

Mock-2:-

Q-2.

Answer:

Nuclear program journey began in 1950s with peaceful intentions under Atoms for Peace program however after India nuclear test in 1974, Pakistan accelerated its program and made successful in 28 May 1998.

Safety & security:-

- Strategic Plan division (SPD) oversees the safety.
- Nuclear Command authority (NCA) ensure control.
- Physical security system, personally reliability programs

International Concerns:-

- Fear about nuclear weapons falling into ^{no} state actor's hands.
- Concern over lack of NPT (Non-proliferation Treaty).
- Western pressure to limit nuclear expansion.

Impact on regional Apparatus:-

- Deterrence against India aggression
- Balancing regional global power.
- Strategic depth and bargaining power.
- Boosted confidence in foreign policy and defence autonomy

Q3.

Ans. SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)

- (1) Founded → 1985
- (2) Focus → Economic and social progress in South Asia
- (3) Challenges → India and Pakistan tension have limited effectiveness
- (4) Pakistan's Role → Founding member; advocates for inclusive regional development but often at odds with Indian dominance.

ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization)

- (1) Founded → 1985
- (2) Focus → Economic development among central Asian and muslim majority
- (3) Achievements → Trade cooperation, connectivity project.
- (4) Role Pakistan → Active participant in anti Terrorism initiative, platform to improve relations with Russia and China

Difference in Objective.

SAARC: More social, but hampered by politics.

ECO: Economic focus among muslim and central Asia countries

SCO: - Security driven with geopolitical ambition.

SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization)

- ① Founded :- 2001 Pakistan joined 2017.
 - ② Focus : security, counter terrorism
 - ③ Achievement : Military drills, anti terrorism
 - ④ Pakistan's Role: Active Participant in anti terrorism initiative
- Platform to improve relationship with China and Russia.

Q4- am-

Changing Security dynamics:

- Rise of non state threats (cyber, hybrid).
- Instability in Afghanistan
- India aggression military doctrine
- Shifting global alliances US-China rivalry

Major Challenges:-

- ① Internal Security → Terrorism, extremism
- ② Border Security → India (LOC) Afghanistan (TTP)
- ③ Cyber Threat → Disinformation and data breach
- ④ Water Scarcity → India's control over river under IWT.
- ⑤ Economic Instability → Debt, inflation, IMF dependency
- ⑥ Balochistan Insurgency → Threat to CEPC and national cohesion

Way forward:-

- Intelligence reforms and tech integration
- National action Plan (NAP) implementation
- Diplomatic engagement with neighbours.

Qb. am.

Ethnic diversity in Pakistan:-

- Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pashtun, Muhajir, Giligati.
- Ethnic grievances over resources distribution

Challenges over Sovereignty:-

- Balochistan Insurgency
- Urban Unrest in Karachi
- Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM) highlight civil military tension
- Foreign exploitation of internal dissent (India's support to Baloch rebels).

Strategical for National Integration:-

- Political Inclusion → Devolution via 18 Amendment
- Equitable development → EEPEC, NFC award.
- Culture recognition → Respect for regional languages and traditions
- Education and Media → National narrative promoting unity in diversity.
- Security reforms → Avoid military excesses, encourage dialogues