

TOOBA GUL

TEST 2 PAK AFFAIRS

Q.2.

What are main non-traditional security threats-

1- INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is a country that faces numerous security threats. Non-traditional security threats are also included in them. These threats are challenges to the survival of the states and people, including climate change, resource scarcity, infectious diseases, natural disasters, irregular migration and ~~peep~~ transnational crimes. These threats have transnational nature and rise rapidly. Moreover, their nature is so diverse that individual states are unable to manage them alone. They can be both internal and external. Hence, collaborative governments

and strong institutions can address these threats.

2- **CONCEPTUALIZING NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS:**

Non-traditional security issues are challenges to the survival and well-being of peoples and states that arise primarily out of non-military sources, such as climate change, resource scarcity, infectious diseases and natural disasters.

3- **MAIN NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS FACED BY PAKISTAN:**

Pakistan faces a variety of non-traditional security threats in the 21st century. These are following

a- Climate change as a leading cause of environmental degradation in Pakistan:

Climate change impacts agriculture, water, resources and livelihoods. Despite less

than 1% contribution of Pakistan in carbon emissions, it is ~~the~~ one of the most affected country.

Example:

~~Himalaya~~ Himalaya glaciers could lose 80% of ice by 2100 due to global warming (ICIMOD, 2023).

b- Resource scarcity exacerbates poor economic conditions:

Resource scarcity and energy shortage lead the country to poor economic conditions. This enhances poverty rate in Pakistan.

Example: Current poverty rate in Pakistan is 25.3% driven by resource shortage (World Bank, 2025)

c- Infectious diseases put pressure on healthcare facilities.

several epidemic diseases spread from person to person. As a result, healthcare facilities become scarce.

Example:

Karachi now stands at 50 in healthcare indicators due to infectious diseases (EIU, 2024).

d. Natural disasters deteriorates infrastructure of state & livelihood of people.

Natural disasters bring havoc in Pakistan. Every year, thousands of people die in floods. Moreover, buildings and other infrastructure of the country are get damaged.

Case study:

Pakistan need to adopt Holland's policy of removing properties build across river flood channels.

e- Irregular Migration:

Irregular migration cause social and political instability and hence becomes a threat to security of Pakistan.

Example: Around 1 million highly skilled persons (doctors, engineers, etc) have left Pakistan in the last 3 years (Bloomberg news report, Dec 2024).

4- ADDRESSING NON-TRADITIONAL Security THREATS BEING GROUNDED AND DIVERSE IN NATURE:

Non-traditional Security threats have grounded and diverse natures in following ways

i- Interconnectedness:

Threats are interconnected and exacerbate each other.

ii - Human security focus:

These threats impact individuals and communities

iii - Need for cooperation:

Require collaboration among governments, NGOs and communities.

5- CHALLENGES IN ADDRESSING:

i - lack of Awareness:

Limited understanding of threats and their impacts lead to exacerbation of threats.

Example:

In Pakistan, 86pc of men own a mobile phone compared to 53% of women (GSMA, 2025). This shows lack of information among people

ii- Institutional weaknesses:

Weak institutions hinder effective response.

iii- Complex nature of these threats:

Stakeholders' approaches vary according to the complexity of these threats.

6- CONCLUSION:

Non-traditional security threats in Pakistan are difficult to tackle due to their diverse and multifaceted nature. In order to tackle threats like climate change, resource scarcity and irregular migration, collective effort is required.

Q.1.

How new phase of Pak-Afghan conflict is different ~

1- INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan shares a long and layered history with the Afghan Taliban, having been ~~one~~ one of only three countries along with Saudi Arabia and the UAE to officially recognize the Taliban regime. On 9th Oct, 2025, once again, both nations are at daggers drawn to each other. Following an attack a day earlier in KP province, by Tehreek-Taliban Pakistan ~~on~~ Pakistani soldiers, Pakistan carried out an air strike in Kabul in retaliation. With Pakistan bogged down by border clashes and TTP attacks, India used the moment to rebuild goodwill among Taliban and strengthen ties ~~to~~ with Anti-Pakistani factions in Afghanistan.

2- PAKISTAN-AFGHANISTAN CONFLICT 2025:

Tensions along Durand line escalated sharply in late 2024 and

early 2025, with Pakistan launching air strikes against TTP hideouts in Khost and Paktika provinces. In retaliation Afghan Taliban forces fired across the border, leading to deadly skirmishes in Torkham crossing. The clashes resulted into future breakdown in already strained bilateral relations. It is different due to broader future repercussions.

3- Re-emergence of Indian led "Non-state Actors" Attributed to Pak-Afghan Conflict:

After Pak-Afghan conflict, Pakistan ties with India are visibly strained, as Islamabad leaders openly blamed New Delhi for "fueling" the conflict. This is done in the following ways:

- i - India's opportunistic Diplomacy:
India tried to counterbalance Islamabad's traditional influence in Afghanistan

political and tribal circles. with this diplomacy India repositions itself as a stable and alternative partner in the region.

ii- Emergence of India as an adversary.

As a result of Pak-Afghan conflict, two rival blocks ^{are} emerging. Pakistan is moving closer to China and Iran, while viewing India to be aligned with the Gulf states as its adversary.

iii- India exacerbates the humanitarian and refugee crisis to Pakistan.

Through India's diplomatic efforts, Pakistan officials ordered the **closure of all Afghan refugee camps** inside Pakistan in mid-October.

UNHCR warned that this could strip **2 million Afghans** of their status.

and livelihoods.

4. CONCLUSION:

Pak-Afghan conflict is different from traditional conflicts of past due to vast humanitarian and diplomatic constraints. Through India's interference, the conflict ignited and reached to regional escalation of war.

TOOBA GUL

Test: 2

Pakistan Affairs

Q.No.2

There are around 100 countries with less than 25 million population; --

1- INTRODUCTION:

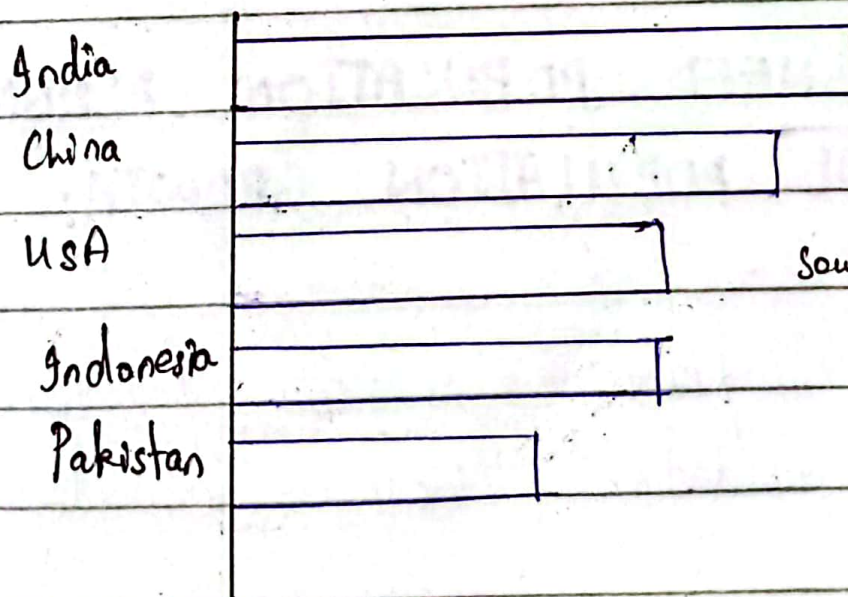
Population growth is a prevalent issue of modern world which needs immediate ~~mean~~ control. Several countries across the globe have controlled their population through different strategies. Pakistan also needs to control its rapid population growth through population planning because according to **Malthus Theory of Population**, population tends to grow faster than the means of subsistence leading to potential crisis like famine and poverty. Population planning is ~~the~~ need of the hour for Pakistan owing to its

limited resources, ~~excessive~~ ^{increased} unemployment rate, rapid urbanization and low literacy rate. Therefore, by applying the model of China's one child policy, Pakistan can control its population.

GROWTH 2- STATE OF POPULATION IN THE WORLD:

The growth rate of human population has been declining since 20th century. Developed countries manifest relatively low population growth rates than the developing countries.

According to United Nations Population Division, Australia and USA have low density of Population.



Source: UN Population
Division, 2025

3- CONDITION OF POPULATION IN PAKISTAN:

Pakistan is a developing country with annual growth rate of 2.55% (2023 census). The following chart shows the population distribution in Pakistan.

Pakistan's population	241.49 million
Rural population	147.75 million
Urban population	93.75 million

Source: 2023 Census

4- PAKISTAN NEED POPULATION PLANNING TO CONTROL POPULATION GROWTH:

Population planning is the practice of curtailing population increase, usually

by reducing the birth rate. Countries like Pakistan must adopt population planning to conserve its resources and prosper its people. Pakistan need population planning due to following reasons:

a- limited resources drive the need for population planning.

Pakistan's resources such as water, energy and land are limited and need to be managed effectively. The water crisis is showed by **UNDP report 2023** that Pakistan would have become a water scarce country by 2025.

b- Excessive unemployment among youth necessitates population planning.

Unemployment is another major challenge for Pakistan. A large population leads to high unemployment rate and poverty.

Unemployed rate in Pakistan	7.8% of total population
Urban unemployed	39%
Rural unemployed	61%

Source: Labour Force Survey,
2025

c. Environmental degradation would be traversed through population planning

A growing population leads to high ~~in unemployment rates~~ poverty, environmental degradation, ~~population~~ pollution and loss of natural resources.

Example: Panda and tiger have ^{become} extinct in Pakistan due to unfavorable environmental conditions.

d. Population planning encourages sustainable urbanization;

Rapid urbanization has become

a common trend in Pakistan. People migrate to big cities in pursuit of better opportunities. As a result, they put pressure on urban infrastructure. For this, verticle expansion of buildings are needed.

e- ~~Co~~ Population Planning curtails pressure on education system, leading to improved literacy rates

Population planning would increase literacy rate in Pakistan. Less population will generate more enrolment rate.

Example: Current literacy rate of in Pakistan is 62-8%. Through population planning, peripheral communities ^(PBS, 2025) will also get the opportunity.

5- Case study of China- Population Planning:

China mandated population control through its **One-child policy**. Through this

policy, government empowered individuals in decision making and population control. Pakistan should take it into consideration.

6- CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is a population rich country with limited resources and ^{employment} opportunities. Unlike developed countries with less population and more ~~oppo~~ resources, Pakistan need to do robust population planning in order to provide equitable opportunities to all people. Moreover, limited population would drive educational, employment and economic opportunities.