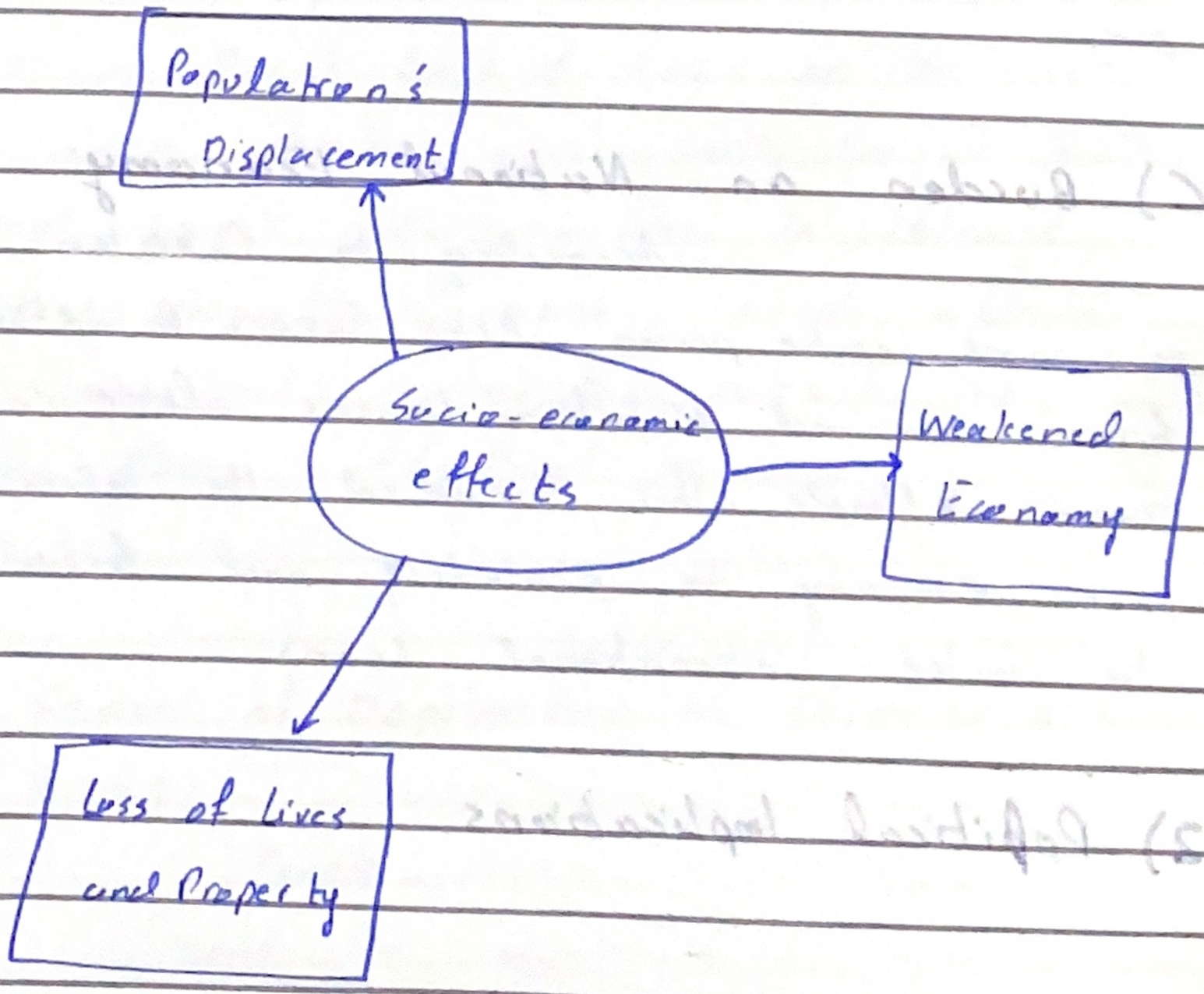
Question- 2

Socio-economic and political implications and Pakistan's institutional response to climate-induced challenges

Introduction:

Pakistan faced catastrophic destruction by 2022 and 2025 climate change events. These events led to population displacement, resulted in losses of lives and weakened the economy. It affected the regional prosperity and non-traditional attacks from neighbouring countries. Pakistan's institutions played vital role in minimizing the disasters effects by working on ground → predicting disaster and arranging facilitation before disaster.

1) Socio-economic Implications



A) Displacement of Population

In floods in Kpk and Sindh forced poor people living in weak infrastructured houses to leave their place and migrate. Both in 2022 and 2025 floods, more than 1 million people were left homeless. In Sindh, flood brought diseases and infections with it. Large scale displacement happened in both the provinces

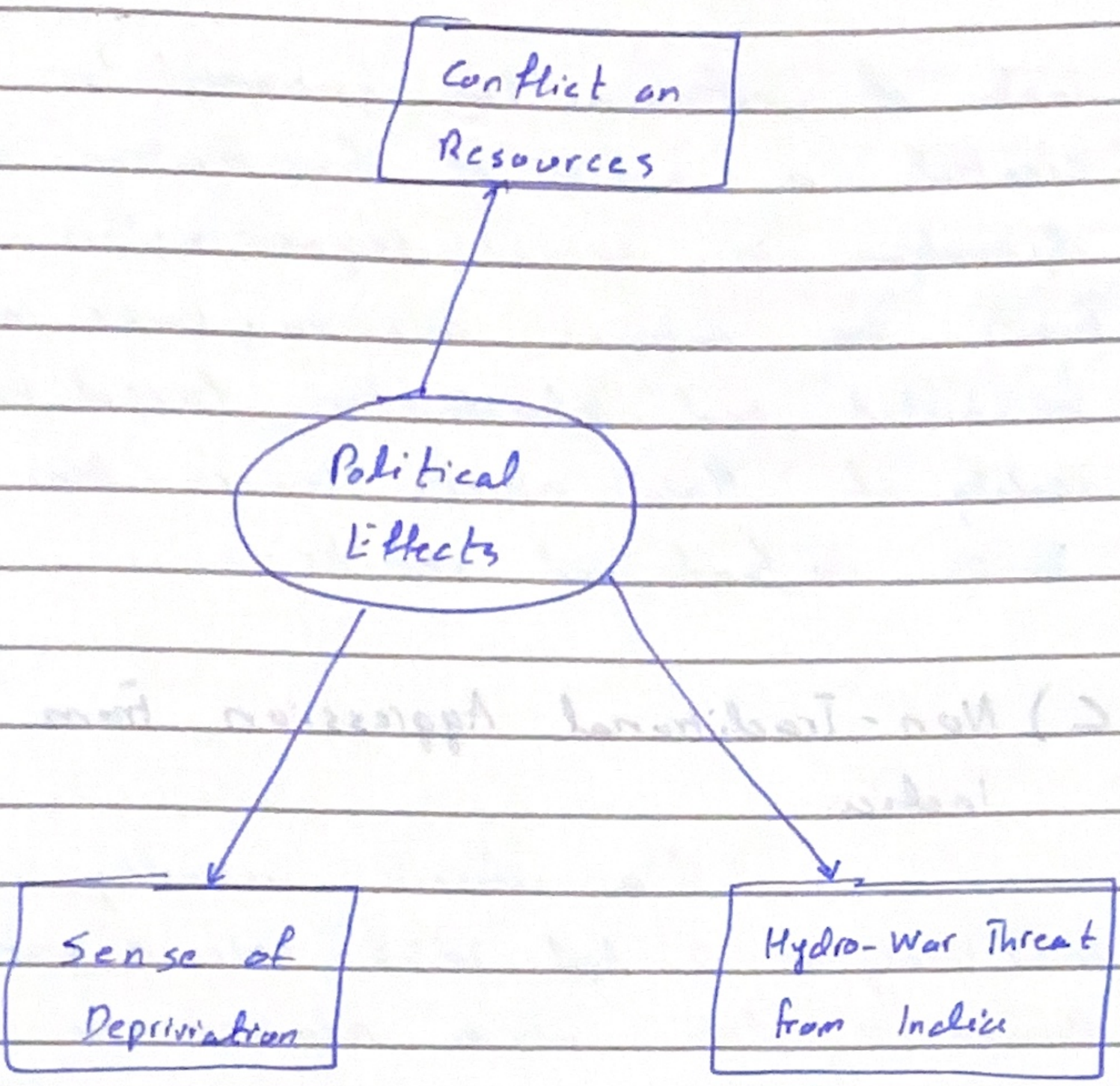
B) Tragic Losses of Lives and Properties of Citizens

Despite alerting citizens. the catastraphic destruction of floods and cloudburst loses many people dead and loss of property. In Bassoor 2025, a small village of Buner faced consequences of cloudburst which left in casulties of 22 members of same family. People became more poor.

C) Burden on National Economy

According to Pakistan government spoke person, Atta Tarar, Pakistan faced around $2 billion losses alone in 2025 floods. This burdened the already poor economy to stability and forced to take international loans

2) Political Implications



A) Provincial Conflict on Resources

Floods, along with destruction, brought conflicts in regions. Punjab and Sindh government had come face to face in March-April of 2025 on the issue of Canal development in South Punjab-Sindh blamed Punjab administration to release massive amount of water which affected its agricultural sectors. And release no water during off-Hood seasons.

B) Sense of Deprivation in Climate Effected Areas

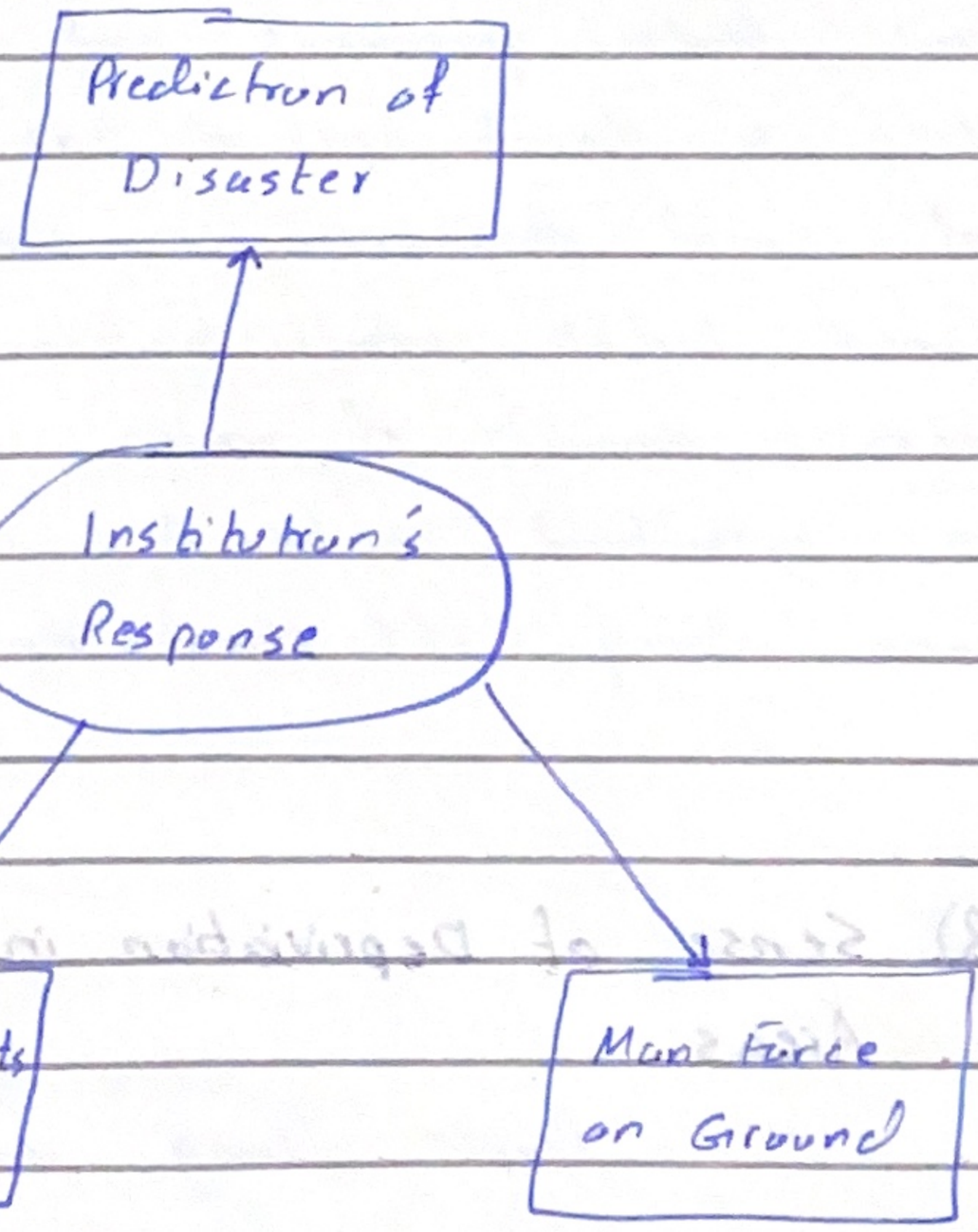
People living in areas that are war zones or mountaineous regions, faced

lack of attention from government. This created a sense of frustration and alienation in social segments. This also thwarts the national cohesion. People in KPK, FATA and Balochistan faced harsh reality of flood which leaves them with no food and shelter.

C) Non-Traditional Aggression from India.

India, despite suspending Indus water treaty on 22 April, 2025, release water through its dam which resulted in massive destruction in Ravi river and it surrounding settlements such as Park View City. This hydro-threat by India challenges Pakistan's security

3) Pakistan's Institutional Response to Climate Induced Challenges



A) Predicted the Disaster

Pakistan Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Launched their app to alert citizens living in areas that can face disasters. People were informed about monsoon speed and exact region that was going to be affected. It help people managed accordingly and saved thousands of lives. Public appreciated this initiative and suggest to implement more advanced technologies like this.

B) Arrangements Before Disaster

Tehsil and district administrative authorities started working on cleaning nullahs and flood prone areas to prevent catastrophic losses. Special network of administrative authorities were implemented in big cities like Rawalpindi, Lahore and Islamabad which helps reduces the loss of lives.

C) Man-Force on Ground

In KPK and Punjab, ACs and DCs with their teams jumped on ground to check the arrangements and facilitate the affected people. These leadership and commitment of administrative authorities saved daily of lives and prevented major disasters.

Conclusion:-

These implicatuns and institutional response to climate induced challenges shows that Pakistan need to tackle these reoccurring floods by more advanced technology and strong leadership. If these events can be controlled then there is no doubt that Pakistan can prosper socio-economically as well as politically.

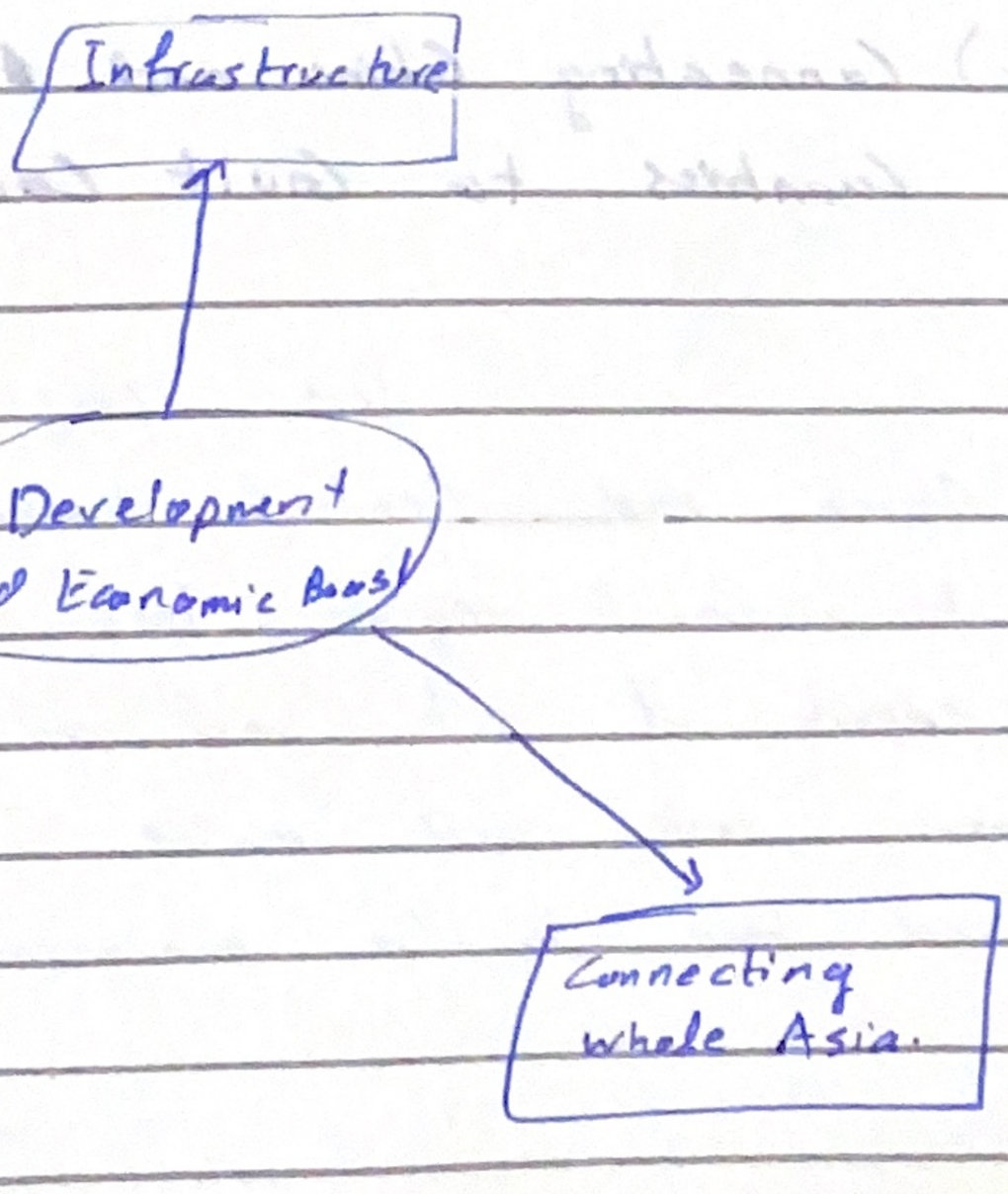
Question -3

Geo-economic significance of Pakistan's Connectivity initiatives under the Belt and Road Initiative and Pakistan's Relevance During Evolving Regional Alignment in Asia.

Introduction

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is the shortest and smartest Route of Belt and Road Frame work. This project enhance Pakistan region's in development and national economy. Also connected Asian regions for trade. It resulted in benefit to China. Boost in Gwlf's export and opened trade options for African region. However, New regional alignment of India with Afghanistan, China and Russia effects the project relevance.

1) Development and Economic Boost in Pakistan



A) Infrastructural Development

CPEC, from 2013, had done major infrastructural and industrial development in three phases. Large road networks and industrial hubs were formed by China-Pakistan Collaboration. Pakistan had seen great economic progress and socio-economic prosperity in underdeveloped areas is coming like employment, basic necessity and businesses.

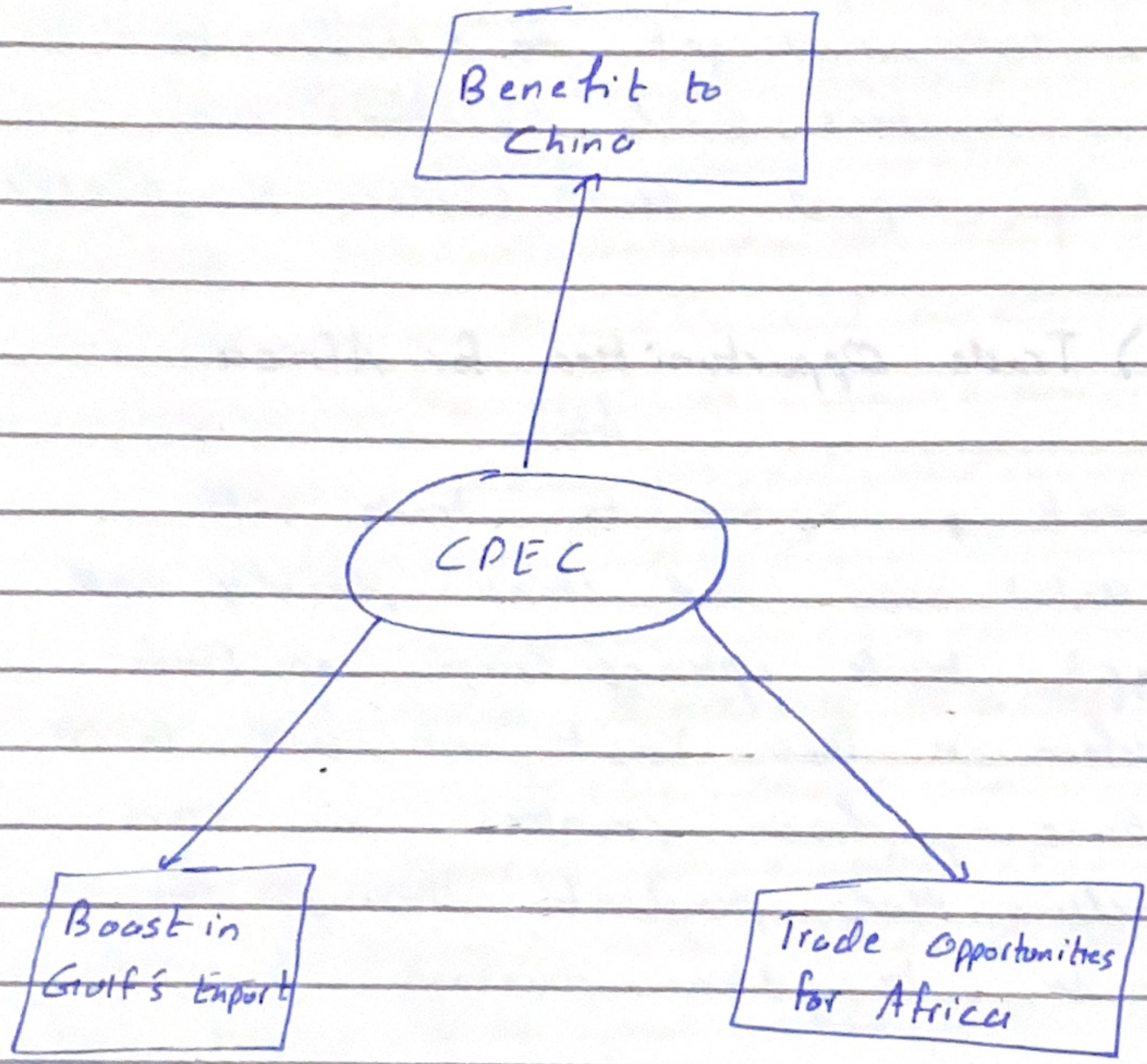
B) Benefits to National Economy

CPEC will stretch through North of Pakistan to Gawader in Baluchistan. Pakistan will receive a significant amount of toll tax from these routes. Also the industrial development will strengthen Pakistan economy and help Pakistan stand on its feet.

C) Connecting China and Land-Locked Countries to Gulf Countries.

This project connects China and Central asian countries to Gulf region. This increase the export of oil and gas reserves. This new route will make cost less and time to be minimum.

2) CPEC: Shortest and Smartest Route



A) Benefit for China

China can bypass the dangerous South China Sea route and can trade through Pakistan easily. This will not only reduces time but also cost will be reduced. Also China can import oil from gulf regions by same ships that it moves to export Chines product.

B) Boost in Oil Export in Gulf Region.

Like Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Iran

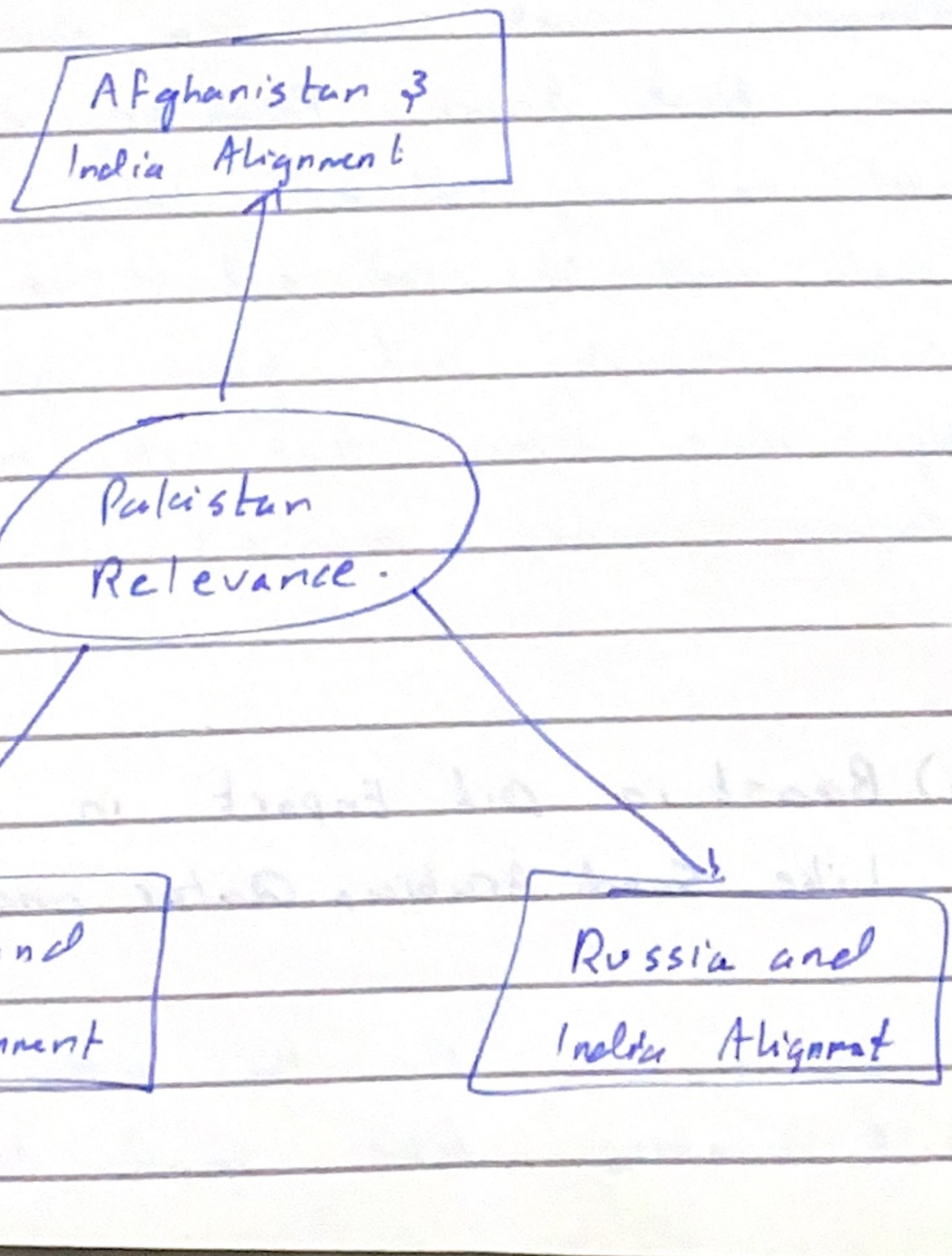
On the other hand, Gulf countries like Saudi Arabia, Iran

and Qatar will see boost in their oil market - New buyers through this route will get an access to these countries. Gulf countries can easily expand their business through CPEC.

c) Trade Opportunities for Africa

Africa which is not capable to trade with central asia and china directly will get trade options. China can reach africa in less cost and time. In the same ways african countries can start selling their product through this route to asian countries

3) Pakistan Relevance in Evolving Regional Alignment in Asia



A) Afghanistan Tilt towards India

Recent development between Afghanistan and India in 2025, raises alarm for Pakistan for its national security which directly affects CPEC. Afghanistan hub of terrorism can be used by India to use its proxies through Afghanistan land in Pakistan to disturb CPEC project and damage Pakistan image

B) China and India Progressing Relations

In 2025, India had seen tilting towards China, which is a new development after 1962, before that the, China and India were good partners and famous slogan "Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai" was famous in 1950s. This new regional alignment forces Pakistan to look for new partners in the world rather depending totaly on China.

C) India and Russia Alternate Route

India and Russia, share long term relations in history. Russia spend on India for development of new routes so it can balance the trade flow in the content of Superpower. On the other hand Pakistan and Russia don't have friendly relations.

Conclusion

CPEC is a strong symbol of strong Pakistan-China friendship. Despite having challenges from foreign propaganda and actions this project is bound to be a successful bath for Pakistan and the region. New upturns of trade and cross-cultural mixing will prevail. And Pakistan economy will boost.

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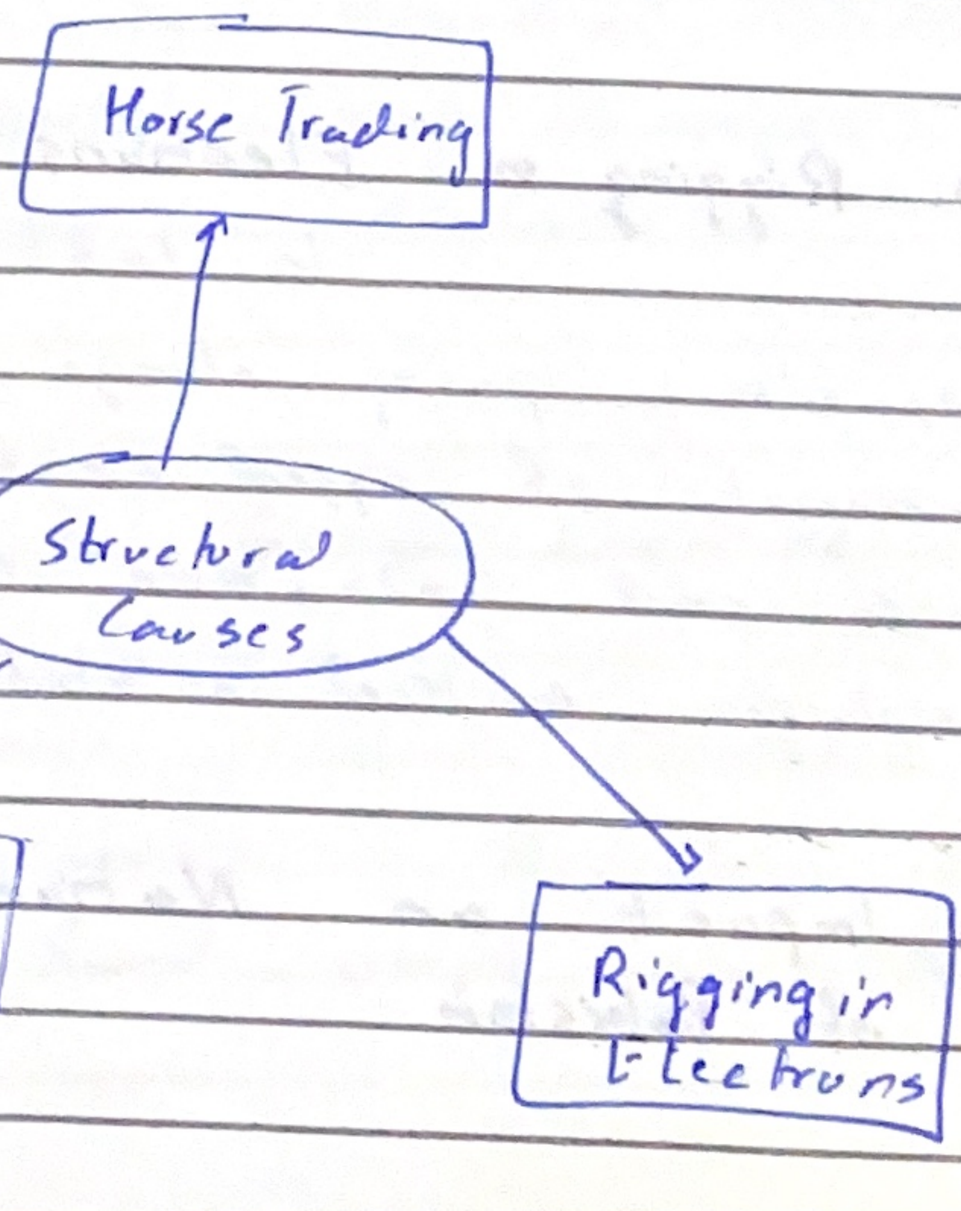
Question 3

Structural Causes of Political Instability and Its Impact on Pakistan's National Security and Foreign Policy

Introduction

Pakistan's Political arena had always been unstable after creation in 1947. The main causes remain Horse trading, Coalition governments, and rigging in elections. It impacted Pakistan's national security through western border, gave opportunities to enemy countries to weaken Pakistan as a state. On the other side, Pakistan foreign policy suffers because of political instability as short term relations with Afghanistan and turbulent relations with Russia and US

1) Structural Causes of Political Instability



A) Horse Trading in Parliament House

In 2022, during political turmoil in April, members of parliament were abducted before voting day and lost connections and ironically present in parliament on voting day and voted against the party. This revealed deep horse trading between parties which resulted in unfair means of winning elections.

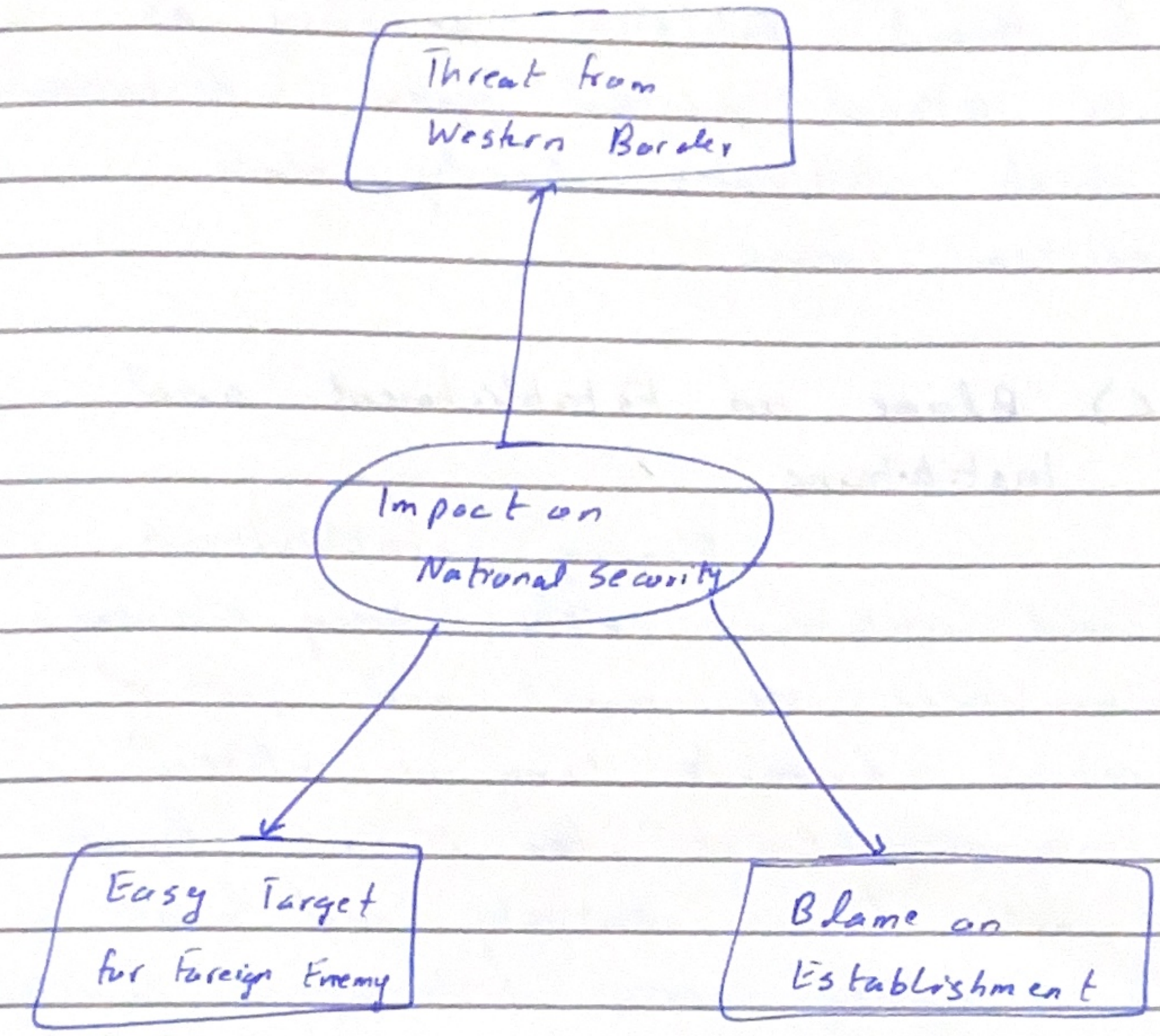
B) Government of Coalition Parties

Coalition government is always have the chance of dropping. As the no confident motion can pass anytime. This threats investors to come and invest in Pakistan and make Pakistan prosper. Different parties have different policy plan which resulted in dead lock in most cases.

C) Rigging in Elections

In last 2 to 3 decades, opposition party always accused the government of rigged elections in 2013, 2018 and 2024. When elections face conspiracies, political instability occurs.

3) Impact on Nation security of Pakistan



A) Threat from Western Border

Due to unstable political situations, non-state actors and proxies working in Afghanistan find best time to disturb internal peace of Pakistan. In 2025, Jaffer Express terrorist attack by separatist organization BLA were reported using US weapons left by US Army in Afghanistan.

B) Easy Target for Foreign Enemies

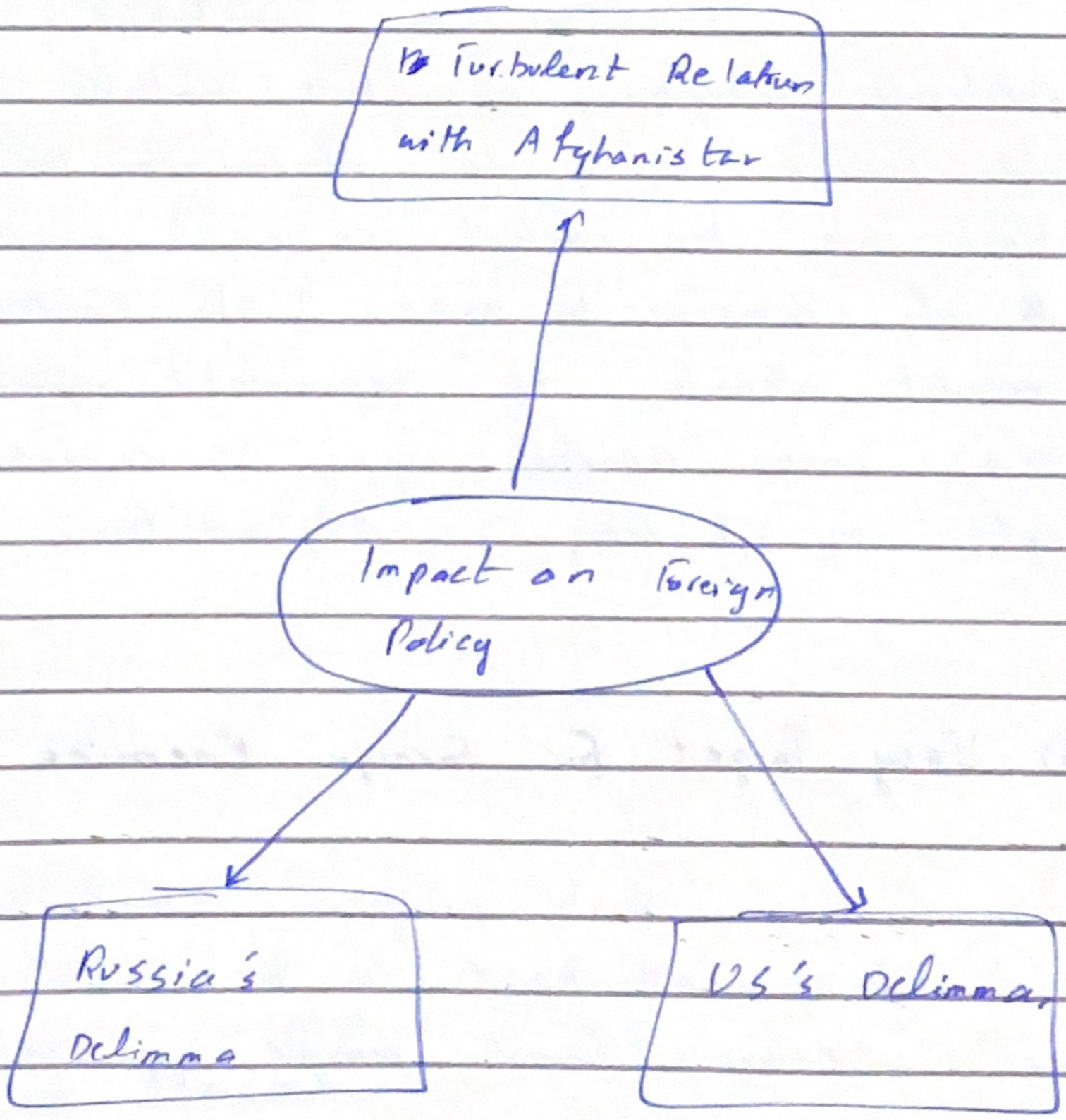
Weak political situations leads to weak image in the world and enemies found ample opportunities

to threat Pakistan security as the internal political system is disturbed. which deteriorates already weak political image

c) Blame on Establishment and Institutions

Blaming establishment and institutions after every election, weakened the moral and spirit of national forces. As long as political instability exist, National forces cannot focus entirely and focus on security issues which impact Pakistan national security

3) Impact on Foreign Policy



A) Turbulent Relations with Afghanistan

Changing government of PTI and PMLN have different approaches towards Afghanistan. One prefers dialogue and other prioritizes national security. This continuous change in relations further confuses foreign policy and creates hurdles in good relations.

B) Different Policies of Changing Governments for Russia

In 2022, when Pakistan Prime Minister visited Russia, he faced alot of criticism from US for buying Russian oil ~~when~~ when Russia was having war with Ukraine. On the other hand, New government prefers a distance from Russia for better global relations. This creates dilemma in foreign policy

C) Different Policies of Changing Governments for US.

In the same way, different views on US government and its actions also make relations goes up and down. A one single foreign policy is necessary for long and lasting relations

Conclusion

Pakistan faced political challenges for a long time which effected Pakistan both internally and externally. However by reforming the loopholes in constitution and ethical responsibilities. Pakistan can see political stability which will help it to maintaince good image in the world.

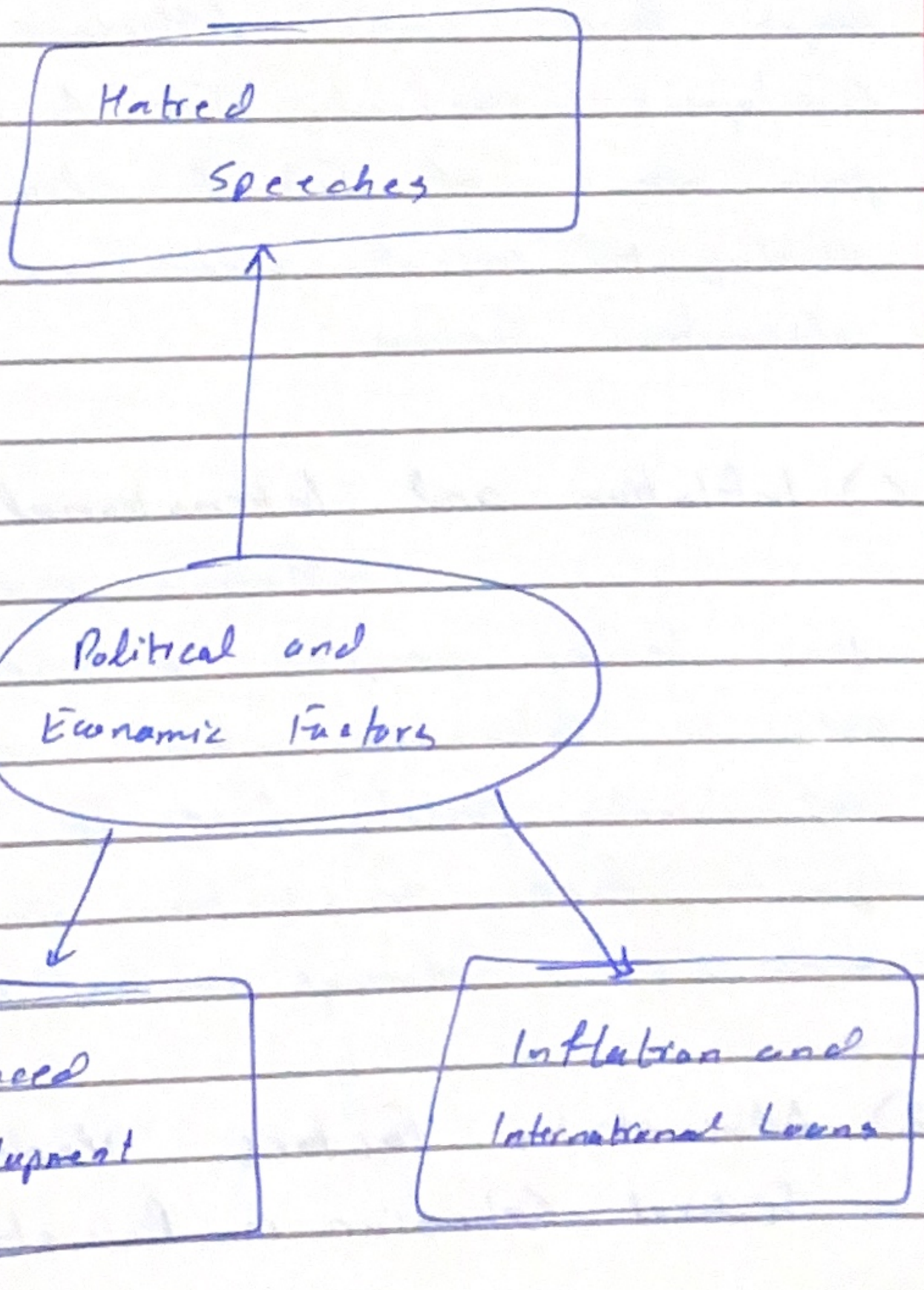
Question 4

Political, Economic, and Administrative Factors undermining Federal cohesion And lessons to Prevent Regional Alienation

Introduction

Pakistan national integration suffer through hatred speeches, unbalanced development and inflation. Also administrative mismanagement of resources, lack of presence of local governance and corruption leads to frustration in public. However, it can be strengthened through development, devolution of power and forming new provinces

1) Political and Economic Factors



A) Hatred Speeches by Political Parties based on Ethnicities in Elections Campaigns

Political parties especially in Punjab and Sindh used words like "Punjabi" and "Sindhi" in their speeches which affects both ethnic's relations. and sometime it goes in wrong direction. Furthermore sectarian hatred promoted for personal benefits also resulted in weakening integration.

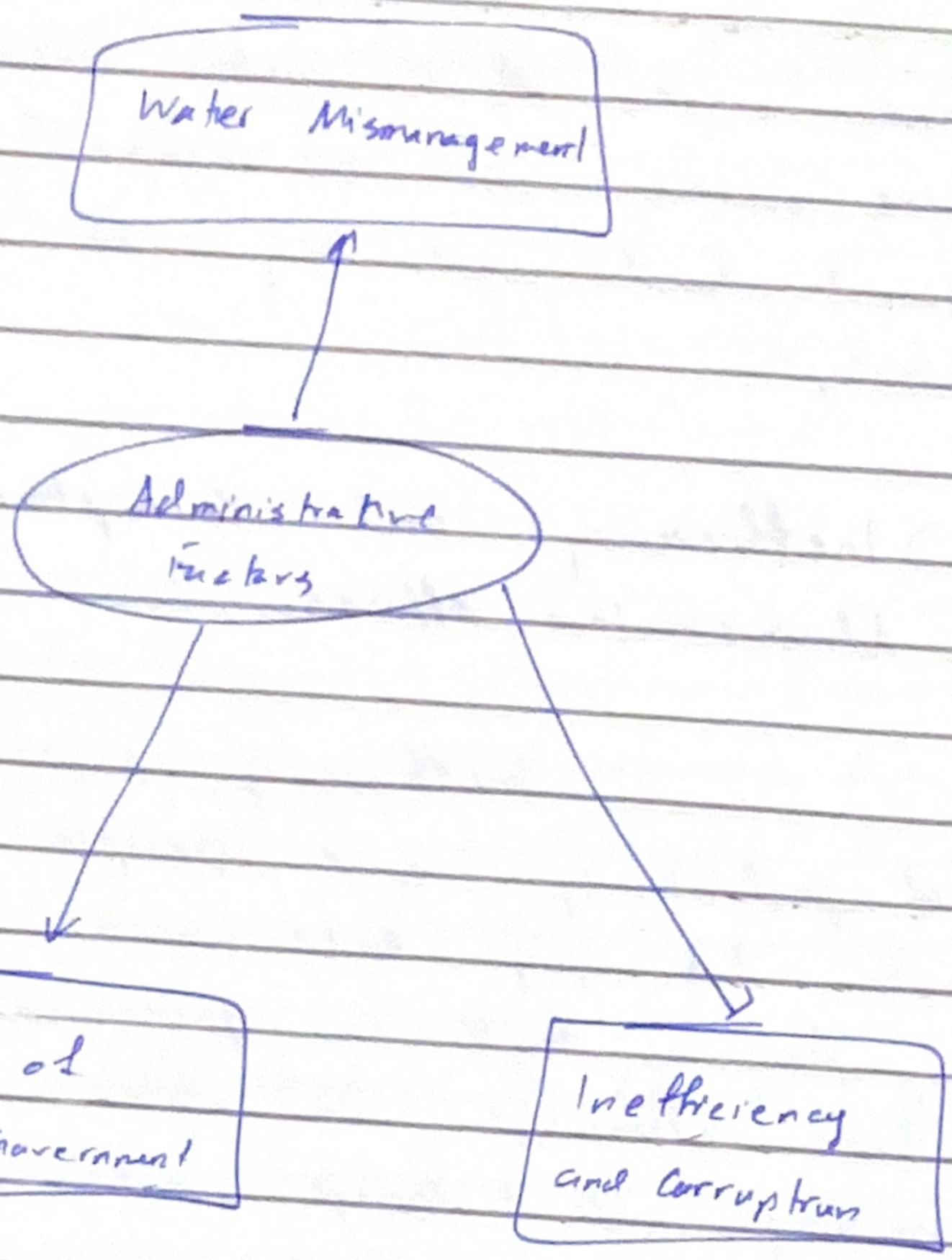
B) Underdevelopment Among and Within Provinces.

Provinces of Pakistan faced unbalanced in within and among provinces- for example North and South Punjab face ample difference in development- similarly, FATA and war prun areas of FATA also lack developmental projects which resulted in alienation feelings.

C) Inflation and International Loans

Inflation increasing every year leaves people to meet their ends. In Pakistan ghey of people love under poverty line. This indicates people face frustration and increase crime and damage national integration.

2) Administrative Factors Undermining Federal Cohesion in Pakistan



A) Mismanagement of Water Storage

Due proper storage system of water like dams and headwork also results in scarcity of water. As Pakistan agriculturul sector is biggest of all. Therefore, people starts conflict on resources like water to meet their living. This resulted in poor relations between provinces and ethnicities.

B) Less Empowerment of Local Governments within the Provinces

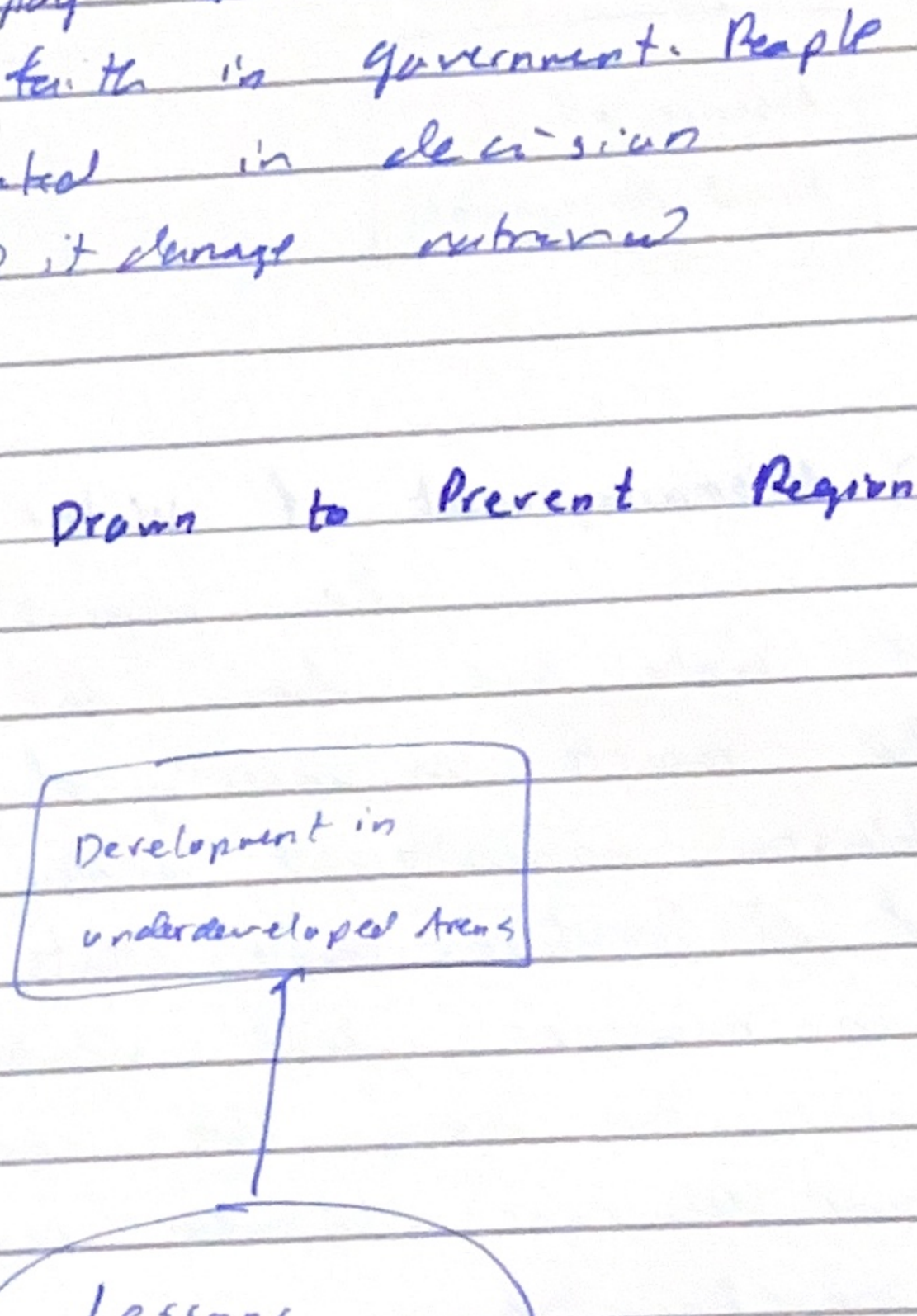
local governments lack of availability in areas where people

these issues is another mager reason these issues can be resolved at ground level and they can get satisfied.

c) Inefficiency and Corruption in Administrative offices.

Inefficiency and lack of productivity leave people no option but pay bribe. which leaves people no faith in government. People feel alienated in decision making and it damage national cohesion.

3) Lessons Drawn to Prevent Regional Alienation



A) Development in Baluchistan and FATA

B) Devolution of Power to Local Governments

C) New Provinces For Better Administration

Conclusion:-

Federalism in Pakistan has dot of loopholes such as mismanagement of resources by provisional government. However, by doing reforms in power structure, provinces and by development in underdeveloped areas, Pakistan national integration can be strengthened and help Pakistan prosper as a state.