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NOA-129

Mock Exam - Pak. Affairs

PART - II

Q#4

Security Concerns and Revisiting Foreign Policy

1) Historical overview and Geographical dilemma:

Pakistan - comparatively an incubated nation in the list of nations, was born in a plethora of crisis. Lack of administrative setup, inefficient staff and unskilled population were some of its internal challenges. Whereas, a seven-times greater hegemonic neighbour with vicious designs tried everything to ~~make~~ destabilise the country. Over ~~the~~ the years, Pakistan manoeuvred through challenges posed to its sovereignty and being, but

In these 77 years, the dimensions of National security have changed. Here a comprehensive overview of late security concerns of Pakistan and their solutions through the lens of Foreign policy is given.

2. National Security : Definition, Facets and Dimensions.

"The set of necessary elements to ensure the safety and sustainability of a state in terms of its sovereignty, territory, population and recognition are termed as elements of National security. Security of these elements is termed as National security."

i- Classical Concept

The classical concept of National security revolved around military designs and power-centric ideas. As evident from the 'Real-Politik' of international relations,

nations engaged in increasing power capabilities to ensure national security. After World War II, facets of national security have changed to an extent that military power is one of its many elements and not the only one.

ii. Contemporary concept:

Neo-liberalists view states that;

"Economic Zones are the new war fronts."

Barry Buzan defines following facets of the Neo-concept of national security -

- Military might
- Economic security
- Demography
- Ideology
- Resources
- Territory

Security Concerns of Pakistan

Due to its war-torn neighbourhood, Pakistan has been facing critical security concerns for the last two decades. It experienced its lowest point in 2009-2010, when the uptick in terrorism was exponentially high. Due to instability in the country, the economic front was also damaged ultimately affecting its demography. Here's a brief overview of security threats posed to Pakistan in the last decade.

1- Terrorism:

Primary security concern posed to the country of Pakistan was terrorism. Targeting of law enforcement agencies, intelligence and religious clerics further fueled the tensions. Over the course of years, state took several steps to ensure the safety and security of its citizens. Operation Yar-e-Arafat and operation Radd-ul-fasad remain the highlighted ones along

with intelligence-based operations in
western part of the country

- Operation Zarb-e-Azb
- Operation Radd-ul-Fard
- Intelligence-based operations are
 - ↳ North and South Waziristan
 - ↳ Post-FATA merger

2. Extremism

The social fabric of the country consists of various religious sects along with sub-identities such as ethnic-based ones. Any event in the international arena had impacts on the internal security of the country due to sensitive nature of the ideologies.

Tensions between Iran and KSA fueled Shia - Sunni conflicts, which were further fueled by the vested-interest groups. However, the state of Pakistan remained successful in curbing all the extremists either by force or by dialogue; ultimately ensuring the safety of the country.

3. Islamophobia.

Ill-treatment of Pakistanis abroad due to Islamophobia after 9/11 was one of the threats facing country's image. Pakistan raised the issue in United Nations and due to efforts of state of Pakistan, world now celebrates "World Anti-Islamophobia day" on 15th march. Hence, the state once again remained successful in curbing a threat.

4. Insurgency and distorted representation through foreign media.

Neglecting the south-western part of the country after its annexation has costed the state of Pakistan in terms of its image abroad while simultaneously raising armed conflicts, where Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), a group of more than 32 banned terrorist outfits is involved in attacks on state institutions, it has

also been involved in cross-border terrorism. Recruiting through under-developed areas by fueling their extremist ideologies - Against the state is one of its key manifestations, adding to the security concerns of the state.

5). Security

Eastern - Border dilemma.

Pakistan and India have their relations in hotwaters since 1947. ~~At~~ Over the course of decades both the countries remained in strained relationship with each other. Till date, various bones of contention are evident between India and Pakistan. Some of these are;

- Hegemonic designs of India
- Kashmir issue
- Sir - Creek issue and protection of national waters
- Failed SAARC diplomacy
- Attempts of isolation in the international arena?

Solutions to the security dilemma of Pakistan.

1. National Security Policy - A ray of hope:

Pakistan established its first security policy in 2022. The policy highlights the priority of various dimensions of security concerns, which must be ensured by consecutive political governments. The country, now, prioritizes Economic security along with the Military one, which will bear fruitful results in near future.

2. Rising Multipolarity:

In a multi-polar world, various options are available and due to rise of China, and Russia, "the New world order by Henry Kissinger" is declining and multiple power centres are rising on the globe.

Chinese President highlighted in 2022 that

"There is no more one power centre in the world"

Therefore, rising multipolarity demands balancing of foreign policy approach instead of putting all the eggs in the western basket.

3- Model of Asian Tigers:

The countries in ASEAN region have reestablished their crippled economies at such a fast pace through collaboration and cooperation that the world now terms them as "Asian Tigers". Pakistan can established cooperative ties in ASEAN region to ensure its economic gains.

4. Regional and Int'l cooperation Organization

Being a member of various Int'l cooperative frameworks

Pakistan has yet not been able to reap the fruitful benefits. Therefore, a careful yet effective approach is necessary align country's national interests along with foreign policy to the international setup.

Some regional organizations, where Pakistan can benefit are:

- SCO (warm ties with China)
- ECO (establish ties with central Asia)
- BRICS+ (Russia and China to be)
Pakistan's ticket to BRICS

Interest centered Foreign Policy;

A foreign policy based on interests is the dire need of the time. It is the only guarantee to Pakistan's safe sail in the navy of nations.

"In international relations, there is neither permanent friend nor permanent enemy; only permanent interests."

Conclusion:

Pakistan has faced various security issues not only on ground but also on policy level. A careful, cooperative yet effective approach is needed to carefully maneuver through the test of time. It is only with an interest based foreign policy that will ensure the ultimate development of the country.



Question. 2.

Introduction:

Struggle for Pakistan was not an overnight one. It took decades to get through the tides of history. Several political moves and policies failed and then re-designed by the founding fathers to establish a separate muslim state. Rigidities of Congress and its religion-centric extremist designs provided a gateway for

Muslims to ensure a land of their safety. Here is an account of the events that led to the Muslims demand of separate electorate ultimately granting them independence.

1. Birth of Muslim League as a failure of Congress secularism:

It was in 1885 when the Congress established its grounds in sub-continent claiming itself to be the sole representation of people of India. However, in 1906 emergence of All-India Muslim League raised several questions on the policies of Congress. Despite the fact that Muslim League's manifesto greatly differed from that in 1940s, the party proved hardships of time.

~~Making of~~

2. Minto Morley reforms 1909 and subsequent dissolution of Bengal A.I.

The success of Minto's deputation

was shown in 1908 reforms by Lord Minto. However, the success was short-lived when the partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911, ultimately raising concerns on the administrative scope.

3. Failure of Lucknow Pact

Lucknow Pact - The pact when Muslims and Hindus joined hands for a joint struggle - failed due to extremist Hindus. The title given to Quaid-e-Azam "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity", was of no significance afterwards as the unity was short-lived.

(i). Right-wing Extremist Hindus
Promotion of the extremist ideologies by Hindus lead to the failure of Lucknow Pact, which posed serious threats to the claim of "Secularism" of Indian National Congress. These turn of the events made Muslims realize that their future with Congress might be in hot-waters.

4. Nehru Report 1928 and
Jinnah's 14 points 1929 —
The ideological differences
in view:

AIMC and Congress agreed
on a single point of
view one year and Nehru
report was published. The
report, which originally had
to present the demands of
overall Indian demography, it
appeared to forget the majority
Hindus only.

(i) Response by Jinnah - The man
foreseeing the condition of Political
India:

In response to the
distorted views presented in
Nehru report, Muhammad Ali
Jinnah published his
demands and suggestions
for sub-continent which later
came to be known as
"14-Points of Jinnah".

(ii) Contrasting nature of demands

These contrasting nature of demands presented an iffy and shaky situation about the trust-deficit between All-India Muslim League and The Congress. The differences were further fuelled by sub-sequent events in the years the came.

i) Lack of Concensus:

British Raj tried at multiple times about achieving a concensus between the leadership of parties in united India; not only Congress and Muslim League here. a list of these events that constantly show the presence of bone of contention of separate electorate between Congress and the muslims. These events led to creation of separate state for muslims eventually.

(i) Jinnah

(1) Jinnah on Muslims:

"Muslims are not a minority in united India. They are a nation by any definition of International Relations"

The Congress's claim for Muslims as a minority was categorically rejected with the emergence of two nation theory.

(ii) Two-Nation Theory and its impacts:

Two nation theory in India established the base line for the promotion of idea of separate homeland for Muslims. This flowchart represents the historical nature of division of India on ideological basis. However, Congress feared at interpreting two-nation theory from the factual point of view, giving Muslim League edge over its political nature.

United India / sub-continent under
Mughal Rule
→ Culture as the main determinant of Identity



British Raj
Culture no longer an identity



Opposing views of
Congress and Muslim League



Religion as the new-determinant of identity

Culture still persists as determinant



Pakistan

India

Other events.

Apart from the mainstream ideologies, a number of events led to the provision of separate electorates for Muslims. Some of these were:

→ Simla Conference

→ Round table Conferences
↳ A failure

→ Simon Commission
↳ Ineffective

Conclusion:

Lack of consensus, rigid attitudes of Congress ministries, radicalization in government offices, failure of sub-segment efforts of unification are some of the events that gave Muslims a sense of separate identity which fueled their struggle for separate homeland and ultimately became the reason of their identification as a power centre in India.

(10)

Question No. 8

(a)

Pakistan's Environmental Challenges

Owing to industrialization of the world, the environment has degraded at an enhanced pace that it would have at natural level. However, it has caused extreme concerns for Pakistan due to its geographical location. ~~and~~ According to the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC), the **COP-28** enlisted

Pakistan as the 8th worst country to be hit by environmental changes. The fact that Pakistan has little share in environmental changes stands as the linchpin in the international corridors. Apart from initial efforts, National policies

must be made in order to
take environmental concerns.

1- Geographical location and the terrain:

with Himalayan glaciers
on its head as the crown.
and the plains of Punjab
ripe for agriculture to the
plateaus of Sindh and mountains
of Balochistan; Pakistan presents
heterogeneity of geo-graphical
locations. Due to this, country's
economy is divided in various
sectors and on the other hand
it is one worst hit by
the environmental challenges.

UNFCCC depicts it as the
one worst country to be
hit by environmental challenges
globally.

② Economy as the worst-hit sector:

(11)

depends on the agricultural produce, according to survey of Pakistan. However due to growing environmental challenges, it is one of the worst hit sector.

3) Floods:

In 2022, Pakistan experienced unprecedented floods due to which more than 75% of the country was submerged in water.

The floods caused:

- damages to life
- damages to property
- damages to agricultural sector
- damages to livestock
- displacement crisis
- Health crisis

4) Droughts:

Irregular and untimely rains or no rains at all will ultimately have effect on the country's broader landscape. In 2023-2024, Pakistan opened mild drought due

to which its tourism industry
was worst hit experiencing
a loss of 250 million rupees.

5. Close proximity with Earthquake
Zones.

In the last 4 years,
Pakistan has experienced increased
frequency of earthquakes however
mild ones. Due to environmental
challenges, the change is observed
in tectonic plates and due
to close proximity with
Tashkent and other mountainous
regions, Pakistan has experienced
increased frequency of earthquakes.

⑤ Lack of precautionary infrastructure.

① Deforestation at massive levels
for urbanization.

② Deforestation at massive levels has
caused loss to life and
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⑤ Lack of Precautionary infrastructure.

① Deforestation at massive levels for urbanization.

Deforestation at massive levels has caused loss to life and property due to floods and storms. Trees act as natural barriers but their unavailability renders more harm.

(ii) Lack of small dams

No storage capacity of water in the country is one of another reasons of worsening environmental challenges. Dams prove useful in curbing small scale floods which also provide for storage facilities.

Other Issues:

- Lack of climate sense
- Extreme weather conditions
- Heat waves
- Land degradation especially at coastal areas
- Mangroves dilemma

Conclusion:

Pakistan is grappled with various environmental challenges, yet the administration seems to take steps in the right direction. It is only time that will reveal the effectiveness of the steps necessary to curb these challenges while ensuring national security at various spheres.

Q - 8

(c)

Water - Crisis

Annually, 120000 cusecs of water enters Pakistan, whereas the requirement of the country is 108000 cusecs. However, more the 347 million children in South Asia are water stressed out of which 33% are from Pakistan solely. This report by Global Innovation Index sums up the water crisis of Pakistan raising questions at administrative management.

Causes of Water Crisis

① - Lack of storage practices

Pakistan lacks the necessary storage capacity in today's world. According to Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), Pakistan has the capacity of only 30 days storage.

(ii) Lack of Political consensus
 Inequality of Dams to deal
 to Political Inconveniences, Kale Baf
 Dam presents a moral image
 of this fact that politicians have
 tried to turn the course of
 national interests in their own

(iii) Corrupt and feudalistic Practices
 of landlords

Landlords and farmers does not
 only hold their due share
 but also aim at getting the
 upper hand due to inequality of
 any checky practices

(iv) Administrative flaws.

Administrative flaws such
 as lack of accountability, lack
 of on ground practice, lack
 of surveillance staff are
 some of the primary reasons for
 water crisis in Pakistan

(v) Indus water treaty and recent
 updates:

Pakistan's concerns over
 built up of dams on the

three western rivers (Jhelum, Chenab, Indus) have been raised at various conflict resolution platforms under IWT. Some of these platforms are

- IWCR - (Indus Water Conflict Resolution)
- Independent mediation
- World Bank

Changing course of waters of Pakistan by India and establishing its greater ~~tests~~ control over its waters not only raise water crisis of Pakistan but also threat its National security

way forward:

- (i) - Establishment of Dams at small and large scale

Small dams can prove useful for storage capacity whereas the large ones could be used to contain floods hence adaptability and mitigation could be

entered at the same time.

Moreover, Transparency and public - update mechanism of the Dam-fund would curb the voices raising within the country, targetly credibility of the fund.

(ii) Accountability framework for distribution institutions.

Transparency and Accountability shall stands as the epitome of development. WADA's framework could be made more accounable hence answerable for its flaws and mechanisms.

(iii) Conflict Resolution under ICWT:

Cooperative and Collaborative efforts to ensure the re-embal of western rivers is the need of the time and it is imperative to sit along side on the same table, so that National security and crisis could be tackled effectively.

Water Crisis

- Administrative flaw
- Indian Hegemony
- Feudalistic Practices
- Lack of Civic sense
- Economic Constraints
- Lack of dams

CAUSES

Dams
Installation

Accountability

Transparency

Re-affirming
AICJ

Solutions

Conclusion:

Rajasthan's water crisis are due to external and internal factors simultaneously and could not be solved unless an efficient framework under the supervision of federal government is established. Therefore, tackling water crisis through soft and hard approach is necessary to secure national interests.