

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS MOCK EXAM

PART-II ANSWER # 03

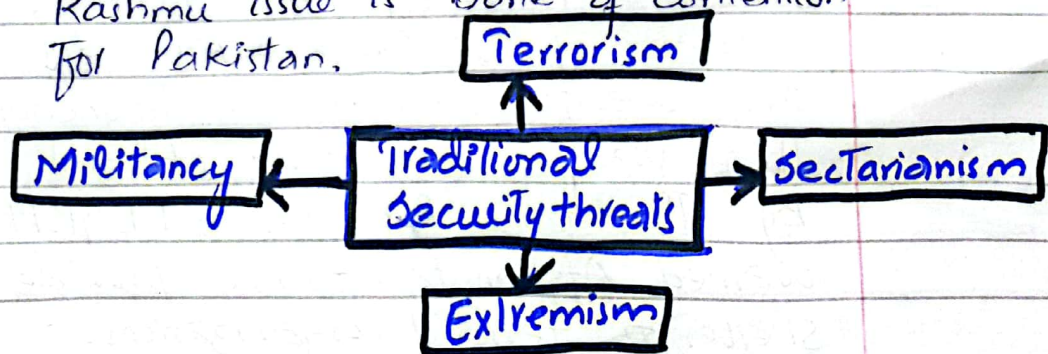
TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS OF PAKISTAN:

INTRODUCTION:

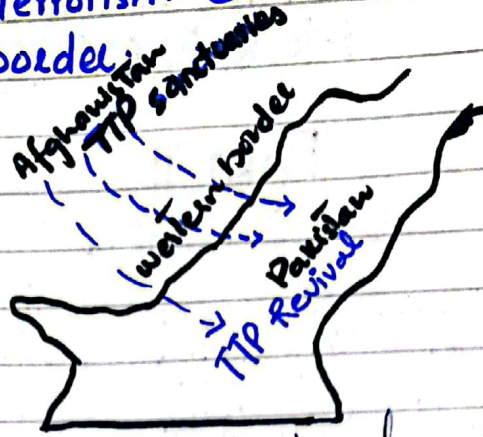
Pakistan since inception has been facing multiple traditional and non-traditional security threats. Although, Pakistan always managed to survive through hard threats. But currently many threats are resurfacing again due to numerous regions. However, with certain pragmatic measures Pakistan can overcome challenges.

Traditional security threats of Pakistan:

Pakistan has witnessed multiple traditional security threats in past e.g; war of 1965, 1971, 1999. From beginning of independence till today the cold relationship with neighbouring ~~the~~ country India on Kashmir issue is bone of contention for Pakistan.



Recent Terrorism concerns on western border:



On Pakistan's western border, Afghanistan and Pakistan share boundary line.

In past there was a rift between both countries on 'Issue of Durand line'. Currently, the regime change in neighbouring country has severe implications on Pakistan.

i): Taliban and TTP has same Ideology:

As TTP is a great traditional security threat for Pakistan, and the ideology of Taliban and TTP is same, which is worrisome for Pakistan. Pakistan negotiated several times with TTP but all negotiations failed.

ii): Afghanistan: A safe Heaven for TTP

According to DGISPR, Afghanistan is sanctuaries for TTP, and sophisticated weapon is used by TTP, which is indicator of US, and NATO left over weapon and missile launchers. Those weapons are being utilized by TTP against Pakistan, and DGISPR warned Afghanistan to not provide shelter to terrorist organizations.

Extremism blows in Balochistan: Blow Backs by India on Eastern border of Pakistan:-

• **RAWS INVOLVEMENT IN BALUCHISTAN INSURGENCY:-**

It is a harsh reality, another dued traditional threat Pakistan is facing is on the eastern border and Balochistan province. The insurgency in balochistan is due to **Indian RAW agency** involvement, **Khalbushan yadav case**, which was a clear indicator that India is back supporting the extremism in balochistan.

Unresolved Kashmir Issue: Another traditional security challenge for Pakistan:

• **Failed Negotiations and Resolution between India and Pakistan on Kashmir Issue:-**

Since inception, Kashmir issue always surfaced cold relationship between India and Pakistan. The issue is fueled multiple times with **LOC violations, Balakot affair**. which is posing threat of utilization of Nuclear power against each other

India's non-serious Attitude towards Indus Treaty violation and Hague decisions:

The illegal building of 'Kashanganga dam'

and Neelum river and diversion of Neelum river to Jhelum river in order to use water for energy projects. India is playing unfair game. Pakistan claimed it a violation and bring case to world bank which take case 2 neutral technical body and permanent court of Arbitration. To cut long story short, this violation of Pakistan on water could become hot nuclear one to one war, if the issue is not solved anytime soon.

Sectarian traditional threats for Pakistan:-

The sectarian hatred is another challenge for Pakistan security. e.g Shia and Suni, conflicts are surfaced every now and then.

NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS TO PAKISTAN:

• Cyber Security:

One of the major challenge Pakistan is facing. e.g, Info Lab report, India has used 720 websites in different regions of globe to spread disinformation against Pakistan.

• Climate Challenges:

The devastating floods of 2010 and 2022, has put a strain of economy of Pakistan. Loss of 30 million is

a huge blow on developing country economy. Pakistan is one of the worst affectee of climate change.

• Economic Instability:

Fortunately, Pakistan made the economic default list with the bailout package of IMF. But 3 billion bailout package cannot overcome the issues of Pakistan. Which is again a security concern for Pakistan.

• Food Insecurity:

Pakistan is one of the **Food scarce** nation in the world. Floods and climate change add fuel to fire. And food insecurity and crime are correlated which can hinder the security of Pakistan.

"Hunger can make criminal out of any man".

-Pearl Buck

• Political Instability:

Political stability, economic growth and peace, stability go hand in hand. Pakistan's recent political instability is also hindering to achieve a secure nation.

Foreign Policy Options for Pakistan:

- 1): To restrengthen ties with Afghanistan to secure western border of Pakistan. By initiating economic projects.

- 2): To ask global powers for resolution of Indus water treaty issue between India and Pakistan
- 3): To settle the Political instability in order to secure nations Sovereignty.
- 4): To increase cross border international cooperations via infrastructural projects like Cpec to overcome non-traditional security threat of food insecurity and poverty.
- 5):- To not put all eggs in one basket, Pakistan has to find progressive substitutes of IMF to overcome internal and external security threats.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan is going through tough times. To stave off The traditional and non-traditional security concerns. pragmatic steps are need of The hour.



Answer # 7

Deadly Phase of Extremism and Terrorism in Pakistan: Causes and Measures

INTRODUCTION:-

The clouds of extremism and terrorism has been covering Pakistan since inception. The threat of terrorism resurface every now and then. There are multiple internal and external reasons of the terrorism. However, with firm measures Pakistan can mitigate the worse situation.

Reasons:

<u>External factors:-</u>	<u>Internal factors:-</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Illegal human and oil smuggling of people: On Iran border• Revival of terrorism: Afghanistan shelters TIP• Indian factor:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lok sabah's election 2024 and India's aggressive tendencies against Pakistan• IWT violation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ex-Fata Separation and unrest in KPK• Balochistan insurgency• Water distribution: provincial grievances• Provincial grievances: unfair budget allocation• Sectarian Rifts: Shia Suni conflicts

CAUSES OF TERRORISM:

Multiple internal and external factors ignited the terrorism in Pakistan:

a. Internal factors:

• Balochistan insurgency:

→ Revival of TTP

→ Zhob: Military personnels being attacked

→ DGISPR claim Afghanistan is providing shelter to Taliban of Tehreek Taliban Pakistan

→ This is resurfacing the wave of terrorism

• Ex-Fata separation and unrest in KPK:

→ TTP demanded to reamend the 18 amendment of 2010, and sepeate Ex-Fata from KPK.

→ This issue is resurfacing the issue of terrorism in Pakistan.

• Provincial grievances, on water distribution:-

→ Balochistan always feel aloof on distribution of resources: and water is again blowing the wind of disputes and insurgencies.

- Sectarian Rifts:
→ Shia and Suni community of Pakistan is always in conflict with each other causing unrest and leading to multiple terrorist bomb blast activities on worship buildings.

- Provincial grievances:
Balochistan and KPK claim to have a very unfair budget allocation, which resurface the sentiments of people and instigate them to participate in terrorist activities to spread unrest.

b. External factors

- Afghanistan a safe heaven for TTP:

In past and today, the soil of Afghanistan has been used to launch militancy, terrorism in neighbouring country like Pakistan. Taliban regime and TTP having the same ideology are instigating unrest in Pakistan.

- Zhob attack in Balochistan,
→ Terrorist move of TTP.

- According to report 14.8% TTP attacks were recorded in Pakistan per month before the Taliban Take over in Afghanistan. But in 2022, it goes to 47.8% Terrorist attacks per month.

o Illegal human and oil smuggling on Iranian border: welcomes the terrorist organization member entry into Pakistan:

Since long the people of Balochistan to meet their ends rely on illegal means like human trafficking and oil smuggling. This illegal smuggling according to certain reports give access to members to terrorist organization to enter Pakistan.

o Indian factor:

Indian involvements in Balochistan insurgencies, in violating treaty of Indus water treaty. And making Pakistan suffer water shortage and confront circular debt is increasing unrest among people of the region to react in violent ways like terrorism.

Measures to Adopt in Countering terrorism:

1. Addressing internal provincial grievances can overcome extremism
2. Ensuring fair budget allocation for provinces.
3. Policy model to counter Cyber security threats
4. Restrengthening National security policy and national action plan

5. Dialogue with Afghanistan Taliban regime to help Pakistan counter TTP.

Conclusion:

There are numerous root causes of genesis of recent wave of terrorism in Pakistan. which can be mitigated through firm measures.



Answer # 05

Severe Economic Challenges to Pakistan's Economy:

INTRODUCTION:

Economic crisis is one of the major challenge Pakistan is facing today. Which is because of structural weaknesses, lack of effective functioning of state institutions, lack of accountability and transparency of institutions, over-dependence on certain institutions of country; like agricultural sector, low confidence and lack of political leadership to formulate longterm economic policy framework. and political instability adding fuel to fire by further exacerbating the crisis

1: Structural weakness:

1. Overdependence on one economic sector of Agriculture:-

• Exporting agricultural products and purchasing heavy industrial goods give birth to "trade deficit".

2. Ineffectiveness of Tax collecting institutes

3. Ineffectiveness of energy supplying sectors to formulate measures against black use of electricity and electricity loss due to ineffective fibre optics.

2: Low Confidence:

1. Lack of Political will is seen in developing economic models

2. To visionary approach in formulating economic model and economic projects to overcome on going challenges.

3: Political Instability:

According to S. Zaidi in his book "Issues in Pakistan's Economy: A Political perspective" he listed multiple reasons:-

- 1): Inconsistent policy frameworks
- 2): Dependence on Aid base economy

- Reliance on IMF bail out packages