

DATE:

Zubair A

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OR Q : NO : OR

Ans A: INTRODUCTION:

Climate change has impacted Pakistan with grave threats and challenges.

It has changed the ever-lasting impacts of government policies regarding stability, into disasters.

Its recurrent devastation has crippled economic growth, social stability and infrastructural loss. Its broad spectrum has also negatively impacted political scenario.

Man Argues, Nature Acts. Volative

B: Climate Change As A
Major Threat Of In
Pakistan:

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a: Increase In Internal Displacements Leading To Erosion of Social Cohesion:

Climate change has led to exacerbated floods which further caused people to shift from one place to another.

WWF Reports

33% Internal Displacement Occurred In Balochistan in 2022.

b: Infrastructural Loss Making Growth Vulnerable:

Climate induced devastations has led to a huge loss of infrastructure making security threats more in the country.

UNDP:

33 billion loss due to 2022 floods.

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c: Raises Economic Obstacles:

Further more, it has deroupled economic growth in establishing healthy policies for people. NDMA remains active most often due to recurring devastations.

For example: Floods in
2022, 2024 & 2025

d: Compromised Connectivity
& Mobility Among The
Regions:

climate catastrophes has further made the threats challenging to tackle by flying away the roads & infrastructure. It made a huge gap between the regions.

For example:

Recent Floods in KP flew-away the roads of the region.

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e: Exacerbated Crisis Increasing
Military Role May
Shift The Traditional
Roles:

Recurring crisis
due to climate change
leads military engagement.
It may encourage to
increase its role in stead
of NDMA and other
relevant institutions.

Table: Average Increase
Rate of Global Warming:

↳ Rise: 1850 - 2023:

1.2°C

↳ Rise: 2023 - 2041:

1.4°C

↳ Rise: 2024 - 2100:

5.8°C

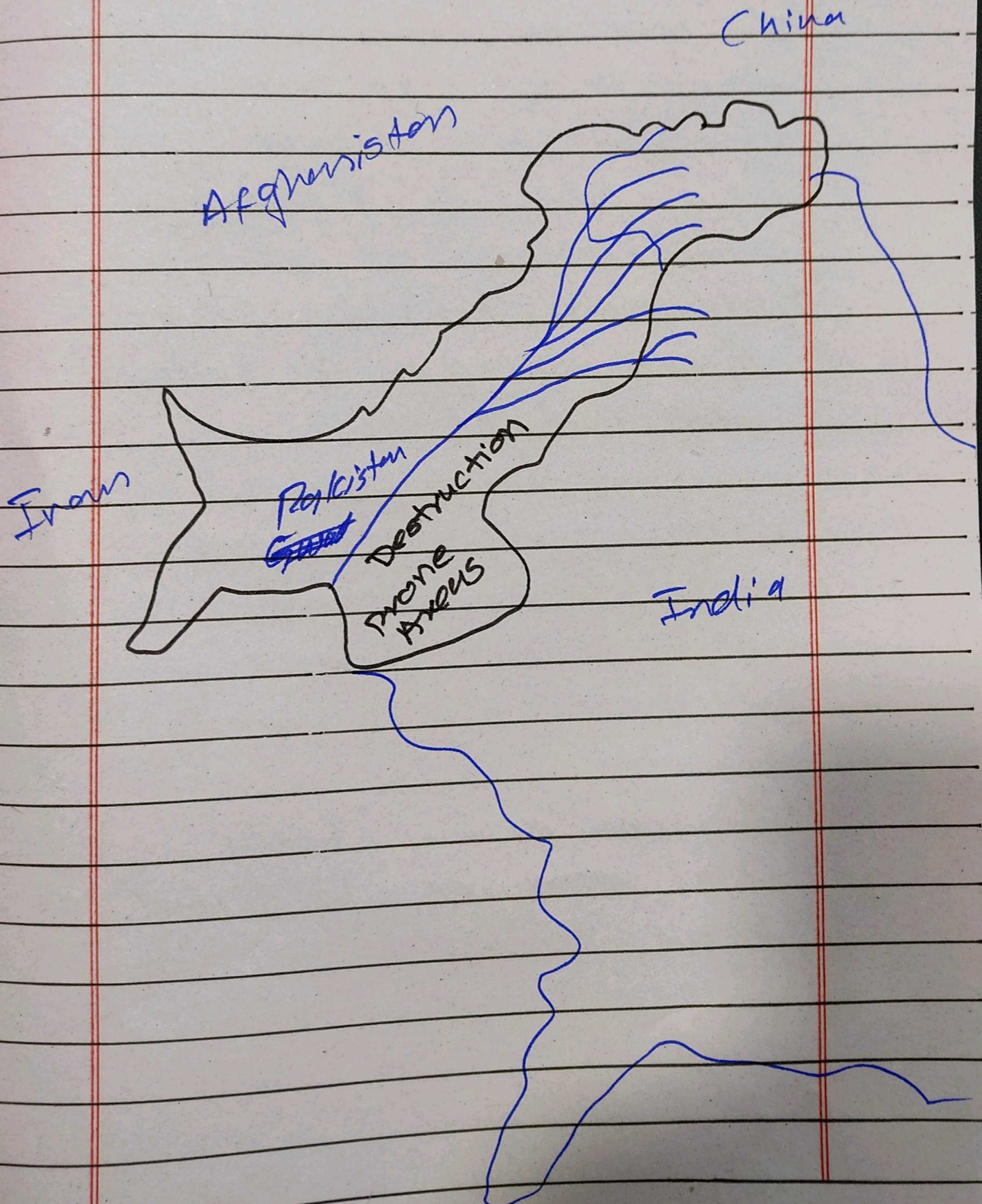
Source: IPCC

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C: Climate Socio-Economic
& Political Implications:



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a: Rise in Unemployment
& Crime Rates:

Climate change has led government to focus on improving the infrastructural loss & gaps instead of creating jobs & fighting against crimes.

b: Modern Politics Over Green Energy & Sustainable Growth:

Urban-Pakistan is a key political agenda of sitting government. It shows concerns regarding the threats of climate change.

c: Climate Causing Early -
Child marriages In Floods
Prone Areas:

People for survival
& family planning
let their female children
get married early to

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decrease the threats of
her securitys

Down: 22-24% of
people in flood
prone areas, report
showed increase in
child-marriages
between the ages
of 15-18.

d: Boost In Poverty &
Social Classes:

The calamities
have further made the
people vulnerable by
destroying social fabric of
the regions & increasing
elite capture:

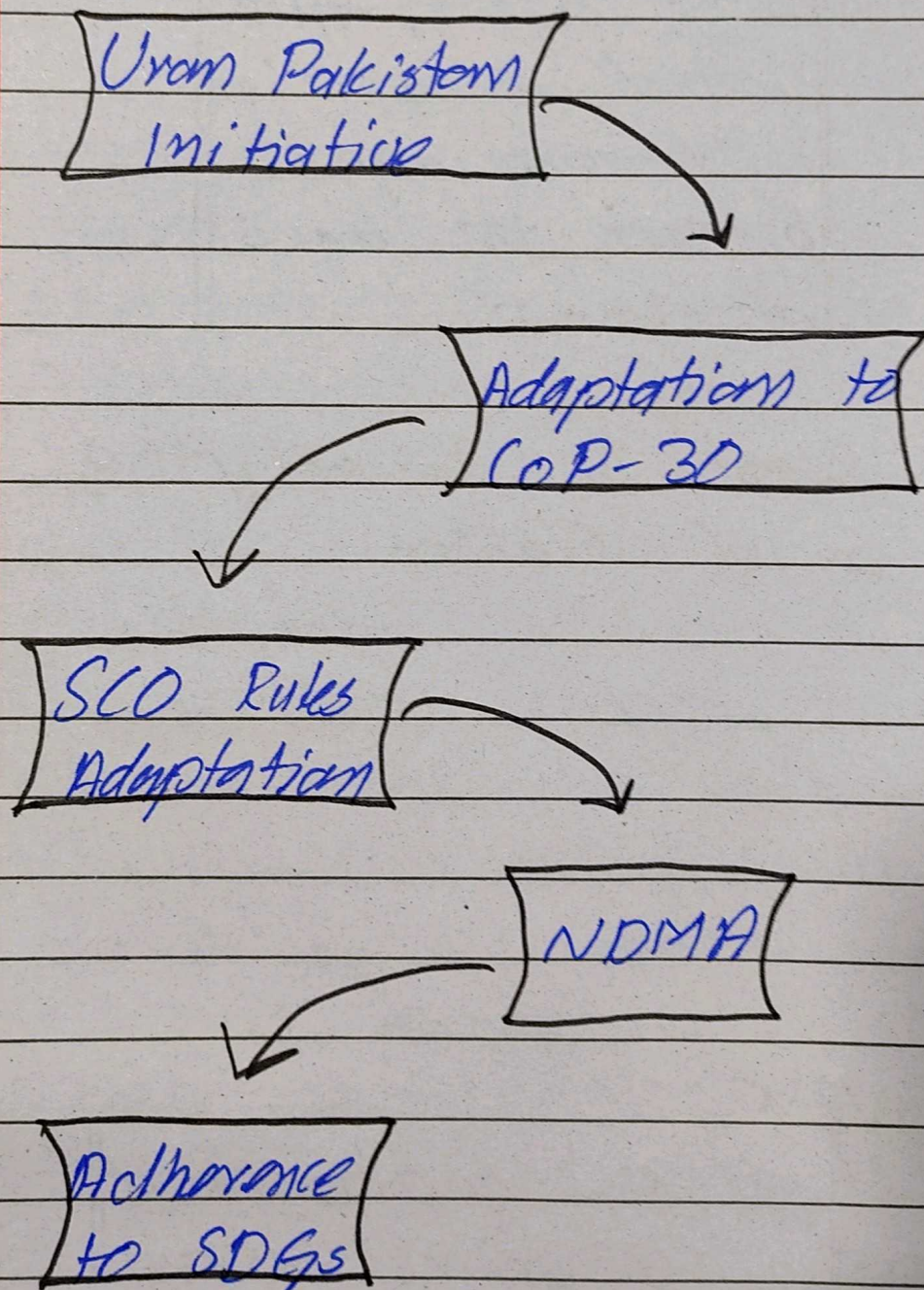
UNEP

9% gap increased
in 09 years (2015-24)
between Middle &
Upper Classes.

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Does Pakistan's Institutional Response To Climate Catastrophes:



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a: From Pakistan Initiative:

Pakistan is one of those countries which have always been on top to tackle climate issues around the world by making policies.

b: Adaptation to COP-30 Agendas:

Green development and carbon reduction is a key agenda of COP-30 which is also signed by Pakistan. Article: 2: Reduce CO₂

c: SCO Agendas Implementation & Pledges of Green Development.

Similarly, Pakistan ensured green & resilient development at Shanghai Cooperation at China. It shows the country's concerns regarding the matter.

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d: Nominal Role of NDMA:

NDMA's role was be nominal due to its lack of effectivity. However, it is a key institution to tackle such disasters in the country.

e: Adherence to SDGs:

Pakistan is also a signatory of Paris agreement to tackle the issue.

↳ SDG: 17: Climate Action

Under SDG 17

Pakistan ensured policy making to ensure environment safety.

Conclusion:

Climate change has impacted Pakistan on various ways. It has fractured the social fabric & also shaped political agendas. There is still dire need to address the issue with more commitment & transparency.

03 Q : NO: 03

Ans A: Introduction:

Pakistan has a significant geo-strategic location making it a gateway to Central Asia. It's been a significant region for foreign investments in the past. BRI also connects China with Europe through CPEC project going through Pakistan.

B: Geo-Strategic Significance of Pakistan Under BRI Framework:

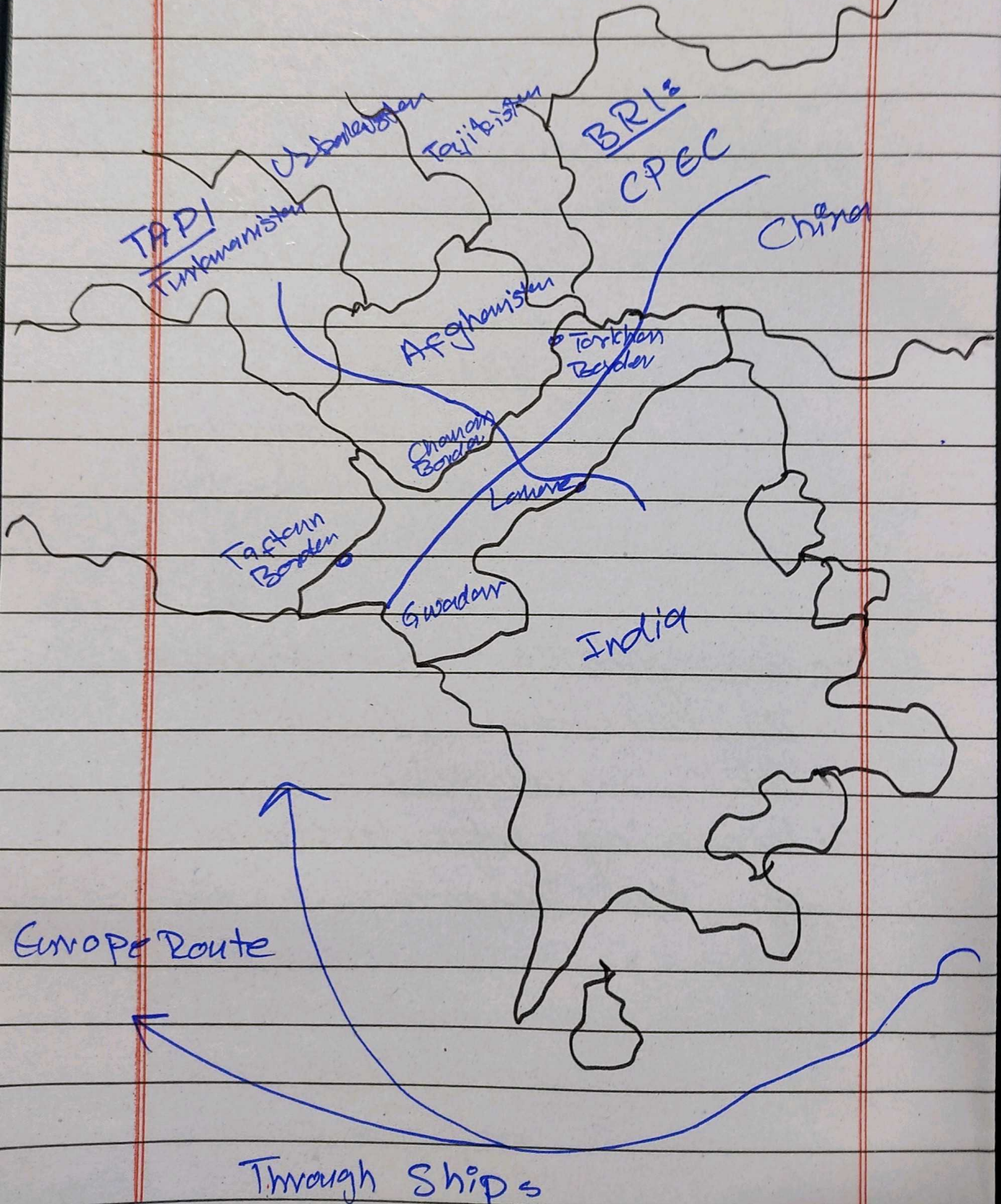
a: Increasing Infrastructural of the Region:

CPEC under BRI project has made Pakistan a strong partner ⁱⁿ the development of infrastructure.

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Pakistan Border Penetration
By Regional Connectivity Showing
A Country A Hub of Development:



b: Financial Increment &
FDI Increase in Economy:

CPEC has a large portion of investment in Pakistan making the country's economy prosperous.

CPEC Investment: 62.6 b \$

c: Boost in Exports
showing Importance
of the Region:

Pakistan has witnessed a boost in exports with China and in trade making bilateral relations stronger.

Ministry of Commerce:

62.2 m \$ → 1.65 b \$
exports to China.

d: Green Energy & Infra-
structure Installations.

CPEC also include green initiative to strengthen the economy of Pakistan.

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and install environment friendly machineries.

↳ 12-15 Special Economic Zones In The Region

e: Green & Renewable Energy:

The project further will help the country to have access to electric power of renewable energy.

↳ Renewable Energy Gawader:

10,400 MW

f: Economic Growth due to CPEC:

It contributes enough in the treasury of the state making GDP to remain stable

↳ 2-3% Annual GDP Growth

C: Pakistan Regional Alignment With China & Its Strategic Relevance In The Neighbours:

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a: Dual-Camping between
US & China:

Pakistan must
stop dual camping
and should align
its policies with
democratic allies

Marco Rubio in
an interview

It has made a
country in dilemma of
balance of power and
maintaining neutral friendship
with both.

b: India Sidelineing Pakistan
Due Its Rivalry of Kashmir
& China:

India has a clear
diplomatic regard Pakistan.
It further reduced its relations
and blocked the Indus Water.

↳ Annulled Indus Water
Treaty

c: Afghanistan Tendency
towards India & Rise
in TTP Attacks:

A muslim neighbouring
country favoured diplomacy
towards India instead of
Pakistan and provided
safe-havens to TTP militants.

We Want
Peace With Every
Country. All Neigh-
bours Are Happy
Except Pakistan.

FM of Afghanistan:
Amrullah Khan

d: Iran suspects credibility
of Pakistan Due To Its
Balance of Power & Neutrality.
Iran has always
been in dilemma in relations
with Pakistan due to unre-
dictable behaviour in diplomacy
in international relations.

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e: US-Using Pakistan as
a Conditional Partner:

US diplomacy has
been conditionalised with
Pakistan historically. They
have tendency towards India
and would interact with
Pakistan when in need.

NOT: || With US, ||

OR Against US. ||

↳ Bush to Pervez
Musharraf

D: Critical Analysis:

a: Islamabad shall avoid

Bloc Politics:

Fear the higher
and broader impact, Islam-
abad shall remain neutral
in conflicts of two bulls fighting.

We will

Cooperate with US
in Peace, But Never
in Conflict. Imran
Ibrahim

b: Resolution of Local Grievances To Ensure CPEC Rapid Success:

Islamabad shall adopt and ensure stability inside and outside by giving an ear to local grievances.

UNEP: Karachi & Balochistan

Grievance-Historical Marginalization.

c: Diversify Strategic & Economic Cooperation:

Similarly, for broader impact it is important to diversify diplomacy around the neighbours ensuring smooth growth.

d: Promote Peace & Tranquility:

Peace has to be maintained if a country dreams for a long-term success.

↳ Peace Index: 144

e: Promotion of Transparency & Equity:

Similarly, it's pivotal to ensure fair distribution among the people.

CD1 = 135

Conclusion:

To make a long story short, BRI has a significant role and its project CPEC in Pakistan. It plays a key role in increasing the bilateral role of both China & Pakistan. However, neighbouring countries grievances have to be resolved by mutual development and shared prosperity by removing terrorism & non-state militias.

05

Q : NO : 05

A: Introduction:

Pakistan is a country with various cultures, ethnicity and diverse religions. There has been a class between the ethnic groups compromising national integrity and social cohesion. There are deep seated factors of politics, administration and uneven distribution of economic finances.

Deep-Seated Factors of Politics, Economy & Administration Subduing Federal Cohesion:a: Ethnicity & Cultural Diversity:

Pakistan contains

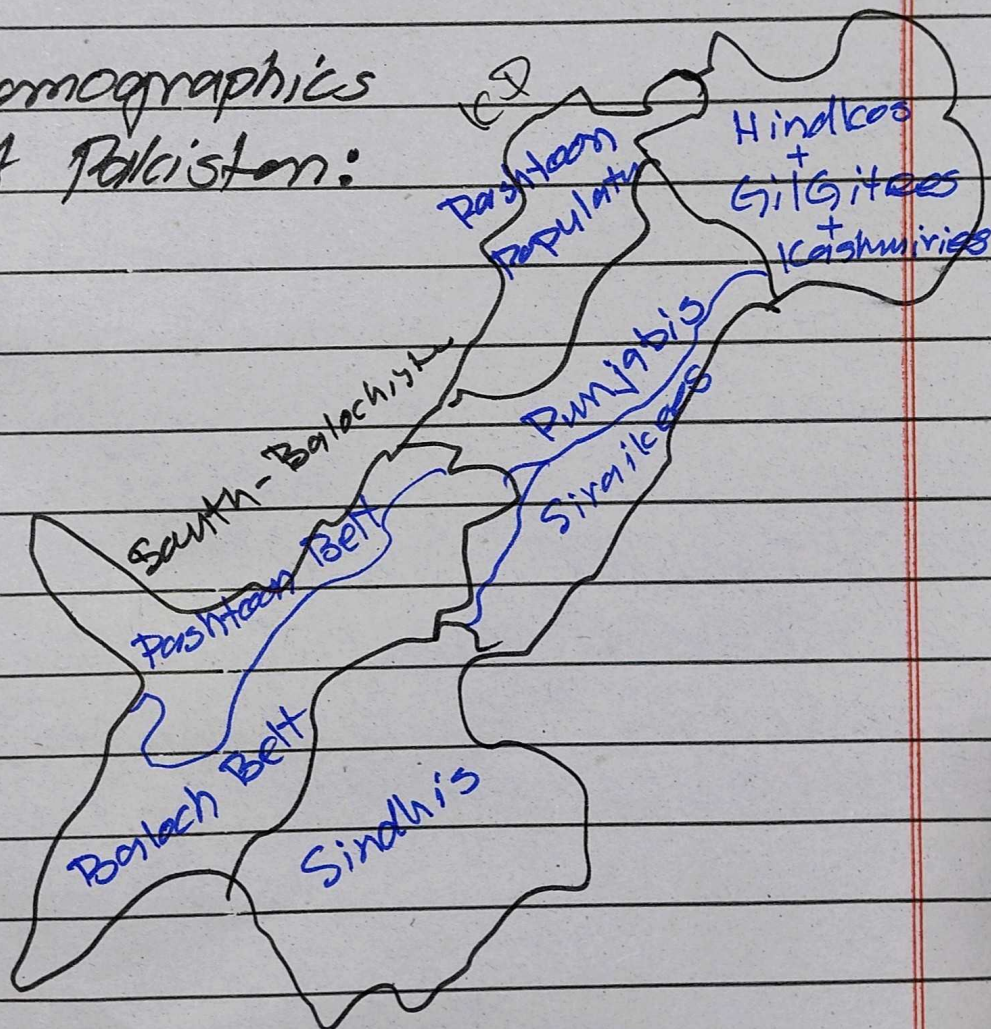
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various ethnicities and cultures ~~with~~ which hinder federal cohesion and national integration.

Demographics of Pakistan:



b: Sectarianism & Extremism:

Radicalization has led to an increased rate of sectarian divide

and Sunni-Shia conflict.

• Economic Marginalization

Unfair and unequal distribution has led to a divide of national unity.

NFC Debate: Karachi

& Balochistan

• Foreshadowed cultural

& Ethnic Identities:

Locals of specific culture express insecurity due to the loss cultural and ethnic identity.

↳ Pashtoon + Baloch + Sindhi's

Concerns About Identity.

• Red-tap & Bureaucratic

Incapability in Services:

Inefficiency of bureaucracy with rigid process has increased the gap between state and citizens.

• Polarized & Populist politics capture due

Patronage & Clientelism:

Dynastic politics and fewer parties rule after centring has led to an insecure marginalised groups and minorities' concerns.

C: Lessons To Prevent Regional Alienation in Pakistan:

Constitutional
& Legal Reforms

Transparency
& Equity

Political
Participation

Resolutions
of Grievances

Increasing
Quota System

Political
Freedom

a: Legal & Constitutional
Reforms:

It is high time
to bring reforms in the
constitution to preserve
the identities of various groups.

b: Promoting Transparency
& Equity:

Transparency and
accountability can ensure
the stability and integration
of a country.

c: Increasing Civil Engagement
& Political Engagement:

Freedom of people
to represent various
agendas ensures integrated

social fabric

Ethnic Cleansing
Destabilizes Weak
states.

Horowitz

d: Resolving Grievances of
the Marginalized Groups.

Giving an ear
to the grievances is
the only reason which
can ensure federal
cohesion in the country.

Ethnic Heterogeneity
Based on Uneven Develop-
ment & Marginalization.

NIPD

e: Increasing Quota Systems

Quota system
preserves the right of
representation of small
groups to contribute in
a country cohesion.

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f Political Freedom in Political Practices Representing Various Groups:

Freedom of political parties is a key factor ensuring smooth & integrated federalism.

Article 144 & 152: Free & Fair Elections

Conclusion:

In short, there are various factors of administration, economic & politics which increases the hate between the groups. It is high time to tackle ~~the~~ issues now and re-ensure social cohesion, strong federalism and an integrated national identity.

Q : NO: 06

A: Introduction:

Regional organizations have failed to deliver meaningful integration in the region due to various reasons. It has affected the region within and from external world making it vulnerable to the growing influence of other regional organizations.

B: Factors Behind Regional Organizations failures in integration:

a: India - Pakistan Territory Proximity:

Kashmir issue has failed the overall process building of regional integration in Asia.

b: Lack of Intra-Trade
in the Regions

ASEAN & SAARC
Intra-regional trade is
highly lesser than other
regional organization.

↳ Case study:

EU IRT = 64%

SAARC IRT = ~4%

c: Diplomatic Inclination
Towards Western Orga-
nizations:

USA and EU
have a strong influence
over the countries of Asia
which in return overshadow
regional growth within.

↳ For example:

US: Trade Pacific
Partnership

d: Lack of Integrated
Diplomacy & Imbalance
in Import-Exports:

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The regional organisations are in a relation of imports & exports which are one or two countries dominated.

↳ For example:

SCO 91% China

centric Imports

e: Slow Growth &

Stagnant Role In

Disputes Resolution:

They lack diplomatic power to settle the conflicts of the countries and ensure the growth.

↳ Nominal Role of OIC

f: Blocism and China

Rise Shifted Energy

In Asia:

SCO has influenced other organisations' role. It is China centric and "proshadows other organisations"

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↳ SCO: 2001-2024:

662 m\$ to

1.22 b \$ trade.

C: Recommendations To
Ensure Regional Cohesion
& Connectivity:

a: Confidence Building Through
Liberal Trade Policies:

Confidence building
is a primary point for
an integrated region through
trade and business among
the countries.

b: Diversifying Diplomatic
Relations:

These platforms
provide the opportunities to
diversify diplomatic ties
with diverse neighbours.

c: Resolutions of Conflicts
at Own Regional Forums:

Clashes of the
states shall be resolved at
regional platforms instead of

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taking them to international forums.

d: Cultural Exchange Programs

& FDIs:

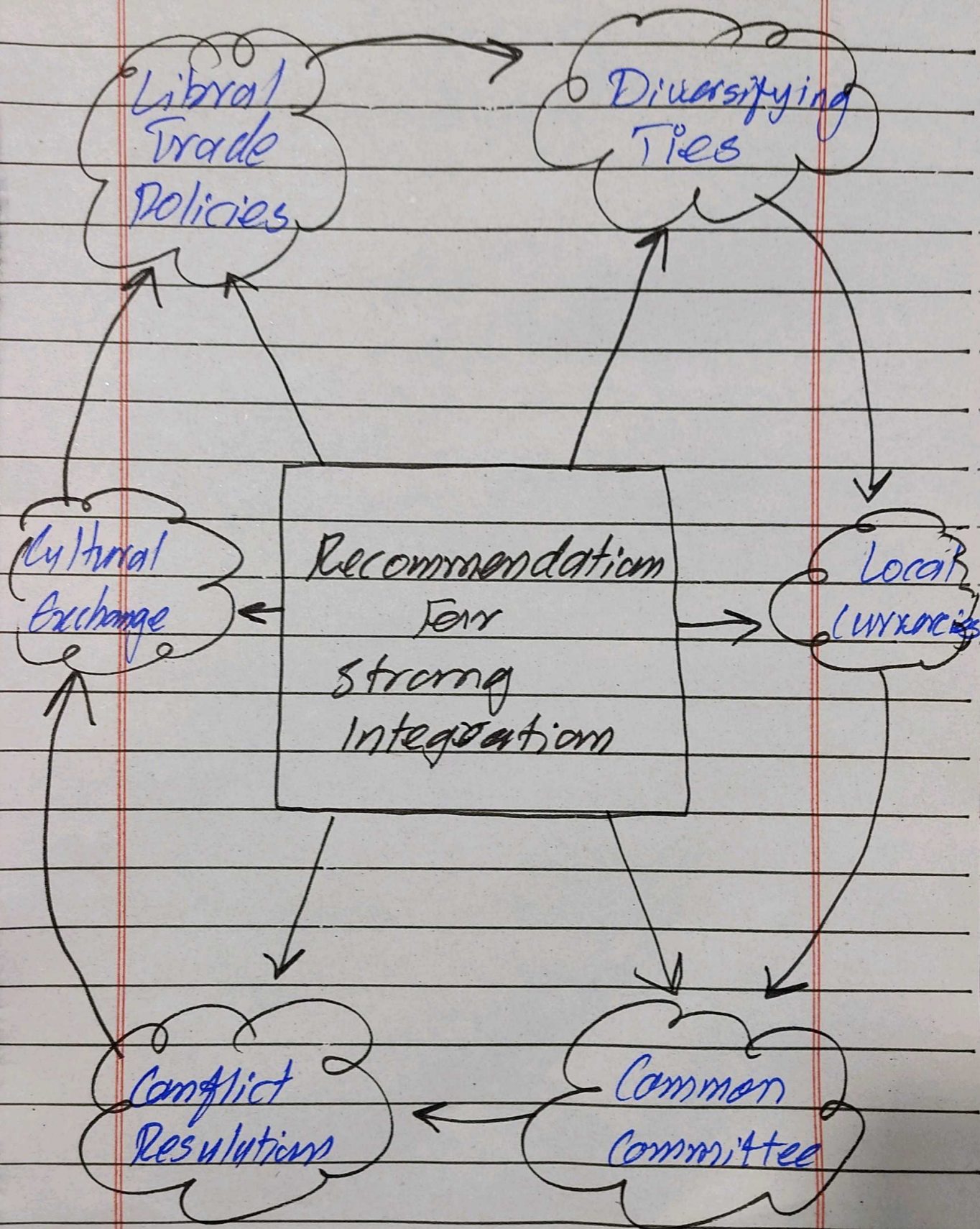
Cultural exchange programs and foreign direct invest lead to a more integrated regionalism to strengthen the trust factor.

e: Joint Neutral Resolution Committee:

Joint resolution committee ensures clashes of all forms between the countries and shall resolve neutrally.

f: Using Local Currencies Instead of Dollars:

Local currency will help the countries to make their regional currencies strong against dollars. It will play a key role in long-run.



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Conclusion:

Regional organizations have failed due multifaceted factors. SCO rising role has further marginalized their role. They can be re-integrated and strengthened back by trust building, trade policies and cultural exchange programs.

The End.