

2nd Mock

Pakistan Affairs.

Qno. (2)

start with the summary of the answer as introduction.

⇒ Nuclear program of Pakistan:

1) Defensive in nature:

Pakistan began to develop its military nuclear program after India became a ^{declared} nuclear power with its tests in Rajasthan. From the very outset, Pakistan's nuclear program was developed with defensive purposes and to counter in India in case of any misadventures. Today's Pakistan's nuclear capabilities provide robust defence to its geographical and ideological boundaries and helps in securing its regional and global interests.

2) No "first-use" policy:

Further cementing Pakistan's nuclear program as a defensive one, Pakistan declares and upholds its no first-use policy. It means that in case of any aggression by another nation, Pakistan will not use its nuclear arsenal for its defence or its subsequent

retaliation unless the ~~then~~ aggressor does so first. This highlights restraint in Pakistan's nuclear policy and program.

3) No attack on Indian nuclear facilities:

In its nuclear program, Pakistan has mutual agreement with India that either nations will not attack each others nuclear facilities. This agreement binds Pakistan to not strike Indian nuclear facilities even in case of war and even though it could be a decisive factor in the war.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

4) Non signing of "Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT)":

Pakistan is not a signatory to the international "Non Proliferation Treaty" or "NPT". The reason is not that Pakistan wishes to proliferate ^{military} nuclear technology to other entities, but rather it's of the stance that it shall sign the treaty after India does so too in order to maintain the balance of power and dynamics in the region and beyond.

⇒ Safety and security of Pakistan's nuclear program:

① Compliance with International Standards:

Pakistan remains fully committed to the international safety and security standards regarding its nuclear program. Not only that but Pakistan also allows international organizations like "International Atomic Energy Agency" or "IAEA" to inspect and conduct audits of its nuclear facilities.

② Internal mechanisms:

Furthermore, Pakistan also has its own internal mechanisms, SOPs and specialized government departments like "National Nuclear Detection Architecture" or "NNDA", and "Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority" or "PNRA" to monitor, inspect and enforce related laws and standards regarding nuclear materials and facilities.

③ Immaculate track record:

Through such robust and effective mechanism, Pakistan has maintained an

immaculate record regarding the safety and security of Pakistan's nuclear program. In contrast, we often see lapses in India's nuclear program with regular thefts of Uranium and other fissionable material.

⇒ International Concerns:

1) Sanctions after May 1998:

The US imposed sanctions on Pakistan during the development of and after testing its nuclear capabilities in the 1990s. They were imposed right after the end of the Cold War in 1991, as Pakistan's importance as an ally against US war on Communism faded. The Pressler amendments imposed economic and military sanctions on the recent nuclear power and further highlighted the importance of nuclear capabilities in the defence of the nation.

2) War on terror:

During the US "War on Terror," it was a major concern of the US that Pakistan's nuclear weapons may fall in the hands of the terrorist organizations that the US was battling. Such concerns

and attitudes were shown by the US with regards to Pakistan, whom it considered a "non-NATO ally" and its partner against the "war on Terror".

be specific with your headings.

3) Israeli Concerns:

During the time of development of Pakistan's nuclear ~~program~~ ^{program}, Israel showed its serious concerns, reservations and opposition to Pakistan obtaining nuclear capabilities. Furthermore, ^{top-secret} documents highlighting Israel's plans to bomb Pakistan's nuclear facilities were discovered from US embassy in Tehran during the Iranian revolution.

4) Proliferation:

do not use one word headings.

Pakistan's non-signing of the NPT presents significant concern internationally. During the early 2000's, Pakistan was blamed for sharing nuclear technology with North Korea and Iran. This further soured its relations with the West after the Pressler sanctions. Furthermore, this concern of proliferation still remains internationally regarding Pakistan's nuclear program.

5) Current US Concerns:

US concerns regarding Pakistan's nuclear weapons was highlighted during the Biden era. Joe Biden, during a dinner reception, characterized Pakistan as the most dangerous country in the world and ~~called~~ its nuclear program as disintegrated and non-cohesive. Hence, the US still remains wary and concerned regarding Pakistan's nuclear program.

⇒ Benefits in the Changing Regional Apparatus:

1) Pakistan-India Conflict:

Pakistan's nuclear program provided a credible deterrence in the face of recent Indian aggression. India's latest misadventure: a ~~regional~~ bully filled miserably ~~and~~ was forced to accept its losses and failures.

2) Maintenance of balance of power:

Pakistan's nuclear deterrence is helping maintain the balance of power in South Asian and Middle Eastern region as well as with regards to the Islamic world. Pakistan's position remained strong and undeterred as Israel attacked Iran's nuclear

add more arguments.

end the answer with conclusion.

sites Furthermore, India's recent aggression against Pakistan did not upset the regional power balance as it hoped.

Q no. (4)

⇒ Challenges to the National Security of Pakistan and Role of Pakistan in the region:

1) Climate Change:

A newly emerging challenge to the national security of Pakistan is climate change. Pakistan is ^{the most} prone to the effects of climate change. This is highlighted by the increasingly frequent and intense climate related natural disasters in Pakistan. This is a major concern regarding the national security of Pakistan, as the consequences of climate change permeate to various other facets of national security and it undermines the nation's regional standing.

2) Water Security:

The lack of water security is another major challenge to the national security of Pakistan. With Pakistan's

failure to develop water related infrastructure, effects of climate change and India's counter terrorism, Pakistan is becoming an increasingly water scarce country.

3) Food Security:

Similarly, another area of national security where Pakistan faces concern is food security. Huge amount of the nation's population is under fed and malnourished. Furthermore, access to food is limited for many segments of the population due to poverty. Moreover, due to changing climate and water scarcity Pakistan's agriculture sector is suffering immensely. Therefore, such changing security dynamics make Pakistan a dependent nation in the region.

4) Ethnic issues:

Ethnic tensions within Pakistan also present a threat to the overall national security of Pakistan. Ethnic issues persist in Balochistan, Karachi, South Punjab and frontier regions of KP. Such ethnic tensions erode national integration and unity within Pakistan. Therefore, the country presents a contrast as a much more

disintegrated nation in the region

5) Religious intolerance:

Religious intolerance is a major cause of concern in Pakistan. The population of Pakistan is a heavily religious ~~and~~ one, therefore, the extreme intolerances prevalent in the society present a major challenge to Pakistan's national security. These fractures are further taken advantage by other nations, especially in the region.

6) Terrorism:

Terrorism has remained a chronic threat to the national security of Pakistan for a long time. Various new ideologies and forms of terror plague Pakistan today. This proxy warfare waged and supported by Pakistan's regional adversaries has damaging consequences in almost all the facets of a nation. Terrorism today is crippling Pakistan socially, economically, diplomatically and politically. Furthermore, it is presenting Pakistan in a negative role in the region.

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short and incomplete answer