

NAME: ZARAFESHAN ZAHIR

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PART - II

Q2.

NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS & THE ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORS

Pakistan's image on the world map has seriously been deteriorated by the non-traditional security threats and the involvement of non-state actors, particularly the violent-NSA's. Since, its inception, Pakistan is facing political instability. No civilian government has completed its tenure. The political instability even prevails today. Likewise, economic stability has also been seen as a distant dream to achieve. Every other time, the country is going for IMF bailouts and indebtedness.

itself further. The recent surge in non-traditional activities is the ~~to~~ increasing global warming which has severally affected Pakistan. Pakistan emits less than a percent of carbon emissions, still, it faces severe results of the climate change. The consequences of climate change includes the recent deadly floods of 2022. It not only wiped out a number of human lives but economy and infrastructure are also effected. Increasing sea-levels due to the rapid melting of glaciers in the north provides a threat to the global image of the country.

Gender inequality has been a common norm in Pakistan. It is a rare sight to see women in higher positions in the country. This also builds up to the country's failure of showing a soft image to the world.

The major contributor of Pakistan's not-so-favoured image to the world are the non-state actors. Non-state actors are defined as those organizations that are not linked to the government or state. They operate on their own. NSAs that are notorious for posing a bad picture are the violent ones. Violent Non-state actors (VNAs) the major being the TLP has biased the

country's image severally. Due to its activities in the Pakistan, such as carrying out terrorist-activities, bomb blasts; the country has won the name of a terrorist country.

VNAs increased their intrusion mainly after 9/11 happened. The Taliban organizations multiplied and the terrorist-activities reached to ~~the~~ high numbers. Since then Pakistan is fighting for a respectable name in the world.

Due to all these factors particularly the non-traditional security threats and the violent-non-state actors contributed religiously in destabilizing Pakistan's role in regional matters. In order to set itself free of all this, the government must, at all costs, ~~start~~ needs to start a crackdown operation on VNAs.

Along with this the non-traditional security threats must be tackled. Reforms for handling the climate monsters and a better thrive for stable democratic governan is the need of hour. With a stable government, comes economic stability. Gender inequality must also be uprooted from the 70 decade old nation's history. With bringing such reforms the country succeeds in making a respectable position in the region and providing a soft image to the world.

Q4

DEMOCRATISATION IN PAKISTAN

During the 70-year old history of Pakistan, civilians have ruled less and run unstable governments. Though famed as a country which enjoys general election, the process of democratization is yet to be strengthened.

The recent 2024 general elections is an example to the dubious and weak democracy in the country.

> HISTORY OF DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN

Right after Pakistan got independence, it had faced issues with a democratic government. The country wrote its first constitution after 9 years of independence which only to be ruled over after two years by a military dictator. The constitution which clearly states Pakistan to be a democratic country was abrogated and suspended time and again by military involvement. The governments elected by the common man, as history sees it, have been toppled over by dictators. The country has been ruled by stable military governments rather than by stable civilian governments. This speaks in

volumes about the historical background of democracy in Pakistan.

> DYNASTIC POLITICS

Pakistan is one of those countries where dynastic politics function. Generations change but the same party, held by the same family is seen in power. The major example being PPP and PMLN. These parties were run by the fathers in the initial years of its formation and now their kids are seen sitting in the same chairs once held by their fathers. The same family ruling the country again and again poses questions on the nature of democracy. Pakistan deals with dynastic politics which hinders ways to smooth democratic process.

> FEUDALISM

One of the reasons for weak and ambiguous democracy in the country is the rule of feudal lords. The political parties are run by families who are feudal lords. It is the root cause of political ambiguity in the nation. The elites rule the country. If there is an attempt to uproot the feudal politics from Pakistan it would shackle the basic support of the political parties, as mentioned above the parties are run by the

feudal lords and the support is the poor people who work on the farms and who either willingly or unwillingly vote for whom their land lords ask them to vote for. This system is strong in Pakistan as Z.A. Bhutto in the 1970s tried to bring land reforms but failed in doing so. So, the democracy cannot flourish when such strong feudal system is rooted in the country's history.

ELECTION 2024

The elections held in Feb this year are not free from dynastic politics and feudalism. The election results have been moulded according to the choices of the elites. The same faces are in power. ~~so~~ The present rulers of the country are the feudal lords and have been a part of the country's governments for decades now. The election held earlier this year ^{is} are the example of how weak democracy is in Pakistan.

CONCLUSION

By summing up the discussion held we can and conclude that the process of democratization is still the same as it have been

running since the country's birth. The recent elections were held in the manner the elites wanted. The rulers are the same and the ruling party is the same. Nothing has changed.
