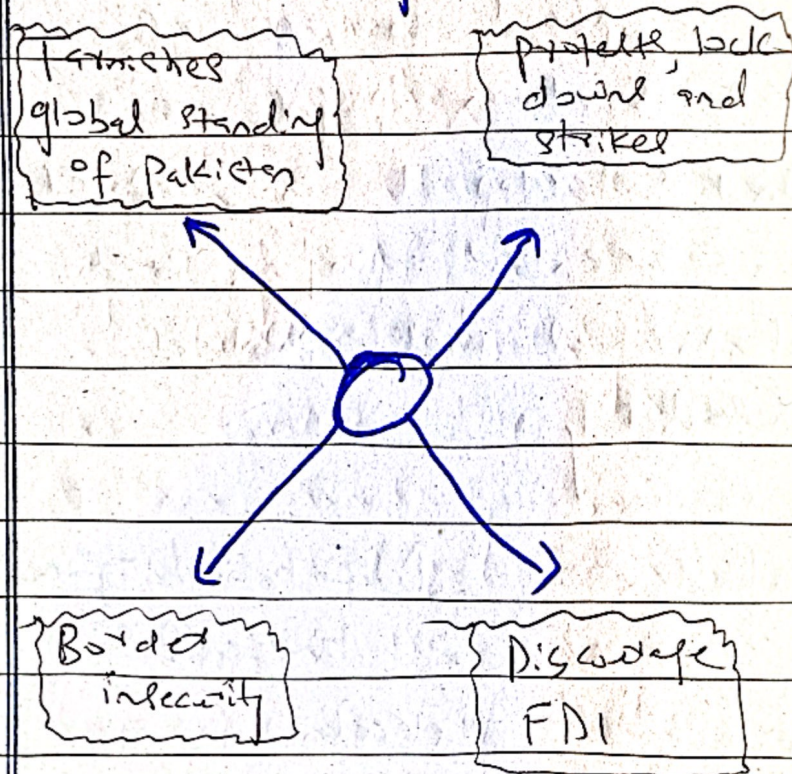
Pakistan is a
heterogeneous and ethnically
diverse society. Ethnic
cleavages are challenging

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the foundation of federation
The issue of Pakistan vs
Punjabis, Punjabis vs Sindhis,
Sindhis vs Muhajirs, Baloch
separatists are leading to
political instability in
Pakistan.

Impacts on Pakistan's national security and foreign policy



A) Tarnishes global standing of Pakistan

Internal political instability tarnishes global standing of Pakistan. Pakistan is cast as a failed state in which there is bad governance and no rule of law. It badly affects image of Pakistan among comity of nations.

B) Protests, lock-down & Strikes

Political instability leads to frequent protests, lockdown, strikes and Dharnas (sit-ins), which hamper and paralyze normal functioning of the country. In high-risk areas, these protests are vulnerable

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to terrorist attacks which lead to serious security situation. Moreover, there is a violence-prone culture which brings infamy to the country.

(c) Border integrity

Political instability also leads to border integrity in Pakistan. For example, the issue of Afghanistan. The discord between centre and KP regarding Afghan issue is fueling militancy on the borders of Pak-Afghan. Similarly, socio-economic disparities in Balochistan are causing serious security challenges to the state by Baloch separatist organisations like BLA and BQR.

D) Discourage FDI

Foreign investors and states shy away from investing in a state which have governance and security issues. Pakistan's FDI-to-GDP is mere 13.71%, below the regional average of 15%. Similarly, Balochistan is least developed due to lack of FDI and persistent security challenges by separatists.

Internal Political instability has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic potential. There are many reasons to it which must be addressed with prudence. Otherwise, it will significantly harm Pakistan's national security.

and Foreign Policy.

Q No 7

Introduction:

Pakistan's security establishment plays a pivotal and dominant role in shaping the country's foreign and security policies since country's independence. With the resurgence of realpolitik in international politics, its role has increased manifold. It has significantly shaped the image of Pakistan at international arena. The current arrangement has brought many laurels to Pakistan at international

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forum.

Role of Security Establishment in shaping country's foreign policy

Pakistan's security establishment has had a dominant role and say in country's foreign policy. Pakistan is a security state having hostile and uncertain Eastern and Western neighbors. Immediately after independence we had war with India on Kashmir issue. Since then, security establishment has cemented their role in foreign policy's making and shaping of Pakistan.

Pakistan's foreign policy
on India and Afghanistan

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is dominantly shaped by
Security establishment.

a) India

Pakistan fought
three major wars - 1948,
1965, 1971 - and few
minor wars with India
such as Siachen Conflict,
Kargil war, May's ~~to~~
Encounter. India is an
arch-enemy of Pakistan.

They fuel militancy in
Pakistan through overt and
covert means. As Security
establishment is well-
equipped, cognizant and
trained for handling such
intricacies, they have major
say in shaping the foreign
policy with India.

a) Afghanistan
Security

establishment also has a dominant voice in shaping foreign policy with regard to Afghanistan. There are two major reasons for it: Pakistan's role in Afghan jihad in 1980s and Pakistan's alliance with US in its 'War on Terror' against Afghan Taliban. It has a history of dealing with Afghan issue that's why it is a major stakeholder in Afghan issue.

Current role of military establishment in shaping Foreign policy

Military establishment led by Field Marshal Arif Alvi has brought many diplomatic laurels for

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Pakistan.

9) Re-setting of ties
with US

Field Marshal

met US President Donald
Trump in White House

at luncheon barely few
months ago. It was the
first time US President

has met an army chief
of a country on lunch.

Trump repeatedly praised
his leadership during conflict
with India.

Field Marshal presented
Trump with rare minerals'
gift from Pakistan. Trump

is interested in minerals.

and US signed agreement
with Pak regarding minerals'
excavation and import.

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b) Improved Pakistan's
ties with Gulf
Countries

Atim Munir also
helped to improve ties
with Gulf Countries
such as KSA, UAE, Qatar,
~~Saudi~~ KSA signed historic
defence agreement with
Pakistan due to his
efforts.

c) Role in Gaza
Peace Process

He is also playing
active role in Gaza
Peace Process - Put forward
by Trump. Negotiations are
underway regarding contribution
of ^{troops} to International Stabilisation
Force (ISF).