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تاریخ

## Part: II

Q:2

### I) Climate Change Introduction

Climate Change Globally: Climate change is a major non-traditional security threat globally. Climate change is an issue which every nation is facing in the world whether it is a developed or under developed nation.

Climate change can be defined as change in the weather patterns and disruption in the natural environment and habitat of the world causing serious environmental problems. Climate change is mainly caused by many issues like global warming, pollution, emission of harmful gases, disrupting environment, and changed weather patterns, Deforestation, Increase in population, and many other factors.

In Pakistan: Pakistan is also amongst the countries which is seriously facing the climate change. In certain issues Pakistan is most vulnerable to the climate issues. In recent era, climate change



1) Climate change has emerged as most important security threat to Pakistan. According to Global Climate Risk Index, Pakistan is on 15<sup>th</sup> number in the climate risk in earlier 2026.

2) Climate As Non-Traditional Threat to Pakistan

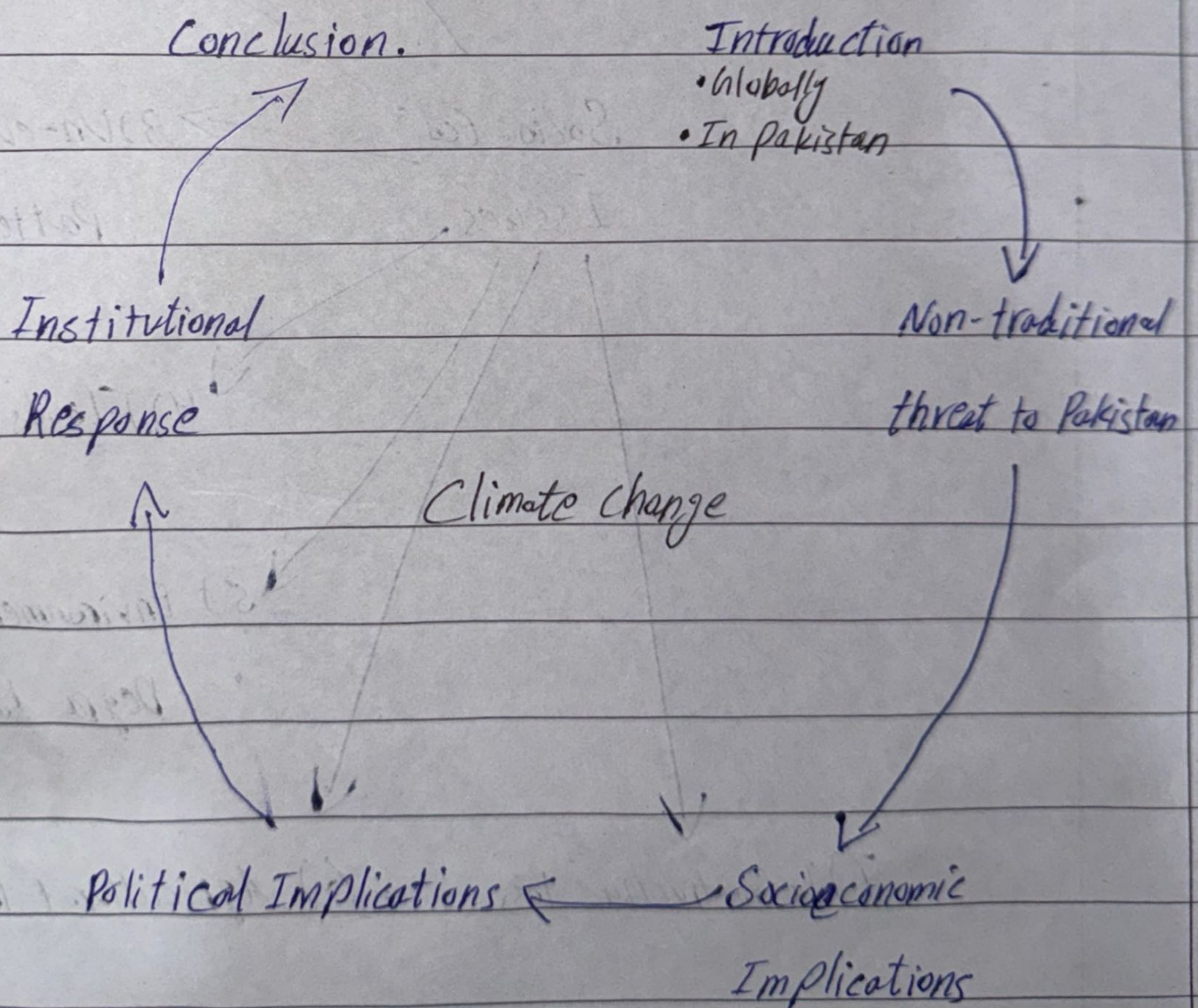
Pakistan is amongst the most vulnerable countries to climate change right now as it is facing serious climate change issues. According to international institutes Pakistan is facing serious issues due to the climate change although it is contributing less than 1% in global emission of Green House Gases (GHGs). Pakistan is on 15<sup>th</sup> position in global climate index. It is facing different kind of issues due to climate change such as temperature rise, change in weather patterns, glacial melt, floods, droughts, air pollution, uneven pattern of rains, smog, environmental degradation, agricultural loss, Infrastructural loss etc. Moreover, Pakistan is struggling in every field due to climate change. It has due to the environmental and socio-economic issues, Pakistan is





is also struggling politically due to climate change. Like the governments of Pakistan are facing serious concerns due to climate change actions.

When there is socio-economic loss, the government also struggles. It is difficult for the government to manage the issues and there are more issues caused due to which the rulers suffer and there is backlash politically.





### 3) Socio-economic Implications

Pakistan is facing serious socio-economic implications due to climate change.

There ~~are~~ is abundance of issues Pakistan is facing right now. Following are certain socio-economic issues:

1) Global Warming

2) Glacial Melt

Socio-Eco

3) Un-even weather

Issues

Patterns

4) Floods and Droughts

5) Environmental  
Degradation

7) Infrastructure loss

6) Agricultural loss

Global Warming

Global warming is a severe global issue right now. The temperature of world is raised



to about  $1.5^{\circ}$  degrees in past century and it is predicted that it will raise to ~~2~~  $3.5^{\circ}$  degrees in this century.

Pakistan is amongst the countries which is highly effected by global warming. Due to rise in temperature there are many negative impacts on Pakistan which are causing severe socio-economic <sup>effected</sup> issues. Like the crops pattern is ~~destroyed~~ due to rise in temperatures. Floods and draughts arise due to rise in temperature which is a serious socio-economic threat to Pakistan.

### Glacial Melt

Glacial melt is also a sever socio-economic issue Pakistan is facing right now. According to the reports of NASA, the glaciers of Pakistan are most rapidly melting glaciers in the world.

Due to the glacial melt and ice loss, there is high ratio of floods right now which destroys the infrastructure. And in long run, it is predicted that due to ice melt, there will be scarcity of fresh water in Pakistan after ~~in~~ long run which will affect the overall economy of Pakistan.



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## Un-even Weather

Due to uneven weather patterns the rain pattern is disturbed in Pakistan which is affecting the overall economy because there is loss of crops as well as there is less availability of fresh water in Pakistan.

## Floods and Droughts

Due to uneven weather pattern floods and droughts are happening in Pakistan. As there are two extremes, which are affecting the overall crops and production and infrastructure loss which are also causing the socio-economic issues for Pakistan.

## Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation is also an issue Pakistan is facing due to climate change. The environmental degradation is causing smog and other pollution issues which are affecting the overall health of public and affecting the agriculture issues which is again a socio-economic loss.

## Agricultural Loss

The agricultural sector is most



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prone to the climate change in Pakistan. As Pakistan is a agricultural economy, its ag there are huge losses faced by Pakistan due to agricultural sector vulnerability. According to reports, Pakistan faced 40% less production of mangoes in 2022 due to climate change. The above discussed all factors directly or indirectly influence the agricultural loss.

Infrastructure loss

Due to the glacier melt and uneven pattern of rains, floods occur which cause a huge infrastructural loss to Pakistan. In the 2022, floods Pakistan faced \$220 Billion of loss. Every year, floods occur which cause huge losses and burden is caused on economy.

#### 4) Political Implication

Due to the above discussed socio economic issues, Pakistan is also facing certain political implications due to climate change.

#### Economic Issues

The government of Pakistan is facing severe economic issues due to the infrastructural and agricultural loss. It is causing huge burden on the govt. which is difficult to manage.



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### Political Setback

Every political government of Pakistan faces set backs due to the issues in managing economy which are mainly caused by the burden due to the problems caused by climate change. The public goes against them. Pakistan faced \$220 billion of loss solely in 2022 floods which caused huge burden on economy.

### Economic Issues

The political government issues huge economic issues due to the harm caused by the natural disasters to the infrastructure and agricultural aspect. So it gets difficult to manage the economy.

### Natural Disaster Management

It is also difficult for the government to manage the natural disasters and the loss caused by them. The management of natural disaster demand a huge budget which is again a constraint for the government.

### 5) Institutional Response

To tackle the issues



caused by climate change, the institutions of Pakistan are now working hard. Pakistan has made a Natural Disaster Management (NDMA) authority to manage the disasters and calculate the damages caused by them. The climate change and environmental ministry is also taking step like planting more trees. The Pakistan Federal govt. and Punjab provincial govt. is taking green initiatives to tackle the climate change. The CM of Punjab also introduced the smog guns and now preparing to establish the smog towers to tackle the smog issues. So, there is a huge concern of the govt. of Pakistan of on climate change now.

### b) Conclusion

In conclusion, it is evident that Pakistan is facing serious socio-economic and political issues due to climate change. There are huge losses to the government. Consequently, the government of Pakistan is taking great transformational steps to tackle the climate change.



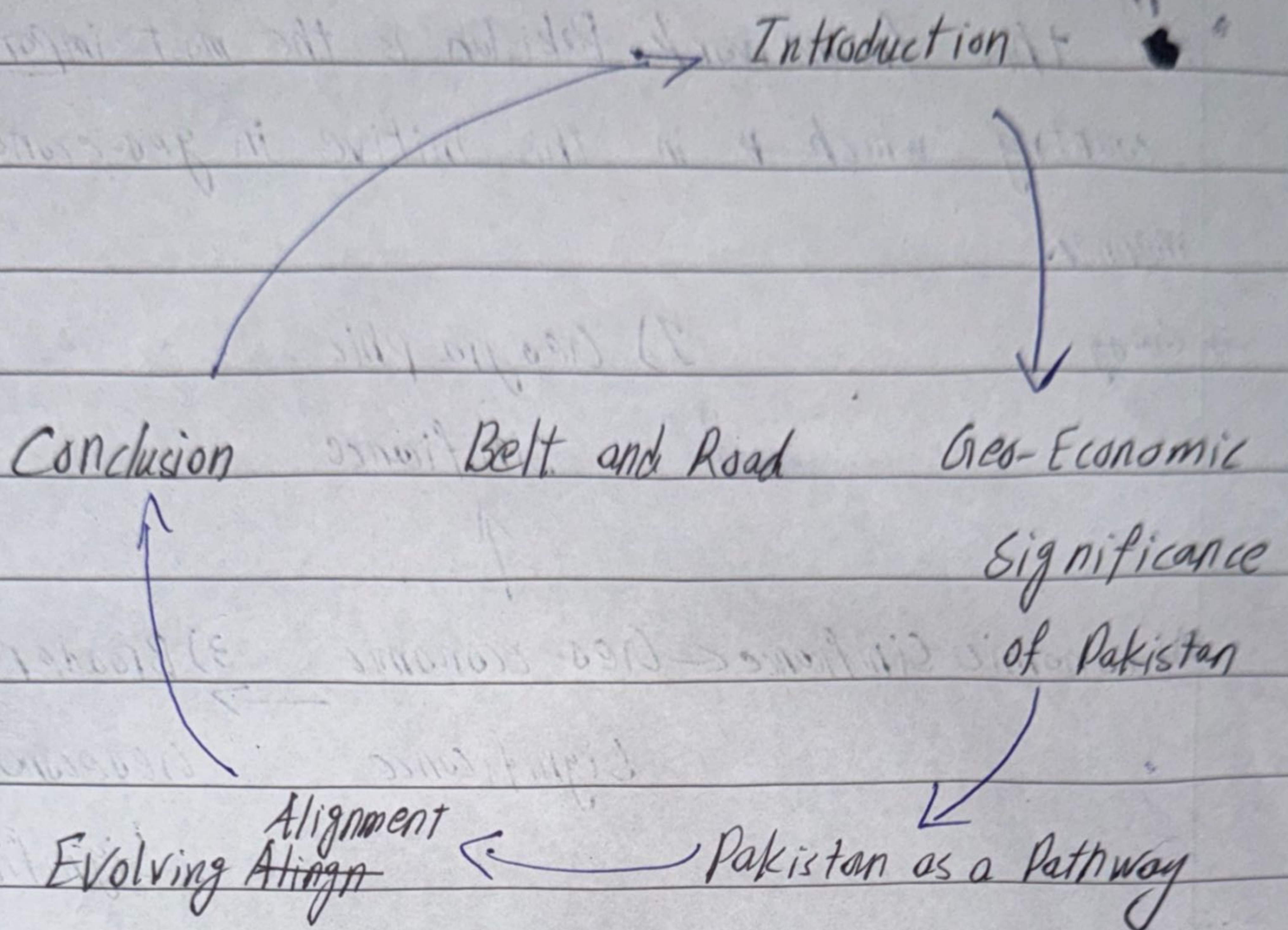
Q:32) Introduction

Pakistan is the neighbouring country of China and has great friendly relations with China. In the 2013 China made an agreement and started a project in Pakistan named C-PFC under their belt and road initiative. China basically aims to extend this belt and road initiative to Afghanistan and Iran and then towards central Asia which is directly linked through Pakistan.

There are many larger developments in Pakistan under this initiative. Pakistan is the country through which is the pathway to this larger belt and road initiative. Pakistan has a concerning geo-economic significance in this Belt and Road initiative Framework.

Following is the explanation of it. The belt and road initiative starts from the Northern China from Xinjiang and spreads in Pakistan from China to Karachi. This project in Pakistan is basically in two phases. Following is the detailed explanation.





## 2) Geo-Economic Significance of Pakistan

The Belt and Road Framework of China starts from the Northern China which is Xinjiang Province and connects with Pakistan and extends to Gwadar. This framework of China aims to extend through Pakistan to the Afghanistan and Iran then to the central Asia and then connecting it with Middle-East. This vision makes this project a huge economic block of the world.

There is a huge significance of Pakistan

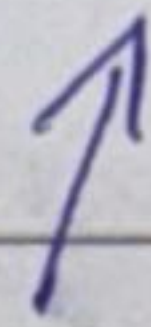


in this framework. Pakistan is the most important country which is in this initiative in geo-economic manner.

i) Geog

1) Geographic

Significance



2) Economic Significance ← Geo-economic

3) Broader

Significance

geo-economic

Significance

i) ~~Geog~~ Geographic Significance

Pakistan is a very important country geographically in the Belt and Road framework. Pakistan This frame basically extends from China till Canada Pakistan. The geographic significance of Pakistan is that this the broader vision of China to connect this initiative to Afghanistan, Iran, Central Asia and to the Middle East ~~East~~ needs it pathway through Pakistan. The only way to connect this project is through Pakistan. So consequently Pakistan has geographic significance.



## ii) Economic Significance

The economic significance of Pakistan in this project is that it gives a pathway to China to trade from Gwadar to the China. China after the completion of this framework doesnot need the to cross the strait of Malaka which is a long route for trade. Also there are economic benefits to Pakistan by economic zones and infrastructural development. The broader vision of the framework again connects through Pakistan and all the economic activities will be carried out through Pakistan.

## iii) Broader geo-economic Significance

The broader geo-economic signifare of Pakistan in this framework is that Pakistan provides a way to China to connect with many states and making it a larger geo-economic block. Pakistan has geo-economic significance because it is solely the country through which all of this framework will be completed.



### 3) Evolving Alignment of Region

No doubt that the geographical and economical alignment in the region has evolved in many cases including Afghanistan's tilt towards India. But this evolve in the geographical alignment does not reduces or affect the relevance of Pakistan in the region. As we discussed earlier that Pakistan is both geographically and economically the most important state in this framework because it provides the pathway for the greater vision of this project. Although the alignment is evolving in the region but China is looking forward to complete this broader vision and has great strategic relations with all the stakeholders. So to complete this framework, it is evident that <sup>there</sup> ~~there~~ is need dire need of Pakistan. So we can evidently say that Pakistan's relevance does not reduce due to the evolving regional alignment due to its geographical location.



#### 4) ~~Can~~ Pakistan as a Pathway

~~But~~ Evidently, from all the discussion we can say that Pakistan is a ~~pt~~ pathway for this framework and its broader vision. Pakistan is geographically in such a location because of which the this framework can never be completed.

#### 5) Conclusion

In conclusion, it is evident that Pakistan has a great significance in geo economic manner of this Belt and Road Framework. ~~Consequently~~ due to its ~~geop~~ geographic location, the relevance of Pakistan remains important and high in their region in both geographic and economic manners because Pakistan is the central unit extremely necessary to complete this framework.



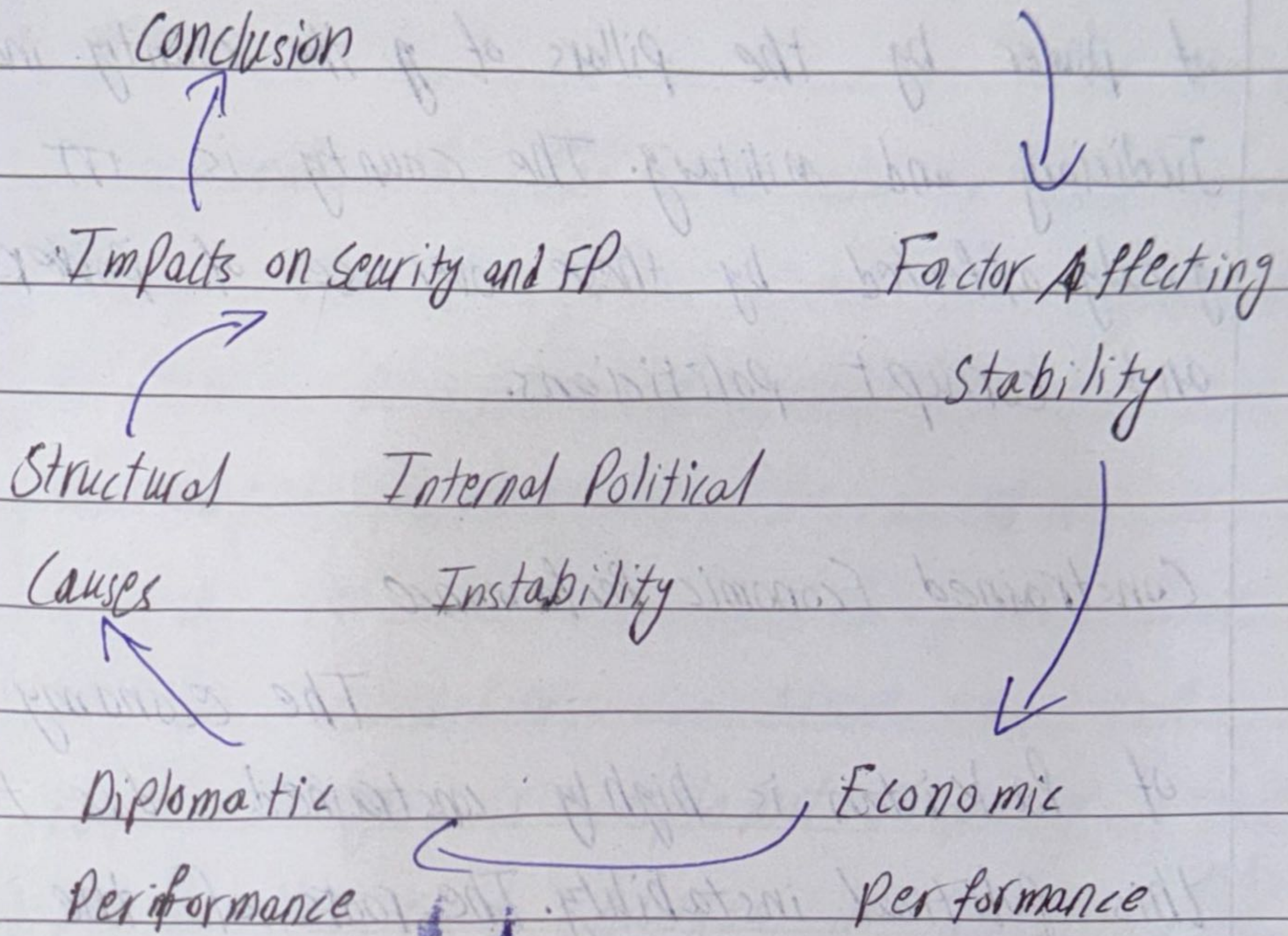
Q: 4Introduction

Pakistan is the country having a greater significance in world and especially in the Islamic world due to its geographic location and defence capability. However, it is a country of a political instable history. From the day of its creation it is in political unrest till today. Not a single constitution of government of Pakistan completed its term.

Giving an eye to the history, many incidents happened in its political environment from the death of Jinnah to the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan and after that the dissolving of first constitutional government and 7 Prime Minister in ten time period of 5 to 6 years. And after that the military involvement is directly in politics. From Ayub to Yahya and then Zia to Musharraf, it is always in a political and governance chaos. It always remained in a political unrest due to many reasons.



## Introduction



## Factors Affecting stability

The political stability of Pakistan is basically affected by many factors including the inability of political leaders to control the country to the military interventions in the politics.

From the day of its creation and death of Jinnah and assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan, the country is in great issue of political instability. The main factor of this instability



and political unrest is the lack of or poor political leadership and unjustifiable use of power by the pillars of the country including Judiciary and military. The country is ~~it~~ greatly affected by these overuse of powers and corrupt politicians.

### Constrained Economic Performance

The economy of Pakistan is highly constrained due to this political instability. The roots of the economy of Pakistan were weakened by the start of its government due to corrupt and inable politicians and the illegal and unconstitutional use of power by the military. The ~~econo~~ economy of Pakistan always suffered due to unstable conditions as ~~no~~ ~~gave~~ not a single government completed its term and due to about ~~4~~ 40 years of rule of dictators. The economy of Pakistan never remain a priority rather the hunger of ~~poor~~ power and illegal use of power remained a chaos for economy.



## Constraints of Diplomatic Performance

The diplomatic performance of Pakistan also remained unstable through the 79 years because of again the different priorities of politicians, and due to illegal invasion of the dictators or military personale. For first 9 years, there was no constitutions so there was not proper foreign or diplomatic policy. After that the rapid changes in governments and constitutions and then 40 years rule of dictators highly affected the performance of the diplomacy.

## Structural Causes

The structural cause of of the political instability in Pakistan is non other than the illegal or over use of Power.

From the dislodge of first constitutional assembly by Gen. Agha Muhammad to the



the "Doctrine of Necessity" by Supreme Court and then the political interference by military and rule of Ayub for 11 years. Then to the Yahya and then the Bhutto's hanging to 10 years rule of Zia followed by incomplete periods of Benazir and Nawaz Sharif and again a long period of Musharraf dictatorship. Everything goes toward the illegal and overuse of power. Everyone in Pakistan ~~with illegality~~ ~~illegally~~ and overused its power including the Judiciary, The Politicians, and military. Consequently it causes unrest and political instability in the country.

### Impacts NS and FP

Due to these structural flaws the national security and foreign policy of Pakistan highly impacted.

Due to the political instability, corruption and illegal overuse of power there always remain an incomplete foreign policy and chaotic and compromised national security.



## Conclusion

In conclusion, it is evident that Pakistan faced political instability from the day of its creation till today. Due to politician, Judiciary and military and due to which consequently, its economy and diplomacy effect. Moreover, this caused huge negative impacts on national security and foreign policy.

## Q:5

## Introduction

Pakistan is a federation based country in which there is federal government under the compliance of which the four provinces work.

The federal government takes big decisions and then these decisions are directed to provincial government and provinces get their budget through NFC award. There always remain a problem in federal cohesion in Pakistan due to different factors.



## Introduction

Conclusion

Lessons

Federal Cohesion

Political

Drawn

Issues

Factors

Administrative

Economic Factors

Factors

## Political Factors

The political factors that undermine the federal cohesion are that there is always clash of political parties in rule. Different political parties rule federal and there are different government in the provinces which are mostly against the federal government. This is political rivalry undermines the federal cohesion

## Economic Factors

The economic factor that undermine are that ~~fact~~ the provinces



always fight on the resources and their share given by federal which again undermines'

### Administrative

A The admin. factors are that the administrations of provinces work according to the advice of province not be federal.

### Lessons

The lesson learned by this issues is that there should not be any political rivalry between the ruling parties and also there should be a consensus agreement on mutual share.

### Conclusion

In conclusion it is evident that the federal cohesion is undermined by different factors which can be corrected by unity.