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IB # 078

LMS ID #38975

Part-II

Question No #3

How Regional Cooperation Organizations like SAARC, ECO and SCO are different in their objectives and achievements? Discuss the Role of Pakistan in these organization.

start wit the summary of the answer as pakistan.

Background:-

Regional Cooperation organiza-
tions are the groups of different countries
for the achievement of various objectives.

The ongoing disturbances, political instability
and violations of national integration of
different state leads to the formation of
cooperation organizations. SAARC, ECO and
SCO are formed for the various purposes
and objectives with the need of Time.

SAARC's objectives and Achievements:

Foundation:-

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is founded in 1985. Its headquarter is located in Nepal, Kathmandu.

It consists of Eight members including Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal and other central states.

Objectives:-

The objectives of SAARC are maintaining

- peaceful cooperation between countries

- Regional and Cultural exchanges
- Peace and regional stability
- Trade and economical stability.

Achievements:-

SAARC consisting of rivalry states India and Pakistan, due to which cooperation organization's objectives

are compromised. The last summit of SAARC held in **2015**. After which **17th** summit of SAARC held in **2018** in Pakistan which was postponed due to personal tensions between two countries.

SAARC is unable to achieve its various objectives. That is a great setback on regional stability.

ECO's Objectives and Achievements

Foundations:-

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was founded in September **1949** by three countries Iran, Turkey and Pakistan for the regional stability and especially for the protection for the Baitul Mugadus - when Israel attacked on Palestine.

After them Muslim countries are joint and attempted to resolve the regional disruption and conflicts.

Objectives:-

The objectives of the foundation of ECO are :

- Regional and Economic Stability
- Protecting Muslim Fundamental rights.
- Establishment of Rule and law
- Empowering regional cooperation
- Non-interference in others internal affairs.

Achievements:-

ECO achieved its objective of regional economic stability and trade exchange.

But ECO is ~~failed~~ in protecting human rights, unable to maintain rule and regulation for regional peace and security.

e.g: Syria-Civil War, Myanmar conflicts, Gaza-conflicts and Muslim rights in Non-Muslims states.

The violation of human fundamental rights become the weapon of war in 21st century.

SCO's Objectives and Achievements:-

Foundation:-

Singhai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a international organization founded in **2009** in response to counter the EU. Its headquarter is located in Singhai, China.

Founding members:- Its member including China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar and Central Asian States.

23th Summit, Islamabad - Pakistan (2024)

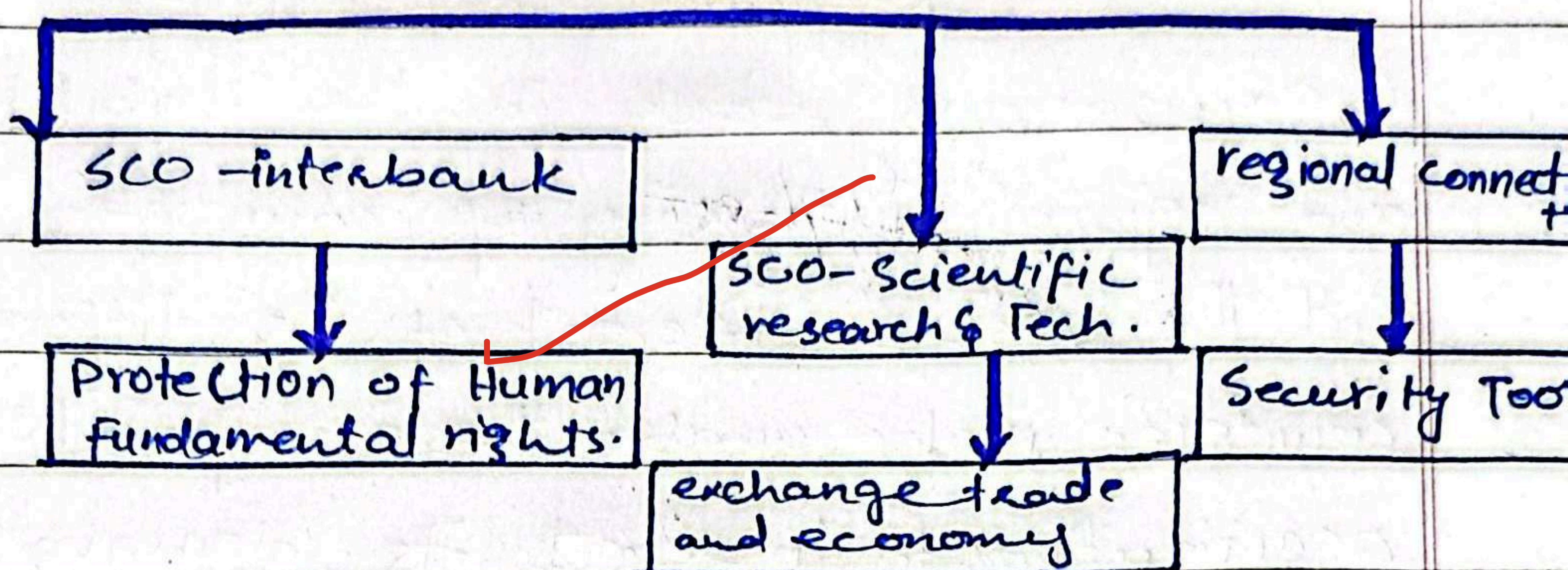
24th Summit, Tai'nan - China. (2025)

Objectives:-

The objectives of SCO is to :-

- regulating regional peace and security
- Economic Cooperation and stability
- Counter unipolar US power
- Enhance trade Exchange
- Strengthening science and Technology
- Maintain mutual interests.

Achievements of SCO:-



Role of Pakistan :-

Pakistan's role in

these regional Organization remains a significant. But India-Pakistan rivalry a main challenge for the regional stability and this reason postponed the 17th summit of **SAARC** in 2018 in Pakistan. After that relations are going to peaceful side after the 23th summit of **SCO** in 2024 in Pakistan. Pakistan is trying for mutual cooperation and ready to make deal with India. India-Pakistan conflict 2015 and the India's signed out **Indus Water Treaty** is significant challenge for the cooperation of these regional organizations.

Conclusion:-

Regional Cooperation Organizations work for the stability and regional integrity of countries. But the vested interest of the different countries make unable these cooperation organizations to meet its demands. SCO and ECO are trying to stabilize the regional peace and security.

Question NO# 4

Pakistan's role in the region has become strategic due to changing security dynamics for Pakistan. Critically evaluate the Challenges to National Security of Pakistan.

Background:-

Pakistan has faced the security challenges since its inception in 1948 through different way. The security challenges to Pakistan remained in the form of Bangladesh separation, Indo-Pakistan wars and Kashmir dispute.

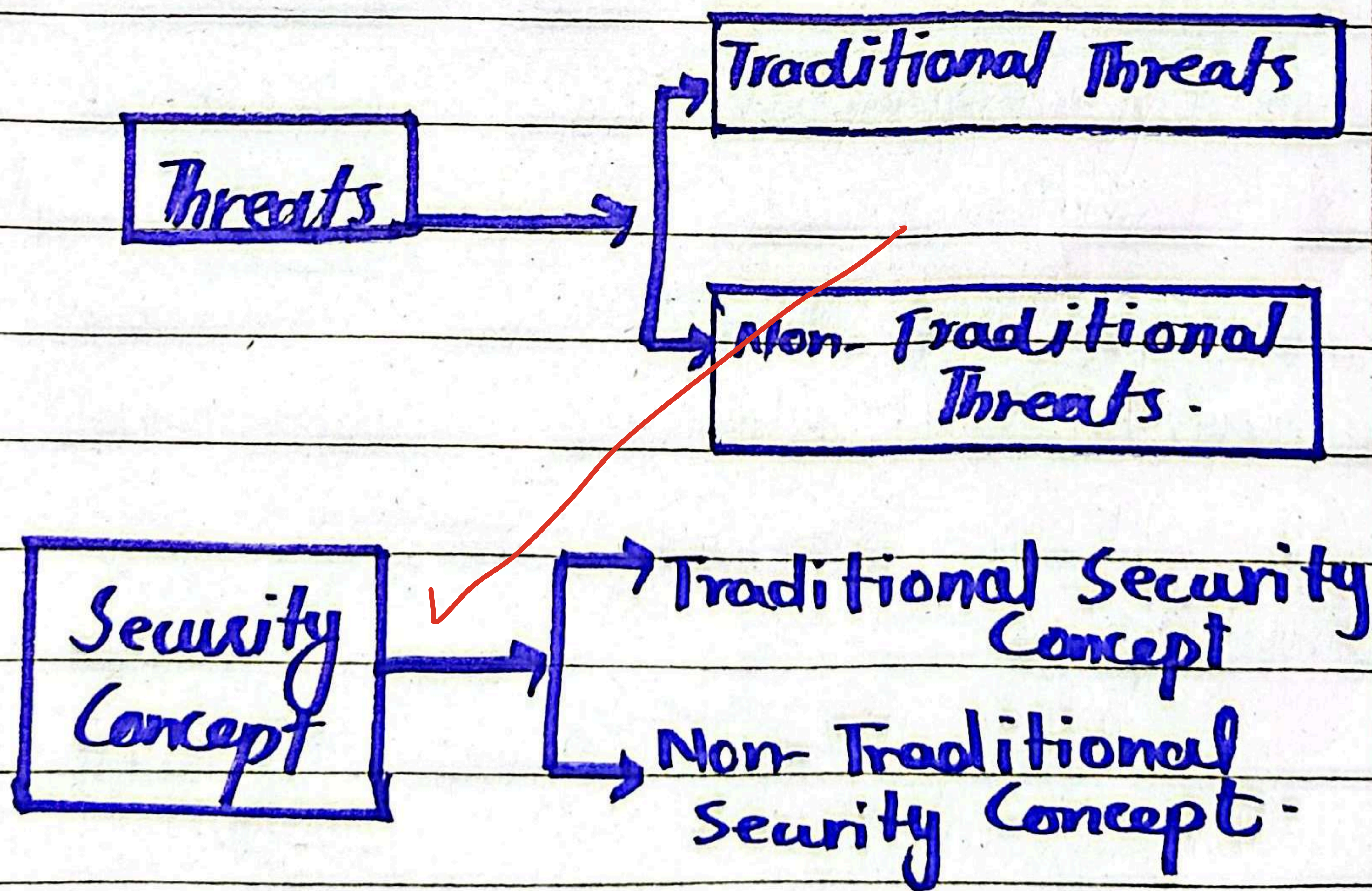
Now rising insurgencies in Balochistan and Afghan Taliban are supported by the Indians to combat Pakistan's National Interests.

Security:-

"Security is the act of protecting one's identity and states from the disturbing national integrity by the threats from outside."

(~ Barry Buzan)

Pakistan faces security problems as Traditional and Non-Traditional Threats.

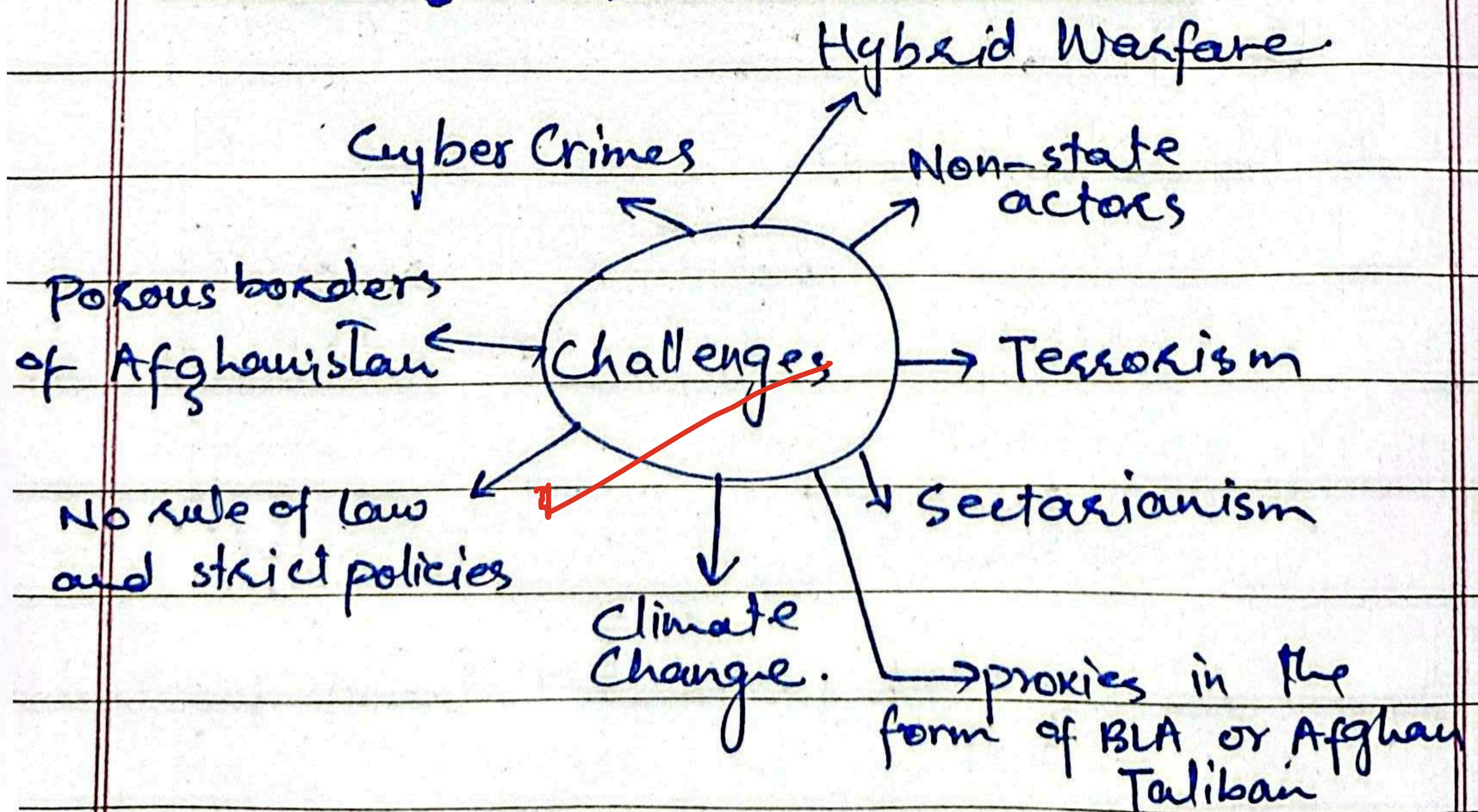


It is unrealistic to think that all security threats are controlled by the "military operations". Some are non-military threats :

- Political Security
- Economic Security
- Food Security
- Environmental Security

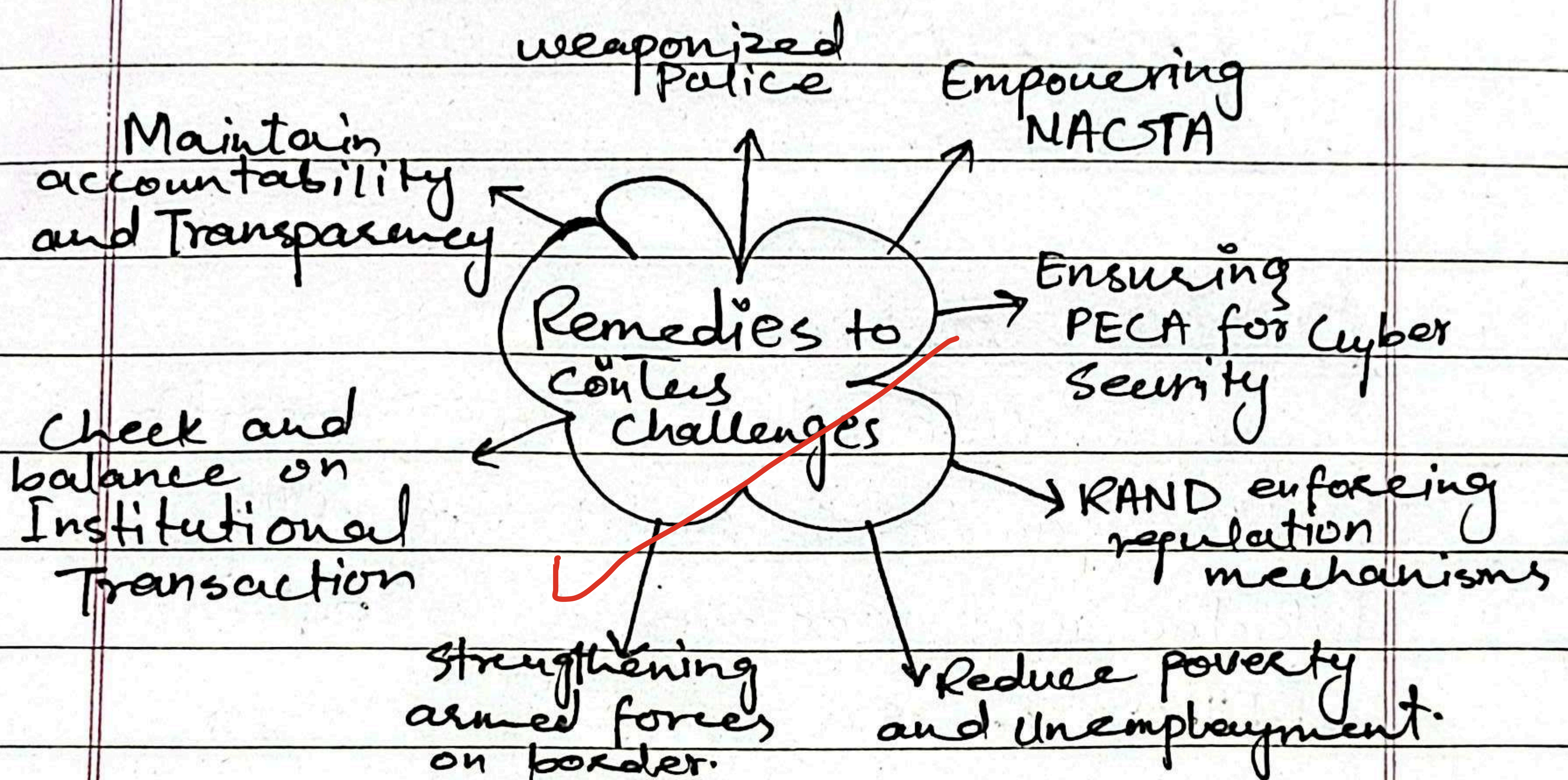
Security challenges are shift from Traditional to Non-Traditional security Threat asked by "Mely Chollois Rheny".

Challenges to National Security of Pakistan



attempt these in detail

Remedies to counter the Challenges of National Security of Pakistan :-



Conclusion:-

Pakistan's security has been shifted from traditional to non-traditional threats which are long-lasting. Regional Proxies play a crucial role to destabilize Pakistan security in the form of BLA, BLF and Afghan TTP. Pakistan are counteracting these challenges significantly with time by following Institution developments and enhancing security mechanism.

add more arguments.

Question No #05

Elaborate the counters of Evolution of Democratic System in Pakistan.

Background:-

Pakistan is a democratic country founded in August 1947. Still Pakistan was working on the British Constitution Act 1935, Quaid-e-Azam was the founder of Pakistan, and became Governor General of Pakistan. After his death, it was difficult to hold the position of Pakistan and moves toward democratic government. With the time, democracy of Pakistan faces many challenges due to Martial laws and Unserious leaders.

Democracy:-

Democracy is the form of Government elected by the people of state."

Democratic Evolutions:-

Democratic Evolution occurs in four phases :

- Democratic Phase 1 (1948-58)
- Democratic Phase 2 (1970-77)
- Democratic Phase 3 (1988-98)
- Democratic Phase 4 (2008-2025)

Democratic Phase 1 (1948-58)

Democratic Phase 1 was started with the Death of Quaid-e-Azam. Then the leadership gap is filled by the Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan and President Iskandar Mirza.

In this era, Pakistan worked on its agriculture, industries are not focused due to lack of resources. After that economic condition of Pakistan stable and First Constitution 1956. Prime Ministers are elected through election and PM can't gain seat after twice. Then constitution is abrogated and imposed

Coup Martial Law in 1958 by Iskandar Mirza and Army Chief Ayub Khan.

After the Martial Law, Democracy changed into dictatorship for 10 years.

Democratic Phase 2 : (1970-77)

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto won the election in 1970 and held governmental rules.

Nationalization of industries and factories, and also became the part of Afghan-Jihad War and focused on short term policies. When the US aid stopped, the economy of Pakistan decreased. Pakistan also faced the shortage of electricity and economic growth.

Constitution of 1973 amended and the power of president to dissolve the power of PM removed.

Democratic Phase 3 : (1988-98)

This phase of democratic evolution started with Benazir Bhutto, first PM woman of Pakistan. The condition

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of Pakistan at that time is so meritable. Benazir Bhutto approved first short-term from IMF in 1988 and worked on policies regulation to strengthen economy of Pakistan.

IPPs project is also installed. This democratic era revived the Govt of Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif twice. Nawaz Sharif worked on the Privatization of factories. Mostly businessmen invest in IPPs and other project, Now condition of Pakistan was better but political instability is main root of economic failures.

Pakistan becomes Nuclear state in 1998. After that Martial Law imposed by Gen. Pervez Musharraf and enter into War on Terror after 9/11.

Democratic Phase 4: (2008-2025)

Forth democratic era started when Asif Ali Zardari won election and become President of Pakistan. This time of Democracy

goes consecutive without any dictator.
Nawaz Sharif become PM in 2012
and end its tenure in 2018. After
which Imran Khan became PM in 2018
and cannot complete its tenure due to
corruption charges and political unrest.
Shahbaz Sharif became PM in 2024 and
govern currently. The 4th Democratic
Phase is best than all other with
respect to

- Economic Stability
- Consecutive Democratic phase.
- Regional Peace
- Geo-strategic to Geo-economic
- Best armed forces.

Conclusion:-

The democracy in Pakistan
is the best for the political activities.
Good Democracy can be achieved by the
good governance and economic stability.
In Past, Democracy can't flourish due
to the Coup Martial laws and un-
wanted military interventions.