

Non-~~se~~Traditional security threats faced by Pakistan

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Introduction: Pakistan has been facing security or non-traditional security threats from many years. First of all non-traditional security threats are not given importance in the Pakistan. Mainly these non-traditional security threats are diversified in nature. Mainly economic instability, climate change, energy crisis, water scarcity, population bulge and governance crisis are non-traditional security threats.

Non-traditional security threats and their diversification.

① How climate change is different in ground and diverse in nature to address: Because it has many aspects or related processes and outcomes which are difficult to address

①.1 Global warming is a challenging phenomena for Pakistan

global warming causes heatwaves which cause deaths and economic and health burden.

For example ~~heat waves in Jacobabad~~

①.2 Floods cause economic and infrastructure loss: During recent 2025 floods and 2022 floods Pakistan faced severe economic and infrastructure loss

World Bank

In 2022 floods Pakistan lost 2 billion \$

In 2022 floods 33m people affected

Down

In Punjab 4,000 schools got affected in 2025 floods

①.3 climate change is a peril for human health due to green house effect ultraviolet rays reach earth and harm to humans. For example (Skin cancer)

②] How economic Instability is different in ground and diverse in nature to address: Economic instability is diverse non-traditional security threat due to its horrible impacts.

②.1 Industries are being shut down Many large companies are industries have to closed their business. Nishant, Honda, Warda Cream, Uber, Kohinoor

- All have been closed
- No any foreign investment will come in country
- Further strengthens economic Instability

②.2 Agricultural loss due to economic instability: Many major crops have been produced in less amount this year.

Economic survey 2024-25



Cotton production ← reduced by 30.9%

②.3 Economic instability leads to low tax to GDP ratio.

Currently Pakistan's tax to GDP ratio is 9% smallest in region.

add proper source against your stats.....

③ How water scarcity is diversified in nature and difficult to address?

③.1 water scarcity causes economic loss to Pakistan
water scarcity causes economic

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PIDE → Pakistan loses every year 4% of GDP equal to 12.6\$

(3.2) water scarcity reduces irrigation capacity of soil
Due to which agricultural sector faces loss.

PIDE →

Pakistan has lost 39% soil efficiency

(3.3) water scarcity reduces availability in Pakistan
Pakistan has lost water resources in many years from the beginning.

According to world wild life

Pakistan has lost 56000 m³ (1947)
per capita water availability to 900 m³ in 2023.

(4) How energy crisis is diverse in nature

④.3 Energy crisis increases dependence on import of hydrocarbons.

Currently Pakistan depends on import of hydrocarbons.

Example Current total 7500mw energy is ~~about~~ obtained from coal while Pakistan only uses own coal is 2500mw while remaining is imported.

⑤ How population bulge is diverse in nature to address

⑤.1 population bulge causes massive urbanization More people from rural areas come in cities and build at river sides as well

Reference: Park view city has been built at rawi

⑤.2 Population bulge puts burden on health and education

sector resources: Due to higher population rate in Pakistan which is 241 million which use more resources. According to Economic Survey 2024-25
*0.8% of GDP spent $\rightarrow$ Education
*0.9% of GDP spent $\rightarrow$ Health

⑤.3 Population bulge causes loss of resources

Due to more population Pakistan has lost forest area due to increase in needs of people.

• Case in point KP has lost large area of forest specially in Moolakant division.

⑥ How governance crisis is diverse in nature

⑥.1 Governance crisis is accompanied by red tapism
Red tapism is like curse

for Pakistan because to start business a person has to undergo a complex government mechanism.

(6.2) Governance crisis leads to economic loss: In recent floods Pakistan had no planning for mitigation which was governance failure.

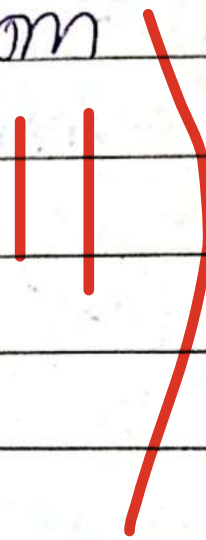
Comparative analysis: India and China have early warning systems.

Conclusion: Pakistan has always considered written non-traditional security threats as nothing but there is need to address them with help of proper reforms, planning and

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implementation as well other
wise country will face
drastic outcomes in future
Because change cannot
come from outside with
changing system from
inside.



⊙ No 1

New phase of Pakistan Afghanistan conflict. . .

Introduction: New phase of Pakistan - Afghanistan conflict is different from past because past was mostly based on dialogue diplomacy now Pakistan has adopted somehow policy of deterrence. As far as India non-state actor is concerned, India wants to create hegemony in South Asia by countering Pakistan.

1. • Pakistan has now adopted policy of deterrence against Afghanistan

Reasons

① Failure of peace talks

Pakistan has tried to mediate with Afghanistan with talks but resulted in failure:

DG ISI
went to Kabul

Islamic leaders
involve Fazul Rehman

Foreign minister
Ishaq Dar talks

Trilateral talks
hosted by China
Foreign minister

All in
Vain

①.2 Increase cross border militancy

Tehreek Taliban
Pakistan started attacking innocent civilians and security personnel.

→ Fc headquarters Quetta attack

→ Orakzai attack

→ Taffar express attack

1.3 Non-acceptance of durand border

Although this is an internationally recognised border but Afghanistan does not accept it and allows TTP to attack in Pakistan.

1.4 Over burden of refugees put economic burden at Pakistan.

Pakistan has hosted according to UN 3 million refugees. But now Pakistan has decided to send them back to home.

1.5 Deterrence was necessary to prevent human loss

According to Arab news Pakistan has lost 901 citizens in 2025 from July to September otherwise Pakistan

has been facing attacks since 15 August 2021 when taliban government took over.

①.6 Pakistan has presented this issue ~~of~~ at international forums: previously Pakistan was handling issue by own but now in september united nations forum at conference Pakistan highlighted this conflict. previously Pakistan has also discussed cross border militancy in SCO.

①.7 Pakistan has involved neighbour countries in conflict.

Because peace in Afghanistan is necessary for all the neighbours specially Iran and China. But this time

- China, Qatar and Turkey tried to mediate.

2. How Indian lead non ~~state~~ state actors led to it

(2.1) India wanted to create hegemony in South Asia by investment. ~~Abdullah~~ Ad Abdullah Abdullah and Ashraf Ghani government was favourite of India and India has invested **36 \$** in Afghanistan for infrastructure.

(2.2) India increased diplomacy with Afghanistan when at 11 October 2025 Pakistan attacked Afghanistan foreign minister Amir Mutaqi was present in India. He also addressed

sermon in mosque and also did press conference with Indian officials.

①.3 India supported TTP and BLA to attack in Pakistan. Due to support of India balochistan liberation army from inside and TTP did ~~and~~ cross border attacks in Pakistan because India wants to destabilize Pakistan.

①.4 India wanted ~~route~~ route to global markets. India wanted safe route through Afghanistan to central Asia for easy purchase of energy and arm weapons as well.

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①.5 India wanted to
manipulate water flow
to Pakistan

India wanted to built
dam with Kabul which
will reduce 16%-17% water
flow to Pakistan.

Conclusion: So, Pakistan
Afghanistan conflict
shifted to deterrence
because Pakistan has
tried all peaceful
policies. And main character
was India involvement
in creating hegemony
and destabilizing Pakistan.
So, Pakistan did attack
on Afghanistan and
destroyed 19 posts of
TTP.

Cheif of defense forces
"There is no compromise
on sovereignty and
security."

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4.1 Energy crisis leads to barren industrial cities.

Due to high energy prices many textile industries have to close their business.

All Pakistan textile association

→ Due to energy crisis 35% large industries closed.

Similarly 8% small + cottage industries closed due to it.

4.2 Energy crisis leads to trade deficit.

It leads to import/export imbalance and reduces rate of exports due to unrefined raw material

• Comparative analysis of Pakistan and Bangladesh

