

Q No: 4 Internal Political Instability has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance. Analyze the structural causes and its impact on Pakistan's national security and foreign policy.

Answer

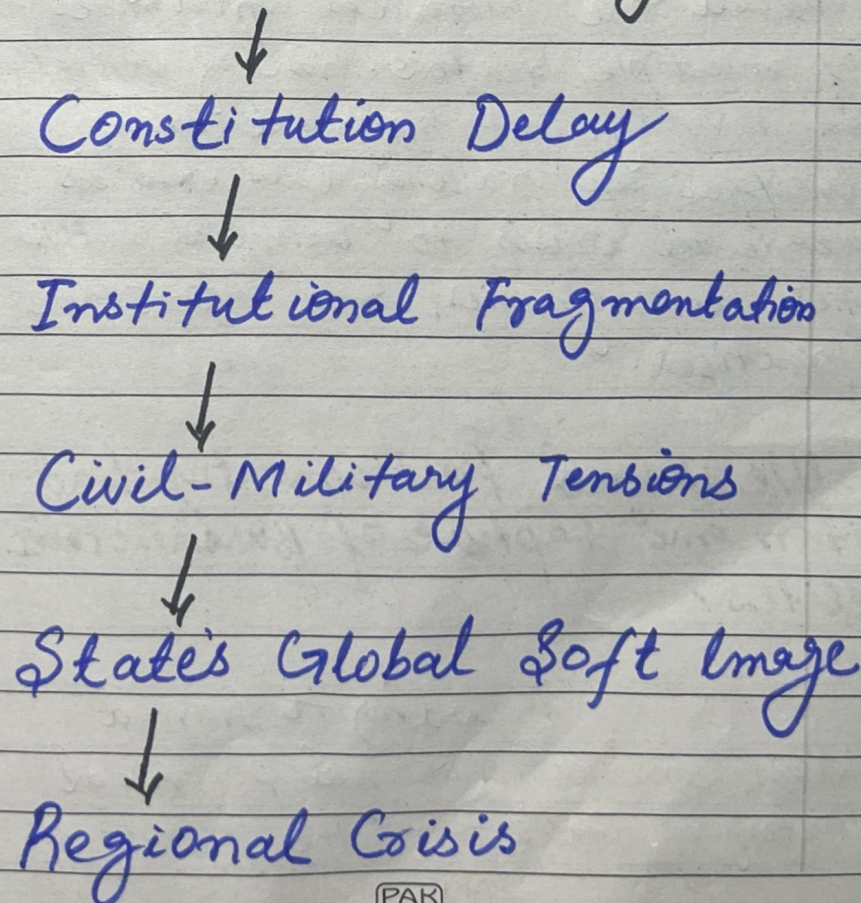
1. Introduction

Politics in Pakistan. Since Independence of the Country Pakistan, the state witnessed frequent changes and hurdles in politics. These frequent changes in political framework restricts the smooth flow of country's autonomy and structural governance. Political instability merely drives from elite capture, bargaining powers, and civil-military tensions. These hurdles constraints Pakistan's economic and diplomatic growth and builds a clear path for instabilities, terrorism, poverty, extremism and ethno-linguist problems. Following internal impacts stresses on Pakistan's global image, foreign policy and deepened national security issues.

Political Instability as a Core hurdle on Economic Performance

Historically, Pakistan has witnessed frequent exclusions, removals and resignations on the chain of head of states. These frequent changes impact on Pakistan's Global Image, Creating a distrust of locals and Internationals on Pakistan's Institution. This trend of inconsistency led Pakistan a major delay in Constitution making.

Political Instability



(a) Delay in Constitution-making as a main driver to economic constraint

Delay in Constitution-making due to political instability led Pakistan's into economic stress, where a state needs a comprehensive module for running state machine, upholds itself for "9 year" to execute state functionary.

(b) Political instability as a root cause of regional crisis

Political instability fueled the historical grievances of multiple sectors. Rise of inflation, Poverty, Unemployment and ineffective rule of law extends regional crisis to immoral activities, insurgencies, and anti-state practises.

(c) Weakened Parliamentary tradition and Capture of Bureaucratic elites,

According to Hamid Khan, Constitutional and political history of Pakistan, "The prolonged

delay in Constitution making and frequent dissolution after 1947 weakened parliamentary tradition and allowed an unelected political vacancies allowed to bureaucratic elite to dominate political landscape of Pakistan".

Structural Causes of - Political Instability in Pakistan

1) Identity Based Politics rather than Policy based

Politics in Pakistan is more identity and personality based rather than policy and ideological. According to Montesquieu in "Separation of Powers", when a political party supports their own motions rather than general public will, it turns more nature towards authoritarianism instead of democracy.

2) Elite Capture in Political Landscape

Before Independence and till now politics in South Asia is Elite-led politics. Elite

Capture in politics undermines democratic stance rather to prevent personal desires.

3) Civil-Military Imbalances in Political framework

According to a famous writer on Pakistan's history, issues and geo-logical nature, Ayesha Jalal, stated in *The Struggle for Pakistan*:

A Muslim Homeland and Global Politics
"Military Regimes in Pakistan stunted the growth of Pakistan's Democracy, Socio-economic and Global nexus."

Despite these nature of military authoritarianism in Pakistan, the state witnessed economic growth more than civilian performance.

Former Chief of Army and Administrator "Pervez Musharraf" is a perfect example of economic upbringing in Pakistan where the country growth 5-6% of its GDP as stated by M. Ikram Rabbani that Pakistan witnessed 5-7% of GDP in Musharraf's era.

Political Instability: Impact on Diplomatic Nexus

Instability in Politics

Creates a chronic stance for Pakistan at global stage by localizing soft image of Pakistan, creating distrust among institutions, foreign investment affection and global trade fragmentation.

Political Instability Impacts on Pakistan National Security and Foreign Policy is described as:

- Rise in local insurgencies
- Ethno-linguistic problems
- Nationalist movements
- Hike in inflation
- Effects on Human Development
- Safe-Zones for Terrorism
- Increased Crime Landscape
- Immoral stances and practices

Evidence: Insurgency wave in Pakistan is deepened through political crisis and marginalization.

Human Development Evidence:

12.5 million Child labor
26.2 million Out of School — UNODC

Diplomatic Impact of
Political Instability



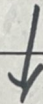
Reduced Foreign Investment



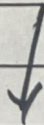
Impact on Global Soft Image



Regional Instabilities



Fragmented Diplomacy Layout



Marginalization at Global
Politik

Foreign Investment has significantly declined, falling over 25% in late 2025 — Pakistan Economic Survey, 2025

Conclusion

Pakistan has always tilted towards the stability and instability within frequent amount of time. The main root cause of political instability is following patronage structure rather than structured modern framework with proper policy-framework. However, political instability affect on Pakistan's diplomatic standing with degrading soft image, reduced foreign investment and distrust of local institutions and also political stability fueled the grievance of local problems by hiking inflation, poverty, unemployment and under-developed human capital.

QNO2

Answer

1. Introduction

Climate change in Pakistan, an existential threat to Pakistan's social, economic and political nexus. According to Pakistan former UN representative Maleeha Lodhi "Climate change has become Pakistan's most formidable adversary - one that cannot be defeated by gun's but with vision, governance and Global Cooperation". Climate change in Pakistan upholds extreme vulnerability since Independence, it ^{has} stunted the economic well-being of Pakistan. To counter the chronic climate change Pakistan stands with ineffective and under-developed responsive institutions.

2. Socio-Economic Implications of Climate Change

a) Rise in Poverty and Displacement

Climate change in Pakistan as a product of frequent mass destructive floods displaced around 15-20+ million Pakistanis from their indigenous homelands. These repeated floods not merely displaced locals but hikes poverty due to major setbacks, losses of infrastructures and lives.

b) Political Polarization and Unrest

Climate Impacts on Pakistan creates stress for governing bodies for its responsibilities of protection, safe-guarding and resilience. Pakistan's government lacks responsive mechanisms for climate affliction. As Experts stated in Articles and newspapers that Pakistan's government is reactive rather than prevention.

c) Market Inflation and Unemployment

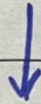
During the Vulnerable attack of Climate in 2022, 2024

and 2025, Pakistan stands above 20% of market inflation rate and according to Pakistan's Economic Survey 2025, climate vulnerability increases 20-22% of unemployment than before

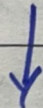
i Declined Sector of Employment and Revenue



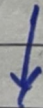
Agriculture Sector



Daily-Wage labor



Building and Constructing



live-Stock Earners



Open-Area Businesses

Climate Profile of Pakistan

Pakistan is globally most affected country of climate change. According to German Climate Index, report "Pakistan stands at Global top most position of climate vulnerable country."

Floods In Pakistan: Data Profiling

In 2022, World Bank statistics:

Deaths	1500+
Displaced	45-47 million
live-stock loss	More than 1 million
Total Infrastructure Cost	+ 30 billion US Dollars

Following statistics showing socio-economic loss induced by climate change only in 2022. By following this event with more disaster re-emerges in 2024, 25.

Pakistan Response to Climate change challenges

- 1) NDMA: National Disaster Management Authority

NDMA, Pakistan is a resilient authority for Pakistan's climate challenges. Despite the institutionalized authority Pakistan lacks mitigation due to underdevelopment of authority in capacity-building, reduced and less resources. Improper fund allocation and trained staffing.

PDMA's: Provincial Disaster Management authority

Following same pattern of NDMA's, PDMA's are also under-developed institutions for climate-resilience in Pakistan. Despite chronic challenges, it raises outrage why authorities are still under-developed as spendings of Pakistan is totally security centric rather than prevention of existential climate threat.

GILOF: Glacier Lake outburst Flood in Pakistan

Pakistan along with UNDP, climate change installed glacier outburst monitoring mechanism

which covers 33+ Glacier lakes in northern areas. The concerning problem stages that Pakistan; a home of more than 1700 glacial lakes have monitoring of only "33" lakes.

Pakistan's Climate Change Act, 2017

Positive Climate action in Pakistan, As PCCA, 2017 covers climate change council, climate change authority, and climate funding process. The effectiveness will be only visible if the moderators of act, works transparently without political manifesto's.

International cooperation through IMF's (RSF) Program

Pakistan along with international body prioritize funding on climate change resilience. In May 2025, IMF (International Monetary Fund authority) approves around 1.6 billion US dollars for RSF (Resilience and Sustainable facility for Pakistan).

Way forwards and Resilience framework

Despite lot of challenges and losses, Pakistan efforts too much little on climate resilience features; As Pakistan need to improve scalability and financial allocation.

"According to World Bank, 2023 report on Pakistan's climate change, Pakistan needs around 300 billion for climate resilience infrastructure". However these following mitigation can reduce harm: and provides relative effectiveness than before:

- Public-private Partnership on climate resilience infrastructure
- Hybrid Agriculture or climate proof farming
- Extended Global Cooperation
- Increased Water storage and basin's.
- Sedimentation of Water bodies
- Climate-Awareness
- Use of Technology in monitoring and calculation
- Global and regional Cooperation
- "Who pay for who contributes" climate Justice.

Conclusion

Pakistan stands at top most vulnerable standings of climate-induced challenges. This non-traditional security threat to Pakistan hinders socio-economic growth by poverty, unemployment, famine risk and health vulnerabilities. also, it has stresses government infrastructure in bargaining climate-justice at global forums and highlighting human-capital problems of Pakistan.

QNO:6

Answer

1. Introduction

The world is transitioning towards multipolarity from dependent on single unipolar lord. The term multipolar extends to cooperation of regional states or ideological based states for cooperation on trade, security, culture and socio-economic problems. Despite having lots of regional organizations in South Asia and Central Asia, organizations failed to deliver the stated mean of integration in the region. To strengthen the local and regional organization state needs to get neutral in political means and integrate to restore joint mechanisms.

Regional Organizations in South Asia

1) SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

The Organ SAARC is South-Asian in geo-location and extends cooperation of states in South-Asia for economic integration, security and social harmony.

Objectives of SAARC:

Cultural Exchange
Productive Trade
Poverty alleviation

Reality and Evidence: why SAARC is ineffective

SAARC was established in 1985, and it is located in Nepal, Kathmandu. Since 2016 SAARC is ineffective in regional cooperation due to driving rivalry of Pakistan and India.

Causes of Disfunctioning

1. Prioritizing Political functioning than functional integration
2. Indian - Hegemonic behaviour started

neutral Objectives

3. Allegation on Pakistan Producing Military
4. Islamophobia as a core principle of regional disintegration
5. Relying on other bodies rather than strengthening regional organizations

Global Comparison of SAARC

Comparing objectives of Global Cooperation like European Union (EU), the trade volume of EU marks at 60% regional trade and SAARC remain below 10% or equivalent to 6%.

2. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

Bay of Bengal is Indian-Centre alternative to regional cooperation bypassing Pakistan in regional integration and cooperation. BIMSTEC is also known as major setback for ineffectiveness of SAARC.

Organizations of Central Asia

i) Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Shanghai Cooperation Organization is Chinese-centric and led organization, primarily founded in 2001 and effective in within two years of creation.

ii) Objectives of SCO

- ↳ Counter-Terrorism
- ↳ Economic Cooperation
- ↳ Joint Regional Security
- ↳ Energy Cooperation

iii) Inclusion of Pakistan

Pakistan joined SAARC in 2017 as component factor of RATE (Regional anti-terrorism statute)

iv) Does SCO is still effective?

SCO is a effective organization in multiple objectives like energy cooperation and standing against counter-terrorism but still it is a bloc for the rivals countries and those who does not involve themselves in it.

Evidences of SCO-Ineffectiveness

- (a) China-Indian Rivalry: Historic rivalry between china and India constraints the smooth flow of local bodies and cooperations on main-objectives. Regional hegemonic behaviours of both countries distresses the integration and cooperation.

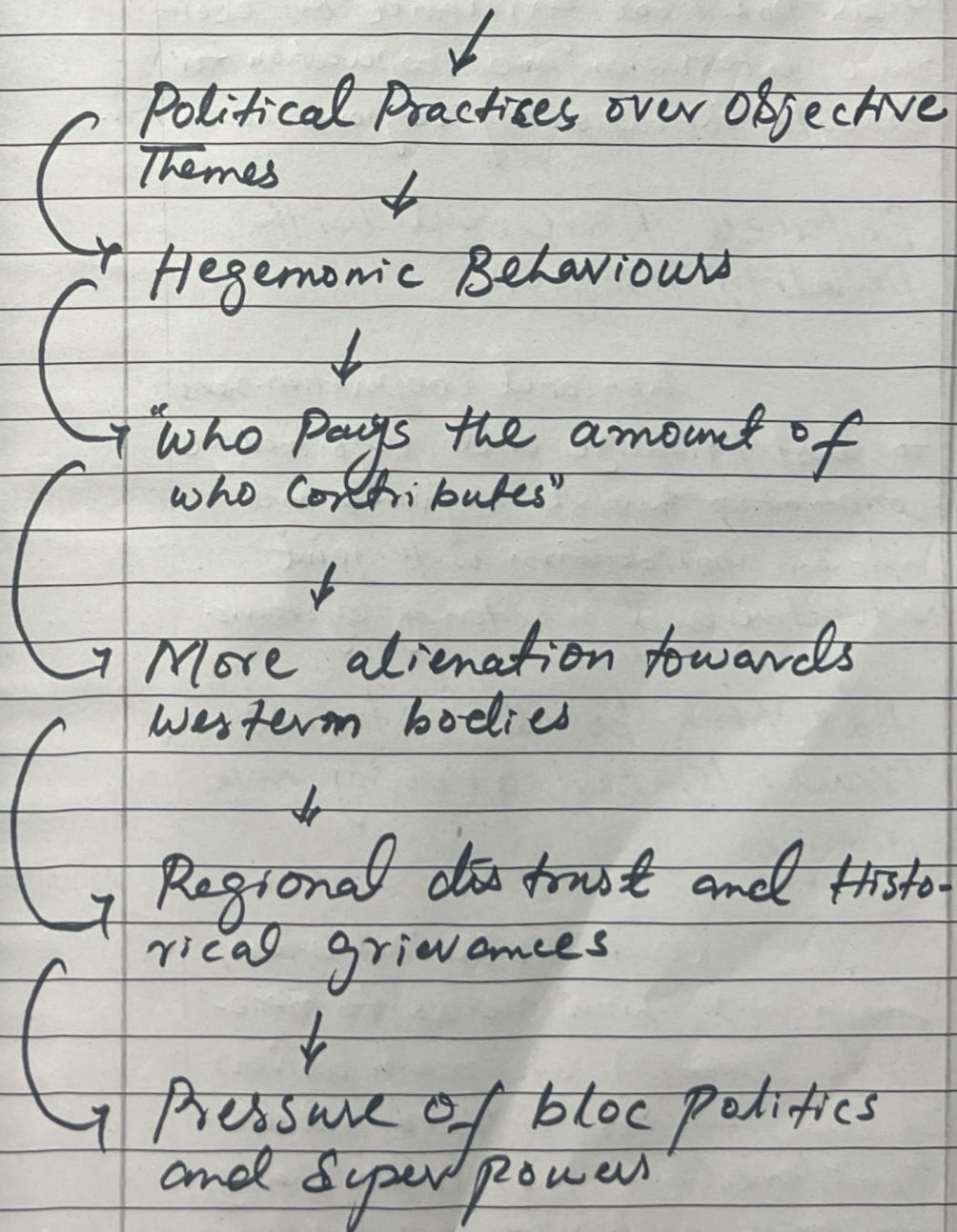
Organizations linking South Asia and Central Asia

- i) Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

It is a joint cooperation of Muslim states despite actions merely for muslims, OIC advocates humanitarian rights and political

Coordination between Muslims and other states.

Major General Components of Regional Organization ineffectiveness



Practical Measures for Strengthening regional connectivity

1) Unbiased in Economic Integration

States have to bypass their political grievance on economic integration and cooperation for smooth execution of regional cooperation.

2) Enforced Agreement with Penalty Progress

Regional cooperations need to institutionalize and reformatize cooperation through reformed and modern applications, with joint adventure and monitoring systems.

3) Addressing Local Sustained Issues: Water, Security and Terrorism

Countries like Pakistan, India and China needs to negotiate directly on main drivers of disputes for improved results. Joint mechanism in water sharing, monitoring, addressing and resilience.

Renewal of Out-dated treaties with technological inclusion

Treaties like Indus Water Sharing. Should be reformed with joint monitoring, intelligence sharing, and integration on final consolidation. Use of Technology increases transparency in tracking, recording and monitoring.

Conclusion

Despite having multiple regional bodies for regional cooperation, states of South Asia, and Hi Central Asia suffers regional integration due to regional governance and political landscapes, however states of South and Central Asia needs to bond on a Single Page as compared to European Union by sidelining political disputes and focusing on objectives as rational approach.