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Day: _____

Q2. Non-traditional security threats in Pakistan and the role of non-state actors make the Pakistan's role in the region more crucial. Explain.

Ans: The feeling of insecurity and to counter this feeling is called security. Security are of two types.

① Traditional security

The security in context of state and its institutions.

② Non-Traditional security

The security in context of people for example: Environmental security, Food security etc.

Both of these type of security ~~are~~ is responsibility of foreign policy to protect the state.

Pakistan was insecure from Afghanistan on the issue of Durand

line and from India on the other side where India to finish Pakistani

as a state. Kashmir issue become the bone of contention for

security. Pakistan is making arms deal with top armed making countries for

security therefore Pakistan choose USA instead of Russia because

Pakistan ^{was} in need of qualitative and latest technology weapons for this

Liaqat Ali Khan visited Washington D.C. in 1948-50 to get latest

technology weapons to and to counter the indian threat.

In 1971 as fall of Dhaka happen so security become super priority of Pakistan again. so Pakistan is making friendship with every those country who is helping Pakistan against india like iran, china, USA and islamic block did helped Pakistan.

Pakistan foreign policy are failed to portray a good message in the world about Pakistan due to minority rights, corruption, illegal immigration. Pakistan has not good governance and the biggest problem is uninvolved democracy these things counter the national prestige of the world country.

Non traditional security threats in Pakistan is increasing day by day many countries are involved in this because they want Pakistan to not be stabilised because as Pakistan is becoming a central hub for the trading of south asia and linkage of Pakistan to the middle east and European countries through BRI and CPEC.

The non state actors are the organizations and individuals that are not own by the state and they are illegally working in the country to destroy the prestige and image of the country. many different types of these organizations are present in the world ~~and~~ and they are active. the the Biggest millionaires and different countries are supporting these non state actors according to their interest they are using them for their benefit and in return they are funded by these peoples and countries.

Violent non state actors like TTP, Al Qaeda, Daesh etc are active in the world. many multinational companies like Amazon, Coca Cola, KFC, Au babe etc are supporting them from behind the mirror.

Non state actor is affecting the foreign policy of the countries especially developing countries like Pakistan.

Iran ~~TajshulAdat~~ Recently ~~is~~ attacked in Balochistan province and Pakistan ~~is~~ gave response killing ~~is~~ upto 10 ~~is~~ Terrorists.

Another ~~is~~ Terrorist Attack was done on the bus of Chinese engineers in Peshawar region of KPK Pakistan where a suicide bomber

with a car following the bus and attacked them. Pakistan officials are confirmed that the attack was done by TIP who is ever trying to destroy the national prestige of Pakistan. Pakistan is failed to counter these issues because of powerful forces behind these organizations. Unfortunately, there are approximately 80 ~~organ~~ non state organizations and ~~is~~ being operating in Pakistan.

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Q:4: Is the Democratization process in Pakistan still weak and ambiguous or the recent general elections of 2024 strengthened the process by weakening the dynastic politics and feudalism? Discuss.

Ans: Democracy in Pakistan is facing difficulties since its independence. Due to various factors including nationalism, favouritism, and feudalism. Democracy in Pakistan failed to long rule of military dictatorship in the history of Pakistan, since the first general election in 1965 sister Faizma Jinnah also blamed and the election was in favour of Ayub Khan. The fall of Quana happen also due to feudalism and personal interest. Majority of seats are won by shiekh Mujibur Rahman despite the victory of ~~shiekh~~ shiekh Mujibur Rahman. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became the prime minister of Pakistan due to which Bangladesh is got separated from Pakistan. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was removed from office on personal interest of that time chief justice of Pakistan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was sentenced to death. Again in 1978 Pakistan democracy was hit.

by marshal law.

In Pakistan history no political party has completed its tenure in office. whenever a party is come in power the rule of the party is removed in some years or months the next party when elected discontinues the previous running projects of the previous government.

AT the time of parvez musharraf democracy was badly ruled by marshal law. In 2006 charter of democracy bill was signed between Pakistan Peoples Party Benazir Bhutto and Pakistan Muslim League Noon, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, when Benazir Bhutto came to Pakistan for general elections in 2007 she was assassinated by an Afghan man who was shot on the spot by police and erased the evidences ~~of~~ this attack on Benazir Bhutto was due to personal interest in politics and powerful forces were present behind this attack and the ~~dem~~ charter of democracy bill was not passed. when Pakistan Muslim League came into power in 2013 general elections. and Nawaz Sharif

became the pm of Pakistan. He opened the charter of democracy bill he wanted to pass the bill again he was also removed from the office by those powerful forces. Pakistan Democracy and politics are under great feudalism. The elite class group of peoples are ruling the country. The power of political parties are transferring to their generations in every party only one family is ruling the country. High officials are appointed on the base of feudalism no matter if he qualifies or not for the position. Recent case is in DHO office D. Upper Dir where an MMA want to ~~be~~ appoint his 12th post brother on BPS 18 when the DHO rejected the application of the brother of MMA. The DHO is ~~is~~ suspended on false statement. Thousand of accidents are occurring day by day in Pakistan and ~~every~~ the law maker and government officials are silent because they are properly involved in these issues. ~~Due~~ Furthermore, due to feudalism the young generation and youth of Pakistan is misguided Brain Drain are increased in Pakistan.

about 10 lac youth leaved Pakistan in 2023 for better future and in search of employment. The government officials did not notice issues like these. They are not addressing these issues properly as the people say the idiom that "The man who has stick own the buffalo", this idiom is 100 percent fits in Pakistan.



Q:6- Enlist and explain the water issues of Pakistan in Domestic and Regional context.

Domestic water issues:-

① Water scarcity → Pakistan's population is increasing day by day and resources of Pakistan is decreasing everyday due to which the amount of water per capita is decreasing. Urbanization and inefficient water management practice could also lead to ~~Domestic~~ scarcity of water.

② Inadequate infrastructure →

Insufficient storage of water and distribution is weak which leads to

Leads to wastage of water and uneven distribution ~~leads to~~ of water, particularly in rural areas.

② Pollution

Water pollution is an increasing issue. Due to various activities to pure water are getting contaminated which affect the quality of pure water making them inappropriate for drinking and posing serious health issues.

③ Ground water Depletion

Over-extraction of ground water for agriculture use and urban use leading to declining of water tables and land subsidence as well water log

④ Waterborne Disease

Contaminated water due to various industrial and household activities destroy the quality of water making this inappropriate for drinking and can lead to many water born diseases such as cholera and typhoid.

Regional water issues:

① Transboundary River Disputes

Tensions and disputes over water sharing with neighbouring countries like india and afghanistan particularly concerning the indus water Treaty of Pakistan with india.

② Dams and Reservoir Construction

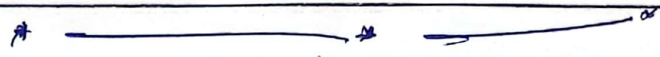
Construction of dams and reservoirs in neighbouring countries can increase the chances of scarcity of water in Pakistan and also could lead to impacting water flow downstream into Pakistan, affecting water availability and agriculture in Pakistan.

③ Water Security Concerns & Risks

Pakistan's water security due to the dependency on neighbouring countries rivers and potential conflicts over water resources with neighbouring countries.

This issue highlights the complex challenges which Pakistan is facing in region and domestically. Addressing these issues requires

Coordinated efforts in water management, infrastructure development, environmental conservation and diplomatic negotiation.



Q:7 In modern day democracy, Pragmatic center-province relations are sine qua non to deal with internal and external security threats. Discuss.

Ans: In modern day democracy establishing a pragmatic province-center relation is essential for Pakistan to properly address both the internal and external security ~~that~~ threats. Here is why:

① Internal stability: Pakistan's diverse politics and provincial makeup need a balanced governmental system. By maintaining cooperative relations among the central government and provinces. Not taking the provincial issues serious could lead to ethnic problems, political instability, and separatist movement challenging the national security.

② Allocation of Resources: center-province relations are crucial for equal distribution of resources, and include economic funding,

infrastructure projects, and social services. Merit based allocations reduce inequality among provinces. This can contribute to stability and resilience against internal security threat.

③ Efforts to counter terrorism & Pakistan is facing several terrorism issues and also extremism issues. Collective efforts between the center and provinces will be effective against terrorism and extremism. Without cooperation between center and provinces these issues will be increased.

④ Border security:- External security threat from Afghanistan and India and Iran require a unified approach to address these issues. Pragmatic center-province relations increase coordinated border management including intelligence sharing and cross border cooperation with neighbouring countries. Safe and secure border enhances overall national security.

⑤ Diplomatic Relations:- A cohesive approach between central govt and provinces strengthen Pakistan's position in diplomatic

Time off