

Part - II

Q#6:

Addressing the Ethnic issues and Cementing National interests

Ethnic violences in any state are due to Cultural, religious and Cast system differences among people. Pakistan is also facing this Challenge that hurt the national integration.

Pakistan is an ideological based State in which there is no any space for national disintegration. Caused by many factors. As Quaid said, we are all muslims, irrespective to culture, Cast, religion etc division. We are a nation.

To address the issue of ethnic division and Challenges to Sovereignty, Pakistan make it 1st priority in policy of National interest.

"Challenges to Sovereignty of Pakistan"

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"Challenges to Sovereignty of Pakistan"

A Sovereign state is an independent State having:

- ⊙ Internationally accepted Boundary
- ⊙ people living in freedom
- ⊙ Government to govern the state

Pakistan facing numerous Challenges now a days, due to many factors, to their sovereignty.

National Security plan (2022 - 2026)

1st

National Interest

Ethnicity & National
integration

Challenges

Internal Factors

External Factors

- ⊙ Separatist movements
- ⊙ political marginalization of some provinces
(Alleged by separatist entities)
- ⊙ Non-state actors backed by India and Afghanistan

- ⊙ Indian military and economic support to militants
- ⊙ proxies by our neighbour to derail the economic prosperity (Objective)
- ⊙ To Break Pakistan and repeat the history of 1971.

Ethnic violences:

Ethnic violences are common in the KPK and Balochistan region but not Sindh and Punjab are immune to it completely. People having different ideologies and on the basis of their ideology they go into violence to become dominate another groups. But this thing hampers the integration of a state. Concept of Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pakhtuns created fault lines among people.

Consequences:

- State spent economy and power to cope these challenges.
- Country does not move forward in a same direction to attain prosperity.
- Clashes between State administration and people are common and they don't show trust on each other.
- Impact on the status quo in the eyes of international community.

Challenges to National integration:

Cementing the national integration is the top priority of Pakistan's National Security plan.

List of challenges that effect Pak's Sovereignty is at

Sepralist movement:

These movements are Common in Balochistan. The main objective of these people is to get a land (province) Seprated from Pakistan. Balochistan is the heart of Pakistan. Pakistan's economy, dignity, prosperity and Sovereignty are associated with the Balochistan. Dr. Mahrang Baloch ^{personality} is a famous leader of one Sepralist movement.

Their demands are:

- * Forced government to return the missing people from years.
- * There is no any right of other provinces on the resource of Balochistan.
- * Give them autonomy.

All these demands are baseless and illogical because government of Pakistan consider Balochistan at the periphery in their policies and national interests. Peace and prosperity in Balochistan are the main focused areas of government.

Chaos by Non-State actors (Militant Groups)

BIA (Balochistan liberation army) and **TTP** (Tehrik-e-Taliban of Pakistan) are the major non-State actors that spread chaos and disturb the national integrity of Pakistan.

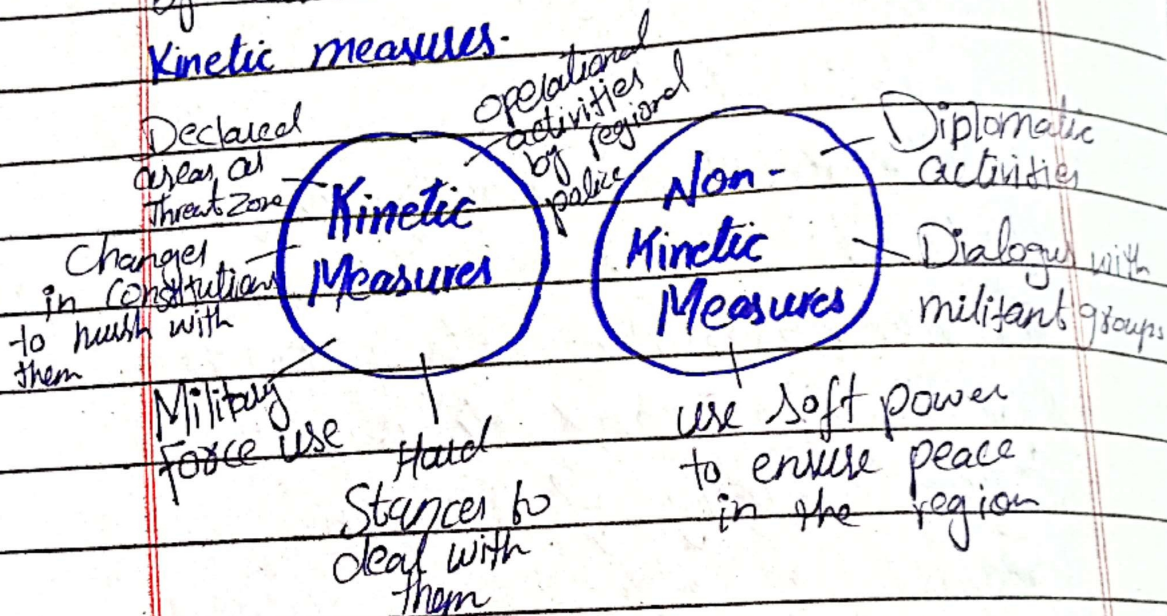
Backed by India:

These groups get support by the India and Afghanistan. India wants to smash Pakistan and emerge as a regional hegemon. From back 1947, Pak and India shared a list of War and disputes and having a burden of history. Similarly, Afghanistan's soil use for terrorism against Pakistan.

Recent Conflict at Torkum border shows a hostile environment and cold relations with Afghanistan. but now a days this cold ice thaw by Chinese diplomatic strategy.

Address these Challenge:

All these Challenges are addressed by either **Kinetic measures** or **non Kinetic measures**.



Conclusion:

Pakistan dealing with the challenges such as Ethnic issues and national integration that disturb (hurt) the sovereignty, in very effective manners. Military forces with the Co-operative efforts of government address these issues and place/deal these challenges as the top security challenge for Pakistan.

Q#4:

Challenges to National Security of Pakistan:

There are many challenges to the national security of Pakistan:

It has many dimensions like

- Military Security issues/challenges
- Economic Security issues/challenges
- Internal Security issues/challenges
- foreign policy as a national security challenge
- Human Security challenges

Changing in the security dynamics, Pak's role in the region has become very strategic.

Military Security Challenges

Pakistan is located in a very hostile region of Asia. It is sandwiched between two nuclear states, China and India. On the other hand Afghanistan is also a soil of militant insurgencies.

Pakistan has not a handsome diplomatic relations with India and Afghanistan. That's why Pakistan

Spent more than 80% of their budget for military modernization. A strong military is the guarantee of Pakistan's sovereignty. India and Pakistan fought a list of War since the time of independence.

→ 1962 War	1974 nuclear hegemony by India
→ 1965 War	1998 - Balance/Deterrence by Pakistan
→ 1971 War	

Uri, pulwama and Pahalgam are the 21st Century Conflicts between the two States. Therefore, Pakistan faces a lot of military challenges and defend the territory with strategic ways.

Economic Security Challenges:

Economic challenges in Pakistan is an extreme issue because it is a home land of 30 million people since independence to 332 million people.

Reasons of Economic challenges.

- (i) Energy dependence on non-renewable energy resources (Oil, Coal & gas)
- (ii) Circular debts in which millions

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of dollars (\$) are wasted due to
Strict commitments with the **TPPs**.

(iii) Sub-Standard Educational Sys
and lacking in advance technology
in the race of Tech world order

(iv) Lack of Job opportunities.

(v) Disturb the production of
domestic goods and reliance
on import.

(vi) Agricultural state of Pakistan
now depends on the imported
food. (Decline in Agricultural
production).

(vii) Tax evaders in Pakistan (non-
-filers).

Internal Security Challenges:

Internal Security challenges are
a great hindrance in the way
of prosperity and progress of Pakistan.

Nature of Internal Security
Challenges:-

(i) Sectional violences

(ii) Mob activities

(iii) Militant insurgencies

- (iv) political instability
- (vi) Separatist movements
- terrorism

Internal Security challenges play major role in design of National action plans (security plans)

Foreign policy Challenges:

Foreign policy challenges of Pakistan's dimension according to the global affairs. But it faces many challenges as well:

Pakistan's alliance with China disturbs the relations it with USA and vice versa.

Pakistan's support to the states that are against the USA, may result sanctions from USA
For Example:

USA's Sanction to buy Russian oil is implemented all over the world. If Pakistan made trade dealings with Russia then USA may have hard with Pakistan also.

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Therefore it is the matter of Sensitivity to make alliance with other states or design foreign policy in every dimensions.

Human Security Challenges:

Human development is a major issue in Pakistan. Recent Human development index globally ranked Pakistan ^{among} in the lowest country.

A nation's prosperity or progress depends on the human development. It includes, literacy rate, per person capita, role in the country development process etc.

To address all these challenges, Pakistan will make their role not only in national progress but also for regional peace.

Q#

Nuclear program of Pakistan:

Historical Background:

After India acquire the nuclear weapon, the balance

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in the South Asian region was disturbed. Therefore it was the need of hour for Pakistan to acquire nuclear weapon to balance the power hegemony by India.

Concept of Deterrence:

Deterrence is the balancing of power. There are two methods to balance the power in a region.

Disarmament and Armament.

It was not possible for Pakistan to disarm India therefore, it chose an armament strategy to balance this disturbance.

"Acquiring Nuclear arms by states to end the war, not for wars"

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was the president of Pakistan at that time. He said:

Either we acquire the nuclear bomb or we eat grass.