

Pakistan Affair

Q:02:

Introduction:

Climate change is non-traditional security threat as it cause greater loss to Pakistan. Poverty, inflation, Displacement and migration are major socio-implication which can cause structural loss, damages, energy insecurity and Pakistan institution like NDMA, PDMA causes no recovery response of climate victims. They play poor role in disaster risk management.

Implications on Pakistan:

Socio-implications:

(i) Poverty:

Climate can cause many losses to the already fragile economy

of Pakistan it can increase more poverty in the society of Pakistan and damage socio-roots of Pakistan

(ii) inequality:

inequality prevails in the society because climate damage the poor society so much due to vulnerability of climate resilience. so it deepens more inequality in the society by increasing its socio-implication

(iii) Displacement:

Like 2022 flood 33 million are displaced in Pakistan. so any climate-change cause greater displacement and the migration in Pakistan

(iv) Water Stress:

It cause water stress in Pak. As Pak has 5300m³ water per capita so it decreasing further it cause water stress in Pakistan

Economic implications:

(i) Infrastructure Damage:

Pakistan infrastructure damage due to flood, earthquakes which can cause more economic stress and the break down of bridges, houses, factories cause more damage.

(ii) Energy and food insecurity:

Due to agriculture loss in the climate change Pakistan economy majorly depends on the agriculture this can cause the food insecurity in Pakistan when heavily crops are damaged.

(iii) Loss and damages:

Loss and damages are increasing every year during any non-traditional security threats. Climate can increase these damages and Pakistan economy further slow down.

(iv) Inflation:

Inflation is already at its peak and by climate change more inflation increases.

Political implications:

1 Governance Gap:

Governance ^{Gap} is the major implication of Pakistan that face by already vulnerable Pakistan. Poor governance can increase climate challenge.

2) Weak Policy Formulation:

There are many Policy formed for climate resilience but their implementation is poor in our country. There are less budget allocation and inefficiency that cause Policy formulation problems.

3) Lack of implementation

Lack of implementation of already formulated Policies can cause increase in the climate challenges. So the political will is missing heavily in Pakistan. for climate protective and recovery of damages.

Pakistan Institutional Response:

1) Recovery-focus Approach:

Pakistan institutions that are formed for the climate resilience have less recovery focus agenda rather than to prevent from the climate implications which makes situation worsen.

2) Less budget allocation:

Government usually have not prioritize climate in their policy so they allocate less budget which deepens gap between policy regulation and helping the climate victim and challenges.

3) Inefficient Disaster Risk Management Institution:

Disaster risk management teams are usually inefficient.

they do not active untill any calamity hit our country. so these people usually have recovery and post-active approach which increase ~~calamity~~ climate challenges

(4) institutional Fragmentation:

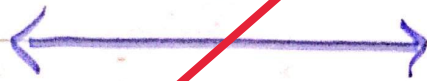
PDMA, NDMA, and other federal and provincial institution are fragmented which makes them less efficient. It also the main cause to less delivery of services to people.

(5) Less focus on Proactive Approach:

The institution have less focus on early warning signs, awareness in public regarding climate change which can cause more damage at the time of climate change.

Conclusion:

Climate change is major non-traditional security threat that damage socio-economic, political structure so Pakistan institution must focus on the proactive approach, Policy implementation strongly and early warning systems so people can face less damages during any non-traditional security threat.



Q:04:

Introduction:

Pakistan internal Political instability is due to weak-democratic institution and rule of law, and socio-economic cause can also increase this situation. People are divided in ethnic group so it cause Political instability but this situation can cause the

effect on national security like terrorism and extremism which shapes the foreign Policy of Pakistan

Structural causes of

Political instability:

(i) Weak democratic institution:

Pakistan has weak democratic institution which can cause the political instability internally. The rule of law absence worsen the democratic outlook of Pakistan which shapes Pakistan image internationally.

(2) Socio-economic Disparities:

Pakistan face struggle in socio-economic problem. There are many disparities between provinces and cities of Pakistan which decrease political stability and increase chaos in Pakistan

③ Ethnic and Regional Tensions:

Pakistan have differ ethnic groups like Pashtun, Baloch, Sindhi, Punjabi cultures which increase the tensions between different groups and Pakistan cohesion damages due to these differences.

④ Flawed Political culture:

Pakistan political culture is flawed Political parties are based on their personal interest. They promote their individual interest rather than national interests.

Impact on National Security:

ii) Terrorism increased:

Pakistan national security is highly impacted due to increase terrorism in Pakistan. Terrorism activity increased majorly in Pashtun and Balochistan side.

(2) Erosion of State Legitimacy:

State legitimacy is highly damaged when public trust is damaged due to repeated political instability in the Pakistan. These episodes can erode public trust in Pakistan and shape national security.

(3) Social Disorder:

Pakistan social disorder of society is damaged heavily because political instable society shapes society of Pakistan which shift Pakistan national security outlook.

Impacts on Foreign Policy:

(i) Policy Discontinuity:

Political instability can cause in changes in the foreign policy of Pakistan. It changes the methods to

resolve policy continuity with changing of Pakistan government

(ii) Loss of international confidence

Political instability in Pakistan causes loss of the international confidence. Foreign countries have less trust on Pakistan governments. So there is less engagement of the countries to Pakistan.

(iii) Regional instability:

Pakistan facing regional instability due to political instability. Pakistan internal sudden changes of the government can cause the instability in the region of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Pakistan internal political instability can be due to its weak democratic institutions and weak rule of law but

increases the terrorism and the separatists movement which eroding the national security outlook and foreign policies are also reshaped due to loss of international image building and policy discontinuation of in Pakistan

Q:07:

Introduction:

Pakistan establishment has greater influence in shaping policies of Pakistan because Pakistan is a security state due to India rivalry so it has dominant influence and traditional security focus in the past which is strategic need of the Pakistan. It impacted on the economic and external relations of Pakistan.

Role in Shaping Policy:

(i) Dominant influence:

Pakistani establishment has dominant influence as Pakistan facing many security till the time of independence so Pakistan dominance reshapes its role of establishment in its policy to protect it from the external threats which can implemented dominant role in policies

(2) Traditional Security focus:

Pakistan traditional security focus in history 1955 by joining CEATO and SENTO which can give leverage to the establishment to add and play a positive role in the Policy shaping of Pakistan.

(3) Strategic Need:

Pakistan has lesser its strategic depth which makes

it vulnerable to its large enemy India. So it is strategic need imperative of Pakistan to add security institution or establishment role in policies

(4) Comprehensive National Security Shift:

Pakistan comprehensive national security plan in 2022 which is major security shift to prevent Pakistan from the external threats that can increase the vulnerability of Pakistan

Impact on International Standing:

(i) Geopolitical Significance:

Pakistan establishment role on the international standing has greater geo-political

Significance It can formulate policies like Pak-saudi defence Pact these can increase the Pakistan significance geopolitically. and they can implement such policies that shape establishment dominance.

iii) Complex Relations:

Pakistan has complex relationship like china is the strategic economic partner, rival India, US relation for aid and technology. So this makes the Pakistan to balance its international complex relations.

iv) Economic Vulnerability:

Pakistan is highly economic vulnerable country which shapes its international standing. So Pakistan establishment high dominance in shaping its policies can increase the Pakistan vulnerability.

(v) Regional instability:

Regional instability is also due to distrust of the other countries in region to democratic institution of Pakistan and international community. See Pakistan as the not well democratic country which further deteriorate its regional instability. So this regional instability cause greater establishment influence.

Conclusion:

Pakistan establishment has greater influence on the policy formulation and shaping due to historical legacy, economic disparities and strategic need which can shape Pakistan as security state and increase its influence in Pakistan policies and international standings.

Q:05:

Introduction:

Federal cohesion undermine in Pakistan due to centralization of power, military intervention, and lack of government participatory role so economic vulnerability, bureaucratic inefficiency also makes situation worse. So Pakistan strengthen its institutes for uphold of democracy and rule of law.

Factor Undermining Federal Cohesion:

• Political Factor:

1- Centralization of Power:

centralization of power is only limited to the Islamabad center which decrease the federal cohesion in Pakistan. Power must be devolve at the root level so there must be equal delivery at all sectors.

2- Military interventions:

Repeated military interventions in Pakistan can cause more adverse the role of federal in cohesion. Influence of military on politics can cause federal cohesion undermining greatly so there must be decrease this factor.

3- Lack of Participatory Governance:

Governance inefficiencies, and their less participatory role in policies recommendation can decrease the federal cohesion. So governance must be play its positive role for successful federal system.

Economic Factor:

(i) Resource & Fiscal Disparity:

Pakistan provinces always quarrels on the management of resources and the allocation of the budget to the provinces which increase the federal government disintegration.

Pakistan federal structure limitize due to resource disparities.

2- Uneven Development:

Punjab has usually have more development Plans and Policies so other provinces like KPK and Balochistan question on the uneven distribution and development Plans that weaken federal cohesion.

3- Exploitation of Natural Resources

Natural resources are majorly exploited by the federal government. Balochistan get its 45% share from the resources but Punjab get 55% share so this situation increase the integration at federal level.

Administrative Factors:

1- Bureaucratic Dominance

Bureaucratic dominance in the administrative offices

weaken the trust of Public on the federal institutions so this can decrease federal cohesion

2- Policy implementation Gap.

Pakistan majorly faced implementation gap in the policies.

So the federal is lack in the efficiency of the administrative offices which can worsen the situation

3- Weak Institutions:

Pakistan has weak institution due to administrative inability which can highly affect the federal cohesion. These fragmentation can increase the damage to federal structure

Lessons to Prevent Regional Alienation.

(i) Strengthen Democracy:

Pakistan should strengthen its democracy for the federal

30

cohesion. If there is proper mechanism of rule of law this can increase the federal cohesion and better working of Pakistan government for policy implementation

(2) Ensure Equitable Resource Distribution:

Federal government need to allocate natural resources equally and respectable province must gets its lake share so that internal instability in the provinces must be reduced.

(3) Provincial autonomy:

Pakistan must give the provincial autonomy to every province. Their administrative offices must be autonomous so that they can prevent from the regional alienation

(4) Promote Social cohesion:

Pakistan must promote

all ethnicities to increase the social cohesion which give its leverage in regional matters.

(5) Ensure Civilian Supremacy:

Pakistan must ensure civilian supremacy by providing them equal rights so they must trust on the federal institutions and federal cohesion uphold and Pakistan prevent from the regional alienation.

Conclusion:

Good attempt

Work on time management

Keep proportion in your

ideas

Pakistan federal cohesion undermined due to political, economic administrative factor but we must learn lesson and strengthen democracy, and ensure civilian supremacy and proper distribution of resources in provinces. Every province must be autonomous so that Pakistan prevent from regional alienation.