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- Mock : Pakistan Affairs

Part II

Q4 Pakistan's role in the region has become strategic due to changing security dynamics for Pakistan. Critically evaluate the challenges to national security

1- Introduction

Pakistan's geographic location is a strategic one in terms of economy, politics and security. The country's lies between two giant neighbours, India and China and a hostile border with Afghanistan. The changing dynamics in south Asia affects

Pakistan, too, and its national interest

2- changing security dynamics

(a) withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan (2011)

The US troops withdrawal has opened a new window of engagement for ~~the~~ country Pakistan government apparatus. Now, the terrorists have resurged again and are causing harm to Pakistan's peace and order. ^{eg} UN secretary general's special envoy to Afghanistan last year reported, that, Afghanistan has again become a terror hub threatening the neighbour countries.

(b) strategic position of India

India is another major reason of the changing dynamics. It is continuously employing tactics to harm Pakistan's national interests.

eg India invoking civil unrest in Pakistan through its spy networks in Balochistan like Kulbushan Jadav. It has revoked Kashmir's autonomous status by dropping article 370. India also carry out false flag operations to reduce Pakistan's international standing like Pahalgam incident and Patafbot.

(c) CPEC and Pak-China relations

CPEC is changing the CPEC is Pak-China flagship project which will change the geography's economic perspective. However, the project also is pivot contention, as Indian and US rivalry against China who could sabotage the project.

(d) Hybrid warfare

Pakistan is also posed by propaganda and cyberattacks from

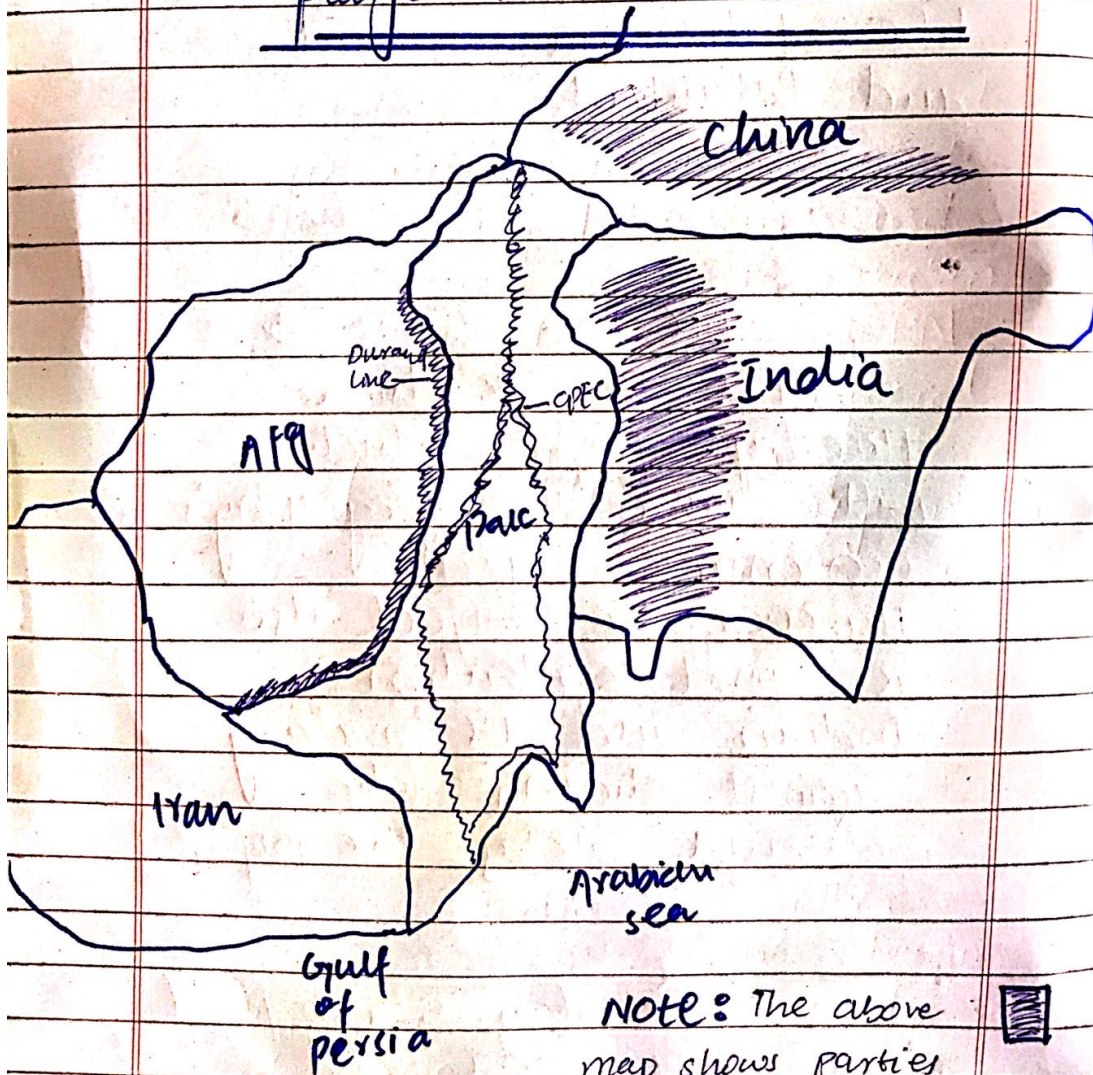
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Date: _____

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India which has shifted the security dynamics and have included non-kinetic measures to prevent new mode of security threats.

(E) Map of Pakistan location and making it strategic player in South Asia



NOTE: The above map shows parties and location which make Pakistan strategic player

3) main challenges to National security

(a) The Rise of terrorism and extremism in Pakistan:

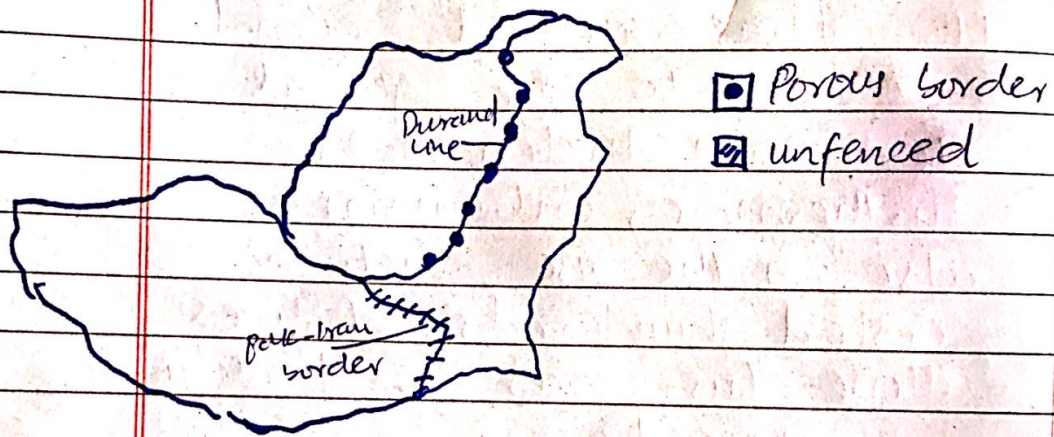
Terrorism ~~has~~ once again threatening Pakistan's national security. The country is passing through a badly hit wave terrorism. It has ranked second according to the global Terrorism Index, 2025.

Furthermore, extremism is also on the rise which has costed hundred's of lives alone this year ~~eg~~ Parachinar incident, 2025.

(b) Border management:

Border management is main national security challenge because the current wave of terrorism has its sanctuaries across the border ~~eg~~ Defense minister Khawaja Asif called Afghanistan the hub of terrorism against Pakistan. Pakistan's western border with

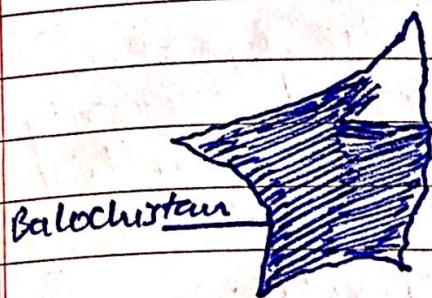
Afghanistan is porous despite border fencing. It also hard to manage such a huge lengthy border of more than 2640 km. Moreover, the South western border is not fenced which increases the risk of smuggling and terrorist passings.



(c) Ethnic unrest

Pakistan's national security is currently, is highly challenged by the risk of ethnic charged terrorism in Balochistan by BLA and BLF. Their activities have surged due to withdrawal of US forces and the reaching of advance weapons.

in their hands and their
 nexus with the TTP as
 Pakistan's government state.



Balochistan

 highlighted
 area indicating
 the spread of
 ethnic terrorism in
 Balochistan

(d) Economic insecurity

Pakistan's economy has
 recently recovered from a
 state of default. It is
 heavily relying on IMF loan
 of 7 billion dollars standby
 loan. Trade deficit stand
 at 33 billion dollars (Dawn news).
 Budget deficit for the
 Fiscal year 2015-16 stand
 at 8 trillion Rupees. Industries
 are declining. ~~eg~~ Toyota and
 Honda have closed their
 manufacturing units. Agriculture
 production major crops have
 dropped by 13%. Economic
 survey of Pakistan.

(4) Conclusion:
Pakistan's national security is challenged by varied aspects such as economic, political and social. Therefore, a holistic national security plan is required which integrate all of these aspects of security.

Q5 Elaborate the contours of evolution in Pakistan?

1- Introduction

Democracy in Pakistan has experienced a turbulent history marked by military coups, judicial activism, constitutional subversion. Despite seeing troubled phases, the country's democracy has not gained a progressive momentum and is persistently challenged by multiple issues.

2. Major Phases of democratic evolution

(a) Early phase of Constitution making and abrogation:

The first phase of democratic evolution span from 1947-58. It took 11 years for the framers of the constitution to agree upon a unified constitution. As they provided the 1956 Constitution, marking a the first triumph in the country's Constitutional history, the Constitution was abrogated by Ayub Khan in 1958).

Just after 2 years of the Constitution enforcement, it was set aside.

(b) 1st second phase of evolution under military dictatorship and the disintegration of East Pakistan:

Ayub Khan reigned from 1958-69. His period marked by the second

constitution given under military rule in 1962. He introduced his own mode of democracy called basic democracy based on narrow suffrage. ~~He conducted~~ election in 1970. elections were conducted, however, a political conflict led to segregation of East Pakistan.

(c) Bhutto era

The third phase of democratic evolution was led by prominent figure of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He governed through over centralization of power ~~eg~~ nationalization of industries. Moreover, he also gave a new constitution to the country in 1973 which still exists.

(d) Lia military rule

The fourth phase in the democratic evolution

of the country is marked by Zia ul Haq's dictatorship. He Islamized the country for political gain ~~leg~~ introducing Islamic and Arabic compulsory in school, Salah enforcement committee, opening of large number of madrassas. His policy have led the country in extremism which still haunts the country.

(d) 1988-1999: democratic era under military intervention.

The fifth phase was a very volatile phase in the democratic history of the country. It was marked by interchanging governments of PPP and muslim league due to military intervention.

(E) 1999-2008: Musharraf's rule

Once again a military rule as emergency was introduced

in the country by Musharraf. This period was marked by pseudo democracy under the legal frame Order. As the Constitution was overridden ~~and~~, Musharraf abused Constitution powers to extend his rule. In

(F) 2008 - Present: Democratic manoeuvres

This phase hold critical democratic evolution period. It is marked by the strengthening of federalism by legislation of 18th Amendment which devolved ~~for~~ financial and political powers from the federal to provincial levels.

(3) Conclusion

Pakistan's democracy has seen shocked periods of interchanging democratic and military government. It ~~co~~ evolution has not been progressive due to

political instability, and
military intervention and
judicial activism, weak
political parties, dynastic
politics and electoral
reform.

26 Addressing the ethnic issues
and cementing national
~~interests~~ integration is Pakistan's
first national interest to
address the challenges
to sovereignty. Elabgrate.

1- Introduction

Pakistan is witnessing
~~on~~ the weakening of
national integration due
to ethnic and sectarian
division. The increasing
wave of nationalism
and social divide inflated
by external forces. National
integration and the
strengthening of national
is an important national
interest and challenge.

challenge for the country.

2- Major Ethnic Issues in Pakistan

(a) Balochistan's insurgency

Balochistan's insurgency is caused by the rise of ethnic nationalism. The BLA and BLF are the main source of evil in Balochistan exploited by External actors. They attack the national interests of the country ~~leg~~ CPEC and arose false ethnic nationalisms through the display illicit power on social media. However, the main cause lay at political, economic and social deprivation. For example, Baloch yakjante Committee, a leading voice of the Baloch people demand for social inclusion, resource sharing and first right to the resources of the province, release of missing

person. Yet the government suppresses BYC leadership which further widens the gaps between the state and its people.

(b) Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM):

PTM This movement ^{was} started in KPK against land moves, drone attacks and the rights of the Pashtun people which later spread to the different parts of the country. Such movements should be welcomed as they represent their voices through peaceful means rather than taking up arms against the state. Their concerns are although not resolved.

(c) Sindhi Nationalism

Sindhi nationalism is also on the rise. They demand equity in the share of resources and stand against any

voice against the faction which usurp their legitimate rights.

3- Threats to national integration

(a) Regional polarization

These the ethnic rise in different parts of the country has weakened the fibre of Pakistan's nation integration because of an increased polarization.

(b) weaken national identity

The rise of ethnic division inter provinces weaken the national identity as unified people which poses threat to the country's sovereignty.

(c) Exploitation by external forces:

If the problem ethnic insurgency and divide is not dealt

1) the external forces, particularly, adversaries of Pakistan would benefit from it. They would cause chaos and shatter the peace and order situation in the country. ~~eg~~ Indian spy Kullarsham Jaden causing ethnic insurgency in Balochistan.

4 Strategies to cement national integration:

- ① Empowering the Council of Common Interest to resolve interprovincial issues and ensure equitable resource allocation.
- ② Implementation of the mandate of 18th amendment; for example, reducing federal control and ensuring devolution of power to the local governments.
- ③ ~~Center~~ cultural inclusivity should prevail removing a sense of marginalization.

smaller ethnicities.

④ development equity: which include prioritization of infrastructure development, education and job creation in marginalized areas.

Conclusion

Ethnic diversity should not be seen as a liability but an asset. Pakistan's sovereignty is best protected through ensure justice and equity in its affairs.

what are the silhouettes.

political economy