



Assignment# 3

Course: Pak.Studies

Course ID: SS1003

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Topic:

“What is the concept of Nontraditional security threat? discuss Water scarcity and Climate change as threats to Pakistan.”

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Discuss the issue of provincial autonomy in Pakistan. Analyze with special reference to 18th amendment.

Introduction:

Not every threat is that of a great war or invasion in a country. Indeed, it is true that a country's security is very important, there is a realization that not every threat towards the safety of a state comes in the form of a traditional danger.

In this short assignment we are here to discuss exactly this type of non-traditional security threat in Pakistan. So without further delay, let's continue towards the topic.

What is Nontraditional security threat?

Nontraditional security threats refer to the challenges and dangers that do not involve the use of military force, but instead, arise from issues such as environmental degradation, economic instability, social inequality, and political instability. These threats have increasingly become a significant concern for many countries, including Pakistan, and can have serious consequences for national security, development, and social stability.

The combination of water scarcity and climate change is having a severe impact on Pakistan's economy, food security, and social stability. The agriculture sector, which employs a significant portion of the population, is highly dependent on water, and water scarcity is reducing crop yields and threatening livelihoods. Moreover, the increased frequency of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts is causing significant damage to infrastructure, displacing people, and leading to the loss of lives and property.

Threats to Pakistan?

Water scarcity and climate change are two examples of nontraditional security threats that Pakistan is facing. Pakistan is one of the most water-stressed countries in the world, and its water resources are under immense pressure due to population growth, urbanization, and agricultural practices. Climate change is exacerbating this situation by

altering rainfall patterns, melting glaciers, and increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts.¹

Let's have a look at a water scarcity and climate change one on one;

1. *Water Scarcity*

Water scarcity is a significant nontraditional security threat facing Pakistan, and it has implications for the country's economic development, food security, and social stability. Pakistan is among the most water-stressed countries in the world, and its water resources are under immense pressure due to population growth, urbanization, and agricultural practices. Climate change is exacerbating this situation by altering rainfall patterns, melting glaciers, and increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts.⁶ (Siddiqi & Anwar, 2017)

The agricultural sector, which employs a significant portion of the population, is highly dependent on water, and water scarcity is reducing crop yields and threatening livelihoods. In addition, the lack of access to clean drinking water is a significant challenge, with millions of people lacking access to safe drinking water, leading to the spread of water-borne diseases. Addressing water scarcity in Pakistan requires a comprehensive approach that involves improving water management practices, promoting sustainable agriculture, and investing in infrastructure.⁶ (Siddiqi & Anwar, 2017)

The lack of access to clean drinking water is also a significant challenge in Pakistan, with millions of people lacking access to safe drinking water, leading to the spread of water-borne diseases.⁴ This has significant implications for public health and social stability.

2. *Climate Change*

Climate change has emerged as a significant environmental, social, and economic challenge for Pakistan. The country is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its geographical location, economy, and reliance on natural resources. The impacts of climate change in Pakistan are diverse, including changes in temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather events.

These changes have significant implications for agriculture, water resources, and human health. Pakistan's agriculture sector, which employs a significant portion of the population, is highly dependent on water and is vulnerable to changes in temperature and precipitation. The impacts of climate change on water resources are severe, with melting glaciers leading to water shortages and increased flood risk.

The public health impacts of climate change in Pakistan include the spread of water-borne diseases, respiratory illnesses, and heat stress. To address the challenges posed by climate

change, Pakistan has taken several measures, including developing climate change policies, promoting renewable energy, and implementing climate-smart agriculture practices. However, more needs to be done to adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate change is a complex challenge that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach to address its impacts and promote sustainable development in Pakistan.

3. *Other Nontraditional security threats*

Pakistan faces a range of other nontraditional security threats in addition to water scarcity and climate change. These threats include terrorism, extremism, cybercrime, drug trafficking, and sectarian violence. These threats have significant implications for Pakistan's national security, social stability, and economic development. For instance, terrorism and extremism have resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and caused significant damage to infrastructure, while cybercrime and drug trafficking have a negative impact on Pakistan's economy and social fabric. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that involves effective law enforcement, intelligence gathering, and international cooperation.

Conclusion

The combination of water scarcity and climate change is having a severe impact on Pakistan's economy, food security, and social stability.² The agriculture sector, which employs a significant portion of the population, is highly dependent on water, and water scarcity is reducing crop yields and threatening livelihoods. Moreover, the increased frequency of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts is causing significant damage to infrastructure, displacing people, and leading to the loss of lives and property.²

In conclusion, water scarcity and climate change are nontraditional security threats that Pakistan is facing, and they require urgent attention from policymakers and stakeholders. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that involves improving water management practices, promoting sustainable agriculture, investing in infrastructure, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.⁵ Failure to address these challenges could have severe consequences for Pakistan's economic, social, and political stability.

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“...the amendment introduced more than 100 articles changing 34% of the constitution,”

Mr. Zafarullah Khan, Executive Director, Centre for Civic Education (Khan, n.d.)

In light of this we saw how the whole idea of managing a state was molded into the provincial autonomy within the parliamentary state of Pakistan.

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