

QUESTION NO. 4

Introduction :-

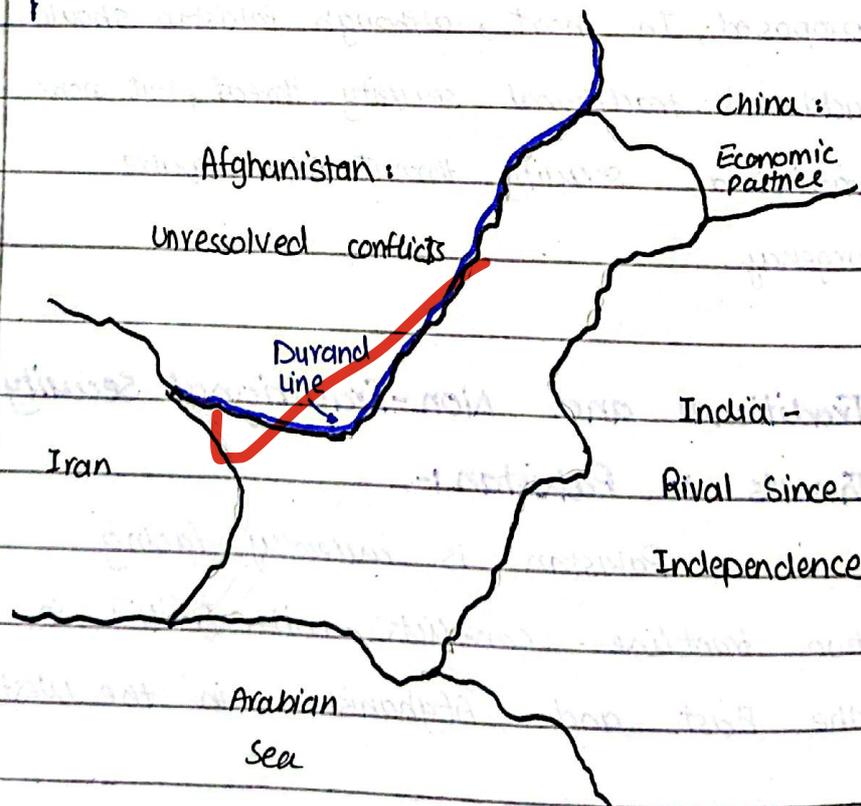
Pakistan is a South Asian country facing two front-line conflicts in its region of east and west. Yet, Pakistan has a much bigger threat related to its national security which is internal security. Pakistan has been facing non-traditional security threats since 9/11 which makes it greater than two-front line conflicts. This needs to be addressed urgently and policies for internal national security should be proposed. In short, although Pakistan should address traditional security threat, but non-traditional security threats ~~are~~ require urgency.

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

Traditional and Non-Traditional Security Threats to Pakistan :-

Pakistan is currently facing two front line conflicts with India - in the East and Afghanistan - in the West.

This issue was aggravated after May 2-5 → a four day conflict between India and Pakistan. Since the independence, relations between Pakistan and India deteriorated multiple times. Kashmir issue is a long standing unresolvable issue between these two nuclear states. On the other hand, Afghanistan is also a front line conflict for Pakistan. The Durand line as international border is an unresolved issue between the two. This conflict was deepened during Afghan Jihad, Al-Qaeda and War on Terror.



Why Non-Traditional security Threats?

Pakistan needs to address non-traditional security threats because it has strong military and national defense system. Whereas, non-traditional security threats are unresolved as there is policing vacuum and the issue is not resolved.

1) Involvement and Presence of Terrorist Groups:-

Pakistan has seen high involvement and presence of terrorist groups like TTP in Pakistan. These groups were increased in numbers. After establishment of Taliban government in Afghanistan, prisoners were released. 12000 Taliban were released among which 5000 Taliban belonged to Pakistan. Before completion of negotiation between Pakistan and Afghanistan, Taliban were sent back. This increased the presence and simultaneously involvement of Taliban and TTP.

2) Separatist Groups in Balochistan:-

The separatist groups in Balochistan like BLA, BRA, Majeed Brigade have increased insurgency in the province. This has led to unrest in province and separatist efforts for independence of province. The groups are armed and weaponized. Centrist and federalist have different perspective on the weaponization of these groups.

Impact of Non-Traditional Security Threat:-

The impact of this is not only economic but also political.

1) Economic Impact of Non-Traditional Security Threats:-

These terrorist and separatist groups tend to create insurgency and uncertainty in country. Previously they have attacked Chinese officials working under CPEC. This reduced the influx of CPEC cooperation leading to slow

economic growth. Simultaneously, due to these attacks, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) also decreased. This decreased the investor's trust in the economy of Pakistan.

use more specific and self explanatory headings.....

2) Political Impact of Non-Traditional Security Threat :-

Political impact of this has led to unacceptable negotiation terms from TTP and BLA. This has created political unrest between the province and center. The relations between Balochistan and center are deteriorated.

Indus Water Treaty Suspension by India :-

This is a non-traditional security threat related to water security. India has unilaterally suspended the Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan. This can lead to water war in the region as well as water insecurity and scarcity within the country.

Impact of IWT suspension and climate change:-

Suspension of IWT and climate change induced threats for water scarcity can lead to food scarcity. Pakistan is an agricultural country. If the issue is left unaddressed, Pakistan will lose its crops. In previous years, production of cotton was reduced by 30%. This shows that if the issues related to water availability in irrigation months is not resolved, agriculture will be decreased by higher percentage.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan is currently facing traditional and non-traditional security threats. Yet, the need to address non-traditional security threats is greater. This is because of the long-term affect of the threats on internal security of Pakistan.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages

QUESTION NO. 5

Introduction :-

Pakistan is a democratic federation which focuses on national integration. This is primarily by maintaining equality, strengthening democratic institutions, parity among provinces, center-province relations, natural resources. However, Pakistan faces multiple challenges and factors that strengthen and weaken it. Political and economic factors contribute in weakening of the principles of national integration. If not addressed, these factors will deepen the weakening.

Main Principles of National Integration :-

There are few principles of national integration of Pakistan. It includes Islamic ideology, constitution of Pakistan focusing on rule of law. Moreover, it focuses on federalism and provincial autonomy with economic equity and social justice. National education system also

contributes on the national integration of all citizens and provinces.

1) Federalism and Provincial Autonomy :-

Pakistan emphasizes the national integration through federation system under 1973 constitution. In 18th Amendment, provinces were given autonomy by removal of concurrent list. This gives provinces autonomy to work to meet provincial requirements.

2) Economic Equity :-

This emphasized on the fair distribution of resources among provinces. Under 18th Amendment NFC award was introduced which focuses on the resource distribution between center and provinces. This also includes natural resources. Any province that has natural resources have the right to extract and sell these resources. This gives economic equity.

3) National Education System:-

Pakistan has national education system which includes national history of Pakistan. It has same curriculum throughout the nation focusing on integration of every province and national identity.

4) Strong Democratic Institutions:-

Pakistan has strong democratic institutions: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. Under 1973 constitution, these institutes have a democratic structure and include members from every province. In legislature, the upper house of Pakistan: senate, has members from every province. There is equality between all in the representation of provinces. This shows national integration in Pakistan.

5) Role of Media in National Integration:-

In Pakistan, there is national integration by access to free media and right to information. In 1973 constitution,

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

article 19 states the right to information. Free media is a voice of public opinion and acts as a bridge between political parties and general public.

In short, Pakistan national integration does include provinces, national identity, public opinion and democratic institutes.

Factors weakening National Integration :-

There are multiple factors that weaken national integration in Pakistan. These factors are political and economic as well.

Political Factors Weakening National Integration :-

The political factors weaken the national integration primarily include representation. There is lack of representation of provinces like Balochistan. Balochistan is largest and resource-rich province. Yet,

its representation in lower house: National Assembly, is not according to its area.

This weakens the national integration of Balochistan, Southern Punjab, Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and interior Sindh.

Economic Factors Weakening National

Integration :-

^{economic}
There are [^] factors contributing to the weakening of national integration.

1) Resource and Development in Remote Areas:-

There are areas in Pakistan which are utilized by extraction of resource, but left deprived of these resources. For instance, sue gas was discovered from sue in 1954. Punjab and Sindh got sue gas in 1960's. Balochistan got the same resource decades later. But, sue is not given the resource till date. This shows that economic constraints have weakened the national integration of remote areas.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan's constitution focuses on national integration yet political and economic factors weaken this national integration in multiple ways.

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QUESTION NO.6

Introduction:

Pakistan is a country that faces climate change induced challenges. The ratio of floods, droughts, cloud burst, extreme weathers, glacier melts have led to multiple various impacts. It has impacted the infrastructure, agriculture, economy, and food and water security of Pakistan. This has an impact on sustainable growth of country. Main reasons of intensified impact of climate is urbanization, lack of water storage and industrialization in leading world economies.

Climate Change:-

Climate change in Pakistan is due to pollution within Pakistan. Moreover, industrialization in leading economies of the world have increased the impact of climate change. Due to this, Pakistan is facing extreme climate conditions in different regions.

Challenges to Pakistan's Climate:-

There are many challenges that Pakistan is facing related to its climate. Few are given below:

1) Floods in Pakistan:-

The primary challenge that Pakistan is facing is heavy floods. The floods reported in 2022 and 2025 were due to heavy rainfall, glacier melt and climate change. These floods were intensified because of urbanization on river beds. This led to infrastructure loss, displacement, and loss of agricultural

crops and land. Pakistan has suffered because of this in terms of economy as well. This can be improved by planned urbanization to avoid it on river beds. Pakistan can build water storage by making dams and canals.

2) Prolonged Droughts in Pakistan:-

Pakistan is facing prolonged droughts. This is climate induced natural disaster. The season of irrigation, end of year from November till April, gets lower amount of rainfall. This leads to droughts in multiple regions and agricultural loss.

3) Cloud Burst in Pakistan:-

In 2025, Pakistan has recorded events of cloud burst in Islamabad and multiple areas of Punjab. This has destroyed the agricultural crops and lands. In 2025, cloud burst also led to heavy floods with other

climate factors. This led to loss of crops, livestock and infrastructure in remote areas. Lahore has experienced similar events which led to urban flooding in Lahore.

4) Extreme Weather in Pakistan:-

Pakistan is facing extreme seasons. Summers are prolonged from late April to October whereas winters are extreme and for short period of time. This led to change in rainfall which contradicts with the need of water in Pakistan.

Conclusion :-

Pakistan is facing climate change due to industrialization and increased pollution in the world. This has led to heavy flooding, prolonged droughts, cloud burst and extreme seasons in Pakistan.

Pakistan can mitigate the risk associated with climate change by planned urbanization and increase in water storage capacity.

QUESTION NO.7

(PART NO. A)

Introduction :-

Pakistan faces issues related to hydro politics within the country and in the region as well. India, in 2025, suspended Indus water treaty unilaterally which led to possible water scarcity in Pakistan.

There are water conflict between China and India as China is upper riparian with respect to India. In short, there are multiple factors of regional and national hydro politics.

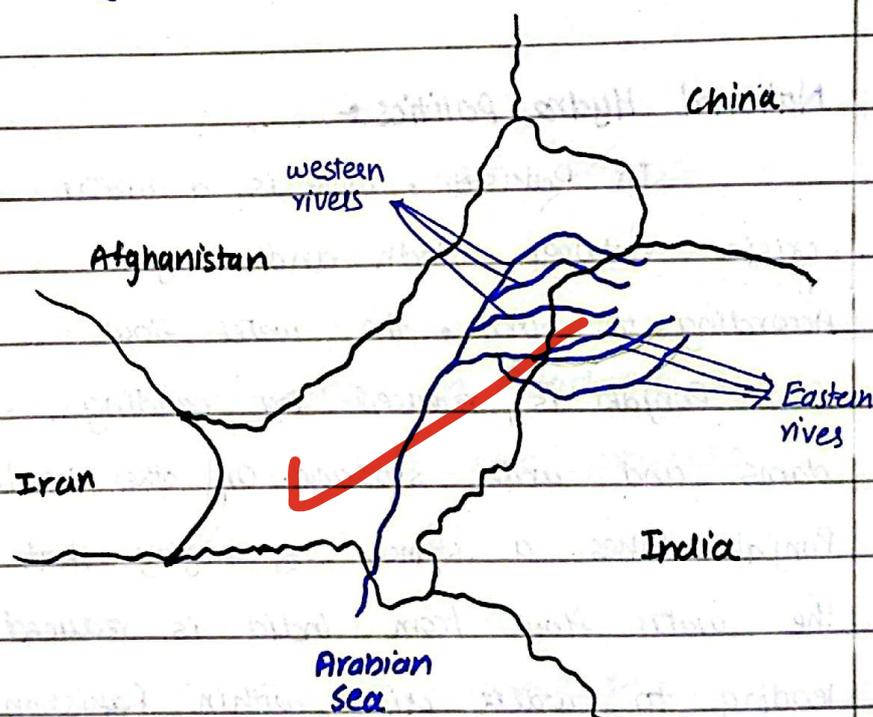
Regional Hydro Politics :-

Regional hydro politics include the conflict between Pakistan-India and China-India.

1) Pakistan India Hydro Politics :-

India suspended Indus water

treaty with Pakistan unilaterally. Moreover, it has manipulated the terms of Indus Water Treaty in previous years. India being upper riparian with respect to Pakistan, opened the spill ways in summers causing floods in Pakistan. Simultaneously, closing the spill ways in irrigation months leading to water scarcity in Pakistan.



This shows that India politically use the western rivers for flooding and water scarcity in Pakistan.

2) China - India Hydro Politics :-

China and India have upper and lower riparian respectively. As there is no treaty between these two countries, China plans to make dam on the river flowing in India. Due to absence of treaty, India can not take any step to stop China.

National Hydro Politics :-

In Pakistan, there is a water crisis between Sindh and Punjab. According to Sindh, the water flow from Punjab is reduced by building dams and water storage. On other hand, Punjab takes a stance by saying that the water flow from India is reduced leading to water crisis within Pakistan.

Conclusion :-

Pakistan, nationally and regionally, is facing hydro politics with India the hydel hegemon in the region.

(PART NO. 8)

Introduction:-

Pakistan is one of the most populous country in the world. This has led to disparity between and among the provinces. The current size of provinces has created disparity and lack of representation of remote and rural areas. This can be solved by making new provinces with population management and equitable resource allocation.

Why New Provinces in Pakistan?

Pakistan needs new provinces for following reasons:-

1) Size of Current Provinces:-

The current size of provinces is very large. Balochistan is 3 times bigger than Punjab, contributing 6.7% of whole population. On other hand,

Punjab contributes 58% of population.

This has created disparity in size and population among provinces.

2) Urban Migration:-

Due to the disparity, development is concentrated in Punjab. This is because of population growth and demand in area. New provinces are needed to reduce the disparity among provinces and development in remote and rural areas of Pakistan.

Hurdles in Making of New Provinces:-

Following are the hurdle in making of new provinces:-

1) Economic Constraint :-

Pakistan is going through circular debt and various economic crisis. Formation of new provinces require large economic funds. This is holding back Pakistan from making new provinces.

2) Lack of Concensus :-

There is lack of concensus among political parties in making of new provinces. The bill to pass from ~~upper~~ lower house : National Assembly, requires $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ majority which is not present.

3) Rise of Demand of ~~Natio~~ Ethnic Identity :-

Making of new provinces can lead to rise in demand from ethnic groups and princely states like Swat, Behawalpur. This can give rise to ethnic identity undermining national identity.

Conclusion :-

Pakistan need to make new provinces due to current disparity among provinces. However, there are various constraints that makes the establishment of new provinces difficult.

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