

Please also give marks out of 20.

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Subject: Pakistan Affairs

⇒ Q.No1:

Explain the Nuclear Program of Pakistan, its Safety and Security and international concerns. How it helps Pakistan in changing Regional Apparatus?

⇒ Introduction:-

"Pakistan Nuclear Programme started in mid-1950s, aimed at acquiring Scientific knowledge and technology for Peaceful uses, also envisaged the construction of Power plants in due course to meet the energy needs of its developing economy"
(Abdul Sattar; Pakistan Foreign Policy)

The Pakistan atomic energy Commission obtained small 5

megawatt research reactor from the United States in 1962 for Pakistan Institute of nuclear science and technology, near Islamabad, under an agreement that provided for inspection and controls by the international atomic energy agency. Effusus share Canada agreed to extend cooperation to Pakistan for the construction of a 120 megawatt nuclear power plant, ~~the~~ completed in 1972 this plant too was placed under the safeguards of international atomic energy agency.

On the contrary India was secretly developing nuclear weapons while emphasising peaceful uses in public statements it was establishing the entire nuclear fuel cycle facilities, including production of ~~Palm tree~~ Atrium that would give India the weapons options. ~~facts on~~ mistakenly pointed out to the conclusion that Indian leaders sought to win for their

country all the prestige status and economic benefits associated with being a nuclear power including the options "of building the bomb" if necessary.

Taking cognizance of the emerging threat to Pakistan's security, and the potential for a blackmail in an asymmetrical nuclear situation, Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said in 1965

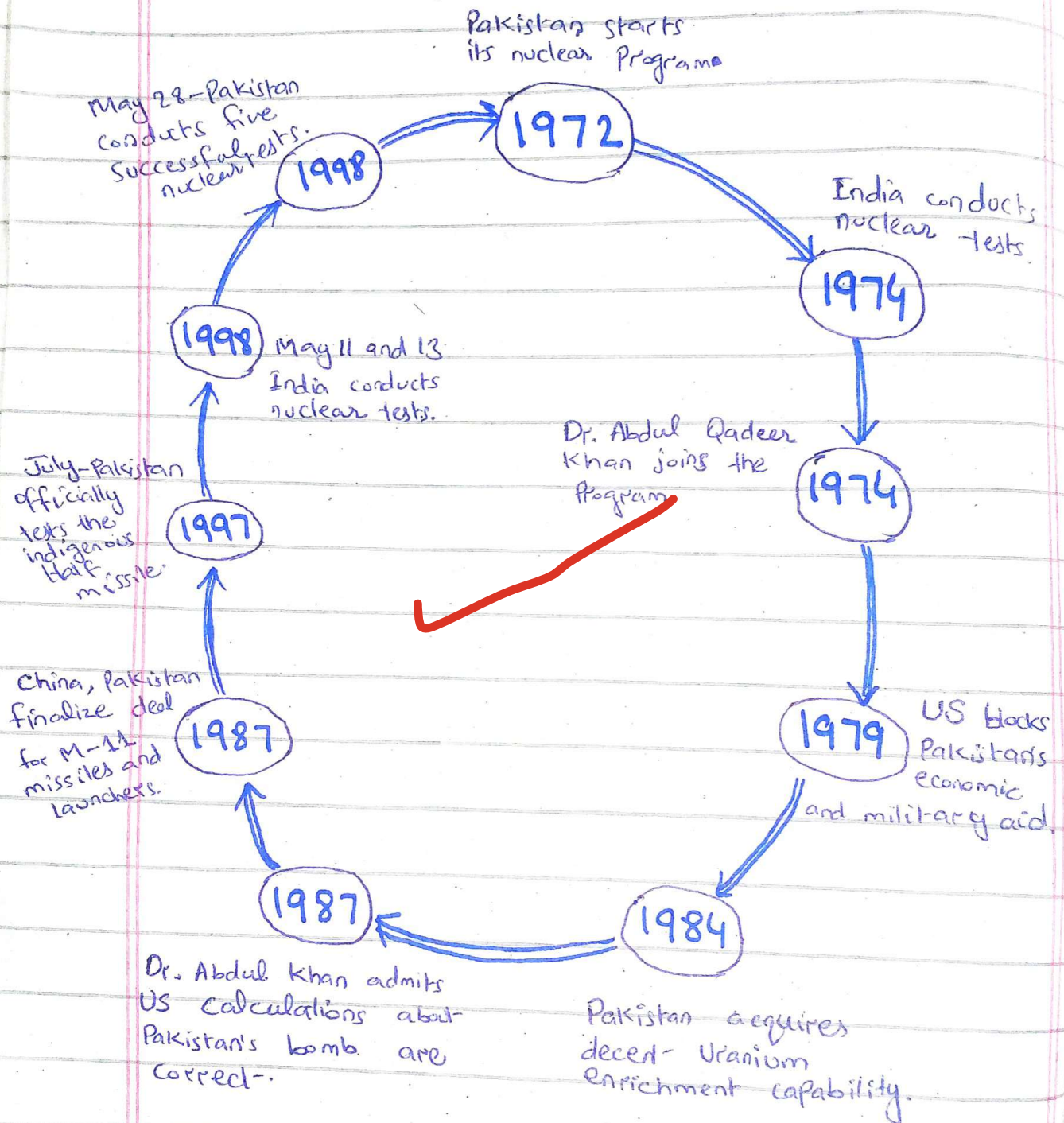
"If India makes an atomic bomb we will also do so even if we have to eat grass ... an atom bomb can only be answered by an atom bomb."

Despite the clear threats emerging from India in the wake of its aim to become a nuclear power. Pakistan decided to give peace a chance invested its hopes in the non-Proliferation Treaty and actively participated in efforts at the United Nations to

keep the introduction a bit brief.

Promote its early efforts of Nuclear
Non proliferation.

⇒ Pakistan's Nuclear Journey:-



⇒ Safety and Security Measures:-

Pakistan has implemented a robust safety and security framework to prevent proliferation of nuclear materials and technology. The framework includes:-

1. National Command Authority (NCA):-

The National Command Authority is Pakistan's highest decision-making body responsible for the country's nuclear program and strategic assets. Established in 2000, the NCA is chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and comprises senior military and civilian officials. The NCA's primary responsibilities include formulating policies and strategies for Pakistan's nuclear programs, exercising control over the development and development of strategic assets, and ensuring the safety and security of Pakistan's nuclear arsenal. The NCA is also responsible for authorizing the use of nuclear weapons in

keep the description of a single argument brief.

the event of a national security crisis. The NCA operates through three main committees: the Strategic Plans Division, the Development Control Committee, and the Employment Control Committee. The NCA plays a critical role in maintaining Pakistan's national security and strategic stability.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

⇒ Strategic Plans Division :-

The Strategic Plans Division (SPD) is the secretariat of the National Command Authority and is responsible for implementing the NCA's decisions and policies. The SPD is headed by a three-star general and is responsible for planning, coordination, and establishment of a reliable command, control, communication, computers, and intelligence network. The SPD also oversees the day-to-day management of Pakistan's strategic forces, coordinates the activities of different

strategic organizations and oversees budgetary, administrative, and security matters. The SPD has eight directions and Planning Directorate and the Strategic Weapons Development Directorate.

→. Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority:-

The Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA) is an independent regulatory body responsible for ensuring the safe operation of nuclear facilities in Pakistan. The PNRA is responsible for licensing and regulating nuclear facilities, as well as ensuring compliance with international safety standards. The PNRA works closely with the National Command Authority and the Strategic Plans Division to ensure the safe and secure operation of nuclear facilities.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

→. National Security Council:-

The National Security Council is Pakistan's Principal forum for

national security decision-making. The NSC is responsible for advising the Prime Minister on national security matters and for coordinating the activities of various government agencies involved in national security. The NSC is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes senior military and civilian officials, including the chairman of the joint chiefs of Staff Committee, the Chief of Army Staff, the Chief of Air Staff, and the chief of the Naval Staff.

⇒ National Engineering and Scientific Commission :-

The National Engineering and Scientific Commission (NESCOM) is a Pakistani research and development organization responsible for the development of nuclear-capable ballistic missiles and other strategic systems. NESCOM was established in 2000 and is

headquartered in Islamabad. The organization is responsible for the development of a number of nuclear capable ballistic missiles, including the Shaheen and Ghauri missiles.

⇒ International concerns in nuclear Program of Pakistan:-

International concerns surrounding Pakistan's nuclear program primarily stem from fears about the safety and security of its nuclear assets. The main worries include:

i) Terrorism and Nuclear Security:-

The possibility of nuclear materials or technology falling into the hands of terrorist organizations, which could use them to create dirty bombs or wreak havoc on a large scale.

⇒ Proliferation concerns:-

The AQ Khan factor, where he

Renowned Pakistani nuclear scientist was involved in proliferating nuclear technology to countries like Iran and North Korea, has raised concerns about Pakistan's commitment to non-proliferation.

references???

iii) Regional Stability:-

The nuclear arms race between Pakistan and India, fueled by their longstanding rivalry, has sparked concerns about regional stability and the potential for nuclear conflict.

iv) Natural Disasters and Accidents:-

Pakistan's vulnerability to natural disasters like earthquakes and floods, which could potentially compromise nuclear safety, is another concern.

v) Lack of Transparency:-

The perceived lack of transparency in Pakistan's nuclear program has fueled concerns about its intentions and

the safety of its nuclear assets.

⇒ How it helps Pakistan in changing regional Apparatus:-

Pakistan's nuclear Program has significantly altered the regional apparatus in several ways.

→ 1.

Deterrence and Regional Stability:-

Pakistan's nuclear capability has served as a deterrent against potential aggressors, particularly India. The possession of nuclear weapons has maintained a delicate balance of power in the region, preventing full-scale wars. This stability has allowed Pakistan to focus on its economic development and maintain a sense of national security.

⇒ 2. Shift in Regional Dynamics:-

The nuclear Program has enabled Pakistan to assert its influence in regional affairs. Pakistan's nuclear

status has earned it a seat at the table in international forums, allowing it to participate in global discussions and disarmament. This newfound influence has helped Pakistan build alliances and partnerships with other nations, enhancing its regional standing.

⇒ 3. Counterbalance to Indian

Hegemony:-

Pakistan's nuclear program has counterbalanced India's hegemony in the region. India's nuclear tests in 1974 and 1998 ~~prompted~~ prompted Pakistan to develop its own nuclear capability, ensuring that India could not exploit its nuclear advantage.

This balance of power has prevented India from dominating the region and has maintained a level of strategic parity.

⇒ Conclusion:-

Pakistan's nuclear program has

played a ~~crucial~~ crucial role in maintaining national security and regional stability. Despite international concerns about safety and security, Pakistan has implemented a robust framework to prevent proliferation and ensure the secure management of nuclear materials and facilities. By possessing nuclear capability, Pakistan has earned a seat at the table in international forums and has been able to shape the agenda of regional organization.
