

NOA MOCK Exam

Date: 31-July-25
M T W T F S S

ID: 39104-Saim Shuh - 078

Pak Affairs

Answer: 2

Introduction:

Pakistan nuclear program started to threat in response to threat regional threats especially after india's nuclear test in 1974. It became a nuclear power in 1998 to ensure national defense and strategic balance in South Asia.

Nuclear program Overview

- Started under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- Tested in may 1998 in Chaghi, Balochistan

Safety and Security:

- Nuclear Command Authority (NCA) oversees Command and Control
- Strategic Plans and Division (SPD) handles physical and cyber security
- Regular audits, safety drills and modern system in place
- Pakistan follows IAEA standards

International Concerns:

- Worrying about international or nuclear weapons falling into wrong hands
- A. J. Khan network raised questions in the past
- Pressure from west to join NPT and CTBT
- But Pakistan has proved its image through transparency or security.

Impact on Regional Apparatus:

- Maintains strategic balance with India
- Enhance Pakistan's regional status
- Helps in diplomacy and defense planning
- Supports regional stability and deterring full scale wars.

Answer : 3

Date:

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Introduction : Regional Organizations aims to bring Countries together for economic, political, and Security Cooperation.

SAARC, ECO and SCO are three major platforms where Pakistan plays important role.

SAARC - South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation :

→ founded in 1985

→ Goals : Regional peace, poverty reduction and trade

→ Weak due to india pakistan tensions

→ Pakistan hosted Summits and pushed for dialogues, but progress is slow.

ECO → Economic Cooperation Organization

→ founded in 1985 by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey

→ Goals → Trade, transport, energy Cooperations

→ Achievements : ECO train, agreement on Connectivity

→ Pakistan supports regional trade and infrastructure projects

SCO - Shanghai Cooperation Organization

- Joined in 2017
- Goals: Security, Counter terrorism, regional stability
- More active than SAARC and ECO
- Pakistan participation in joint military drills promotion peace with Central Asia.

Comparison:

- SAARC is political but inactive
- ECO is economic but limited
- SCO is security based and more meaningful.

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ion Organization

terrorism, regional

C and ECO

joint military drills
Central Asia.

live

limited

nd more

Answer: 4

Date:

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Introduction: Pakistan is located at the center of major powers and conflicts. its regional role is now more strategic but internal and external security challenges remain the same.

Changing Security Dynamics:

- U.S withdrawal from Afghanistan created a power vacuum
- India's aggressive policies and border conflicts.
- Rise in hybrid warfare, including cyber attacks and ~~prop~~ propaganda
- Growing economic ties with China (CPEC)

Major National Security Challenges:

1. **Terrorism:** Militants and banned groups still active in some areas
2. **Border Issues:** Constant threats from India (LoC) and instability on the Afghan border
3. **Internal Political instability:** Weak government affects policy making
4. **Economic Crisis:** Inflation, debt, and poverty weaken national defence

Answer : 5

Date:
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Introduction: Democracy in Pakistan has seen many ups and downs due to military interventions, political instability and weak institutions.

Major phases of Democratic Evolution:

1. 1947-1958 — frequent changes in government, no stable system
2. 1958-1971 — Military rule under Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan
3. 1973 — foundation of parliamentary democracy
4. 1977-1988 — Zia's martial law, political parties suppressed
5. 1988-1999 — Elected governments but frequent dismissals
6. 1999-2008 — Musharraf's military led Setup
7. 2008-present — Civilian rule with democratic amendments like 18th Amendment.

Problems in Democratic Growth:

- Military influence
- Corruption and weak judiciary
- Lack of political culture and democratic values

Answer 6:

Date:

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Introduction: Pakistan is a diverse country with many ethnic groups, if these differences are not managed properly, they can be weaken national unity and sovereignty.

Ethnic Issues in Pakistan:

- ① Balochistan: Grievances over resources and development
- ② Sindh: Conflict between Sindhis and Mohajirs
- ③ ~~Punjab~~: Pashtuns feel ignored and affected by war on terror
- ④ ~~KPK~~:
- ⑤ Gilgit Baltistan: Demand for Constitutional rights

Need for national integration:

- Ensure equal rights and unity
- prevents Separatists movements and violence
- Builds a strong national identity

Steps Needed:

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- Implemented 18th Amendment for provincial autonomy
- fair share of resources (NFC) Award
- Promote local cultures and languages
- focus on education, jobs and development in backward areas.

Answer: 7

Introduction: The 26 Amendment merged FATA with KPK, ending its special status. This was a major change in Pakistan's administrative and political structure.

Key features of the Amendment:

- * Abolished FATA's separate status.
- * Gave people of FATA representation in KP Assembly
- * Extended Courts, police and laws to tribal areas.

Positive Impact:

- Political and legal rights for people
- Chance for development and services
- End of colonial system (FCR)

Challenges:

- Delay in reforms and budget allocation
- Lack of infrastructure and schools
- Security and administrative issues
- Resistance from tribal elders

Answer 8:

Introduction: Political economy is the relationship between politics and the economy. In Pakistan, economic policies are often influenced by elite interest, leading to inequality.

Overview of political economy

- **Elite Control:** feudal lords and industrialists shape policies
- **Resource inequality:** Rich get more, poor are ignored
- **Loan dependence:** heavy reliance on IMF and foreign aid
- **Weak taxation:** Rich avoid taxes; poor bear burden
- **Low investment in people:** Poor education and healthcare systems

Approaches for an Egalitarian Society:

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- Tax reforms: fair tax system for all.
- Land reforms: Give land to small farmers.
- Invest in people: Improve health and education.
- Social welfare: Strengthen programs like BISP and Chaus.
- End Corruption: Ensure transparent governance.
- Accountability: Make leaders answerable to people.