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QUESTION # 2

NUCLEAR PROGRAM OF PAKISTAN:

1. History:

1950s-1960s	- Initial phase - In 1956, Pakistan Atomic Energy Cooperation established. - In 1965, Pakistan received first nuclear research reactor (PAQR-1)
1970s	- Shift towards weaponization. - faced significant security threats after Indo-Pak war of 1971 - In 1975, Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan joined, bringing Uranium enrichment technology

1980s-1990s - Pakistan reportedly achieved capability to assemble nuclear weapons.

- Due to Soviet Invasion in Afghanistan, US supported Pakistan's interests.

1998 - In response to India's nuclear tests in May 1998, Pak conducted 6 tests.

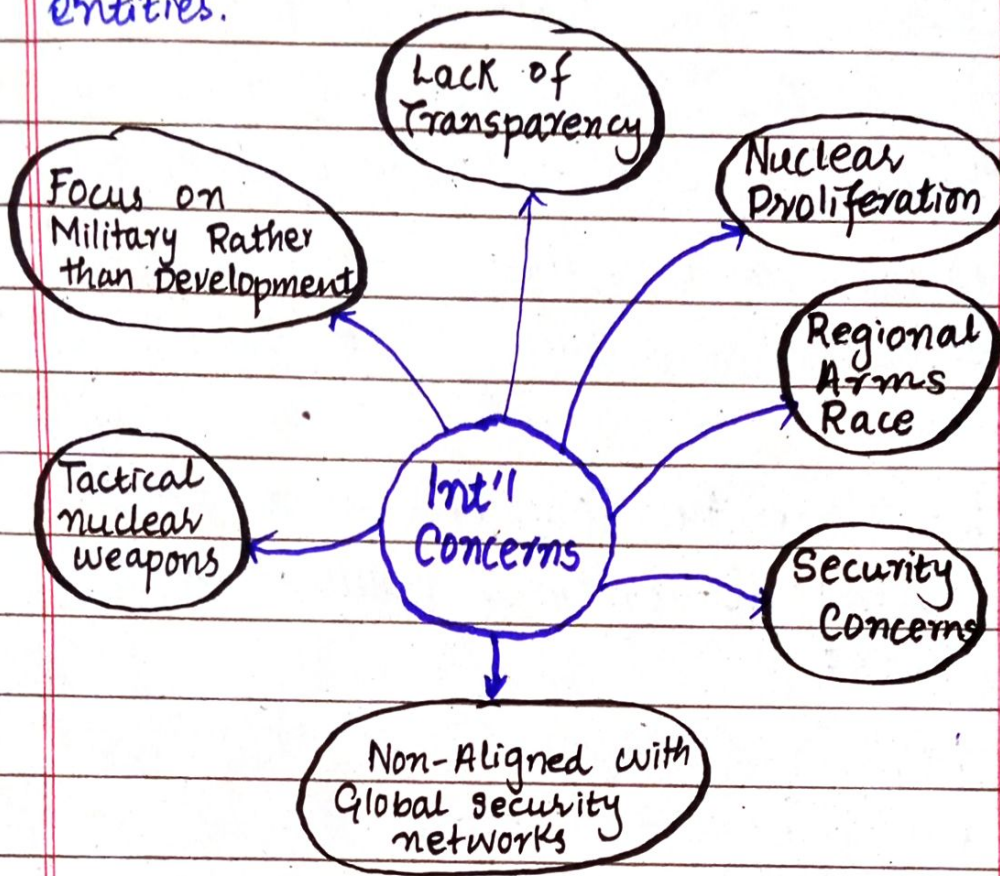
Post 1998 Era - Pakistan declared its nuclear weapons as deterrent.

2000-Present - As of 2023, Pakistan has an estimated 165 nuclear warheads.

2. WHY IS PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM IS CRITICIZED BY INTERNATIONAL ENTITIES:

Despite the program's importance for Pakistan's security, it has been

criticized by international entities.



2.1. Nuclear Proliferation:

Pakistan is not a signatory of NPT, and it continued to develop nuclear weapons keeping in view the security dynamics. Apart from this, Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan was accused of sharing nuclear technology with countries like Iran, North Korea, and Libya.

2.2. Regional Arms Race:

Pakistan started its nuclear program

to counter-balance India in the Region, so that Balance of Power in South Asia could be maintained. Pakistan's continuous development of tactical nuclear weapons is seen as a destabilizing factor as it escalates regional arms race with India.

2.3. Security Concerns due to Rising Terrorism & Insurgency Risks:

Pakistan is dealing with terrorism and insurgent groups for a long time. In 2025, Pakistan is ranked at number 2 in terrorism index. Critics argue that there are chances that nuclear weapons may fall into the wrong hands.

2.4. Lack of Transparency:

Critics argue that Pakistan's nuclear weapons lack transparency as Pakistan do not share detailed information about its nuclear arsenal, leading to speculations about its intentions.

2.5. Focus on Military Rather Than Development:

Critics argue that Pakistan is spending major portion of its budget on Defense capabilities. It is often seen as a burden on a struggling economy. This drains major portion of budget that should be allocated to other sectors e.g. health, education, and infrastructure.

2.6. Development of Tactical Nuclear Weapons:

Pakistan is continuously developing tactical nuclear weapons. These short-range, smaller, and battle-ready nukes are considered risky and there are chances of thefts or misuse. Moreover, their use in conventional warfare may escalate a full scale war.

2.7. Non-Aligned with Global Security Framework:

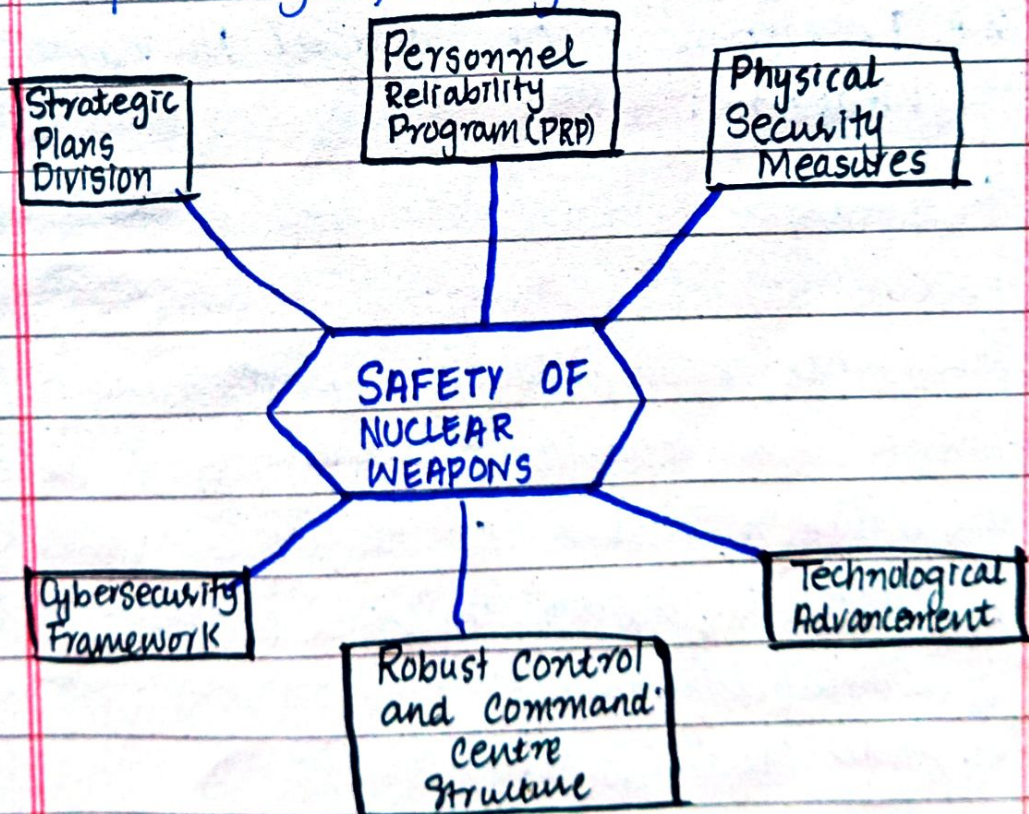
Pakistan is not a signatory of

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Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) or agree to a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). Due to this, nuclear doctrine of Pakistan is seen as incompatible with global disarmament.

3. SAFETY OF PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM:

Pakistan's nuclear program emphasizes safety and security of its nuclear weapons by following measures.



3.1. Physical Security Measures:

Pakistan employs a three-tiered

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Security System at its nuclear facilities, including "armed personnel, electronic surveillances, and biometric access control." These steps ensure only authorized individuals to access those sensitive areas.

3.2. Personnel Reliability Program (PRP):

Pakistan has a strict PRP that requires extensive background check, regular psychological evaluations, and monitoring of armed personnel working in nuclear facilities.

3.3. Strategic Plans Division (SPD):

The SPD maintains and manages nuclear assets. It conducts frequent drills and training for dealing with emergency situations.

3.4. Robust Command & Control Structure:

The National Command Authority (NCA) oversees every decision regarding nuclear weapons.

It uses advanced technology to maintain control over nuclear weapons.

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2.5. Technological Advancement:

Pakistan is utilizing advanced technologies like radiologic detection system, to monitor and secure nuclear material during transport.

2.6. Cybersecurity Framework:

Pakistan has adopted a dedicated cybersecurity team to protect nuclear weapons from hacking or being sabotaged..

4. CONCLUSION:

Pakistan's nuclear program has played a key role in strengthening its strategic balance in South

Asia and maintaining security and sovereignty. Pakistan has a sophisticated system to secure these nuclear weapons, yet it is being criticized by international entities.

QUESTION # 03

1. REG INTRODUCTION:

Regional Cooperation Organizations are platforms where countries within a region collaborate to promote economic, political, and social integration. Pakistan is part of following organizations: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). All these organizations have different objectives and Pakistan is playing an important role in all these organizations.

2. SAARC:

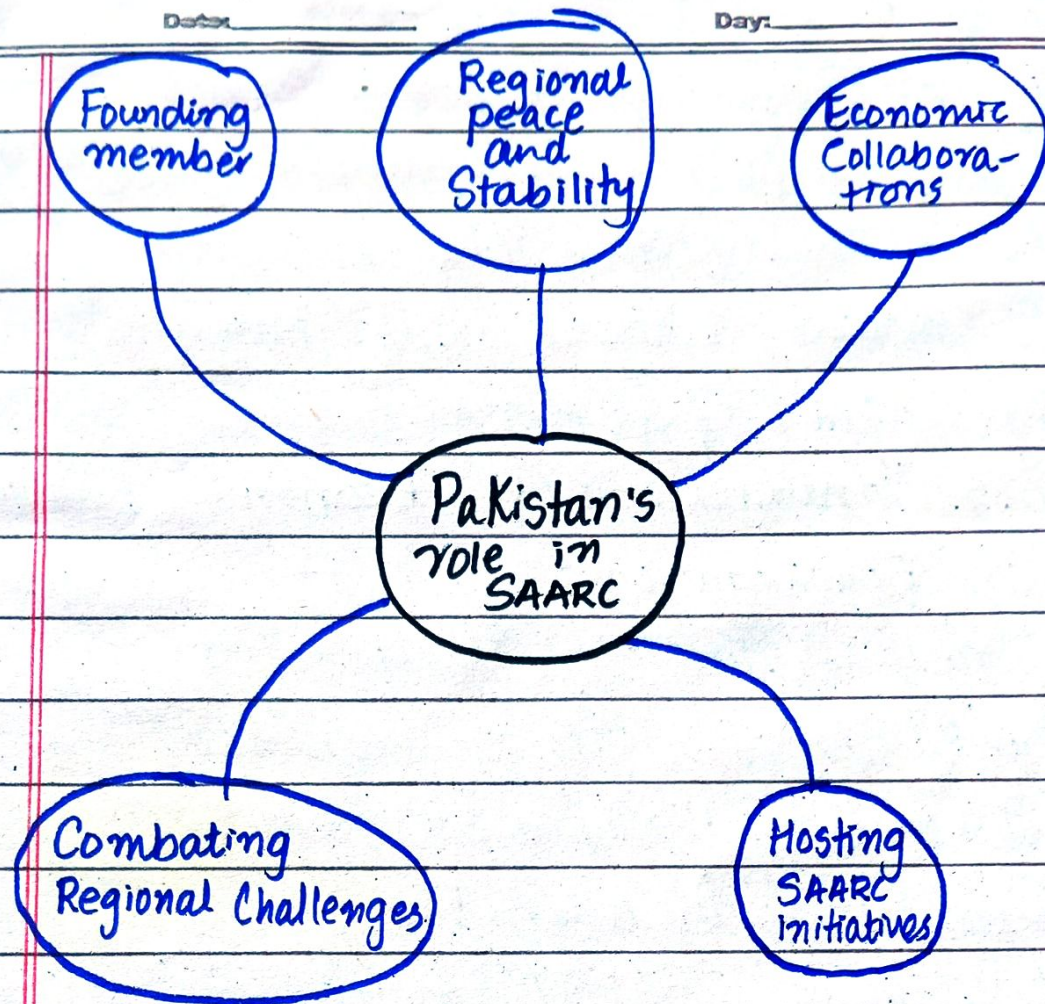
SAARC is established in 1985 with 8 member countries; Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, ~~Nepal~~, Bhutan, and Maldives



All these countries belong to South Asia. The primary goal of SAARC was to promote regional cooperation, economic development, and cultural integration among these countries.

3. Role of Pakistan in SAARC:

Pakistan has played a vital role in strengthening SAARC since its inception. Pakistan has always tried to promote objectives of SAARC



3.1. Founding Member and Commitment to SAARC's vision:

Pakistan was one of founding members of SAARC in 1985.

Pakistan has always promoted objectives of SAARC. Apart from that Pakistan has hosted

SAARC Summit in 1988 and

2004 that demonstrates its

leadership role in the organization.

3.2. Promoting Regional Peace & Stability:

Pakistan has always emphasized

the importance of dialogue and peaceful co-existence among SAARC countries. Pakistan has advocated to resolve bilateral issues through the SAARC framework.

3.3. Contributions to Economic Collaboration:

One of the key objective of SAARC was to promote economic collaboration. Pakistan actively supports South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) to promote intra-regional trade.

3.4. Leadership in combating Regional Challenges:

Pakistan has participated in SAARC anti-terrorism incentives and conventions and always supported collaborative efforts to combat challenges.

3.5. Hosting Key SAARC Initiatives:

Pakistan has hosted various SAARC high-level meetings. It has also supported the SAARC

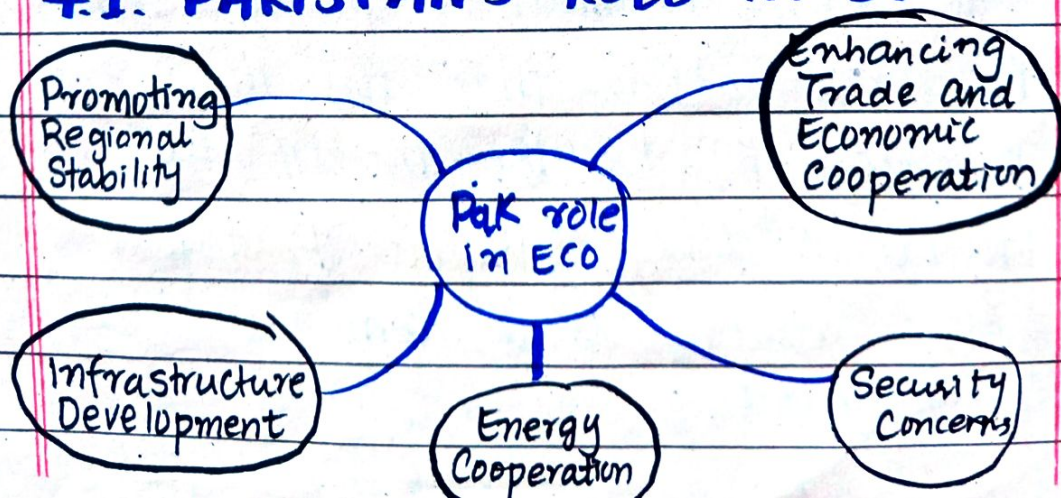
Development Fund (SDF) and advocated for its effective utilization.

4. ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (ECO):

ECO is regional inter-governmental organization that aims to foster economic, technical, and cultural cooperation among its member States. ECO was established to promote trade and development, enhance regional integration, and improve the living standards of its people. Its member States are;

Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

4.1. PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN ECO:



4.1.1: Promoting Regional Stability:

Pakistan plays an important role in maintaining stability in the region by facilitating dialogue among member states. Pakistan also advocates for political stability through active participation in regional diplomacy.

4.1.2: Enhancing Trade and Economic Cooperation:

Pakistan has been instrumental in promoting regional trade and economic cooperation among member states. Through the ECO Trade Agreement (ECOTA), Pakistan advocated for trade liberalization.

4.1.3: Infrastructure Development and Connectivity:

Pakistan is a strategic member in this organization that has the potential to be the transit hub. Initiative like Gwadar Port and CPEC contributes to regional connectivity.

4.1.4: Energy Cooperation:

Pakistan supports regional energy cooperation by participating in projects like TAPI Pipeline and CASA 100.

4.1.5: Counter-terrorism and Security Cooperation:

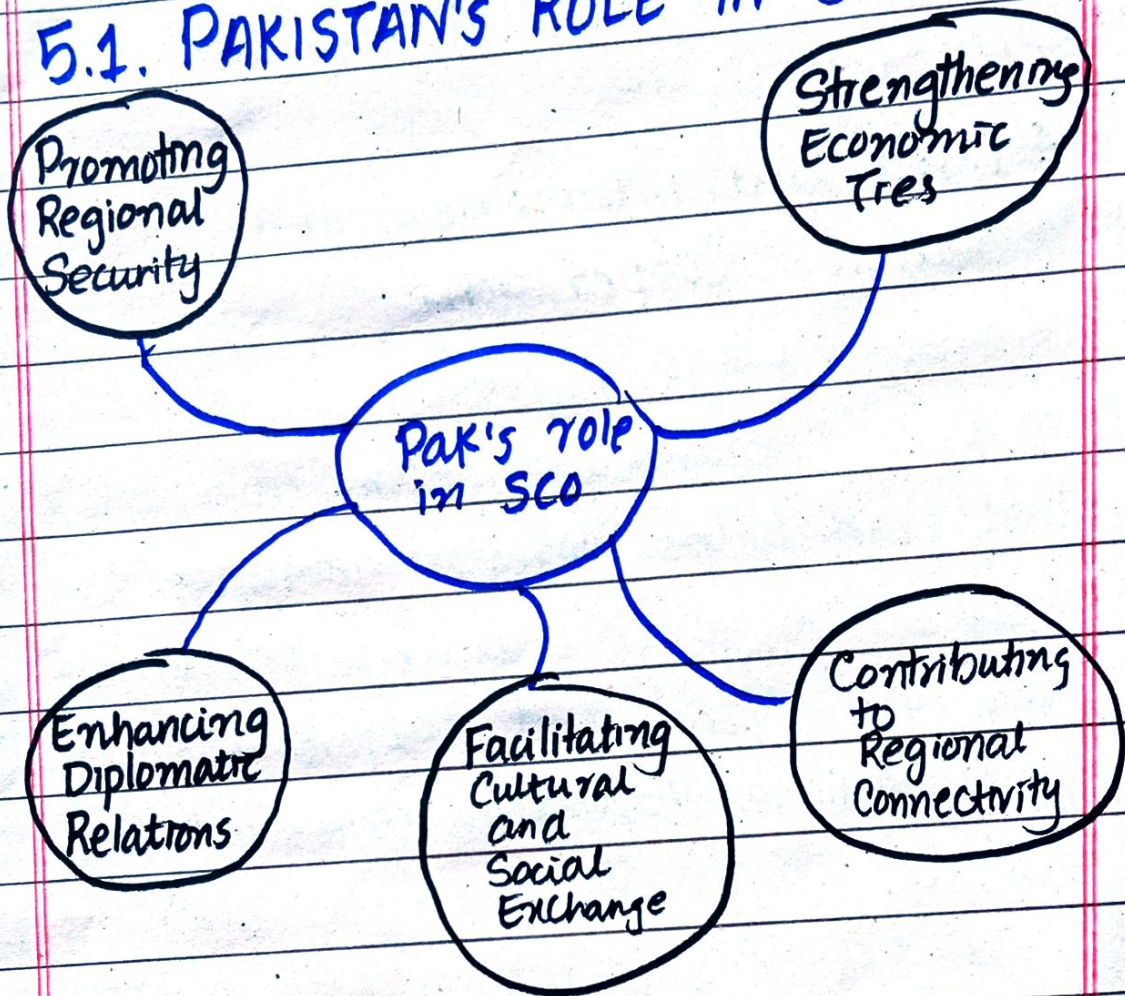
Pakistan plays a significant role in ECO's counterterrorism operations. Pakistan helps combat terrorism by intelligence sharing, coordinating security efforts, and supporting the ECO Regional Anti-terrorism Center (RATC).

5. SCO:

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is a political, economic, and security alliance founded in 2001. It aims to promote regional stability, security, and cooperation among its member states. The SCO focuses on countering terrorism, enhancing economic

collaboration, and fostering cultural exchange.

5.1. PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN SCO:



5.1.1: Promoting Regional Security:

Pakistan contributes to regional security by cooperating in counter-terrorism measures.

Pakistan actively participates in SCO's economic initiatives to promote trade and investment

5.1.3: Facilitating Cultural and Social Exchange:

Pakistan plays a significant role in cultural dialogue and social integration by participating in regional cultural programs.

5.1.4: Enhancing Diplomatic Relations:

Pakistan acts as a diplomatic bridge between South Asia, Central Asia, and Middle East China, supporting trust building and peaceful negotiations.

5.1.5: Contributing to Regional Connectivity:

Pakistan's Strategic location enhances regional connectivity by facilitating trade routes between South Asia and Central Asia.

6. CONCLUSION:

SAARC, ECO, and SCO are regional organization that

aims to promote peace, trade and regional integration. Pakistan is playing a significant role in all these organizations to promote their political, economic, and social objectives.



QUESTION # 05

INTRODUCTION:

The Struggle for Democracy in Pakistan has been undermined by the powers of the military and inability of civilian leaders to unite the country

~ Pakistan: The Struggle of Democracy by Imtiaz Ahmad

According to Abraham Lincoln,
"Democracy is the government of people, by the people, and for the

people." Democracy is often considered as best form of government. Quaid-e-Azam was in favor of Democracy, but after his death, there was a sudden chaos in country. Pakistan has witnessed three major military coups, and unfortunately it could never flourish into a true democratic state.

2. TIMELINE OF DEMOCRATIC EVOLUTION:

1947	Independence and birth of Pakistan
1948	Death of Jinnah and political instability
1951	Assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan
1956	1 st Constitution of Pakistan
1958	1 st Military Coup by Ayub Khan
	~~1st General elections~~
	~~Fall of Dhaka~~
1962	2 nd Constitution of Pakistan.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1965 | - Presidential elections and war with India |
| 1969 | - Ayub Khan's resignation and Martial law |
| 1970 | - 1st General Elections |
| 1971 | - Fall of Dhaka |
| 1973 | - New Constitution |
| 1977 | - General Elections and Military coup by General |
| ~~1984~~ | - Zia-ul-Haq |
| 1988 | - Zia's referendum and non-party elections |
| 1988 | - Death of Zia and General Elections |
| 1990-99 | - Benazir Bhutto vs Nawaz Sharif |
| 1999 | - Nawaz Sharif Ousted in a military coup. |
| 2002 | - Musharraf's referendum and elections |
| 2007 | - Lawyer's movement |
| 2008-25 | - Elections and Civilian government (Democratic Transitions) |

3. KEY CONTOURS OF DEMOCRATIC EVOLUTION:

3.1. Civil-Military Imbalance:

One of the major contour in democratiz evolution of Pakistan is Civil-military imbalance. Since inception, there were three major military coups (1958, 1977, and 1999). Civilian governments often operate under the shadow of military influence. This imbalance has undermined the democratic norms.

3.2. Weak Judicial Role:

Judiciary is one of the major pillar of democratic governments, but unfortunately, Judiciary has played a dual role in Pakistan's democratic journey. On one hand, courts legitimized coups under "Doctrine of necessity" while on the other hand became a tool for resistance during Lawyer's Movement.

3.3. Weak Political Institutions and Party Structures:

In Pakistan, political institutions for accountability, transparency etc are weak and party structure lack internal democracy. It is ruled by dynastic families (Bhutto - Sharifs) and feudal lords.

3.4. Constitutional and Legal Reforms:

The constitution of 1973 remains a cornerstone of Pakistan's democratic structure. Key reforms include 18th Amendment (2010) and Legal Framework Order (LFO). These reflect the constant tug of war between authoritarianism and democratic restoration.

3.5. Grassroot Movements and Public Activism:

Despite elite-driven politics, public resistance has played a key role in restoring democracy.

eg MRD against Zia and Lawyers Movement.

3.6. Free Media and Civil Society:

Media acts as watchdog of democracy. The rise of electronic media has created new spaces for democratic engagement.

Civil Society organizations have advocated for human rights e.t.c

3.7. Civilian Continuity Despite Challenges:

Since 2008, despite challenge Pakistan has seen democratic transitions. Though flawed but this continuity has allowed incremental reforms and strengthened public expectation for democracy.

The country is yet not a truly democratic state because of civil-military imbalance, institutional weakness, weak judiciary

etc. Though there is civilian continuity, yet not fully democratic government because of military influence.