

## PART - II

### Ans 1) Introduction

Climate change has emerged as a non-traditional threat of security to Pakistan. Pakistan, being a ~~low~~ contributor to climate change is included in the most climate vulnerable countries.

Climate change has an impacts on Pakistan's economy, politics and overall system. Thus, to combat climate change, Pakistan must adopt ~~fragmented~~ policies and strict implementation to save the humans, animals and other resources.

### 2) Socio-economic implications of climate change.

#### 2.1) Agriculture and Food Security.

Agriculture ~~is~~ is

the backbone of Pakistan economy, yet climate change poses a direct threat to this sector. Rising temperature, irregular rainfall and ~~prolong~~ drought have disrupted traditional sowing and harvesting cycle etc.

## 2.2) Health impacts of Climate change.

Climate change has severe implications for public health in Pakistan. Rising temperatures, urban air pollution, and frequent heat waves have increased cases of heatstroke and respiratory illness.

## 2.3) Economic Costs.

Climate change is imposing enormous economic costs on Pakistan. Disasters repeatedly damage infrastructure, agriculture, housing, and industry, diverting resources away from development priorities. For example, the 2022 floods damages exceeded 30 billion dollars - (ADB.)

## 2.4) National Security Implications.

Climate change is increasingly recognized as national security issue for Pakistan. Environmental stress exacerbates resource conflict and undermines state capacity to maintain stability. According to

Pakistan National Security Policy 2022,  
Climate change is a systemic security  
threat; shows that floods and disasters  
provide opening for insurgent groups.

### 3) Political Implications:

#### 3.1) ~~Climate & Governance Challenges:~~

~~Climate disasters strain state  
capacity, exposing weak disaster management and  
governance structure.~~

#### 3.2) ~~Political instability.~~

~~Resource scarcity (like water,  
fuel, energy) fuels grievances, protests &  
regional tensions. Climate-induced migration creates  
urban pressures, heightening political unrest.~~

#### 3.3) ~~International Relations.~~

~~Pakistan's vulnerability strengthens  
its case for climate justice and international  
aid. However, reliance on external funding risks  
dependency and undermines sovereignty.~~

## 4) Institutional Response.

### 4.1) National Climate Change Policy (2012, updated 2021)

It provides framework for adaptation and mitigation but its implementation remains weak due to lack of funds and coordination.

### 4.2) NDMA

It's central body for disaster response but reactive rather than proactive; limited local capacity.

### 4.3) Ministry of Climate Change.

It coordinates climate policy and international commitments but marginalized in national priorities; suffers from bureaucratic inertia.

### 4.4) International engagement (COP, UN, GCF)

Pakistan secures pledges for climate finance and resilience projects, but aid disbursement is slow and dependency is on donors.

## 5) Conclusion

Climate change is not merely an environmental concern but a multidimensional security challenge for Pakistan. Its socio-economic and political repercussions threaten national stability, while institutional responses remain inadequate. To safeguard its future, Pakistan must strengthen climate governance, invest in adaptation, and integrate climate resilience into national development planning.

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## Ans<sup>4</sup> Political Instability

### 2) Introduction:

Political instability remains the root cause of all other factors that hinder the growth and economic progress of Pakistan. It is sometimes linked to the inefficiency of political leaders and sometimes military establishment intervenes and topples elected governments. Below are some of the factors that cause political instability in Pakistan.

## 2) Causes of Political Instability in Pakistan.

### 2.2) Military intervention and dominance.

Political instability often originates from the imbalance between civilian authority and military power. History shows that Pakistan has experienced almost three decades under direct military rule.

### 2.2) Electoral malpractices

Free and fair elections are fundamental to political stability, yet Pakistan's electoral history has frequently been marred by allegations of manipulation. The general elections of 1977 serve as a specific example, where widespread accusations of rigging triggered massive protests.

### 2.3) Economic challenges:

Pakistan's continuous economic fragility intensifies political tensions & public frustration. High inflation, weak productivity, and widening fiscal deficits undermine confidence in government ability.

to stabilize the economy.

## 2.4) Lack of Institutional Accountability.

Effective political systems rely on strong, transparent, and accountable institutions, yet Pakistan continues to struggle in this area. According to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index 2025, Pakistan ranks 135 out of 180 countries, indicating persistent problems in public-sector integrity and accountability.

## 3) Impacts of Political Instability.

### 3.1) Economic Decline.

Political instability often creates a climate of uncertainty that undermines economic performance.

Frequent government changes disrupt policy continuity and deter long-term investment decisions.

According to the State Bank of Pakistan: overall FDI inflows in FY2024-25 were only 2.4 billion, a modest increase despite economic reforms.

### 3.2) Poor Governance

Stable governance requires consistent leadership and institutional focus both of which suffer under political instability. As per IMF 2025 report, it highlights persistent governance weaknesses & corruption risks that weaken state institutions and perpetuate political instability in Pakistan.

### 3.3) Rise of Poverty and unemployment

Political instability has caused economic vulnerabilities, higher unemployment and raised poverty level. As per Labour Force Survey 2024-25, nearly 5.8 million young people are currently jobless in Pakistan.

### 3.4) Social unrest and protests.

Uncertain political environment often spill over into public frustration and social agitation. In Pakistan, this unrest is manifested through strikes, and nationwide shutdown that disrupt mobility and business activity.

#### 4) conclusion

Political instability does not merely remain limited to politics, but it disturbs the overall system of the country. Trade, business, terrorism, economic, technological, and all sort of sectors disrupt which lead to unrest, corruption, terrorism etc. Thus to run the state affairs smoothly, Pakistan first have to bring political stability that is similar to progress & development.

Ans

Pakistan's Security Establishment and Its Role in Foreign and Security Policies.

#### 1) Introduction.

Pakistan's security establishment - primarily the military and intelligence agencies - has historically played a dominant role in shaping the country's foreign and security policies. Given Pakistan's geostrategic location, persistent security challenges, and weak civilian institutions, the military has often assumed primary in decision-making. This has had

Profound implications for Pakistan's international standing.

## 2) Role in Shaping Foreign Policy.

### 2.1) India-Centric Approach

The security establishment has consistently prioritized relations with India, framing foreign policy around deterrence, ~~leash~~ and maintaining strategic parity.

### 2.2) Alliance Formation

Pakistan military has steered partnerships with the US, China, and Gulf states. These alliances were often driven by security imperatives rather than economic or cultural diplomacy.

### 2.3) Afghanistan Policy.

The establishment has played a central role in shaping Pak-Afghanistan policy, from supporting mujahideen to influencing Taliban dynamics post-2001.

## 24) Nuclear Policy

The military safeguarded Pakistan nuclear program, projecting deterrence against India and elevating Pakistan's status as a nuclear power.

## 3) Role in shaping security policy.

### 3.1) Internal security.

Counterterrorism operations (Zamb-e-Azad) & (Radd-ul-Fasad etc) were led by the military stabilizing internal security but also highlighting civilian institutions limited capacity.

### 3.2) Defence spending

Security establishment ensures defence receives a significant share of the budget at the expense of social and economic sectors.

### 3.3) Strategic depth doctrine

Military thinking emphasized security influence in Afghanistan. To counter Indian presence, shaping regional security dynamics.

## 4) Influence on International Standing

### 4.2 = Positive contributions:

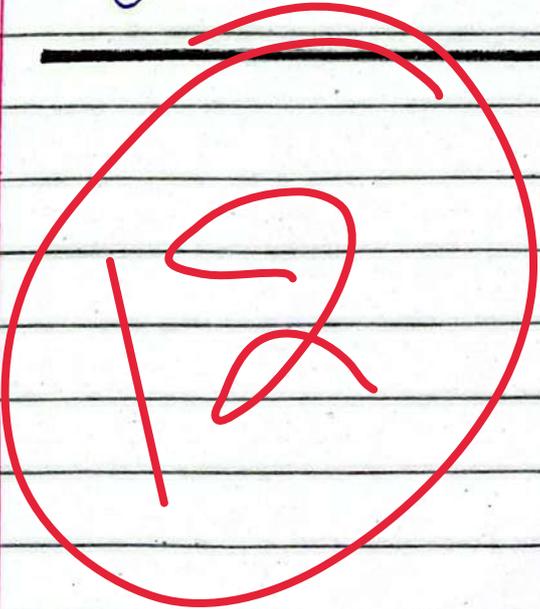
- Enhanced Pakistan's global profile as a frontline state in Cold War and War on Terror.
- Secured strategic partnerships with China & Gulf states
- Elevated Pakistan's deterrence credibility through nuclear capability

### 4.2 = Negative consequences:

- Overemphasis on security undermined economic diplomacy and softpower.
- Support for non-state actors damaged Pakistan's reputation, leading to accusation of "double game" in counterterrorism.
- Reliance on military-led diplomacy limited civilian institutions' credibility abroad.
- International isolation at times, especially strained ties with the US and India.

### 5) Conclusion:

The security establishment has been the architect of Pakistan's foreign and security policies, shaping alliances, defense and regional strategies. Its influence has elevated Pakistan's strategic relevance but also contributed to reputational challenges and limited global integration. Pakistan must evolve its foreign policy beyond security-centric towards economic cooperation, regional connectivity, and diplomatic engagement led by civilian institutions.



Length of answer 5 to 6 pages  
Add references  
Make flowcharts