

Nuclear

Q1: Discuss major contours of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime and discuss the prospects of their success/failure with reference to India-US strategic partnership?

01. Introduction

02. Contours of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime.

2.1. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1970)

2.2. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA, 1955)

2.3. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT, 1996)

2.4. Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG, 1974)

2.5. Fissile Missile Cutoff Treaty (FMCT, 1993)

2.6. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START, 1994)

03. Success factors of India-US strategic partnership

3.1. Promote non-proliferation treaties

3.2. Encourage ^{nuclear} energy for development

3.3. Peacekeeping in the region.

3.4. Risk reduction of nuclear war.

Lowering
3.5. → Arm race.

04. Conclusion.

Q2: Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of Internal security of Pakistan. Critically analyze it's outcomes?

01- Introduction

02- Role of NAP in stabilization of Internal Security.

2.1- Counter terrorism attacks in Balochistan and KPK.

2.2- Military Courts establishments

2.3- Decrease crime rate in Karachi

2.4- Cross-border security

2.5- Ban Extremist content

2.6- Control over Madrassas.

2.7- CPEC project protection

Coordination between

2.8- Civil and Military institutions (NACTA)

2.9- FATF grey list cross-checking.

03- Outcomes of National Action Plan

3.1- Resurgence of TTP

3.2- Weak Madrassas reforms

3.3- Slow judiciary system against teranti-terror

3.4- More focused on kinetic measures

3.5- Lack check and balance system.

04- Conclusion

Q3; Discuss in detail the efficacy of counter terrorism measures adopted by the government especially with reference to National Action Plan (NAP)?

01- Introduction

02- Efficacy of counter terrorism measures in NAP adoption.

2.1- Border management and fencing.

2.2- Reduce Terror incidents (2015-2018)

2.3- Strengthen civil-military relations

2.4- Dismantle Terror infrastructure in Afghanistan.

2.5- Karachi security improvement.

2.6- Increase of international credibility (EATF)

2.7- Political stability in Balochistan.

2.8- MQM targeted action.

03- Conclusion.

Q 04; Why did Pakistan join western defense Pacts? what cost it had to pay for that? Explain.

01- Introduction

02- Reason for joining western Defence Pacts-

2.1- Western Pacts Membership (CENTO, SEATO)

2.2- Strategic alliance against USSR

2.3- To get military aid.

2.4- Regional stability

2.5- Western support/Security against India.

03- Cost Paid by Pakistan:

2.1- Reduce regional relations

2.2- Loss of political sovereignty

2.3- Hosting conflicts of US

2.4- Regional credibility compensation.

2.5- Economic loss.

04- Conclusion.

Q5: Short note (10 Marks)

Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear ~~upward~~ powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), INS Arisht equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia.

01. Introduction

02. Effects on strategic stability of South Asia

2.1. Regional Arm race

2.2. Threat to strategic stability

2.3. Nuclear Proliferation

2.4. Destabilization internally

2.5. Regional Economic challenges.

2.6. Command and Control factor

2.7.

2.8.

2.9.

2.10

03. Conclusion.

Write short note on

UN efforts for nuclear non-proliferation.

- 01- Introduction
- 02- UN efforts for nuclear non-proliferation
 - 2.1- Disarmament by NPT.
 - 2.2- Promote peace universally.
 - 2.3- UNGA Resolution.
 - 2.4- Development of IAEA.
 - 2.5- UNSC promotion.
- 03- Challenges
- 04- Conclusion.