

DATE:

Zubair A

①  
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OR Q : NO : OR

Ans A: INTRODUCTION:

Climate change has impacted Pakistan with <sup>grave</sup> threats and challenges. It has changed the ever-lasting impacts of government policies regarding stability, into disasters. Its recurrent devastation has crippled economic growth, social stability and infrastructural loss. Its broad spectrum has also negatively impacted political scenario.

Avoid contractions  
Improve paper presentation  
Content is good  
Answer length is fine  
Map is appreciated

Man Argues,  
Nature Acts.  
Volative

B: Climate Change As A Major Threat of In Pakistan:

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a: Increase In Internal Displacements Leading To Erosion of Social Cohesion:

~~Climate change has led to exacerbated floods which further caused people to shift from one place to another.~~

WWF Reports

~~33% Internal Displacement Occurred In Balochistan in 2022.~~

b: Infrastructural Loss Making Growth Vulnerable:

~~Climate induced devastations has led to a huge loss of infrastructure making security threats more in the country.~~

UNDP:

33 billion loss due to 2022 floods.

c: Raises Economic Obstacles:

Further more, it has deroupled economic growth in establishing healthy policies for people. NDMA remains active most often due to recurring devastations.

For example: Floods in  
2022, 2024 & 2025

d: Compromised Connectivity  
& Mobility Among The  
Regions:

climate catastrophes has further made the threats challenging to tackle by flying away the roads & infrastructure. It made a huge gap between the regions.

For example:

Recent Floods in KP flew-away the roads of the region.

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e: Exacerbated Crisis Increasing  
Military Role May  
Shift The Traditional  
Roles:

~~Recurring crisis  
due to climate change  
leads military engagement.  
It may encourage to  
increase its role in stead  
of NDMA and other  
relevant institutions.~~

Table: Average Increase  
Rate of Global Warming:

~~↳ Rise: 1850 - 2023:~~

~~1.2°C~~

~~↳ Rise: 2023 - 2024:~~

~~1.4°C~~

~~↳ Rise: 2024 - 2100:~~

~~5.8°C~~

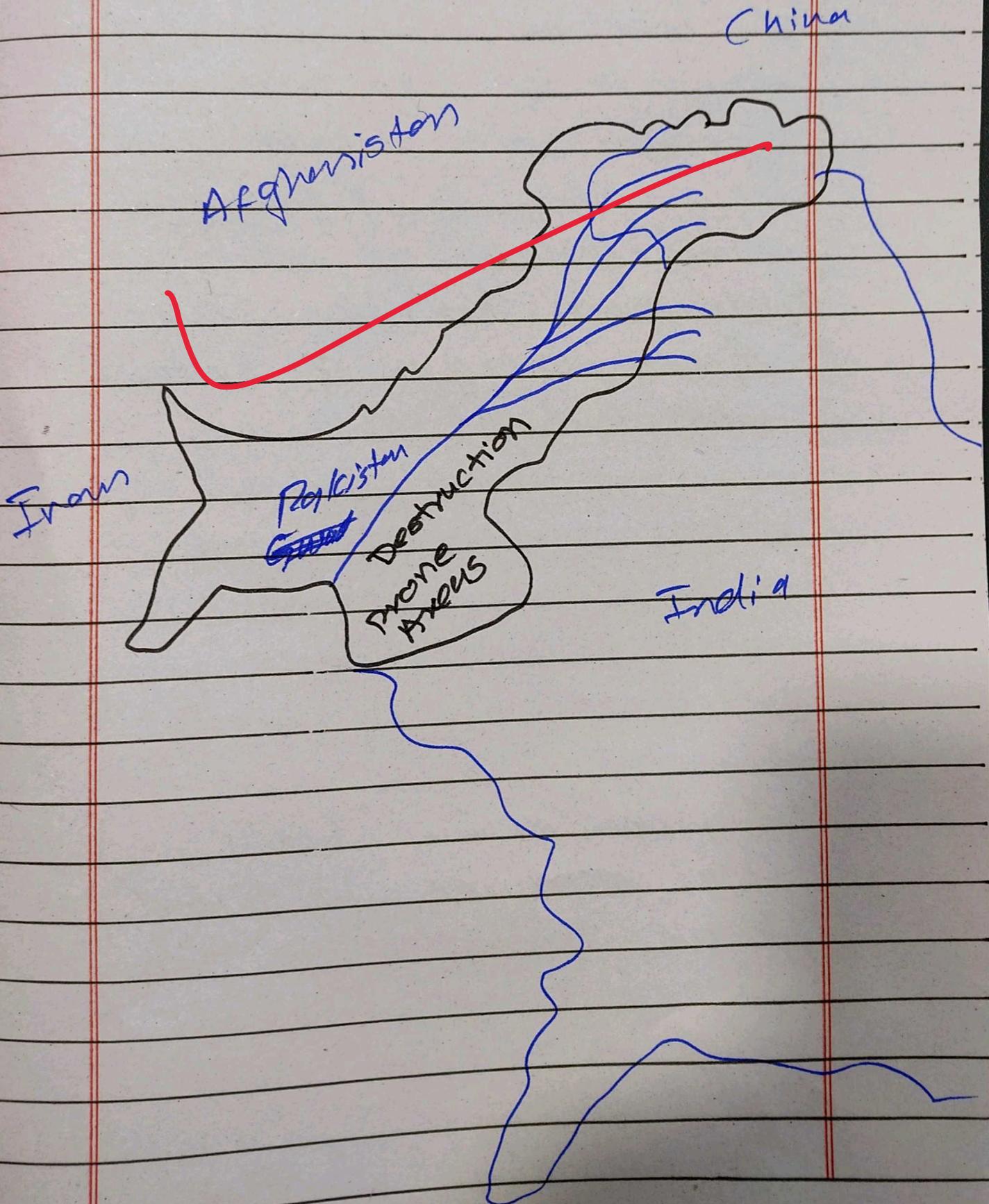
~~Source: IPCC~~

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# C: Climate Socio-Economic & Political Implications:



a: Rise in Unemployment  
 & Crime Rates:

Climate change has led government to focus on improving the infrastructural loss & gaps instead of creating jobs & fighting against crimes.

b: Modern Politics cover Green Energy & Sustainable Growth:

Uran-Palci's tam Avoid contractions  
 a key political agenda of sitting government. It shows concerns regarding the threats of climate change.

c: Climate Causing Early -  
 Child marriages In Floods  
 Prone Areas:

People for survival  
 & family planning  
 let their female children  
 get married early to

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decrease the threats of  
her securitys

Down: 22-24% of  
people in flood  
prone areas, report  
showed increase in  
child-marriages  
between the ages  
of 15-18.

d: Boost In Poverty &  
Social Classes:

The calamities  
have further made the  
people vulnerable by  
destroying social fabric of  
the regions & increasing  
elite capture:

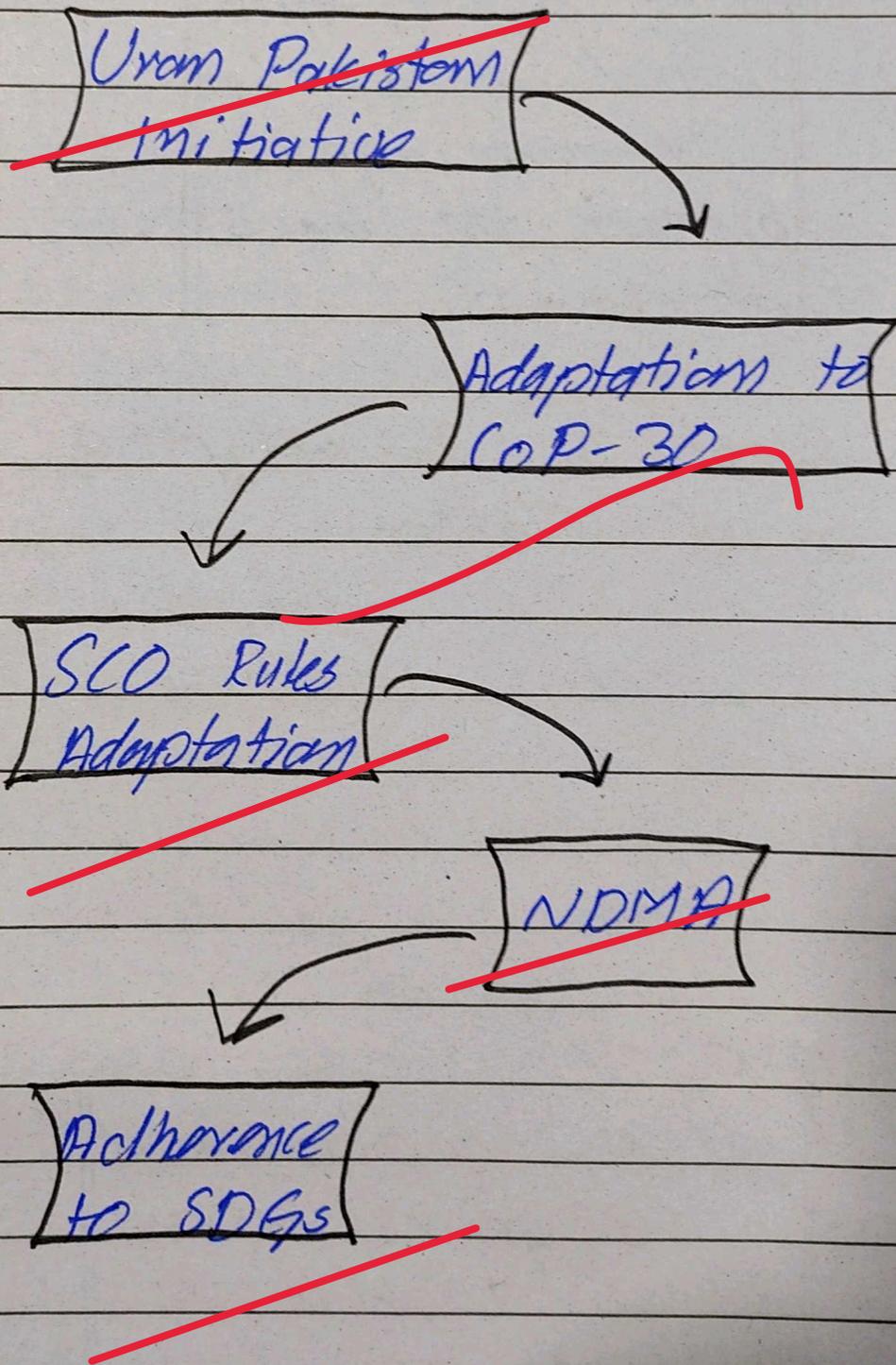
UNEP

9% gap increased  
in 9 years (2015-24)  
between Middle &  
Upper Classes.

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## Does Pakistan's Institutional Response To Climate Catastrophes:



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a: From Pakistan Initiative:

Pakistan is one of those countries which have always been on top to tackle climate issues around the world by making policies.

b: Adaptation to COP-30 Agendas:

Green development and carbon reduction is a key agenda of COP-30 which is also signed by Pakistan. Article: 2: Reduce CO<sub>2</sub>

c: SCO Agendas Implementation & Pledges of Green Development.

Similarly, Pakistan ensured green & resilient development at Shanghai Cooperation at China. It shows the country's concerns regarding the matter.

### d: Nominal Role of NDMA:

NDMA's role was be nominal due to its lack of effectivity. However, it is a key institution to tackle such disasters in the country.

### e: Adherence to SDGs:

Pakistan is also a signatory of Paris agreement to tackle the issue.

#### ↳ SDG 17: Climate Action

Under SDG 17 Pakistan ensured policy making to ensure environment safety.

### Conclusion:

Climate change has impacted Pakistan on various ways. It has fractured the social fabric & also shaped political agendas. There is still dire need to address the issue with more commitment & transparency.

03 Q : NO: 03

Ans A: Introduction:

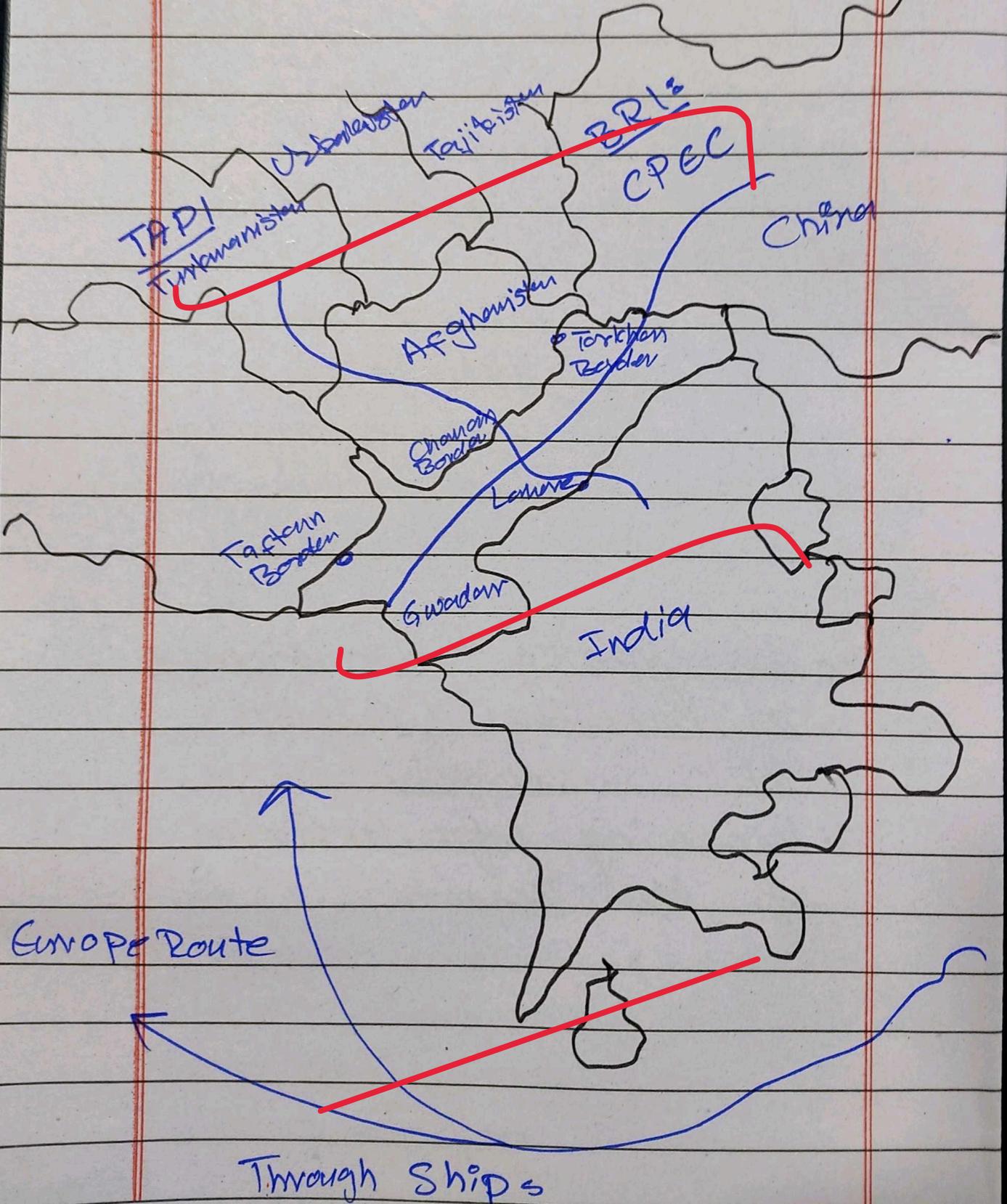
Pakistan has a significant geo-strategic location making it a gateway to Central Asia. It's been a significant region for foreign investments in the past. BRI also connects China with Europe through CPEC project going through Pakistan.

B: Geo-Strategic Significance of Pakistan Under BRI Framework:

a: Increasing Infrastructural of the Region:

CPEC under BRI project has made Pakistan a strong partner of the development of infrastructure.

Pakistan Border Penetration  
By Regional Connectivity Showing  
A Country A Hub of Development:



b: Financial Increment &  
FDI Increase in Economy:

~~CPEC has a large portion of investment in Pakistan making the country's economy prosperous.~~

~~CPEC Investment: 62.6 b \$~~

c: Boost in Exports  
showing importance  
of the region:

~~Pakistan has witnessed a boost in exports with China and in trade making bilateral relations stronger.~~

Ministry of Commerce:

622 m \$ → 1.65 b \$  
exports to China.

d: Green Energy & Infra-  
structure Installations.

~~CPEC also include green initiative to strengthen the economy of Pakistan.~~

and install environment friendly machineries.

↳ 12-15 Special Economic Zones In The Region

e: Green & Renewable Energy:

The project further will help the country to have access to electric power of renewable energy.

↳ Renewable Energy Gawadar:  
10,400 MW

f: Economic Growth due to CPEC:

It contributes enough in the treasury of the state making GDP to remain stable

↳ 2-3% Annual GDP Growth

C: Pakistan Regional Alignment With China & Its Strategic Reference In The Neighbours:

a: Dual-Camping between  
US & China:

Pakistan must  
stop dual camping  
and should align  
its policies with  
democratic allies  
Mark Rubio in  
an interview

It has made a  
country in dilemma of  
balance of power and  
maintaining neutral friendship  
with both.

b: India Sideline Pakistan  
Due to Rivalry of Kashmir  
& China:

India has a clear  
diplomatic regard Pakistan.  
It further reduced its relations  
and blocked the Indus Water.

↳ Promised Indus Water  
Treaty

c: Afghani~~stom~~ Tendency  
towards India & Rise  
in TTP Attacks:

A muslim neighbouring  
country favoured diplomacy  
towards India instead of  
Pakistan and provided  
safe-havens to TTP militants.

We Want  
Peace With Every  
Country. All Neigh-  
bours Are Happy  
Except Pakistan.

FM of Afghanistan:  
Ameer Muttaqj

d: Iran suspects credibility  
of Pakistan due to its  
Balance of Power & Neutrality.  
Iran has always  
been in dilemma in relations  
with Pakistan due to unre-  
dictable behaviour in diplomatically  
in international relations.

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e: US-Using Pakistan as  
a Conditional Partner:

US diplomacy has  
been conditionalised with  
Pakistan historically. They  
have tendency towards India  
and would interact with  
Pakistan when in need.

NOT: With Us,  
OR Against Us.

↳ Bush to Pervez  
Musharraf

D: Critical Analysis:

of Islamabad shall avoid

Bloc Politics:

Fear the higher  
and broader impact, Islam-  
abad shall remain neutral  
in conflicts of two bulls fighting.

We will  
cooperate with US  
in Peace, But Never  
in Conflict. Insha  
Allah

b: Resolution of Local Grievances To Ensure CPEC Rapid Success:

Islamabad shall adopt and ensure stability inside and outside by giving an ear to local grievances.

UNEP: Karachi & Balochistan Grievance - Historical Marginalization.

c: Diversify Strategic Economic Cooperation:

Similarly for broader impact it is important to diversify diplomacy around the neighbours ensuring smooth growth.

d: Promote Peace & Tranquility:

Peace has to be maintained if a country dreams for a long-term success.

↳ Peace Index: 144

e: Promotion of Transparency

↳ Equity:

Similarly, it's pivotal to ensure fair distribution among the people.

CP1 = 135

Conclusion:

To make a long story short, BRI has a significant role and its project CPEC in Pakistan. It plays a key role in increasing the bilateral role of both China & Pakistan. However, neighbouring countries' grievances have to be resolved by mutual development and shared prosperity by removing terrorism & non-state militias.

05

Q : NO : 05

A: Introduction:

Pakistan is a country with various cultures, ethnicity and diverse religions. There has been a class between the ethnic groups compromising national integrity and social cohesion. There are deep seated factors of politics, administration and uneven distribution of economic finances.

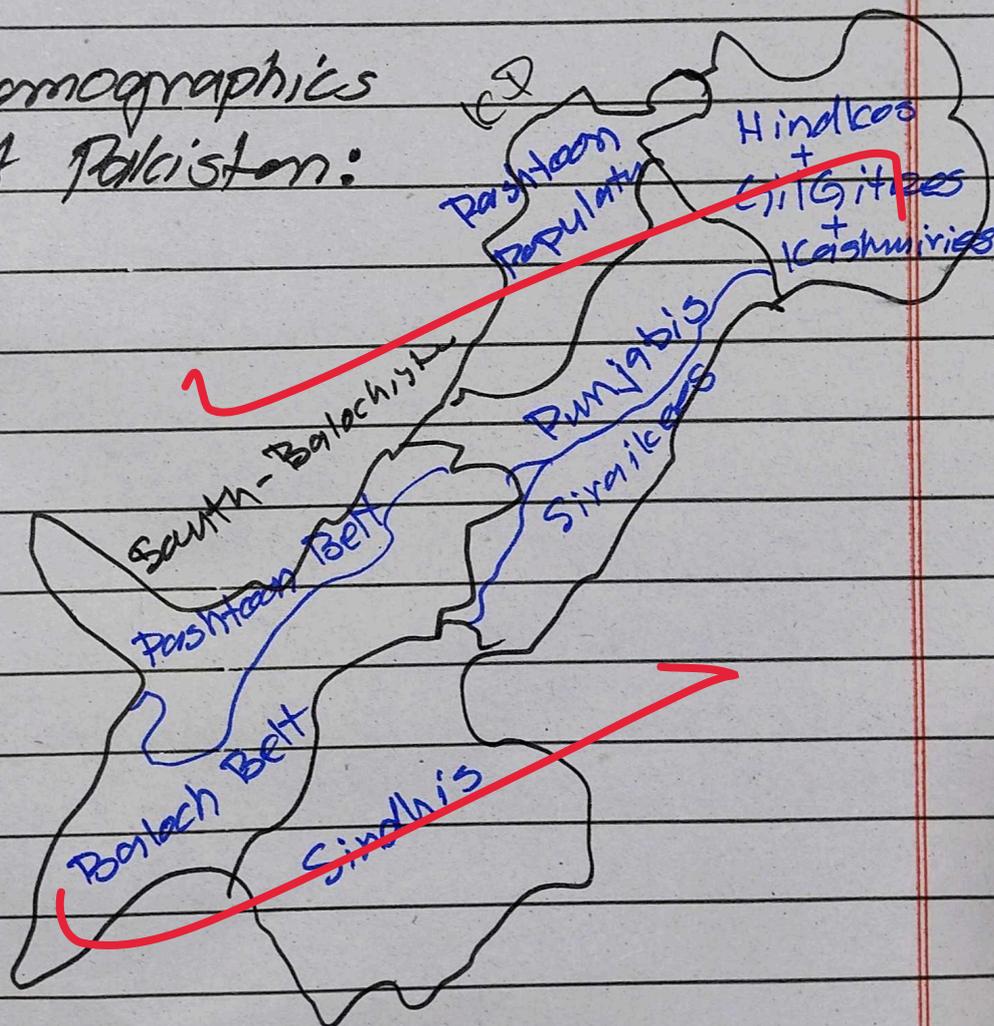
Deep-Seated Factors of Politics, Economy & Administration Subduing Federal Cohesion:

a: Ethnicity & Cultural Diversity:

Pakistan comprises

various ethnicities and cultures which hinder federal cohesion and national integration.

### Demographics of Pakistan:



### b: Sectarianism & Extremism:

Radicalization has led to an increased rate of sectarian divide

and Sunni-Shia conflict.  
 • Economic Marginalization:

Unfair and unequal distribution has led to a divide of national unity.

NEC Debate: Karachi

• Balochistan  
 • Faded cultural

• Ethnic Identities:

Locals of specific culture express insecurity due to the loss cultural and ethnic identity.

↳ Pashtun + Baloch + Sindhi's  
 Concerns About Identity.

• Red-tap & Bureaucratic  
 Inability in Services:

Inefficiency of bureaucracy with rigid process has increased the gap between state and citizens.

• Polarized & Populist  
 Politics Capture due

## Patronage & Clientelism:

~~Dynastic politics and fewer parties rule after centring has led to an insecure marginalized groups and minorities' concerns.~~

## C: Lessons To Prevent Regional Alienations in Pakistan:

~~Constitutional & Legal Reforms~~

Transparency & Equity

~~Political Participation~~

Resolutions of Grievances

Increasing  
Quota System

Political  
Freedom

a: Legal & Constitutional  
Reforms:

It is high time  
to bring reforms in the  
constitution to preserve  
the identities of various groups.

b: Promoting Transparency  
& Equity:

Transparency and  
accountability can ensure  
the stability and integration  
of a country.

c: Increasing Civil Engagement  
& Political Engagement:

Freedom of people  
to represent various  
agendas ensures integrated

social fabric

~~Ethnic Cleansing  
Destabilizes Weak  
states.~~

Horowitz

~~d: Resolving Grievances of  
the Marginalized Groups.~~

~~Giving an ear  
to the grievances is  
the only reason which  
can ensure federal  
cohesion in the country.~~

~~Ethnic Heterogeneity  
Based on Uneven Develop-  
ment & Marginalization.~~

NIPD

~~is: Increasing Quota Systems~~

~~Quota system  
preserves the right of  
representation of small  
groups to contribute in  
a country cohesion.~~

of Political Freedom in Political Practices Representing Various Groups:

Freedom of political parties is a key factor ensuring smooth & integrated federalism.

Article 144 & 152: Free & Fair Elections

Conclusion:

In short, there are various factors of administration, economic & politics which increases the hate between the groups. It is high time to tackle these issues now and re-ensure social cohesion, strong federalism and an integrated national identity.

Q : NO: 06

A: Introduction:

Regional organizations have failed to deliver meaningful integration in the region due to various reasons. It has affected the region within and ~~and~~ external world making it vulnerable to the ~~growing~~ influence of other regional organizations.

B: Factors Behind Regional Organizations failures in Integrations:

a: India - Pakistan Territory Proximity:

~~Kashmir issue has~~  
 ~~failed the overall~~ ~~causes~~  
 ~~building of regional~~ ~~integration~~  
 in Asia.

b: Lack of Intra-Trade  
in the Regions

ASEAN & SAARC  
Intra-regional trade is  
highly lesser than other  
regional organization.

↳ Case study:

EU IRT = 64%

SAARC IRT = ~4%

c: Diplomatic Inclination  
Towards Western Organ-  
izations:

USA and EU  
have a strong influence  
over the countries of Asia  
which in return for slow  
regional growth within.

↳ For example:

US: Trade Pacific  
Partnership

d: Lack of Integrated  
Diplomacy & Imbalance  
in Import-Exports:

The regional organisations are in a relation of imports & exports which are one or two countries dominated.

↳ For example:

SCO 91% China

centric Imports

e: Slow Growth &

Stagnant Role In

Disputes Resolution:

They lack diplomatic power to settle the conflicts of the countries and ensure the growth.

↳ Nominal Role of OIC

f: Blocism and China

Rise Shifted Energy

In Asia:

SCO has influenced other organisations' role. It is China centric and "proshadows other organisations"

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↳ SCO: 2001-2024:

662 m\$ to

1.22 b \$ trade.

C: Recommendations To  
Ensure Regional Cohesion  
& connectivity:

a: Confidence Building Through  
Liberal Trade Policies:

Confidence building  
is a primary point for  
an integrated region through  
trade and business among  
the countries.

b: Diversifying Diplomatic  
Relations:

These platforms  
provide the opportunities to  
diversify diplomatic ties  
with diverse neighbours.

c: Resolutions of Conflicts  
at Our Regional Forums:

Clashes of the  
states shall be resolved at  
regional platforms instead of

taking them to international forums.

d: Cultural Exchange Programs

☞ FDIs:

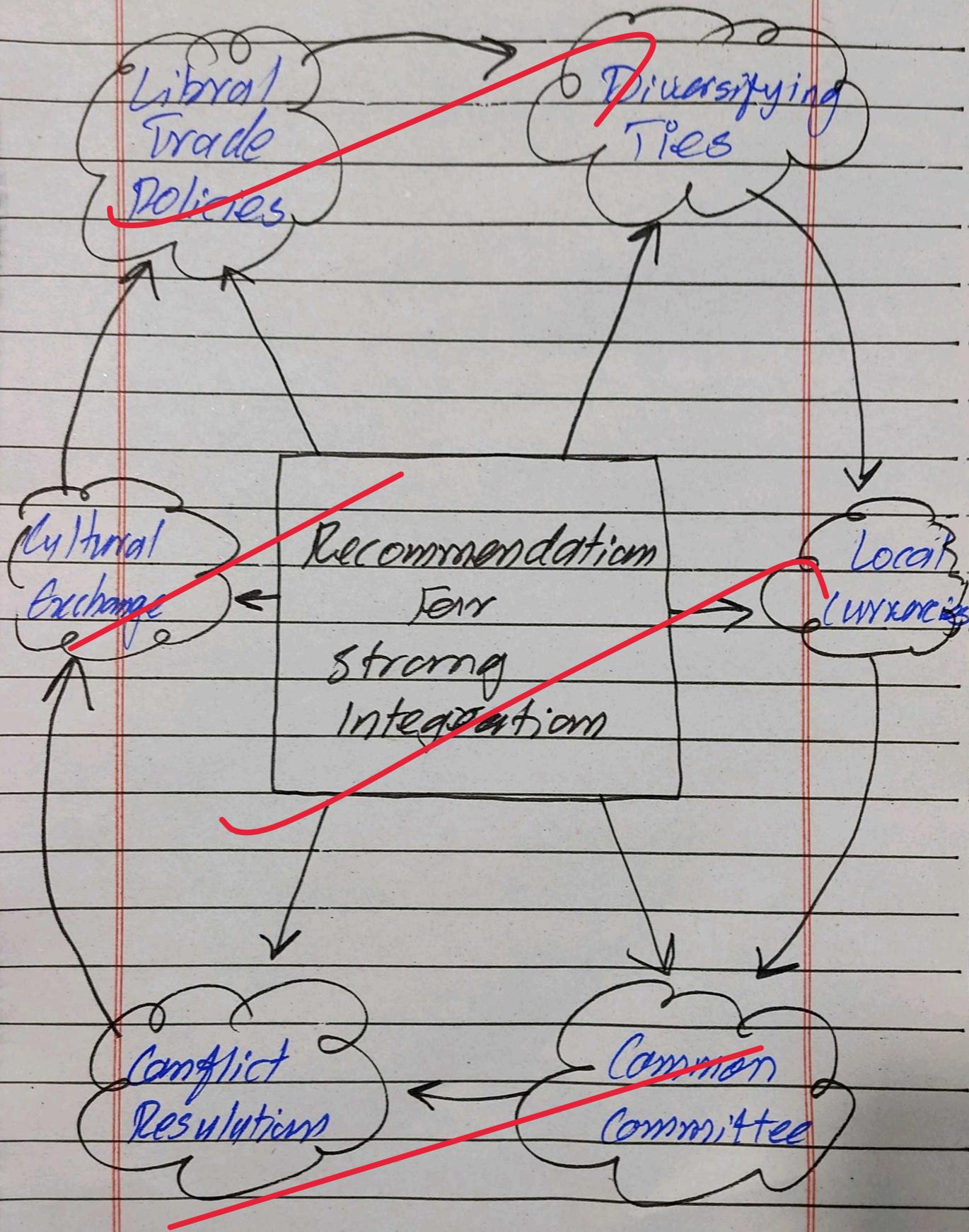
~~Cultural exchange programs and foreign direct invest lead to a more integrated regionalism to strengthen the trust factor.~~

e: Joint Neutral Resolution Committee:

~~Joint resolution committee ensures clashes of all forms between the countries and shall resolve neutrally.~~

☞ Using Local Currencies Instead of Dollars:

~~Local currency will help the countries to make their regional currencies strong against dollars. It will play a key role in long-run.~~



## Conclusion:

Regional organizations have failed due multifaceted factors. SCO rising role has further marginalized their role. They can be re-integrated and strengthened back by trust building, trade policies and cultural exchange programs.

The End.