

## Question No. 2

Keep length of all answers equal  
Improve content and paper  
presentation through flowcharts  
and maps where it is necessary

### Introduction

Climate change is an environmental issue but now it has become a non-traditional security threat to Pakistan which has socio-economic and political implications for Pakistan. And Pakistan's institutional response to climate challenges is ineffective.

### Socio-Economic Implications

#### 1. Damage to Infrastructure and Economy

Heat waves, glacier melting and rise in sea water leads to heavy flood which destroy infrastructure, agricultural lands and crops.

Recent flood (2025) in Pakistan damaged buildings and crops. Loss of billion rupees.

Floods of 2010 was the worst flood in the history of Pakistan which destroyed million lives, displaced people, and infrastructure loss. Floods of 2022 also contributed to huge economic and infrastructural damage.

## 2. Agriculture and Food Security

Pakistan's economy relies on agriculture, which millions depend on for food and income. Floods damage agriculture, and droughts disrupt cropping seasons and yield, heightening food insecurity and inflation.

## 3. Water Scarcity

Climate change is worsening water scarcity through glacial retreat, water river flows, and rising temperature.

Water scarcity creates conflicts between provinces.

## 4. Health and Social Welfare

Heatwaves increase heat-related illness and floods also cause waterborne diseases. Displacement due to disasters create overcrowded informal settlements in urban-centres.

## 5. Inequality and Vulnerability

Climate impacts affect marginalized and low income communities. Rural population lack access to resources which deepens socio-economic disparities.

## Political Implications

### 1. Governance and Policy Challenges

Climate change demands long term policy responses, but short political cycles and weak institutional coordination hinder sustained action.

### 2. Resources Conflict

Climate-driven water scarcity increases the risk of tension both within Pakistan and with neighbouring countries.

## Evaluation of Pakistan's Institutional Response

### 1. Policy Framework in Place

Pakistan has developed national climate change policy and frameworks aimed at mitigation and adaptation across sectors.

### 2. Institutional Weaknesses

Despite policies, implementation remains weak due to weak coordination among ministries, corruption, administrative delays and lack of accountability and fund deficits.

### 3. Disaster Management

National and Provincial disaster management Authorities have roles in emergency response. However gap in early warning systems and resilience infrastructure remain areas which need improvement.

### Conclusion

Climate change is multi-dimensional non-traditional threat to Pakistan's society, economy and political stability. While Pakistan has taken steps with climate policy frameworks, institutional shortcomings, and governance issues have limited effective implementation. Urgent integrated action is essential to address these complex challenges and safeguard Pakistan's future.

## Question No. 5

### Introduction

Pakistan's federal system has faced persistent challenges since independence. Weak federal cohesion has contributed to regional alienation, political instability, and uneven development. These challenges stem mainly from political, economic, and administrative factors.

### Political Factors that undermines federal cohesion in Pakistan

#### 1. Centralization of power

Excessive concentration of authority at the federal level has marginalized provinces.

#### 2. Military Interventions

Repeated interruptions of democratic processes weakened federal institutions.

### 3. Ethnic and Linguistic Politics

Failure to accommodate ethnic identities fueled grievances (e.g. Bengalis in former East Pakistan, Baloch and Pashtun communities).

Perception of Punjab's political dominance intensified regional resentment.

### 4. Weak Political Parties

Parties often operate as centralized, elite-controlled organizations.

Lack of internal democracy reduces genuine provincial representation.

## Economic Factors that undermine federal cohesion in Pakistan

### 1. Unequal Distribution of Resources

Perceived inequalities in NFC Awards and development spending. Smaller provinces believe that they receive less than their fair share.

## 2. Regional Economic Disparities

Infrastructure, education, and industrial development are concentrated in a few regions. Backward areas remain underdeveloped, deepening alienation.

## 3. Control over Natural Resources

Provinces rich in natural resources feel deprived of benefits. Revenues are often centralized rather than locally reinvested.

## Administrative Factors that undermine federal cohesion in Pakistan

### 1. Over-centralized Bureaucracy

Federal bureaucracy dominates policy formulation and implementation.

Provincial administrations lack autonomy and capacity.

### 2. Weak local government systems

Inconsistent local governments reduce

grassroots participation. Citizens feel disconnected from governance.

### 3. Poor Implementation of Constitutional Provisions

Delayed or partial implementation of federal reforms (e.g. devolution measures)  
Lack of coordination between federation and provinces.

## Lessons to Prevent Regional Alienation

### 1. Strengthen Provincial Autonomy

Fully implement constitutional guarantees of federalism. Respect provincial decision-making in social and economic sectors.

### 2. Ensure fair Resources Distribution

Transparent and consensus-based NFC mechanisms. Greater provincial control over natural resources and revenues.

### 3. Promote Inclusive Politics

Strengthen democratic institutions and parliamentary supremacy.

### 4. Reduce Administrative Centralization

Empower provinces and local governments administratively and financially.

### 5. Address Identity and Cultural Concerns

Recognize and respect ethnic, linguistic, and cultural diversity. Promote national integration based on equality.

## Conclusion

Federal Cohesion in Pakistan has been undermined by centralized politics, economic inequalities, and administrative dominance of the centre. Sustainable unity requires inclusive governance, equitable development, and genuine federalism. Learning from past failures is essential to prevent further regional alienation.