

Q#2

Introduction:

Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threats. Disasters due to climate change including floods, heatwaves and glacial melting have caused social, economic and political implications. Pakistan has introduced many policies and steps to tackle climate-induced challenges.

Non-traditional threat:

Non-Traditional Threat is a non-military threat which damages the social, economic and political fabric of a country and is a transnational in nature.

Climate Change As a Non-Traditional Threat

⇒ Glacial melting:

Glacial melting due to rising temperature has caused many damages and exacerbated the risk of floods. In 2024, 450 gigatonnes of ice has lost which is equivalent to 1.2 mm of sea-level rising.

⇒ Heatwaves:

Climate Change has caused the rise in temperature and heatwaves. For example, $50+^{\circ}\text{C}$ in Sibbi and Jacobabad. Moreover, record temperature rise 48.5°C in Gilgit Baltistan which leads to glacial lake outburst floods.

⇒ Extreme weather events:

Extreme weather events are caused by climate change.

For example, cyclone Biparjoy in Arabian sea.

⇒ Floods:

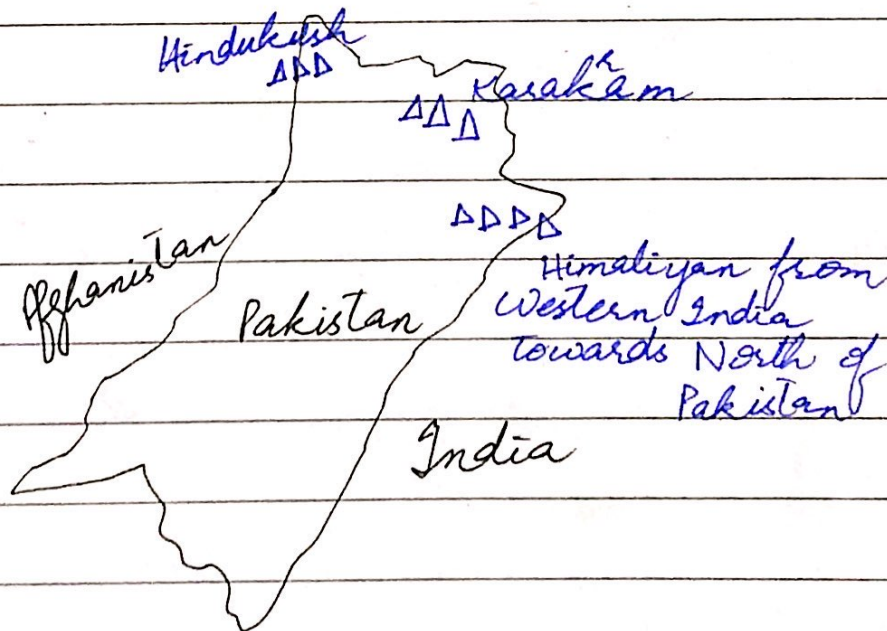
Climate change is the major cause of floods. Climate change due to deforestation and greenhouse gas has caused severe damages. Pakistan has only 5.2 pc of land covered by forest which poses no resistance to floods. 2025 floods have affected 1.2 million people in Pakistan.

⇒ Erratic monsoon pattern and cloud bursts:

Erratic monsoon pattern and cloud bursts have caused flood in 2025.

⇒ Riverine flooding exacerbated by India:

India as an upstream country has leverage to change the course of excess water towards downstream areas. Moreover, heatwaves and glacial melting affect the downstream areas.



These mountains are the site of glaciers which cause floods in Pakistan due to climate change, and weather events in India affect Pakistan.

Moreover India discharge excess water into Indus river and its tributaries.

Lessons For Pakistan And India

⇒ Shared Arpaçy dam between Turkey and Armenia despite of troubled relations

⇒ Ethiopia's unilateral construction of dam and problems on Sudan and Egypt.

Socio-Economic and Political Implications

⇒ Displacement of people:

Displacement of people due to climate change events has effected social and economic life of people. 1.2 million people displaced in 2025 floods.

⇒ Agriculture loss:

Floods cause severe damage to agriculture loss and food shortages. 2022 and 2025 floods have affected crops and livestock of people.

⇒ Impact on industry:

Due to agricultural loss, the industry will faces the shortage of material.

⇒ Impact of Tourism:

The tourism sector goes in decline due to floods.

For example, 2025 floods^{ds} in KPK has affected the tourism sector of Pakistan.

⇒ Water scarcity:

Pakistan is already facing the shortage of water but climate change and floods have severe impact.

According to PIDE report, Pakistan is 14th out of 17 countries which are facing extreme water shortage.

⇒ Infrastructure and Transport damage:

Floods have caused damage to energy pipelines, electricity transmission system and power outages. Moreover, it also damaged roads, buildings, canals and infrastructure.

⇒ Impact on education sector and livelihood:

Climate induced challenges has impacted the education system and livelihood. Many people loss their jobs or find difficulty to go outside for earning. 2022 floods have impacted 1.2 million livelihood and caused 1.7 million people to displace from their houses.

⇒ Policy shifts and uncertainty.
Governments frequently change their policies during climate change events. This shift and uncertainty causes severe economic progress and foreign direct investment.

Moreover India discharge excess water into Indus river and its tributaries.

Lessons For Pakistan And India

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Socio-Economic and Political Implications

Pakistan's Institutional Response to Climate-Induced Challenges

⇒ National clean air policy:

It was introduced to reduce PM_{2.5} emissions by 38% in 2030. It has focused on 5 sectors:

- 1) Transport
- 2) Sanitation
- 3) Industry
- 4) Agriculture
- 5) Waste

⇒ Clean and green Pakistan:

It is a flagship project of 5 years. It was determined to provide:~

→ Sanitation facilities and clean drinking water

- ⇒ Solid Waste Management
- ⇒ Liquid Waste Management

⇒ Enhanced plantation system:

Tsunami project to plant 10 thousand trees was a good initiative. Plantation will minimize the risk of recurring floods in Pakistan.

⇒ Energy policy 2030:

Energy policy 2030 aimed at:

⇒ Zero transport on imported hydrocarbons

⇒ Enhanced electric cars to 30% and electric motorcycles to 50%.

⇒ Urban Forestry - Miyawaki Technique:

\$ This method has enhanced the ratio of forest. It results when 20 to 30 different species planted together and have no climate impact.

⇒ Clean energy policy 2030:

Pakistan is shifting from imported hydrocarbons to clean energy projects including solar energy, hydro-power and wind energy. For example, Dasu dam has the capacity to produce 4800 MW electricity.

⇒ Hazard waste management policy:

Pakistan has introduced hazard waste management policy to effectively deal with waste and to ensure minimum air pollution.

⇒ Participation in international forums:

Pakistan has participated in international platforms to raise the issue of climate change and its implications. For example, in 2nd COP2830 in Belun, Pakistan has effectively portray the challenges of climate change and adaptation and mitigation ways.

Conclusion:

Climate change is a non-traditional security threat which impacts the social, economic and political progress of a country. Pakistan has introduced many policies to tackle the challenges posed by climate change.

Q#4

Introduction:

Political instability has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance. Many factors including weak democratic institutions, corruption and economic degradation are responsible for political instability. Political instability further impact the national security and ^{foreign} policy.

Pakistan's Economic and diplomatic performance has constrained by Political instability

Decline in industrial
progress

Inconsistent tax
policies and less
investment

Decline in exports
and budget deficit

Deficit in resources
and administrative
capacity

weak diplomatic
position

Unresolved problems
at international forums

Structural Causes of Political Instability

⇒ Weak democratic institutions.

Weak democratic institutions has caused political instability in Pakistan. Legislative oversight, judicial interpretative and parliamentarian decisions are not effectively working in Pakistan which give rise to political instability. According to Anatol Lieven in 'Pakistan: A Hard Country', patronage and kinship system has dominated position in political system of Pakistan which is responsible for political instability.

⇒ Corruption and lack of accountability.

Corruption and lack

of accountability in Pakistan are responsible for political instability. Pakistan has ranked at 135th position out of 180 countries in Corruption Perception Index.

⇒ Civil-military relations:

Military intervention in Pakistan is a major factor for political instability in Pakistan. Martial laws and doctrine of necessity has undermined the democratic process in Pakistan. According to Ayesha Jalal in 'A Martial State of Martial Rule', the military intervention is responsible for political instability in Pakistan.

⇒ Economic grievances and political instability:

Economic crises has aggravated the issue of political instability in Pakistan. Public frustration and foreign dependence maximize the chances of political instability in Pakistan. Dependency theory states that when a country becomes dependent on international aid, its political structure will be damaged.

⇒ Misinformation and propaganda:

Misinformation and propaganda causes the political instability in Pakistan. According to Yuval Harari in '21 Lessons for 21st Century', public participation and lack of propaganda is necessary to ensure an effective political system in a country.

Impact of Political instability on National Security

⇒ Lack of resources:

Due to political instability, there are the lack of resources including water, food and education. There is a lack of proper attention to these important necessities of life. Approximately 2% GDP is spent on educational sector of Pakistan.

⇒ Governance issues due to political instability:

Local governance in Pakistan needs a proper attention and reforms. Policies and reforms are ineffective when there is political instability in Pakistan. For

Example, Karachi contributes 25% in GDP of a country and Tax collection, but there are the lack of resources due to inefficiency of local government system.

⇒ Gap in counter-Terrorism policies:

Pakistan has made many policies regarding Terrorism and extremism, but political instability poses the barrier in their implementation. For example, Terrorist groups like TTP find their space in a country where there is a political instability and chooses regardless of National Action Policy against Terrorism.

⇒ Aggravated provincial disputes:

Provincial disputes need proper attention to address. These disputes have undermined the social fabric of Pakistan. However, due to political instability, no reforms introduced ~~introduced~~ in a country.

Disputes on water resources, NFC award and senate representative need political attention and reforms.

⇒ Administrative capacity constraint:

There is an administrative capacity constraint due to political instability. For example, there is a demand of new provinces in Hazara, Bhawalpur, Karachi and Southern Punjab due to ineffective administrative system.

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Impact on Foreign Policy

⇒ Impact on relations with another countries:

Political instability impacts on foreign relations of a country. Inconsistent policies and lack of foreign direct investment lead to poor relations. For example, CPEC ^{projects} faces a threat of political instability which is an essential factor in Pakistan-China relation.

⇒ Impact on international standing:

Pakistan has a weakened position in international forums. For example, Pakistan is raising a

Kashmir issue but all the efforts are fruitless because of economic crises and political instability.

⇒ Lack of foreign direct investment:

Political instability leads to the lack of foreign direct investment. US has and Pakistan have agreed on \$7bn Reko-Diq project but US has also pointed its inconsistent tax policies and lack of legal resources for foreign investment.

⇒ Ineffective internationalization of national issues:

Due to political instability, Pakistan has failed in its agenda of

internationalization of national issues. Pakistan is facing challenges posed by terrorism and climate change. It has raised these issues of border disputes with Afghanistan and climate change challenges in at international forums. However, political instability hinders the way of resolving these issues.

Conclusion:

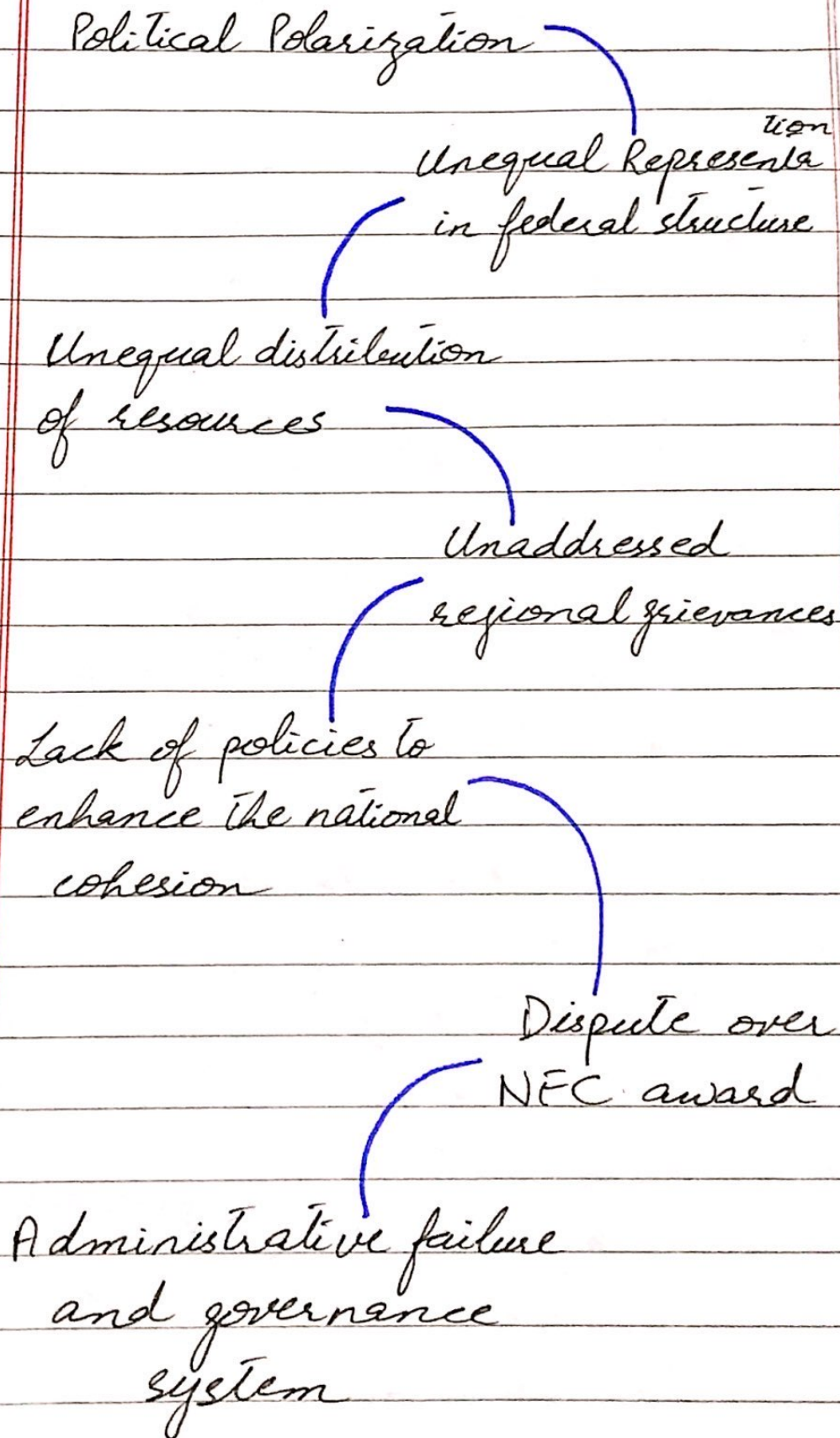
Political instability constraints the economic and diplomatic performance. Many structural causes need some proper attention to ensure economic and national security in a country.

Q#5

Introduction:

Many political, economic and administrative factors are responsible to undermine the federal cohesion in Pakistan. These factors are a threat to national integration in a country and federal structure. However, many lessons can be drawn from the current scenario to tackle the issue of regional alienation.

Factors That Undermine the National Cohesion in Pakistan



⇒ Unequal representative in federal structure

There is a dispute over representation in federal structure due to which provinces feel alienated. Balochistan and KPK claim that Punjab enjoys more representation in senate and federal structure. However, according to article 38 in constitutions, all provinces will have equal share in federal services.

⇒ Unequal distribution of resources:

There is an unequal distribution of resources which causes regional alienation. Unequal distribution of food, water and educational facilities undermine the

federal cohesion in Pakistan.

For example, sui^{gas} was discovered in 1952 in Balochistan. However,

Balochistan is getting only a small portion of natural resource

According to Article 172 of Pakistan's constitution, all provinces will have equal equal share in natural resources.

⇒ Unaddressed regional grievances:

There are many unaddressed and regional grievances which cause regional alienation in Pakistan. For example, South Punjab demands for separate province 21% population is below the poverty line; however central and northern Punjab have

a better condition. Moreover, South Punjab is a major producer of cotton and can grow textile industries if it has resources.

⇒ Lack of policies to enhance the national cohesion:

There is a lack of policies to enhance the national cohesion at federal level. Policies regarding sports, education, health services, and television programs are essential to ensure the national cohesion in a country.

⇒ Dispute over NFC award:

Dispute over NFC award undermines the national cohesion in a country. Punjab has more

population and gets more share from NFC award. There is more poverty in Balochistan and backwardness but it has a less share in NFC award.

⇒ Administrative failure and governance system:

Due to administrative and governance failure, there is a regional alienation in a country. Karachi contributes 25% in GDP of Pakistan but has poor law and governance system. Water, sanitation and infrastructure are at a weakened position.

⇒ Political polarization: A threat to federal cohesion

People are disunited and they have an extremist views about the political structure in a country.

People shape their opinions according to media and press which undermines the federal cohesion^{and their right of information}. (Noah Harari in 21 Lessons for 21st century).

Lessons to prevent the regional alienation

⇒ Consideration on new provinces demand:

The formation of new provinces would address the issue of regional alienation. It would also

Conclusion:

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ensure the better administrative system. For example, India has increased its ~~no~~ number of states from 14 in 1956 to 28 to enhance its administrative functions.

⇒ Reforms for improving local governance system:

By improving local governance system, Pakistan can address all the grievances and economic problems. Article 140A of constitution ensure the good local governance and ensure distribution of resources to grassroot level.

⇒ Introduce effective policies to ensure federal cohesion:
 Pakistan needs to

introduce reforms and policies to ensure federal cohesion. For example, ⁱⁿ 1988 Canada has introduced 'Canadian Multiculturalism Act' to ensure federal cohesion despite of regional differences.

⇒ Economic and political stability:

When Pakistan ensures economic and political stability, there will be federal cohesion in Pakistan. Political instability, inconsistent policies, threat to national interests and economic degradation undermine the federal cohesion. For example, climate and terrorism issues need proper attention and policy implementation which will ensure federal cohesion.

Conclusion:

Many political, economic and administrative factors undermine the federal cohesion in Pakistan.

Many reforms at local and federal level should be taken to ensure federal cohesion in Pakistan.

Q#3

Introduction:

Pakistan has introduced connectivity initiatives under BRI framework. It has ensured the geo-economic significance of Pakistan. The evolving regional alignment in Asia has not

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reduced Pakistan's strategic relevance.

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GEO-Economic Significance under Belt and Road Framework

→ Developing Gwadar port
as a regional hub:

China is determined

to develop Gwadar port
as a regional hub. According

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to Maritime Action (2025-2034)

Gwadar will be transformed
into regional hub by
connecting Middle East,
Central Asia and Africa.

It has also introduced
the integration of airport
at port and blue economy
to ensure its economic
prosperity.

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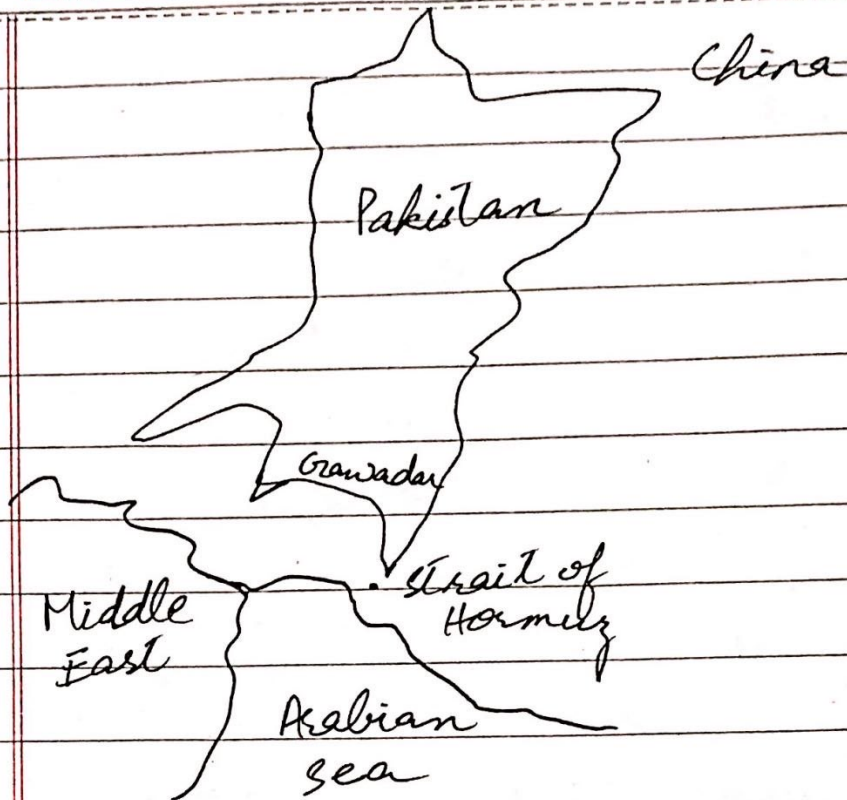
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⇒ Connecting Middle East
and energy securing:

By connecting Middle East under BRI framework Pakistan can address its energy crises. Connecting with Saudi Arabia and Iran, will ensure its energy transportation.

⇒ Providing China a major
trading route:

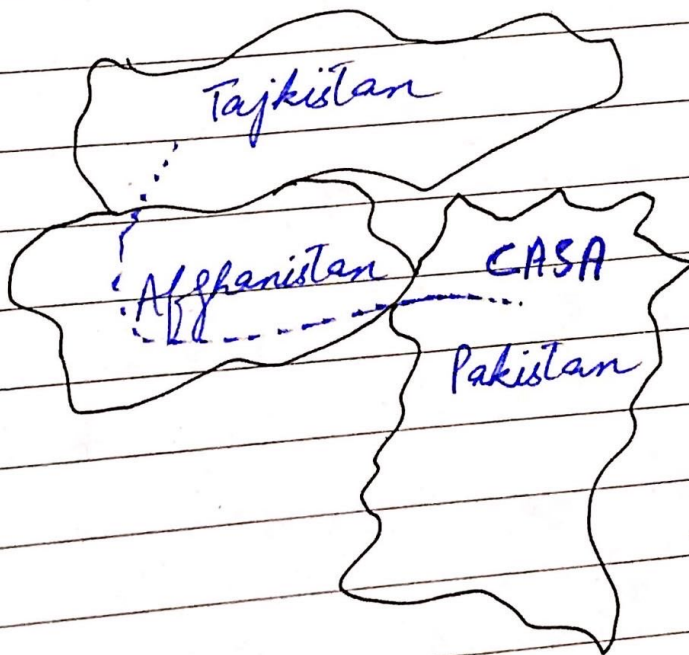
China will find a major trading route. China address its energy security by importing energy from Middle East. It can avoid a long trading route from strait of Malacca and can transform its trading route from an Arabian sea.



⇒ Connecting with Central Asian states:

Pakistan can enhance its relations from Central Asian states^{which} will ensure its economic security and prosperity. For example, Pakistan negotiated many initiatives Azerbaijan. Moreover, many projects

could be finalized to ensure its economic and energy security. For example, CASA-1000 was initiative in which ~~Tajikistan~~ Turkmenistan, Tajikistan determined to transfer energy from Afghanistan to Pakistan.



⇒ Enhanced its direct foreign investment:
Pakistan can ensure direct foreign

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investment under BRI framework. China has taken many initiative for foreign investments. US has taken opportunity to invest in mining sector of Pakistan under Reko dig project. Moreover, SIFC can be fruitful by ensuring foreign direct investment.

⇒ Enhanced trading opportunities:

BRI framework has enhanced trading opportunities for Pakistan. For example, Saudia and Pakistan's mutual trade stand at \$9.3 bn and it is also providing major source of remittance ^{because} of large diaspora in Saudia.

⇒ Economic progress and prosperity:

Pakistan can ensure its economic progress and prosperity by regional connectivity. There would be more exports which would ensure the industrial growth and foreign direct investment.

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Regional Alignments
and Pakistan's
strategic relevance

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Evolving regional
Alignments

⇒ Enhanced relations
between India
and China

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⇒ Growing relations

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and Afghanistan

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⇒ Growing relations
between India
and Iran

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Pakistan's strategic relevance

These alignments will
not reduce Pakistan's
strategic relevance.

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Pakistan is at the crossroads
of Middle-East and Central
Asia which has enhanced
its strategic relevance.

Moreover, Gwadar
port has a significance
for connecting with
Arabia Sea. Pakistan

is a neighbour of a ^{growing} $\uparrow$
superpower which has

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enhanced its strategic relevance.

Central Asia



Conclusion:

There are many geo-economic significance for Pakistan under BRI framework. BRI framework will ensure its economic

progress and prosperity.
Regional alignment will
not not reduce its
strategic relevance