

# Q NO 2

Introduction:

Edify paper presentation  
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Add references

Climate change has emerged as major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. It drastically affects Pakistan's socio-economic stability and impacts politics of Pakistan. Pakistan has many national and provincial institutions to respond to climate-induced challenges.

Climate change as major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan

Increase of hydrocarbons and greenhouse gases' emissions increase the

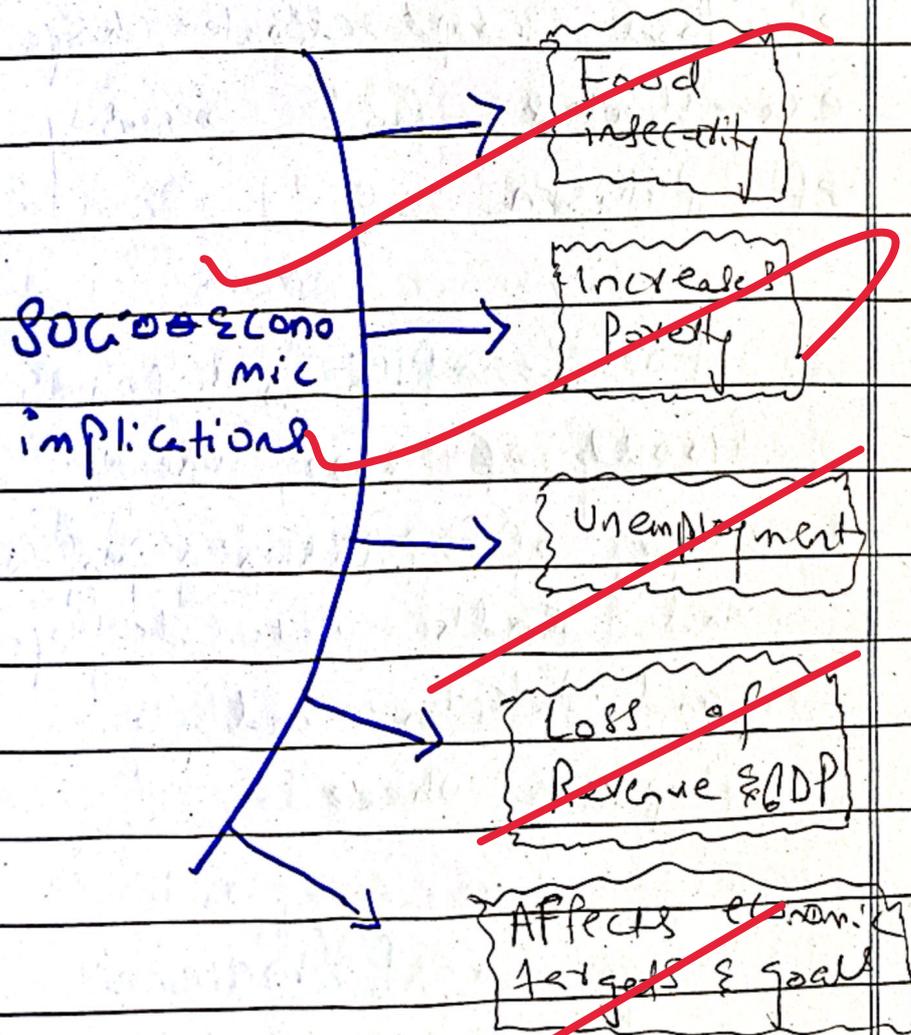
average temperature of Earth which results in climate change. It has become a major threat to Pakistan. Recurring rainfalls, erratic monsoon patterns, floods, flash floods, GLOF, cloud burst, drought, cyclones are the result of climate change.

Pakistan is ranked among top ten countries most vulnerable to climate change. Pakistan's global emission of greenhouse gases are miniscule 0.8% but are disproportionately affected by climate change. As Pakistan's is an agrarian economy, climate-induced events are striking at the heart of Pakistan's economy.

# Implications of Climate Change on Pakistan

## a) Socio-economic implications

Following are the socio-economic implications of climate change on Pakistan:



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## A) Food insecurity

Climate change results in food insecurity in Pakistan. Due to erratic rainfall pattern, intense flood which destroys major crop of Rabi and Kharif season with destruction of food crop climate change exacerbates food security of Pakistan.

For example; During flood of 2022, wheat crop of Pakistan's Punjab and Sindh were destroyed and Pakistan had to import wheat.

B) Increases poverty

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destruction: homes, livelihoods,  
valuable assets such as  
animals for poor people  
in rural areas, poor  
people are mostly affected  
by climate change which  
exacerbate their woes  
and misery. Climate change  
deprived them of their  
only source of income and  
sustenance.

For example; Thousands  
of people were rendered  
unemployed during 2022 &  
2025 floods.

### C) Unemployment

Climate change  
has increased unemployment  
in Pakistan. It destroys  
the sources of sustenance  
for poor and middle

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class people. When businesses don't and cannot operate due to climate shocks, they lay-off their employees.

For example; climate change increased unemployment by 4% in Pakistan as per World Bank report

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1) Loss of Revenue & GDP

Climate change adversely affects the economy of Pakistan. Billions of dollars lost result due to climate change. State has to do mitigation, response, recovery and re-building which cost national exchequer dearly.

For example; According

to report by ministry  
of Planning, Pakistan  
suffered \$30 billion

and 5-6% of GDP  
loss due to 2022 flood.



E) Affect  
economic  
targets & goals

Climate change  
affect economic target and  
goal of Pakistan. Country  
can't achieve the desired  
economic targets due  
to sudden flooding and  
other climate-induced disasters.  
It also has bearing on  
import bill and economic  
growth rate.

For example; Flo. Due to  
flood of 2022, Pakistan's  
GDP growth rate was

Stalled by 0.8%.

## Political implications:

Climate change also politically impacts Pakistan. It is always a major challenge for any government to tackle. In Pakistan, climate change has resulted in conflicts between federal government and provinces and among provinces. Provinces demand centre for resources and funds to combat climate change. Climate change also delays elections in Pakistan. Areas which are affected by intense flooding are not suitable for election exercise. That's why state has to delay elections.

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## ~~Review~~ Pakistan's Institutional Response to Climate-induced Challenges

~~Pakistan has many institutions to deal with climate-induced challenges.~~

### 1) NDMA

~~National Disaster Management Authority was established in 2010 to plan, coordinate, execute disaster management at federal level. According to the Act which established NDMA, provincial disaster and district disaster management authorities are to be formed to operate at provincial and district~~

1) They are established and currently operating.

ii) Ministry of Climate Change

Ministry of Climate Change at federal level projects Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change at national and int'l level and elicit funds for tackling it.

### Conclusion:

Climate change is a potent non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. It affects Pakistan's society, economy and political structure drastically. Pakistan's institutional response to it is weak and lethargic. It needs overhaul.

QNO 4

## Introduction

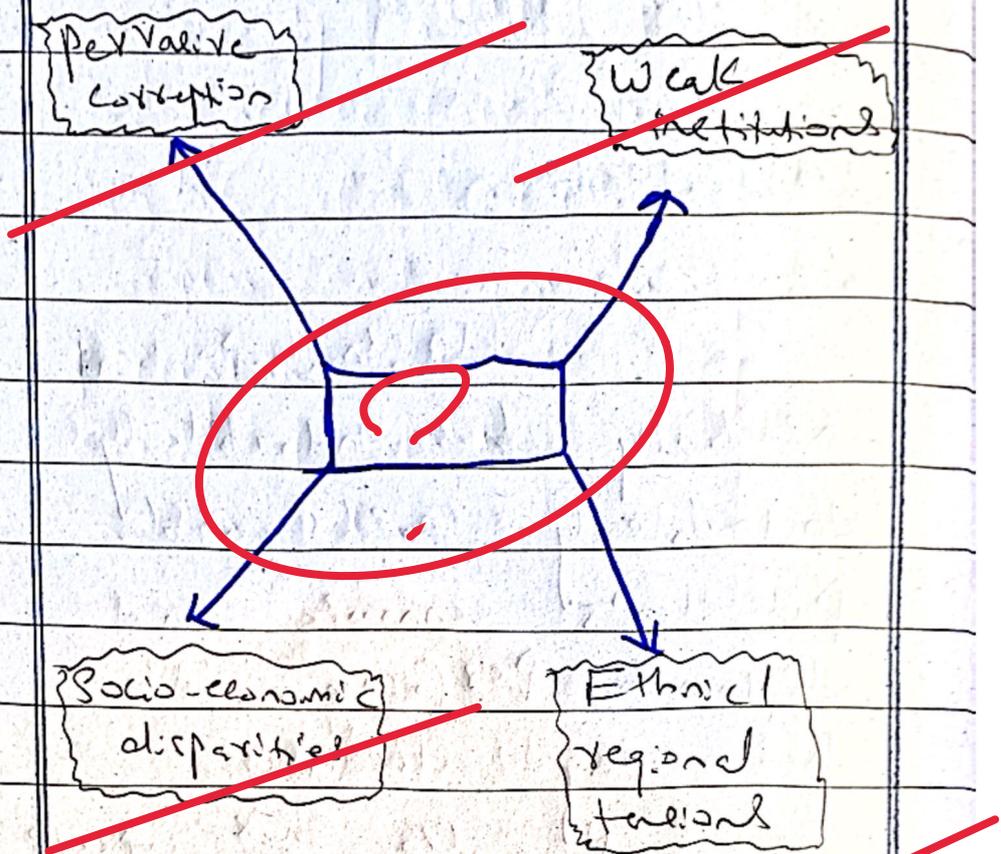
Internal Political instability has undoubtedly contributed to Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance. It has many structural causes. It also has impact on Pakistan's security and foreign policy.

## Structural Causes of Political instability in Pakistan

Following are the structural causes of political instability in Pakistan;

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### ~~A) Weak institutions~~

Weak institutions such as parliament, judiciary, bureaucracy etc are one of the main causes of political instability in Pakistan. Parliament is not able to perform its key function: legislation for public welfare. Judiciary is not giving justice to

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Common people. People suffer for years to get justice. Bureaucracy is ~~not~~ an inefficient and corrupt institution concerned only with consolidation of power and perks and privileges. This created discontent among ordinary citizens which leads to internal political instability in Pakistan.

## B) Pervasive Corruption

Corruption is rampant and pervasive in almost every institution of Pakistan. It is clear from Transparency International's annual report which ranks Pakistan at 134 in corruption index.

According to another

Report by IMF, Pakistan  
 can increase its GDP by  
 5-6% if it curbs  
 corruption and mismanagement.  
 Corruption is also key  
 cause of political instability  
 in Pakistan.

### c) Socio-economic disparities

There are

stark socio-economic disparities  
 in Pakistan which further  
 contribute to political instability  
 in Pakistan. Punjab is far  
 developed than Sindh, KP  
 and Balochistan. Balochistan  
 is the least developed  
 and most poor province  
 of Pakistan. Poverty in  
 Balochistan is near 80%.

According to District-  
 wise Survey conducted

by Ministry of Planning  
and Special Initiatives,  
top 20 districts  
which are ranked  
most poor are  
from Balochistan

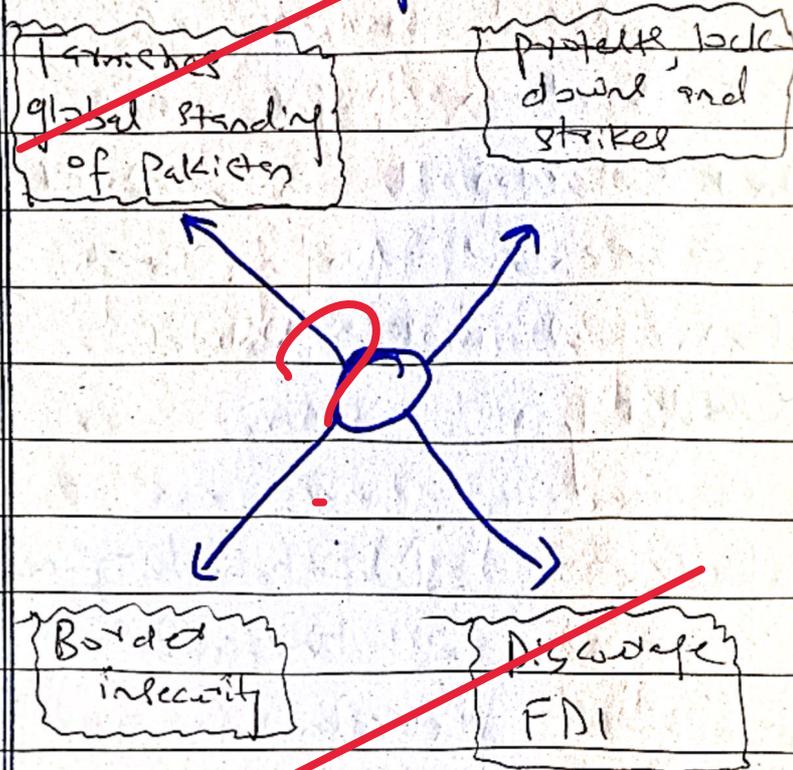
Not only that there are  
intra-regional disparities  
in Pakistan. Areas of ex-  
Fata are least developed  
as compared to rest of  
K.P. Southern Punjab is  
under-developed as compared  
to Central Punjab. Such  
disparities fuel political  
instability.

## 1) Ethnic/Regional Tensions

Pakistan is a  
heterogeneous and ethnically  
diverse society. Ethnic  
cleavages are challenging

the foundation of federation  
The issue of Pakistan vs  
Punjabis, Punjabis vs Sindhis,  
Sindhis vs Muhajirs, Baloch  
separatists are leading to  
political instability in  
Pakistan.

### Impacts on Pakistan's national security and foreign policy



## A) Tarnishes global standing of Pakistan

Internal political instability tarnishes global standing of Pakistan. Pakistan is cast as a failed state in which there is bad governance and no rule of law. It badly affects image of Pakistan among comity of nations.

## B) Protests, lock-down & Strikes

Political instability leads to frequent protests, lock-down, strikes and Dharnas (sit-ins), which hamper and paralyze normal functioning of the country. In high-risk areas, these protests are vulnerable.

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to terrorist attacks which lead to serious security situation. Moreover, there is a violence-prone culture which brings infamy to the country.

### C) Border insecurity

Political instability also leads to border insecurity in Pakistan. For example, the issue of Afghanistan. The discord between centre and KP regarding Afghan issue is fueling militancy on the borders of Pak-Afghan. Similarly, socio-economic disparities in Balochistan are causing serious security challenges to state by Baloch separatist organisations like BLA and BQR.

## D) Discourage FDI

Foreign investors and states shy away from investing in a state which have governance and security issues. Pakistan's FDI-to-GDP is mere 13.7%, below the regional average of 15%. Similarly, Balochistan is least developed due to lack of FDI and persistent security challenges by separatists.

Internal Political instability has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic potential. There are many reasons to it which must be addressed with prudence. Otherwise, it will significantly harm Pakistan's national security.

and Foreign Policy.

Q No 7

Introduction:

Pakistan's security establishment plays a pivotal and dominant role in shaping the country's foreign and security policies since country's independence. With the resurgence of realpolitik in international politics, its role has increased manifold. It has significantly shaped the image of Pakistan at international arena. The current arrangement has brought many laurels to Pakistan at international

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forum.

## Role of Security Establishment in Shaping Country's Foreign Policy

Pakistan's Security establishment has had a dominant role and say in country's foreign policy. Pakistan is a security state having hostile and uncertain Eastern and Western neighbors. Immediately after independence we had war with India on Kashmir issue. Since then Security establishment has cemented their role in foreign policy's making and shaping of Pakistan.

Pakistan's foreign policy  
on India and Afghanistan

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is dominantly shaped by  
Security establishment.

a) India

Pakistan fought  
three major wars - 1948,  
1965, 1971 - and few  
minor wars with India  
such as Siachen conflict,  
Kargil war, May's ~~to~~  
encounters. India is an  
arch-rival of Pakistan.

They fuel instability in  
Pakistan through overt and  
covert means. As Security  
establishment is well-  
equipped, cognizant and  
trained for handling such  
intricacies, they have major  
say in shaping the foreign  
policy with India.

a) Afghanistan  
Security

establishment also has  
 dominant voice in  
 shaping foreign policy  
 with regard to Afghanistan.  
 There are two major  
 reasons for it: Pakistan's  
 role in Afghan jihad in  
 1980s and Pakistan's  
 alliance with US in its  
 'War on Terror' against  
 Afghan Taliban. It has a  
 history of dealing with  
 Afghan issue that's why  
 it is a major stakeholder  
 in Afghan issue.

Current role of military  
 establishment in shaping  
 Foreign policy

Military establishment led  
 by Field Marshal Asim  
 Munir has brought many  
 diplomatic laurels for

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Pakistan.

9) Re-setting of ties  
with US

Field Marshal

met US President Donald  
Trump in White House

at luncheon barely few  
months ago. It was the  
first time US President

had met an army chief  
of a country on lunch.

Trump repeatedly praised  
his leadership during conflict  
with India.

Field Marshal presented  
Trump with 'Vase Minerals'  
gift from Pakistan. Trump

is interested in minerals.

and US signed agreement

with Pakistan regarding minerals'  
excavation and import.

b) Improved Pakistan's

ties with Gulf  
Countries

Alim Munir also

helped to improve ties  
with Gulf Countries

Such as KSA, UAE, Qatar,  
~~etc.~~ KSA signed historic  
defence agreement with  
Pakistan due to his  
efforts.

c) Role in Gaza

Peace Process

Who

He is also playing

active role in Gaza

Peace Process - ~~not~~ forwarded

by Trump. Negotiations are

underway regarding contribution  
of <sup>troops to</sup> international  
Stabilisation

Force (ISF).