

Mock Test

Pakistan Affairs

Name: Aluina Haider

IMS ID: 38390

Q: NO: 2:

Explain the Nuclear Program of Pakistan, its safety and security and international concerns. How it helps Pakistan in changing regional apparatus?

Ans: Introduction:-

Pakistan's nuclear program stands as a cornerstone of its national security doctrine. It helps protect the country, maintain peace in the region and gives Pakistan a strong position in international politics. Since becoming a nuclear power in 1998, Pakistan has developed strong safety systems, but the international community still has concerns about the program.

Safety and Security of Nuclear Weapons

1 Strong Institutions:-

- National Command Authority (NCA) controls all nuclear weapons and decisions.

• Strategic Plans Division (SPD)

looks after daily security and operations.

2 Physical Protection:-

- High-security systems and strict check on staff (called Personnel Reliability Program)
- Use of advanced safety tools so that no one can launch weapons without permission.

3 International Praise:

Experts from the IAEA and the USA have said that Pakistan has made big improvements in safety and control.

International Concerns:

1 Past Proliferation Issue

- In the past, Dr A.Q. Khan was linked to illegal sharing of nuclear knowledge.

- Pakistan has now fixed this issue and taken strong legal steps.

2 Small Nuclear Weapons (Tactical Nukes):

- Pakistan developed small-range nuclear missiles (like Nasr) to stop India's Cold Start strategy.
- Critics say these weapons increase the chance of mistake or misuse.

3 Terrorism Concerns:

- Some western countries worry that terrorists might get access to nuclear material.
- Pakistan says its weapons are completely safe and well-guarded.

Impact on the Region:

1 Balance of Power:

- Pakistan's nuclear weapons balance India's bigger army.
- This prevents full-scale wars, even during tense times like Kargil, Pulwama and Balakot.

2 Stops India's Cold Start Plan:

- India had planned a quick attack strategy called Cold Start.
- Pakistan's tactical weapons stop India from using this plan.

3 Bigger Role in Global Politics:

- Pakistan is seen as an important player in South Asia.
- China supports Pakistan's nuclear policy as part of their strong relationship.

4 Position in Muslim World:

- Some Muslim countries see Pakistan as a symbol of strength.
- Pakistan has not offered nuclear protection to any country but remains respected.

Pakistan's Diplomatic Efforts:

1 Not Part of NPT:

- Pakistan is not part of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) because it feels it's unfair.
- It wants equal treatment like India, which also is not in the NPT.

2 Wants NSG Membership:

- Pakistan is trying to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) for peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- Faces opposition, especially because of India's support from the west.

3 International Engagement:

- Pakistan attends nuclear security meetings.
- Tries to show the world that it is a responsible nuclear state.

use specific headings.

Challenges Ahead:

- Arms race with India (more missiles and submarines)
- Keeping nuclear weapons safe from cyber threats.
- Convincing the world that its nuclear program is peaceful and secure.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's nuclear program is key to its national defense and international standing. It gives Pakistan strength against India, keeps peace in South Asia,

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

and helps the country stay important in global politics. Though the world still has some concerns, Pakistan is working to improve safety and control. As regional tensions rise and alliances change, Pakistan's nuclear power will continue to play a big role in keeping balance and security in the region.

improve the references, headings quality and the paper presentation part.

Q: 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

Ans: Introduction:-

Regional organizations are key to economic, political, and security cooperation. SAARC, ECO, and SCO have different objectives and levels of success.

SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)

It is formed in 1985 in South Asia.

Its focus is poverty, health, education and trade. SAARC is weak due to India Pakistan tensions. Pakistan supports SAFTA and SAARC Development Fund.

ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization)

ECO was formed in 1985. It includes states (Pakistan, Turkey, Iran + Central Asian states). It focuses on trade, transport and energy. Pakistan's location gives strategic access to China, Iran and Central Asia. Its Achievements include ECO Trade Agreement (ECOTA), Regional transport corridors (e.g. ECO Train) ECO Bank proposal. It faces challenges like weak implementation Poor infrastructure and political instability in the region. Pakistan's role include advocates for regional connectivity, provides central geographic location for trade routes and hosts ECO summits and

participate in trade projects.

SCO-Shanghai Cooperation Organization

It was formed in 2001 and have 9 members i.e China, Russia, Pakistan, India Iran etc. Its objectives are: Fight terrorism, separatism, and extremism. Strengthen regional peace and increase connectivity and trade. It focuses on Security, economic cooperation, counter terrorism. Achievements of SCO are Regional Anti-terrorist Structure (RATS), military cooperation and joint exercises. It provides greater diplomatic coordination. It faces Challenges like India-China and China-Pakistan tensions and Diverse economic systems among members. Pakistan's Role in SCO includes :- Pakistan participates in RATS and peace exercises. Uses SCO to strengthen ties with China, Russia

and Central Asia. Promotes CPEC as regional connectivity project.

Summary

Aspect	SAARC	ECO	SCO
Focus	Social, trade, peace	Trade, energy transport	Security, Peace, trade
Region	South Asia	Central+South Asia	Eurasia Europe + Asia
Challenges	Indo-Pak tensions	Poor Implementation	Internal rivalries
Pakistan's role	Founding member, limited influence	Active role in trade talks	Strong strategic role.

Conclusion:

Each organization serve different goals. For Pakistan, active participation in all three can help improve regional ties and national development.

short and incomplete answer.

Q: NO: 7 26th Constitutional Amendment : Critical Evaluation?

Introduction:-

The 26th Amendment (2019) gives full representation to Ex-FATA (now merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) in the National Assembly and KP Assembly.

give the main heading first and relate your headings to the qs

Key Provisions:

- Increased seats for ex-FATA in NA and KP Assembly
- Aimed to integrate ex-FATA into mainstream politics

Positive Aspects:

- It provided political representation of neglected regions.
- Part of FATA KP merger plan to end colonial-era governance.
- Hope for development, peace and inclusion.

Criticism and Challenges:

- Lack of infrastructure and administrative headliness

- Tribal customs vs modern legal system clash.
- Slow pace of reforms (police, judiciary)
- Resistance from local elites.

Impact:

- Shift from tribal to democratic governance
- Strengthens federation if implemented properly
- Tests Pakistan's ability to integrate remote areas peacefully.

Conclusion:

While a positive step, the success of the 26th Amendment depends on timely reforms, development and sensitive handling of local traditions

Q: NO: 8 What are the silhouettes of Political Economy of Pakistan? Discuss various approaches to develop an egalitarian society in Pakistan?

Ans Introduction :

Political economy means how politics affects the economy and vice versa. In Pakistan, the economy is deeply influenced by political decisions, weak institutions, and elite dominance. These issues increase poverty and inequality. For progress, Pakistan must focus on creating an egalitarian society.

1 Features of Pakistan's Political Economy:

- Rent-seeking behaviour
- Tax evasion by elite
- Heavy reliance on foreign aid and loans
- Poor human development indicators
- Agriculture-based economy with low productivity.

Challenges:

Following are the challenges faced by Pakistan's economy:-

- IMF dependency
- low tax ~~to~~ - GDP ratio
- Corruption and weak rule of law
- Political instability
- Rising inequality
- Increased Inflation

Approaches to Build Egalitarian Society:-

- 1 **Progressive Taxation**:- Tax the rich, widen tax base.
- 2 **Land Reforms**:- Empower small farmers, and feudal dominance.
- 3 **Education and Health Investment**:- Human capital development
- 4 **Empowering women and Minorities**:- Inclusive growth
- 5 **Transparent Governance**:- Reduce corruption and leakages
- 6 **Social Safety Nets**:- Expand Ehsaas and BISP programs.

Conclusion:

A just society can only emerge through political will, economic reforms and inclusive development. To create an egalitarian society, the government must reduce elite dominance and ensure fair opportunities for all citizens. Social Justice, Transparency and human development are the key to long term peace and prosperity.
