

Talat Fatima
Pak - Affairs
Test - Full Length

Q1. Do danger of Pakistan Eastern ...?

Introduction

Pakistan's national security has traditionally been dominated by conventional military threats from eastern and western border. However, the evolving nature of threat in last few years has blurred the distinction between military and non-military challenges. Traditional security concerns remain relevant due to persistent regional tension from two sides, this security environment demands multi-dimensional security framework that incorporates non-traditional threats along with conventional defence imperatives.

relate your main heading to the qs statement.....

PERSISTING TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS

• Defence Posture Post Pulwama

Pakistan's eastern borders remain sensitive due to persisting rivalry with India, including 2019 Pulwama-Balakot Crisis and unresolved disputes over Kashmir. Such incidents highly need for immediate military response and traditional security measures.

- Western Border — Instability in Afghanistan

On Western frontiers, the instability in Afghanistan and emergence of Taliban government is resulting in cross-border terrorism and militant sanctuaries posing direct security challenges on Pakistan. These realities direct into sustained investment in conventional deterrence and intelligence to maintain and manage territorial integrity.



EMERGING NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS

• Internal Vulnerabilities

Pakistan's internal vulnerabilities leading to undermine national security includes Climate change, water scarcity, economic instability, food security, cyber threats and population growth act as threats **weakening** state capacity and cohesion. The floods of **2022** demonstrated how climate disaster can cause destruction some of those armed conflicts displacing million people and destabilizing governance structures.

INTERDEPENDENCE OR BALANCE OF TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY

Traditional and non-traditional

and mutually significant. Although economic fragility of Pakistan limits defence spending and moreover climate induced displacement fuels internal stability, resulting governance failure to create space for extremism. Thus a narrow military centric approach centers risk strategic imbalance by ignoring root cause.

REFRAMING PAKISTAN'S SECURITY PARADIGM

Pakistan's national security policy marks a conceptual shift toward citizen-centered and geo-economic security. To emphasize on economic resilience, human development and climate adaption along with the conventional defence. This integrated approach reflects the understanding of long term security that

cannot be ensured by military strength only. ?

Conclusion

While traditional security threat at border remains unavoidable and demand continued vigilance, they no longer constitute the sole determinant of national security. Pakistan's survival and stability increasingly depends on its ability to integrate non-traditional security challenges especially climate change, economic vulnerability and internal governance into into its security calculus. Therefore a balanced, multidimensional security framework is no more choice but a necessity.

Q5. What are main principles of national integration in Pakistan? Which factors strengthen or weaken it more - ?

Introduction

National Integration in Pakistan refers to the process of fostering unity among diverse ethnic, linguistic, sectarian and regional groups within national framework. Pakistan a country with pluralistic and complex political history, integration remains a continuous challenge which is shaped by both political and economic forces. Although there are multiple factors which affect national cohesion, but political and economic factors integration the most either to strengthen or weaken it.

ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN PAKISTAN

1. Shared National Identity

Promoting national



national integration through common constitutional and ideological identity rather than ethnicity over citizenship.

2. Political Inclusion and Federalism

Equitable power sharing through federal structures giving provinces provincial autonomy and democratic participation as given in 18th Amendment.

3. Economic Equity and Social Justice

Balanced regional development among all rural and urban regions of all provinces, fair distribution of resources and reduction in socio-economic disparities to attain economic stability.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

4. Rule of Law and Constitutional Supremacy

Uniform Application and

strict check and balance on implementation of law to foster trust in state institutions. Downfall of rules and laws are present but implementation is required.

POLITICAL ASPECT : PRIMARY DETERMINANT

→ 18th Amendment, 2010

The primary determinant of weakening national integration was political aspect that include political exclusion, weak democratic norms, civil-military imbalance and centralization of power. Marginalization of regions such as FATA and Balochistan has resulted governance deficit along with economic scarcity. Whereas, political reforms like provincial reform autonomy from 18th Amendment have strengthened inter provincial trust.

ECONOMIC ASPECT: SECONDARY DETERMINANT

→ Baluchistan development initiatives

Economic deprivation exacerbates grievances but often becomes destabilizing when coupled with political neglect. Unequal development, unemployment and resource dispute fuel resentment yet economic investment without political inclusion has failed to produce lasting integration.

Conclusion

Political factors shape the framework within economic resources. Where political inclusion exists, economic challenges are managed peacefully; where it is absent, even development spending fails to integrate society. Economic factors

Influence social cohesion, political factors play more decisive role in strengthening or weakening national integration. In Pakistan, inclusive governance, constitutionalism and political participation form the foundation upon which economic equity can contribute to national unity.

Q6. Pakistan's foremost national ?

Introduction

Pakistan's national interest has traditionally framed through the prism of territorial integrity and conventional security. However, the intensifying impacts of climate change have altered this paradigm elevating climate security to Pakistan's strategic priorities. Recurrent floods, pollution



droughts, heat waves, water scarcity and environmental degradation have transformed climate change into non-traditional multi-dimensional threat which undermines economic stability, social cohesion, food security and internal peace. It's no longer environmental concern but foremost national interest.

THREAT MULTIPLIER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

Floods and Displacement

Climate change function as a threat multiplier, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities rather than creating isolated risks. In Pakistan climate shocks intensifying poverty, displacement and governance stress which in turn fuel insecurity and instability. The Floods of 2022

2025 demonstrated how climate disasters can paralyze state capacity, overwhelm disaster management institutions and divert security resources away from traditional defence priorities. National Security Policy of Pakistan recognize climate change as core national security threat - 2022

Water Security Crisis

Pakistan's dependence on the River Indus makes climate variability a strategic concern. Accelerated glacial melt, erratic monsoons and prolonged drought have destabilized water availability pushing Pakistan towards Acute Water Stress. Water Scarcity threaten agriculture, energy generation and inter-provincial harmony worsening transboundary water relation.

• Food Security at Risk

Agriculture remains the backbone of Pakistan's economy employing a significant portion of population and sustaining food supplies. Climate induced disruptions such as Crop failures, security live stock loss, soil degradation directly undermine food security and accelerate inflation. These pressure weaken economic resilience, increase dependence on imports.

• Human Security and Social Stability

Climate Change poses a severe threat to human security through displacement, health crisis. Floods and drought have displaced millions internally placing pressure on urban centers and social services.

PAKISTAN'S GLOBAL STANDING IN CLIMATE PROFILE

Pakistan's vulnerability has reshaped its diplomatic priorities positioning climate advocacy as a central component of foreign policy. By highlighting its frontline status, Pakistan seeks climate finance, technology transfer and recognition under global frameworks for loss and damage. Climate diplomacy thus complements national interest, by linking survival needs with international cooperation. Pakistan's leadership role at COP 27 on loss and damaging financing.

Conclusion

Pakistan's foremost



national interest in 21st century lies in confronting the challenges posed by climate change. As a low emitting yet highly vulnerable country, Pakistan faces existential threat at traditional security frameworks. Climate change undermines water, food security economic stability and social cohesion and internal peace making it a central determinant of national survival. Therefore addressing climate change through integrated policy response resilience building and proactive climate diplomacy is not an environmental necessity but a strategic imperative for long term stability and sovereignty.

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