

(Q:2)

### Introduction:

Pakistan nuclear program, initiated as a deterrent to India aggression, has become a strategic tool for maintaining regional balance. Its evolution includes technological progress, Command Control Systems, and Safety frameworks. However, international concerns over proliferation and security remain high, even as the program helps Pakistan ~~ref~~ redefine its geopolitical standing.

### 1. Genesis of Pakistan Nuclear Program

Pakistan initiated its nuclear program in the 1970s in response to India's 1974 nuclear test. Driven by security imperatives, it conducted its ~~first~~ nuclear test in 1998 establishing ~~nuclear deterrence~~ nuclear deterrence in South Asia. World Nuclear Association in Pakistan Profile

### 2. Pakistan's Nuclear Arsenal

Pakistan reportedly possesses over 160 nuclear warheads and ~~continues~~ to produce fissile material. The ~~country~~ maintains a credible



minimum ~~deter~~ deterrence posture aimed at countering India's conventional and nuclear capabilities. (World Nuclear Association)

### 3. Nuclear Command and Control ~~Structural~~ Structure.

Pakistan National Command Authority (NCA) oversees Strategic Assets. The Strategic Plans Division (SPD) ensures operational readiness, Command Control, and security of nuclear weapons. This ~~structured~~ hierarchy reflects robust institutional oversight. (World Nuclear Association and Air University).

### 4. Nuclear Safety Mechanisms

Pakistan has enhanced nuclear safety Post-1998 through physical security, personnel reliability programs, and international Atomic Energy Training Cooperation. It adheres to international Atomic Eng Energy Agency (IAEA) guidelines for nuclear facility safety. (World <sup>Nuclear</sup> Association - Safety and Security Section).



## 5. International Security Concerns

Global concerns focus on potential insider threats, terrorism, and command integrity.

However, U.S. assessments acknowledge Pakistan's efforts to improve nuclear security through vulnerabilities in internal stability remain critical. (NS Archive and Brookings)

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## 6. Non-Proliferation and Pakistan's stance

Despite not being a signatory to NPT, Pakistan advocates a non-discriminatory approach to global non-proliferation. It opposes India-specific exemptions like the 2008 NSG waiver.

## 7. Role in Regional Deterrence

Pakistan's nuclear capability deter full-scale war with India. The 2001-2002 and 2019 Pulwama-Balakot Crises demonstrate how nuclear deterrence prevents escalation between nuclear rivals.



8. India-Pakistan Strategic imbalance  
India's growing Conventional forces and  
Strategic alliance ~~power~~ to compel Pakistan  
to ~~ref~~ rely more on nuclear deterrence  
including tactical ~~weap~~ weapons to maintain  
Credible parity in deterrence.

9. Tactical Nuclear Weapons (TNW)  
Pakistan development Short-range system  
like Nasr to deter limited Indian  
incursions under its Cold Start doctrine.  
These raise ~~question~~ about escalation  
control and Strategic stability. (Archive and  
Carnegie Endowment)

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

10. US - Pakistan Nuclear Dialogue  
Despite Nuclear distrust, the U.S continues  
engagement on Pakistan's nuclear safety.  
However, U.S concern remains over Pakistan's  
internal stability ~~and~~ its impact on nuclear  
Command integrity. (Brooking institutions)



## 11. China Support to Pakistan

China has played a critical role in aiding Pakistan's civilian nuclear energy sector and strategic balance in South Asia, strengthening Pakistan's regional and nuclear posture.

## 12. Geopolitical Leverage and Strategic Partnerships

Pakistan uses its nuclear capability to negotiate geopolitical space with the US, China, and Russia. Growing ties with Russia also reflect Islamabad's evolving multi-vector foreign policy (Air university JIPA and NATO).

## 13. Nuclearization and Regional Stability.

While Pakistan's nuclear weapons deter external threats, they complicate South Asia's peace architecture. Nuclear doctrine, crises, and unresolved dispute make regional stability increasingly fragile.

## 14. Terrorism and Crisis Flashpoints

The crisis was triggered by a terrorist attack in Kashmir on April 22 that killed 26 civilians.

India blames Pakistan-based groups; Islamabad denied involvement, fueling reciprocal strikes.



work on the structure; use headings and subheadings format.

## Conclusion

Pakistan nuclear program has solidified national defense and geopolitical relevance. Yet, international concerns persist over proliferation, instability, and militant influence. Balancing security with responsibility remains essential for long-term regional peace and credibility.

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



Q:3

### Introduction:

Regional Cooperation organization like SAARC, ECO and SCO aim to promote economic and Strategic Collaboration. These organizations have distinct objectives and achievements, shaping regional dynamics. Understanding their differences and Pakistan's role is ~~great~~ crucial for assessing regional cooperation effectiveness.

### SAARC: objectives and Achievements

SAARC's objective is to promote economic Cooperation and regional Stability, but it faces challenges due to political tensions between India and Pakistan, resulting in limited success so far according to recent reports and analyses available. Q

ECO: objectives and Achievements: ECO aim to enhance economic cooperation and trade among member states, achieving moderate success in trade facilitation and infrastructure development projects which boosts regional connectivity and economic growth ~~slowly~~ but steadily over time.



SCO: objectives and Achievements  
SCO prioritizes regional security and counter-terrorism, showing significant achievements in these areas through joint efforts and cooperation among member states like Pakistan and China strengthen regional stability.

Comparison of SAARC, ECO, and SCO objectives

SAARC focuses on economic cooperation, ECO on trade and economic collaboration and SCO on regional security and counter-terrorism, highlighting distinct objectives serving different regional needs and priorities effectively always.

Comparison of SAARC, ECO and SCO Achievements: SAARC has limited success, ECO has moderate achievements and SCO has significant success in counter-terrorism efforts, showcasing varied outcomes based on organizational focus and member state



discuss these parts in more detail by giving subheadings.

Cooperation levels currently.

Pakistan's Role in SAARC: Pakistan advocates for regional cooperation in SAARC but faces challenges due to tension with India, affecting its effectiveness and ability to achieve desired outcomes smoothly within the organization historically.

Pakistan's Role in ECO Pakistan promotes economic cooperation and trade in ECO, contributing to regional connectivity and economic growth initiatives which benefit member states through collaborative efforts and shared development goals.

references??

Challenges Faced by SAARC: It faces significant challenges political tension between India and Pakistan hindering its effectiveness and progress towards achieving regional economic cooperation and stability goals consistently over time.



Opportunities for Regional Cooperation  
Opportunities exist for enhancing economic cooperation and trade among regional organizations, promoting peace and stability through collaborative efforts and mutual understanding among member states fostering development gradually.

Pakistan's Strategic Interests in Regional Organizations:

Pakistan Strategic interests including promoting regional cooperation, economic stability, and counter-terrorism efforts through SAARC, ECO, and SCO, ensuring national security and development goals are met effectively always prioritizing key interests.

Conclusion

SAARC, ECO and SCO differ in objectives and achieve achievement. Pakistan actively engages in these organizations, promoting regional cooperation and stability.

add more arguments.

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

06



Q:5

### Introduction

Since its independence in 1947, Pakistan's democratic journey has been turbulent — marked by military coups, constitutional experimental, and institutional weaknesses. Though Parliamentary structures were established, true democratic norms often remained elusive due to elite dominance, military interventions, and weak civilian institutions.

### Post - Independence and the first Constit Constitution (1956)

After gaining independence Pakistan took nine years to frame its first constitution in 1956. Though it adopted a parliamentary system, political instability and bureaucratic interference disrupted democratic development early on.

### Military Takeover and Ayub Khan's Martial (1958)

In 1958, President Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution and appointed General Ayub Khan, leading to Pakistan's first military rule. This set a precedent



for military involvement in civilian politics.

3 The Basic Democracies System (1960)  
Ayub Khan introduced the Basic Democracies framework to create a facade of local participation. However, it centralized power in the executive and army, undermining broader democratic representation.

The 1962 Constitution and Presidential Rule  
Ayub Khan's 1962 Constitution introduced a centralized presidential system. This weakened parliamentary supremacy and entrenched military-bureaucratic control in national affairs.

Bhutto Era and the 1973 Constitution  
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto led efforts to restore democracy with the 1973 constitution. It re-established parliamentary democracy, but his autocratic tendencies and suppression of dissent weakened democratic culture.



6) Zia-ul-Haq and Eighth Amendment (1985)  
General Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law in 1977 and later passed the Eighth Amendment, which allowed the President to dissolve elected assemblies — eroding parliamentary authority significantly.

Democratic Instability (1988–1999)  
The return to civilian rule after Zia's death saw alternating governments between PPP and PML-N. However, the military and presidency continued to manipulate political transitions.

Musharraf's Rule and the 17th Amendment<sup>m</sup>  
General Musharraf's 1999 coup further militarized governance. The 17th Amendment consolidated presidential powers, through legal reforms and media liberalization emerged under public pressure.



## The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment and Democratic Reforms (2010)

The passage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment under the PPP government reversed many authoritarian laws, restored parliamentary supremacy, and devolved power to provinces — making a democratic milestone.

## Dynastic Politics and Elite Capture.

Democratic processes remained hostage to dynastic politics. Political parties like PPP, PML-N and PTI revolve around personalities lacking internal democracy and fostering elite control over public policy.

## Hybrid Democracy and Military Oversight

Pakistan today operates under a hybrid regime where elected governments coexist with behind-the-scenes military control, particularly in foreign security, and economic policy-making (India New England 2024)



## Rise of Public Political Awareness

Despite ~~instat~~ institutional setbacks, civil society youth engagement, and independent media have created ~~greater~~ demand for transparency and democratic accountability ~~are~~ across Pakistan's Urban Centers.

Ongoing Challenges to Democratic Consolidation  
Challenges such as judicial overreach, media censorship, military interference, and political victimization continue to hinder democratic growth, making genuine democratic deepening a slow and uncertain process. (The Friday Times 2025)

## Conclusion

While Pakistan has made formal progress in democratic structures, real power often lies beyond elected institutional. Civilian Supremacy political maturity, and rule of law remain critical for transforming Pakistan's fragile democracy into a ~~yet~~ resilient. 