

Mock-2:-

Q-2.

Answer:-

Nuclear program journey began in 1950s with peaceful intentions under Atoms for Peace program however after India nuclear test in 1974, Pakistan accelerated its program and made successful in 28 May 1998.

start with the summary of the answer as introduction.

Safety & security:-

- Strategic Plan division (SPD) oversees the safety.
- Nuclear Command authority (NCA) ensure control.
- Physical security system, personally reliability programs

attempt by giving proper paragraphs; not points.

International Concerns:-

- Fear about nuclear weapons falling into ^{no} safe actor's hands.
- Concern over lack of NPT (Non-proliferation Treaty).
- Western pressure to limit nuclear expansion

Impact on regional Apparatus:-

- Deterring against India aggression
- Balancing regional global power.
- Strategic depth and bargaining power.
- Boosted confidence in foreign policy and defence autonomy

Q3.

Ans. SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)

- ① founded. → 1985
- ② focus → Economic and social progress in South Asia
- ③ Challenges → India and Pakistan tension have limited effectiveness
- ④ Pakistan's Role → ~~rounding~~ member; advocates for inclusive regional development but often at odds with Indian dominance.

ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization)

- ① founded → 1985
- ② focus → Economic development among central Asian and Muslim majority
- ③ Achievements → Trade Cooperation, connectivity proj.
- ④ Role Pakistan → ~~active~~ participant in anti-terrorism initiative, platform to improve relations with Russia and China

Difference in objective.

SAARC: More social, but hampered by politics.

ECO: Economic focus among Muslim and Central Asia countries

Q4: - Security driven with geopolitical ambition.

SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization)

- ① Founded :- 2001 Pakistan joined 2017.
- ② Focus : security, counter terrorism
- ③ Achievement : Military drills, anti terrorism Q2
- ④ Pakistan's Role: Active Participant in anti terrorism initiative
Platform to improve relationship with China and Russia.

Q4- a.m.

Changing Security dynamics:

- Rise of non-traditional threats (cyber, hybrid).
- Instability in Afghanistan
- India's aggressive military doctrine
- Shifting of global alliances US-China rivalry

Major Challenges:-

- ① Internal Security → Terrorism, extremism
- ② Border Security → India (LoC) Afghanistan (TTP)
- ③ Cyber Threat → DBI information and data breach
- ④ Water Scarcity → India's control over rivers under IWT
- ⑤ Economic Instability → Debt, inflation, IMF dependency
- ⑥ Balochistan Insurgency → Threat to CPEC and national cohesion

way forward:-

(01)

- Intelligence reforms and tech integration
- National action Plan (NAP) implementation
- Diplomatic engagement with neighbours

Q8- a.m.

Ethnic diversity in Pakistan:-

- Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pashtu, Muhajir, Gilgit
- Ethnic grievances over resources distribution

Challenges over Sovereignty:-

- Balochistan Insurgency
- Urban Unrest in kashmir
- Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM) highlight civil military tension
- Foreign exploitation of internal dissent (India's support to Baloch rebels).

Strategical for National Integration:-

- Political Inclusion → Devolution via 18 Amendment
- Equitable development → EPEC, NFC and
- Culture recognition → Respect for regional languages and traditions
- Education and Media → National narrative promoting unity in diversity.
- Security reforms → Avoid military excesses, encourage dialogues