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Enlist the traditional and non-traditional security threats confronted by Pakistan. Suggest some remedial measures to cope with these issues.

1. Introduction

In the contemporary times, Pakistan is confronting series of traditional and non-traditional security threats. It is therefore that the concept of security has gained currency. The traditional security threats confronted by Pakistan include growing military might of India, resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan, non state actors posing security threat and proxy war; which include technological warfare; cyber attacks; spreading fake information and propaganda. Whereas, the non-traditional security threats confronting Pakistan include the increasing population at 2.35% growth rate, worsening poverty, increasing vulnerability of climate change and instability in politics. All of these security threats require a pragmatic approach towards them to resolve. Therefore, it is high time Pakistan cope with these issues in both letter and spirit.

2. Enlisting the Traditional Security threats of Pakistan

Following are some prominent traditional security threats of Pakistan.

2.1, Growing military might of India

India is heavily investing in military and defence budgets, which has rose its military budget five times higher ~~than~~ to that of Pakistan (Islamabad Policy Research Institute IPRI)

2.2, Resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan

Following the Afghan takeover in Afghanistan - terrorism in Pakistan has increased. The intensity of the threat of terrorism can be visualized from following incidents.

Terrorism incidents

Bajaur Agency attack 56 casualties
- Dawn, Al-Jazeera

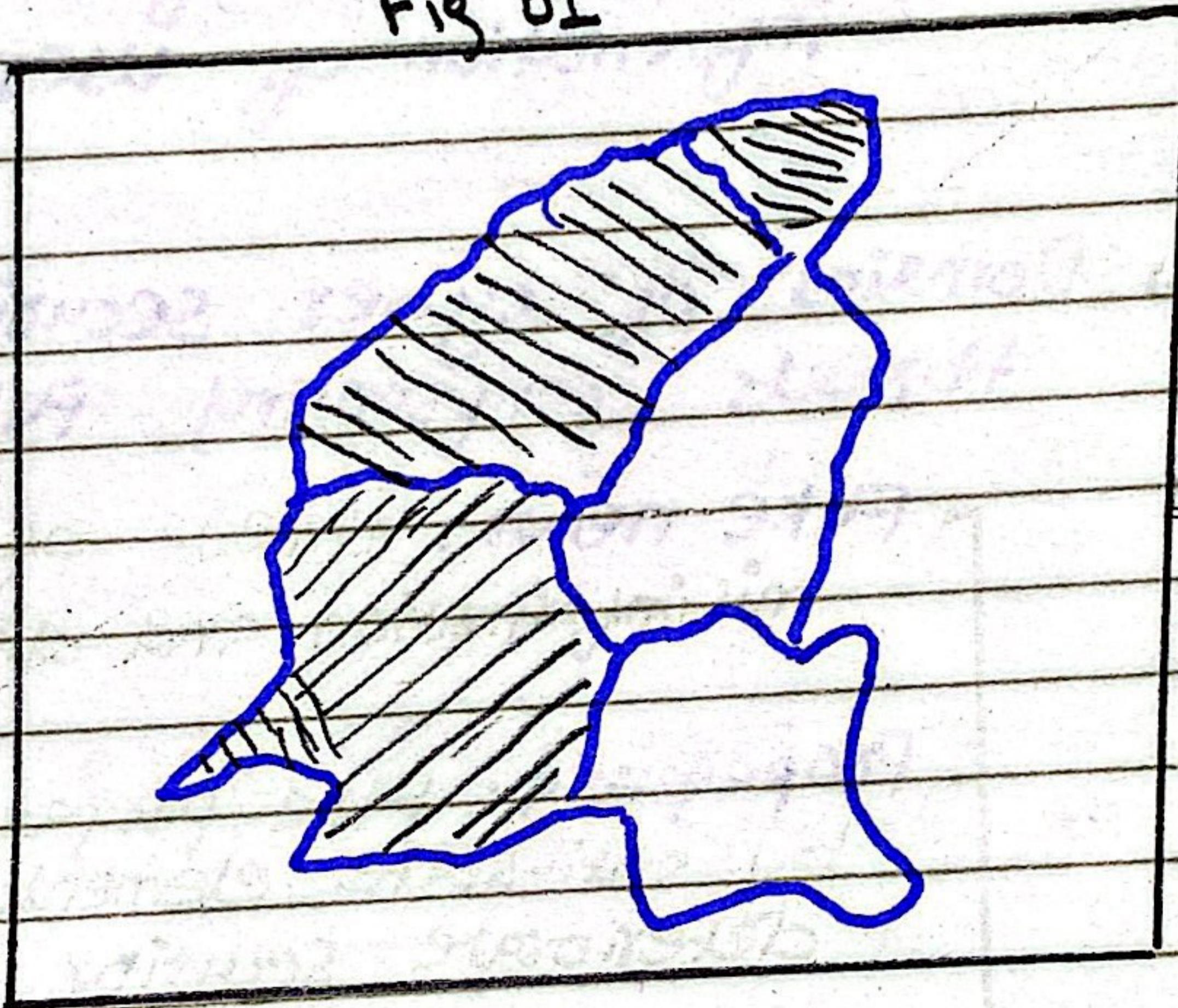
Peshawar police lines mosque attack
- Dawn

Karachi police office attack
- Dawn

2.3, Non state actors posing security threat

Presence of non-state actors is hurting the security situation of Pakistan (Council on Foreign Relations) Presence of T.T.P, T.L.P, and some outlawed individuals pose security threat.

Fig 01



Presence of non state actors

2.4, Cyber Security threat emanating from various domains

Modern security threats lie on the technological and cyber front. Pakistan, therefore, faces a grave cyber security threat. The intensity of the threat can be evidenced from incidents

Cyber security breaches in Pakistan

- Federal Board of Revenue site attacked (FBR)
- National Bank of Pakistan attacked
- Byker App - security breach compromising confidential information of users

A, Domains of cyber security threats confronting Pakistan

- Fake news: threat of misinformation and disinfo
- Propaganda: Fake propaganda by anti-state elements to deteriorate security
- Cyber attacks: To hack and dominate applications and media

3. Enlisting non-traditional security threats confronting Pakistan

Following are some prominent non-traditional security threats confronting Pakistan.

3.1, Increasing population mark:

The population of Pakistan, which is

already at the 6th number in the world is increasing at a faster pace. It has rose to 240 million marks states the new digital population census of Pakistan (Tribune - 6th August)

3.2, Worsening poverty ; & non traditional security threat

Due to floods, climate catastrophe and inflation - Poverty in Pakistan has worsened, making Pakistan a hard place to live for the poor.

3.3, Climate change ; & slow but biggest threat to Pakistan:

Following Pakistan's vulnerability, which has rose to 4th most vulnerable (German watch report 2022) Pakistan has become more prone to the threat of climate change.

3.4, Political instability

Political instability in Pakistan is on the rise. Certainly, it poses a threat of security as adversaries and enemies of Pakistan will benefit from

it.

4, Suggesting remedial measures to cope with these threats

Following are some policy prescriptions to cope with these threats

4.1, Strengthening cyber security of Pakistan

Strengthening cyber front of Pakistan will safeguard country from multiple threats emanating from cyber warfare.

4.2, Enhancing military capabilities

A further advancement in military capabilities of Pakistan will ensure security of Pakistan.

4.3, Population control policy

Formulation of population control policy, while educating masses of the issue will address the threat of growing population.

4.4, Employment generation for eradication of poverty

It is high time Pakistan generates massive employment opportunities to cope with multi faceted threat - Poverty and unemployment.

4.5, Strict treatment of terrorists

Pakistan needs to nip in bud the evil of terrorism for the country citizens. This will benefit country in multiple ways.

5 Conclusion

Pakistan is confronting traditional and non-traditional security threats in the status quo. These mainly include increasing military might of enemy, rise in terrorism, cyber security threat. Whereas, non-traditional include climate concerns, poverty, increasing population and instable politics. All of these can be coped with above-mentioned policy prescriptions. Hence, Pakistan can be made a better place to live in.

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Exist the traditional or
 Critically analyze the nullification of
 article 370 and 35-A and its
 implications for the future of indo-
 Pak relations

Ans

1. Introduction

The nullification of article 370 and 35-A is manifestation of India's hostile and behaviours. It shows the hegemonic policies of India towards illegally occupied Kashmir. The nullification voids the special status of Kashmiri people - It is an attack to their existence. Adversely, it allows Indian citizens to buy properties in the valley, reside there, be a permanent resident and marry a Kashmiri girl. All of this is against the international law as the territory is disputed land between Pakistan and India. Most importantly, the bilateral relations between the two neighbouring countries are likely to remain hostile. It will eventually result in halting of trade, exchange of prisoners and citizens, will disallow people to visit their loved ones on each side, the border tensions will rise, and

the security situation of both countries and region in general will deteriorate.

2. Critically analyzing the nullification of article 370 and 35-A

There is an ulterior motive behind this nullification of article 370 and 35-A respectively. Following are the purposes and impacts of it.

2.1, Increasing Hindu population and making Muslims minority

The purpose for revocation of articles 370 and 35-A is to turn Hindus into a majority population and deprive Muslims. (Aitzaz Ahsan said it - a prominent lawyer and rights activist in Pakistan)

2.2, To secure political vote bank of ruling party

The anti-Pakistan and anti-Muslim narrative of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is keeping them in power. Therefore, it serves their purpose of securing their vote bank in India by doing anti-Pak and anti-Muslim actions.

2.3, Allowing Indians to dominate the region of Kashmir

The revocation will allow Indians to reside in Kashmir and buy properties there. It will also allow them to marry Kashmiri women. "Go and settle in Kashmir, beauties of the valley await to marry you" - Ajay Kumar - minister of B.J.P

2.4, To win the referendum in future

Kashmir is supposed to hold a referendum, where the citizens will be asked to whether remain with either India or Pakistan. If the region is dominated by Hindus - which this revocation aims to do - Kashmir will then accede to India. The Kashmiri population at present is Muslim in majority (Council on Foreign Relations)

3, Presenting the detrimental implications for the future of Indo-Pak relations

The nullification of articles 35B and 35-A in no way plus

point for bilateral relations of India and Pakistan. Following points prove that

3.1, Halt in trade

Given the massive trade potential between Pakistan and India - the revocation of special status in result of nullification of 370 and 35-A will halt the bilateral trade. This will inflict economic pain to both the countries.

3.2, Lack of cooperation

Following the revocation, both countries relations will remain hostile resulting in lack of cooperation. Lack of cooperation will make the matters worse than before. (Case in point of SCO)

3.3, Rise of security concerns

Certainly, hostile relationship will add further to the security concerns of both countries risking the life of citizens and military personnel. This will prove detrimental for both countries. (High risk in global security index 2022)

3.4, Halt of trade routes and transport

Transport
 Like the Samjhauta Express will remain disfunctional in the possible future following the tense relationship between both countries.

3.5, A stop to exchange of prisoners

Pakistan and India
 exchange the prisoners on each side since the inception. The hostile terms are supposed to put a stop to the habitual practice. (Case in point of Abhinandan pilot)

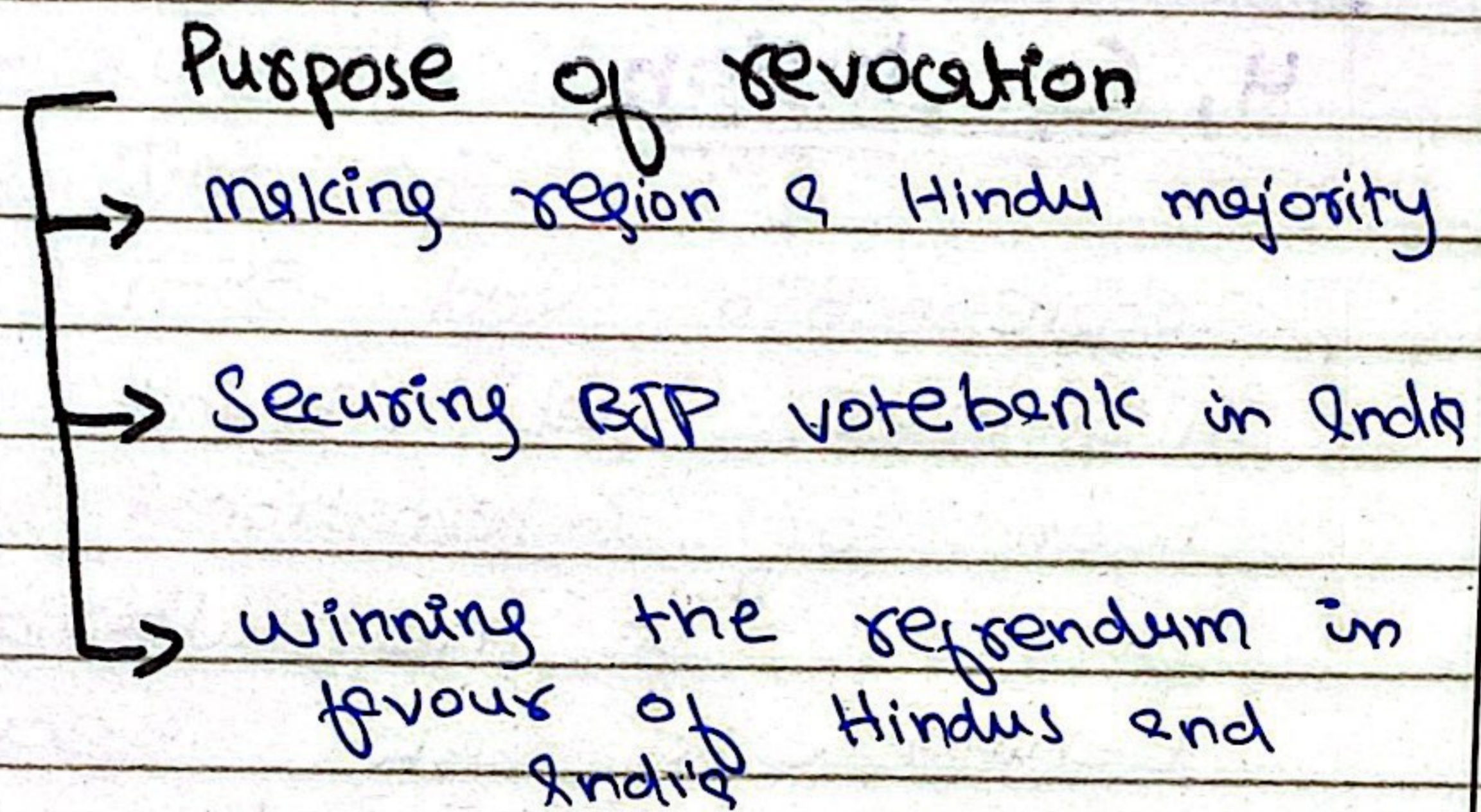
3.6, Diplomatic boycott at all levels

The revocation of article 370 and 35-A will result in a diplomatic boycott at United Nations level and other international forums between Pakistan and India.

3.7, Long term rivalry can worsen

The relationship between Pakistan and India has always been a

bumpy road from the start. However, this will worsen the relationship in the long term and foil the attempts made in past to revive it.



Before the revocation of 370 and 35-A	After the revocation of 370 - 35-A
a, Kashmiris can buy property in Kashmir	a, Hindus Indians can buy property in Kashmir
b, Kashmiris can marry Kashmiris	b, Indians can marry Kashmiri people
c, Kashmiris can have the domicile and permanent residence certificate of Kashmir	c, every Indian can have the domicile and PRC of Kashmir

d, Kashmir is
a muslim majority
state

d, Kashmir can
turn into a
Muslim minority
following the
revocation
of special status

4, Conclusion

The nullification of article 370 and 35-A is illegitimate and against the norms of international legal practices. It has ulterior motives behind it of securing vote bank, winning referendum in favour of India and turning muslim valley into a Hindu one. This has strong possibilities of straining the already hostile relationship of Pakistan and India. It will result in halt of trade, lack of cooperation, stopping of habitual practices and it will overall prove detrimental to both of the countries given they share a long border.

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Discuss the factors in detail that led Pakistan towards a disintegrated state with special attention to the role of non-state actors

Ans

1. Introduction

The disintegration of Pakistan was a tragedy and it did not happen overnight. There were number of factors involved in the disintegration of Pakistan, which established a new state - now Bangladesh.

These factors mainly include economic disparities, linguistic divide, political crisis stemming from non-transferring of power to East-Pakistan and Cyclone tragedy. Nevertheless, it also involved non-state actors who abetted and led to the disintegration of Pakistan.

Non-state actors responsible include Mukhti Bahini (Liberation Army) Indian government, Public opinion and international media.

2. Discussing in detail the factors responsible for disintegration of Pakistan

The disintegration of Pakistan led to the famous fall of Pacca - when East Pakistan was separated

from West Pakistan. The factors responsible in the event were the following

2.1, Economic disparities

East Pakistan was marginalized and under-developed having generated more revenue than West Pakistan.

This unequal economic treatment in jobs, businesses and other ventures generated hatred. This further intensified movement for autonomous state.

2.2, Linguistic divide

The people of East Pakistan spoke Bangla, and people in the West Pakistan spoke Urdu. Due to the central government West Pakistan; it forcefully imposed Urdu on them.

Moreover, made Urdu a national language. This made East Pakistan feel neglected and proved a catalyst to dis-integration.

2.3, Elections of 1971

During the elections of 1971 Awami League led by Sheikh

Mujib- Rehman won the elections. Despite that, they were not being transferred power. Thus, it resulted in political crisis across the state.

2.4, Cyclone and poor central government response

A massive cyclone hit the East Pakistan in the midst of these heightened tensions between West and East. The central government, of West Pakistan, did little to help them and safeguard the country. At this stage they wholly felt neglected and a sense of anti-West Pakistan rose to highest.

3, Factors being non-state actors responsible for the disintegration of Pakistan

As the tensions between both sides were gaining currency, the enemies of Pakistan and people who wanted the establishment of Bangladesh braced themselves - while leaving no stone unturned in pushing

East Pakistan towards the
idea of disintegration.
Following are those non
state actors

3.1, Mukhti Bahini

Mukhti Bahini
was an established militia,
supported by India, which
trained soldiers and insurgents
to fight for the
liberation of country. They
were heavily supported
by Indian government and
the people of East-Pakistan
economically and militarily.

3.2, Indian government

By the
time tensions heightened, Indian
government formally came
forward and supported East
Pakistan for disintegration.
Moreover, they (Indians) also
supported East Pakistan with
their military might, army,
and naval force.

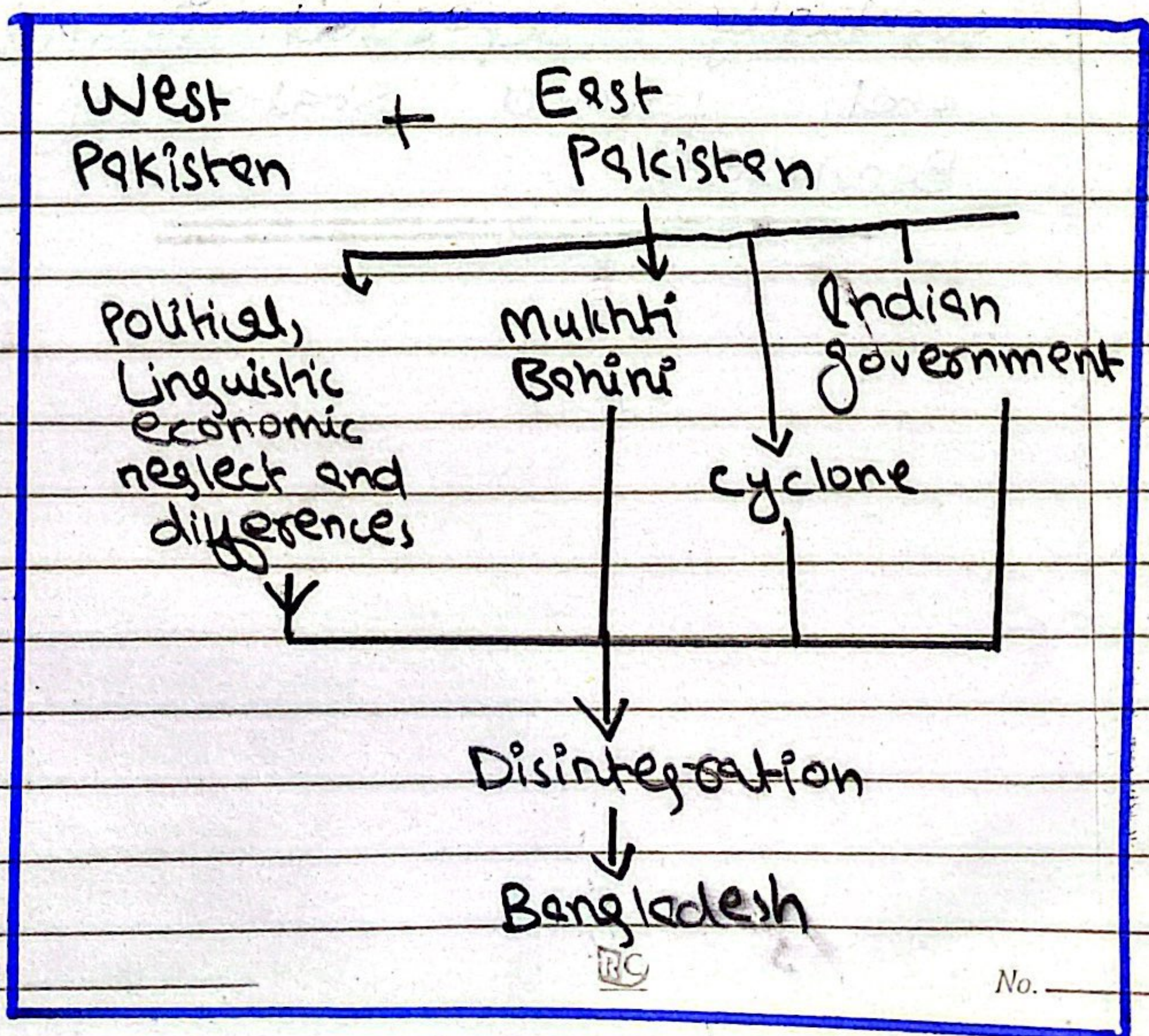
3.3, Public opinion

All of
the circumstances aided &
public opinion - where every
individual of East Pakistan

was of the opinion that their side of state is being treated unjust and unfair. The world opinion also supported the stance and aided disintegration of Pakistan.

3.4, International media in favour of East Pakistan

International media outlets like British Broadcasting Company, and other well-known publishers, came forward to support the stance of autonomous state of Bangladesh. All of this strengthened the moment for liberation of East Pakistan.



4, Conclusion

The state of Pakistan was disintegrated during the years 1971-1972. There were number of factors leading to the disintegration of Pakistan. The important among them was political and linguistic problems, economic neglect and differences and cyclone tragedy. Besides, there were non-state actors involved in the separation.

Those primarily included a group of insurgents namely Mukhti Bahini, Indian government and all its support, and the international media taking notice of situation and public opinion. All of these eventually separated Pakistan and formed state of Bangladesh.