

## (SECTION-B)

Question no: 01-

Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional Security threat to Pakistan. Analyze its Socio-economic, political implications and evaluate Pakistan's institutions response to climate-induced challenges?

### Introduction:

Climate change is seen to be most highly potential threat in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Both the developed and underdeveloped countries want to address this problem. The developing country like Pakistan, climate change is a major non-traditional security threat to the Pakistan national security.

Non-traditional security threats is defined as-

"Non-Traditional Security threats are human-centric security threats & its stability, existence and security driven."

Non-Traditional security threats faced by Pakistan:



## Socio-economic Implications:

### 1. Economic losses due to floods:

Pakistan has faced major economic loss in the floods of 2022 and the 2025. According to the report, Pakistan at least lost \$30bn in the floods of 2022.

### 2. Agriculture loss:

Pakistan is a highly dependent on agriculture for stabilizing its economy. The agriculture sector in Pakistan contribute about 23% to the GDP of Pakistan.

According to (The Nation):

↳ Pakistan faced around 430bn\$ loss in agriculture sector in the floods of 2025.

↳ Infrastructural loss: is about 307 billion -

### 3) Rising food insecurity:

Pakistan as well as the whole world majority facing the problem of food insecurity. The agriculture decline leads towards inflation and people are unable to fulfill their basic needs.

According to UN report, 5.7% people is below the poverty line.

### 4) Health crises in Pakistan:

Climate change leads towards disasters that leads towards poverty as well as migration.

Mostly floods and other disasters increase the risk of waterborne diseases.

### 5) Inflation and Rapid

urbanization:

It leads towards rapid urbanization.

According to the UN report, more than 40% of the population is urbanized in the world.

## Political implications:

i) Rising conflicts on water resources:

Climate change leads towards the scarcity of many natural resources like water - rise

regional conflicts - For example, Recent Indus water treaty suspension and Pakistan stance:

"If you stop water then it is considered as an act of war."

Example of conflicts based on water:

Pakistan - India, Pakistan - Afghanistan  
India - China, Turkey - Iraq.

ii) Increase Migration:

Although, Pakistan is economically unstable, the increasing risks of GDP's causes threat to stability.

iii) Political instability and inter-state conflict:

Climate change induced scarcity of food and water that give rise to political instability as well as conflicts amongs the provinces-

Examples: i) canal controversy  
ii) water sharing conflict between punjab and sindh.

~~Pakistan Response towards the climate-induced Challenges:~~

~~i) National climate change Policy:~~

~~It is a good initiative taken by the government to introduce climate change problem in every sector of pakistan.~~

## ii) Transfer toward climate resilient agriculture:

Introduce the modern techniques in the field of agriculture to combat the loss made by climate change with the help of china.

for example: Trying to introduce modern irrigation system like:

- a) Sprinkle irrigation
- b) Drip irrigation.

## iii) Participation in international Agreement related to climate change:

### a) Kyoto Protocol:

Mainly for reduction in GHG's emission that contributed towards climate change.

## b) Montreal Protocol:

- Related to the reduction of ODS but also contributing towards global warming & climate change.

## c) Paris agreement:

- Related to global warming that leads towards climate change.
  - Pakistan meets its all targets of cutting emission to combat climate change.

## Conclusion:

Being contributed to less than 1% emission Pakistan is in the top 10 countries that facing the problem of climate change. So, Promoting SDs is the better option to combat climate change.

## Question No:02.

Why have regional organizations in South and Central Asia failed to deliver meaningful integration? Suggest practical measures for strengthening regional connectivity involving Pakistan?

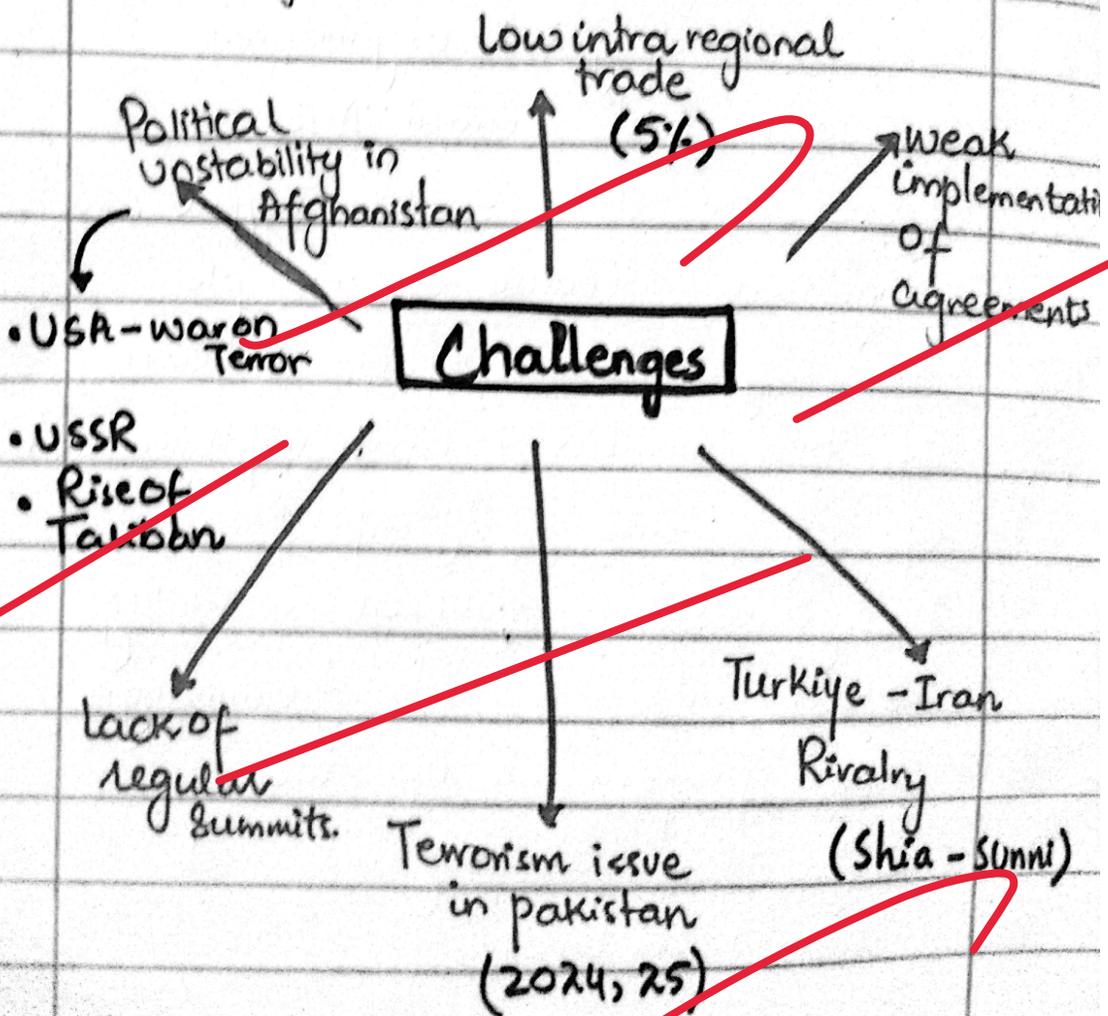
## Introduction :-

Regional organizations in South and Central Asia failed to deliver meaningful integration, because of multiple challenges like conflicts between the two members, weak implementations of agreements, hydropolitics, Insurgencies and political instability. This leads towards harmonizing the performance of the organization at regional and International level.

# Challenges faced by the organizations:

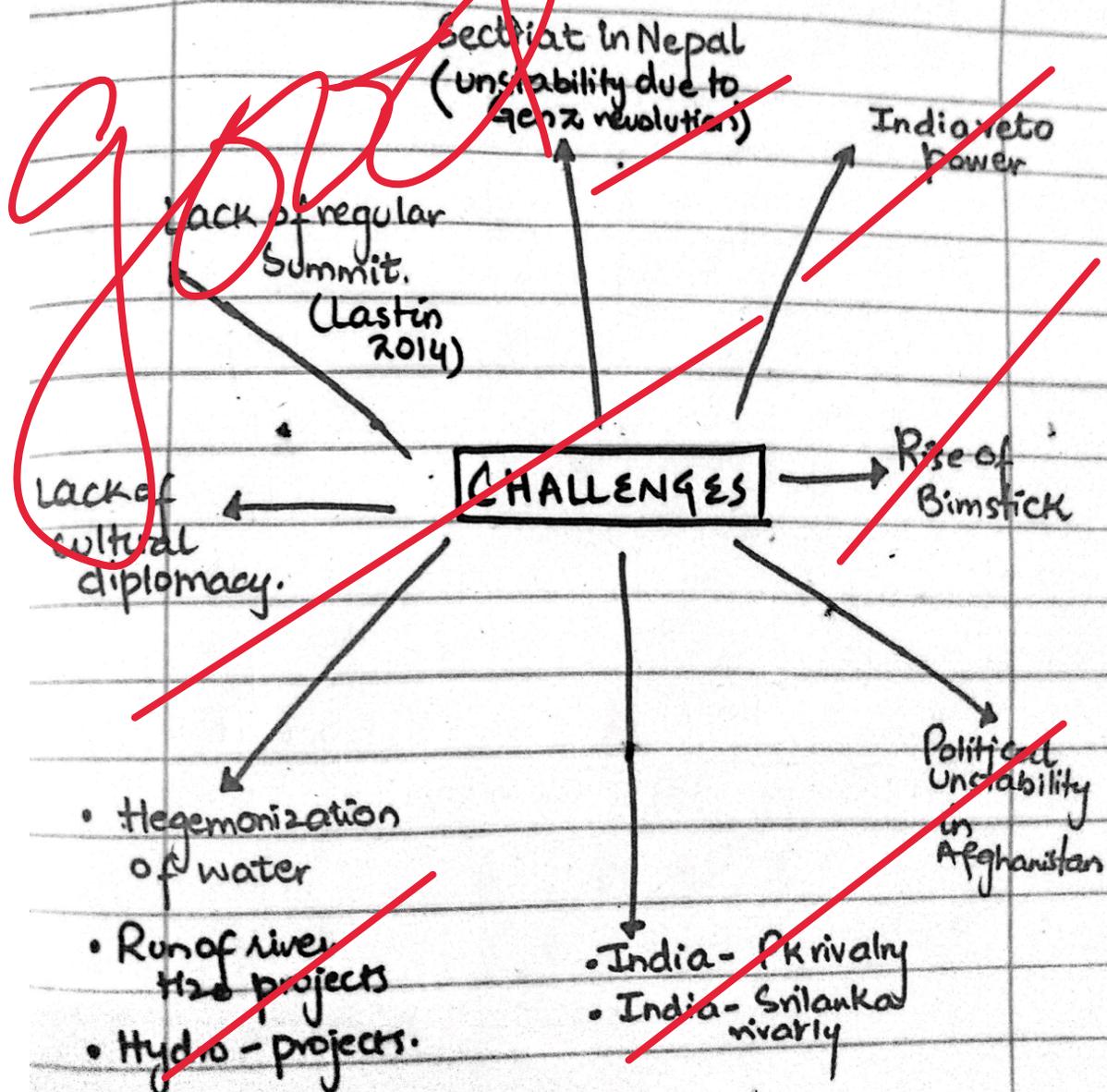
## 1- ECO:

Economic Cooperation organization is a regional organization established by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey - currently 10 members are there in ECO. It faces the following challenges:



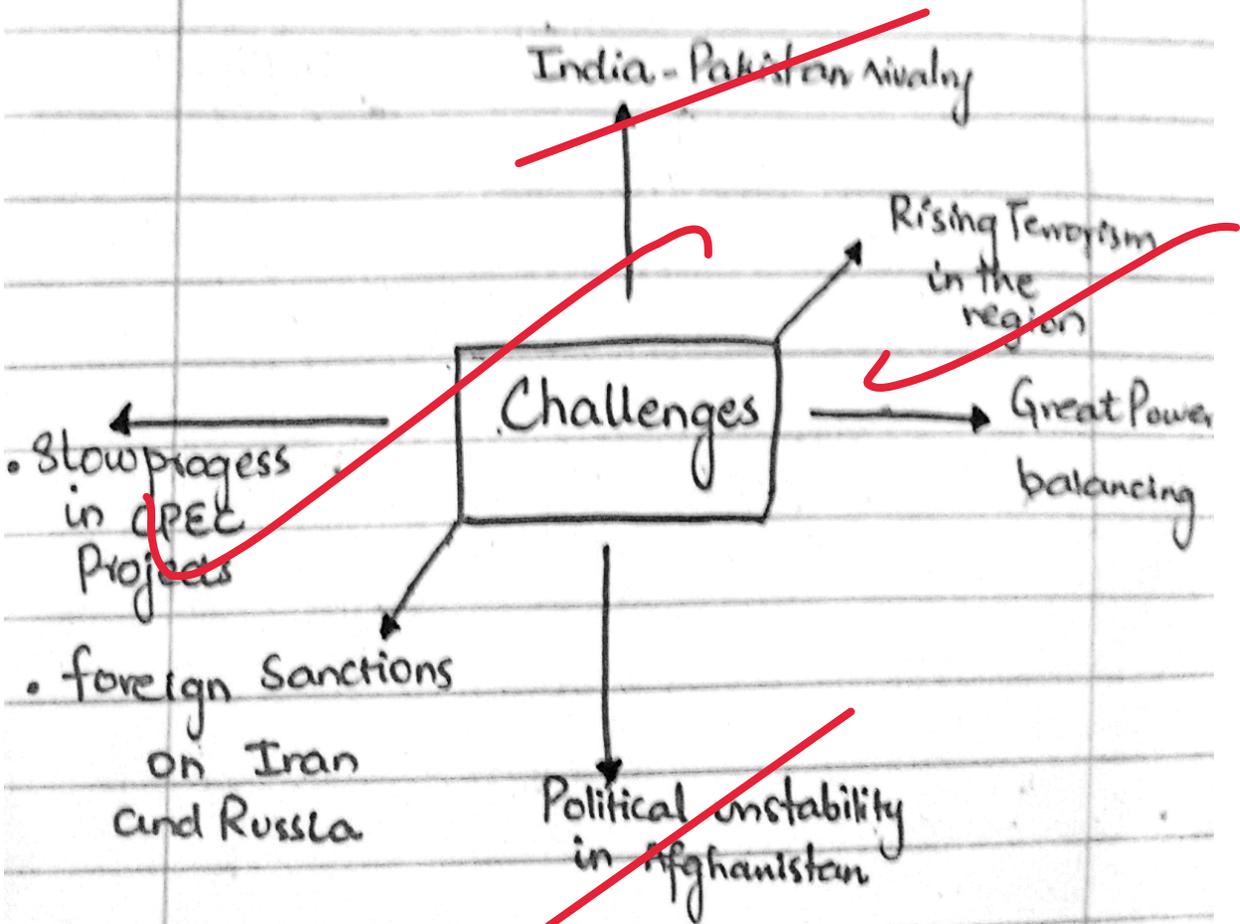
## 2- SAARC:

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation ~~was~~ established in 1985. It aims to promote economic growth, social progress and cultural development. currently, there are 8 members in SAARC-



## 3- SCO:

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation appears in the arena of world in 2001. It aims to strengthen economic, regional, technological development. Currently, there are 10 members in the SCO.



## Practical Measures:

i) Political stability in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is the member of all three regional organization and its political stability is most important for effective performance of all the countries.

ii) Enhanced Security to CPEC related projects:

Security is one of the main core demand of every country and essential for its development.

### Problems:

↳ Rising terrorism and Increasing attacks on engineers (Chinese) and other workers leads towards slow progress of CPEC.

↳ Afghan Taliban - rise of non state actors.

### iii) Increase intra-regional trade:

Increasing the intra regional trade helps to stabilize economy and increase connectivity - (still it is 5%).

### iv) cultural diplomacy and people-people contact:

By promoting cultural diplomacy & people-people contact by influencers, social media and tourism -

### v) Regular Summits:

Regular Summits helps to track our progress timely - It also help to plan the future policy framework -

vi) Foreign Sanctions on  
Iran and Russia has  
been removed or to find  
alternative:

Foreign sanctions on  
Iran and Russia<sup>imposed</sup> by the  
Europe has been removed  
significantly or to find the  
following alternatives:

- a) Introducing common  
currency:
- b) De-dollarization

### Conclusion:

Regional organization is  
South Asia faces multiple challenges  
like terrorism, insurgencies, low  
trade & connectivity but it is address  
by cooperation, common  
currency and others by  
alternatives -

### Question No:03

Internal political stability has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance - Analyze the structural causes of political instability and its impacts on Pakistan national security and foreign policy?

### Introduction :

Political stability has been ongoing issue face by Pakistan from many decades - Frequent changes of government, civil-military imbalance, Political intolerance, constitutional crises, Economic instability can impact the national security by fueling terrorism, Economic decline, poor governance, strategic decision making paralysis -

## Causes of political instability in Pakistan:

### i) Weak democracy:

The weak democracy is the one major cause of political instability in Pakistan. Frequent assemblies dissolutions, fragility of the local government leads towards the instability.

### ii) Constitutional and legal crises:

The constitutional and legal crises like passing of amendments without public consensus or majority voting (27<sup>th</sup> amendment) leads towards the political instability and protest.

### iii) Economic Instabilities:

The economic decline in Pakistan and increasing debt burden leads towards instability.

iv) IMF conditionalities and Sovereignty:

Due to political and economic instability the state is bound to the conditionalities of IMF that violates the <sup>nom of</sup> state sovereignty.

v) Weak political leadership:

The weak political leadership that not able to the long-term planning and implementation of the policies leads towards instability like:

↳ Policy reversals

Others Arguments:

vi) Civil military imbalance

vii) Poor governance

viii) Ethnic and Sectarian division

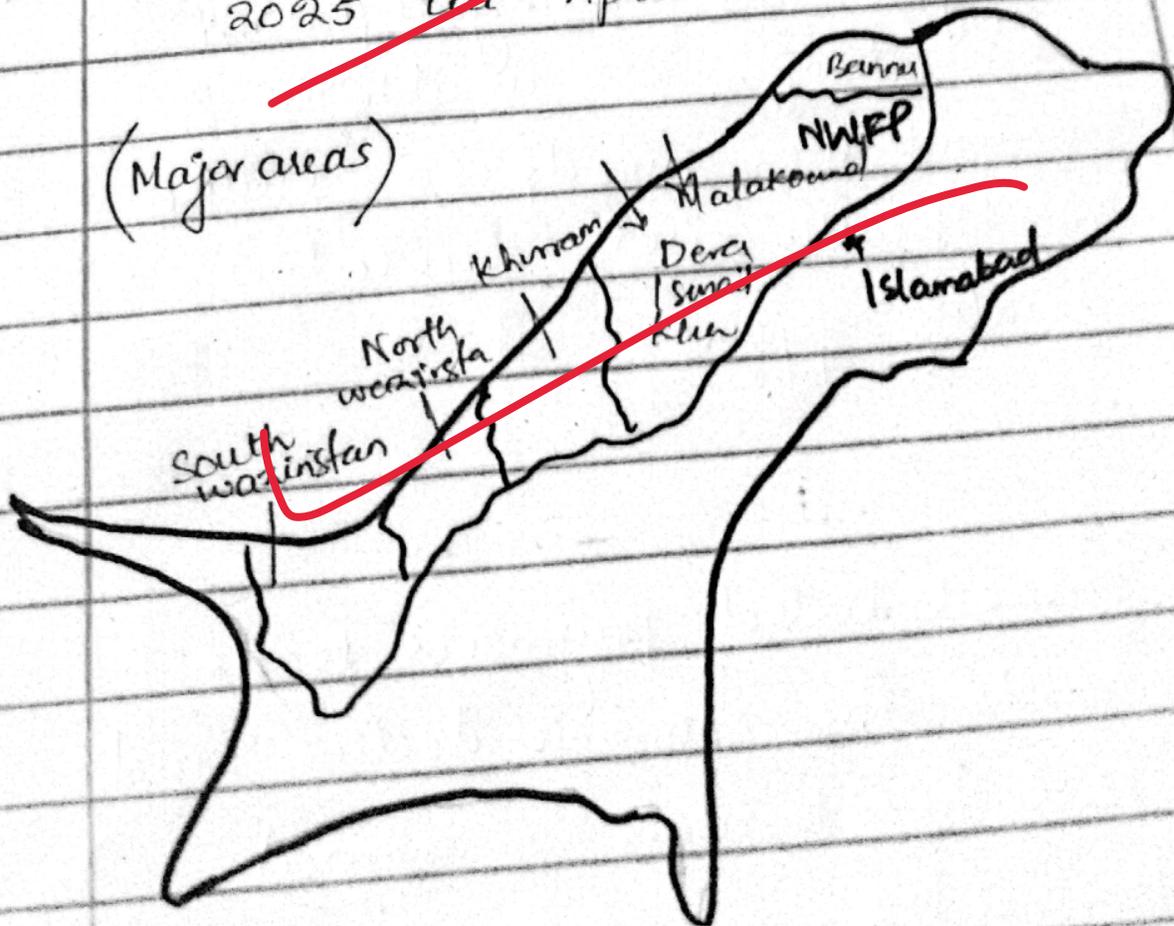
ix) Corruption

x) Weak Implementation of laws.

# IMPACTS ON PAKISTAN NATIONAL SECURITY and FOREIGN POLICY:

## i) Rise of Terrorism and Extremism in Pakistan:

Political instability leads towards the resurgence of the threats of the national security like terrorism and extremism - According to CRSS report, the no of attacks in 2025 till April is 521 -



ii) Weak coordination between agencies and increase crime rate:

It leads towards the weak coordination between the agencies due to political interference and leads to increase crime rates -

iii) Health crises and poverty:

political instability leads towards poverty and rising inflation and people are unable to fulfill their needs so resulted in health crises due to low quality of food -

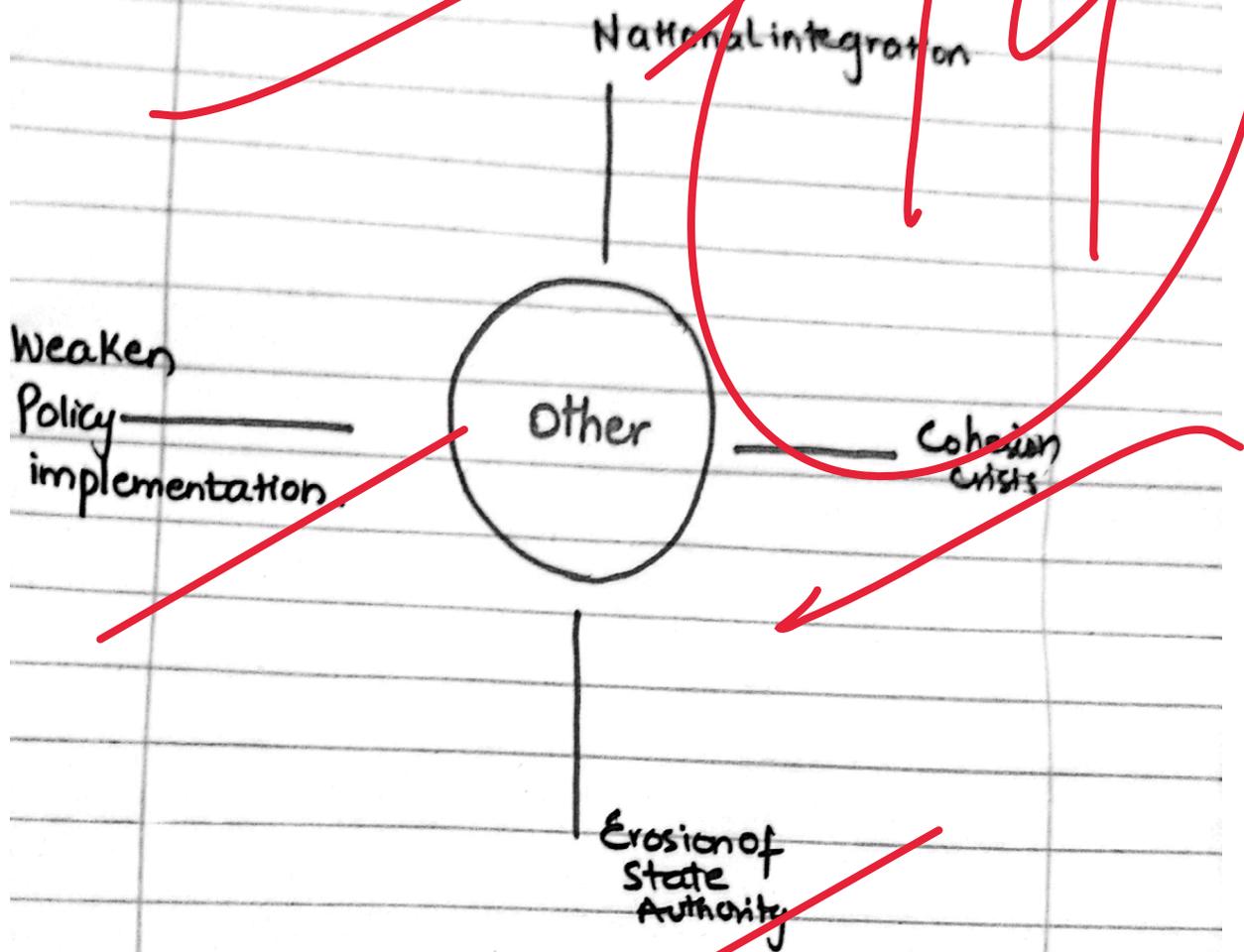
iv) Economic decline:

Interest-based payments leads towards the economic decline and increase tax burden on normal citizens life -

Good attempt

Work on time management

Others Arguments:



### Conclusion:

political stability is caused by the weak democracy, Political Polirization, comption and economic unstability and leads towards security threats- So, for political Stubility there is a need of economic stability, democracy and strong policy implementation.