

Part-II

Pakistan's Nuclear Program: Safety, Security, and Regional Impact

i. Introduction:

Pakistan's nuclear program is a vital part of its national security, acting as a deterrent against external threats while influencing South Asia's geopolitical balance. It was developed in response to the regional tensions, now it includes advanced delivery systems with strict safety protocols. However, international concerns remain over proliferation risks.

ii Historical Evolution

From Energy to Deterrence

1950s: Peaceful Atomic Energy



1974: India's Test



~~1972: Bhutto policy shift~~



1998 Chagai Tests



2000s: Missile Development

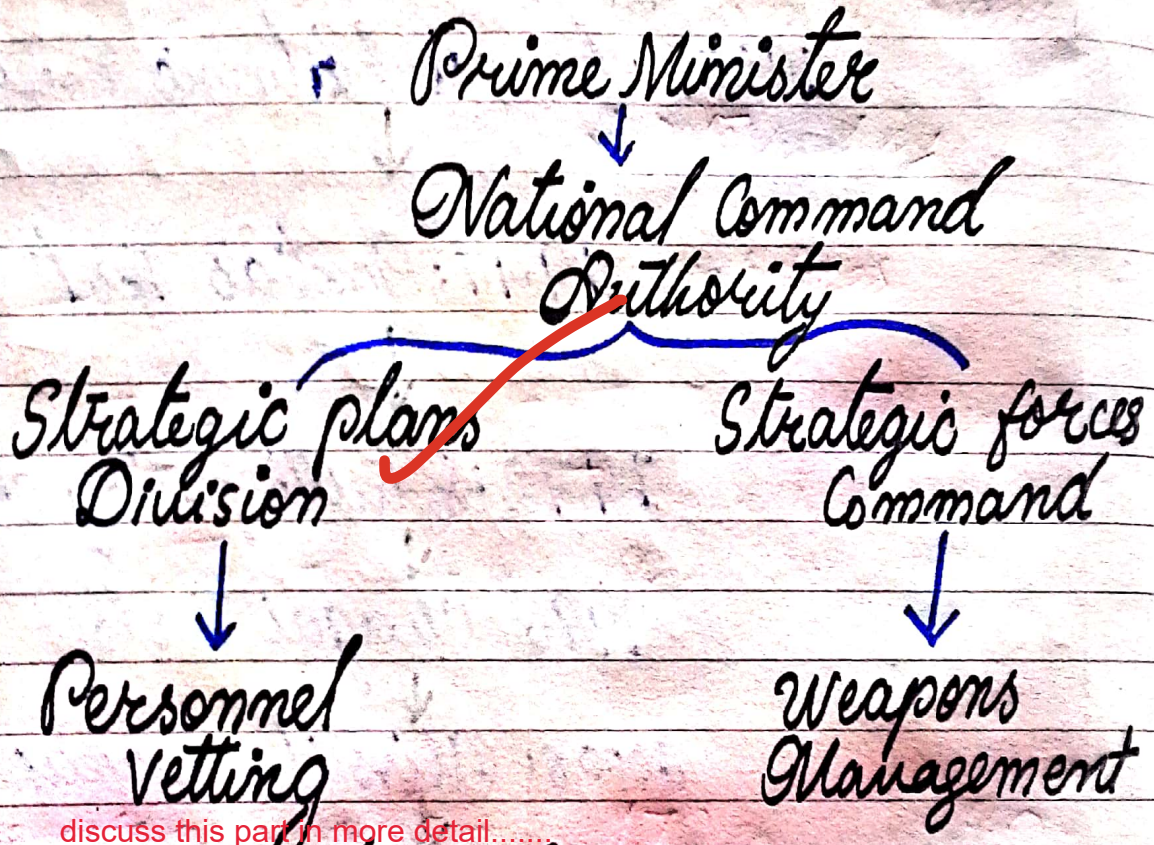


2010s: Tactical weapons

iii Key Milestones

Year	Event	Impact
1974	India's Test	Pakistan accelerates program
1998	Chagai Test	Nuclear parity Tests achieved
2004	Proliferation Scandal	Enhanced exports control

iv Safety and Security Framework Command Structure



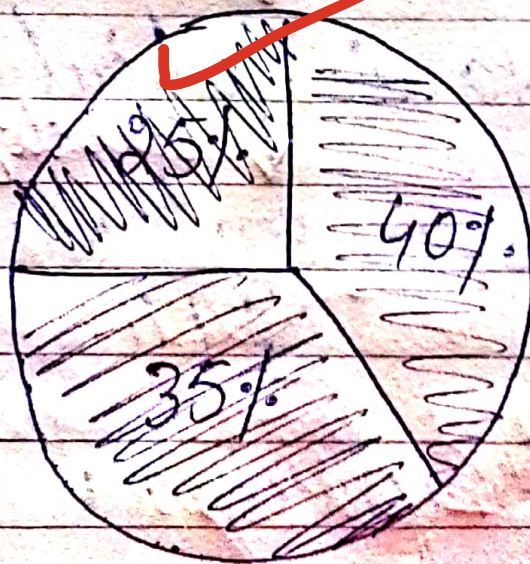
discuss this part in more detail.....

v: International Concerns Proliferation Risks

Past leak (D.G. Khan network) raise doubts. Additionally, growing arsenal fuels India-Pakistan arms race.

Pakistan's Response:

Claims "responsible nuclear state" status. Similarly, follows UNSC Resolution 1540 on non-proliferation.



25%

Terrorism Risks

35%

Proliferation History

40%

India-Pakistan Tensions

Regional Strategic Impact

Deterrence Balance:

Indian conventional Superiority

↓ Deterred by

Pakistani Tactical Nukes

↓ Stabilizes

No large scale war since 1971

discuss this part by giving multiple subheadings.

Arsenal Comparison:

Capability	Pakistan	India
Warheads	170	160
Land Missiles	Shaheen-III	Agni-V
Cruise Missiles	Babur	Nirbhag.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's nuclear program ensures security but faces global scrutiny. Strong safety mechanisms reduce risks, yet regional tensions persist. Balancing deterrence with

add more arguments.



diplomacy remains key for stability.

QNO: 5

Introduction: Political History of Pakistan (from 1947 to Today)

- 1947-1958: Democracy by Elected Leaders
 - 1947: Pakistan became independent.
 - 1956: First constitution was made.
 - 1958: Army took control for the 1st time (Ayub Khan).
- 1958-1969: Army Rule (Ayub Khan)
 - 1965: War with India.
 - 1969: Ayub Khan gave power to another army general, "Yahya Khan".

discuss these in detail by adding proper paragraphs.

• 1969-1971

- 1970 : First proper election held.
- 1971 : East Pakistan became Bangladesh.

• 1971-1977 : Civilian Government (Bhutto)

- 1973 : New Constitution (still exists today)
- 1977 : Army took over again Zia-ul-Haq.

• 1977-1988 : Army rule Zia-ul-Haq

- 1979 : Strict Islamic laws introduced
- 1988 : Zia died in a plane crash

1988-1999 : Weak democracy

- 4 governments were removed one after another.
- 1999 : Army took over again (Pervez Musharraf)

1999-2008 : Army Rule
(Musharraf)

- 2002 : Elections happened, but army still had control.
- 2008 : Country returned to Democratic Rule.

2008-Present

2013 : First time one elected government completed 5 years.

2018 : Army had some hidden control (called hybrid system).

2024 : Many parties joined to form a coalition government.

• Phases of Democratic Development

Democratic Transition Timeline

1947-1958 Parliamentary Experiment

↓
1958: First Martial law

↓
1971: Civil war and Breakup

↓
1973: ~~Constitutional Democracy~~

↓
1977: Zia's Coup

↓
1988-1999: ~~Rollercoaster Democracy~~

↓
1999: ~~Musharraf Takeover~~

↓
2008 - Present: Fragile Continuity

This flowchart shows Pakistan's cyclic pattern of democratic experiments followed by military interventions.

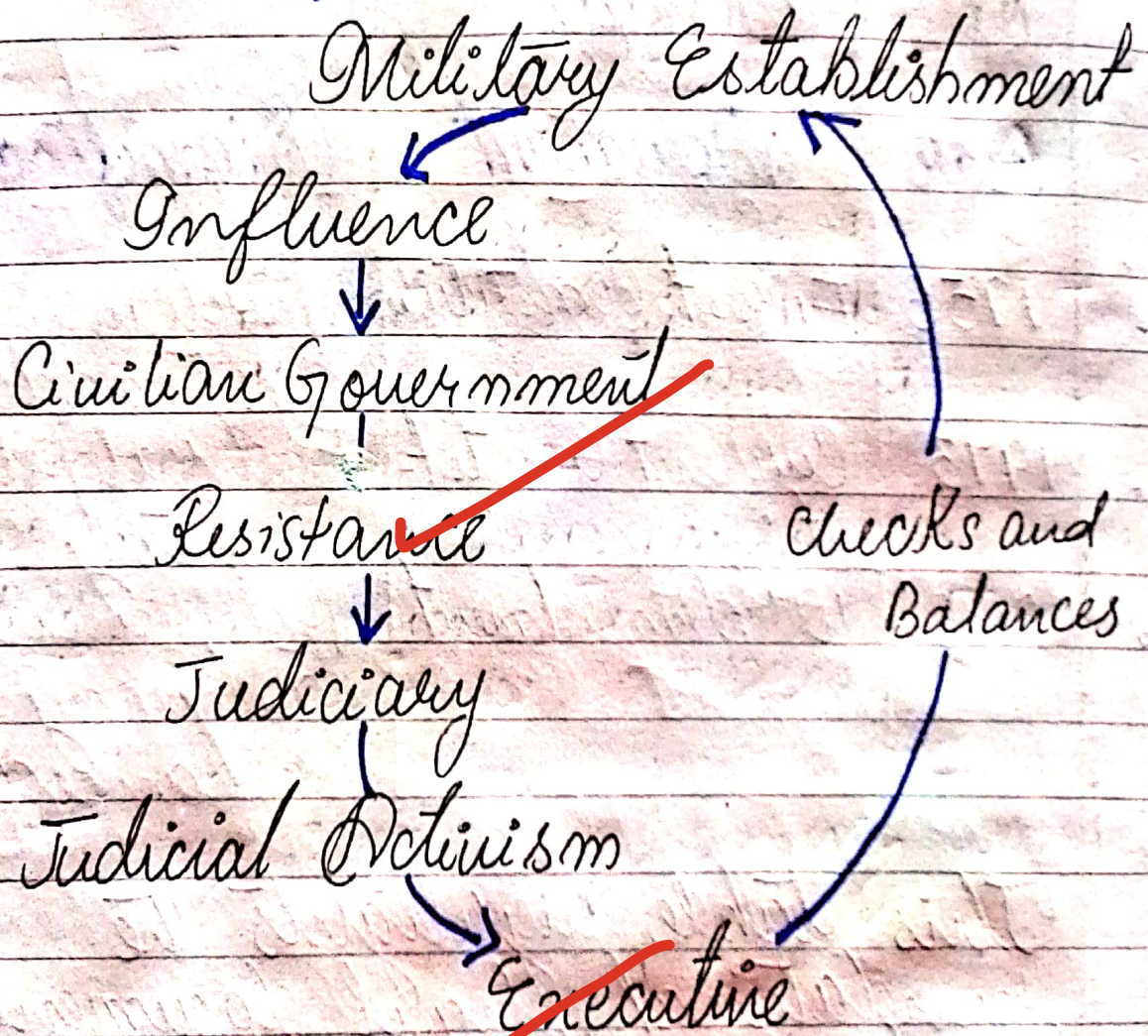
Key Milestones in Constitution of Pakistan

Year	Document	Significance
1956	First Constitution	Parliamentary System adopted
1973	Current Constitution	Federal parliamentary structure
2010	18 th Amendment	Provincial autonomy enhanced.

This table highlights the foundational legal documents that shaped Pakistan's governance system. It shows how constitutional development responded to political crisis.

Institutional Challenges

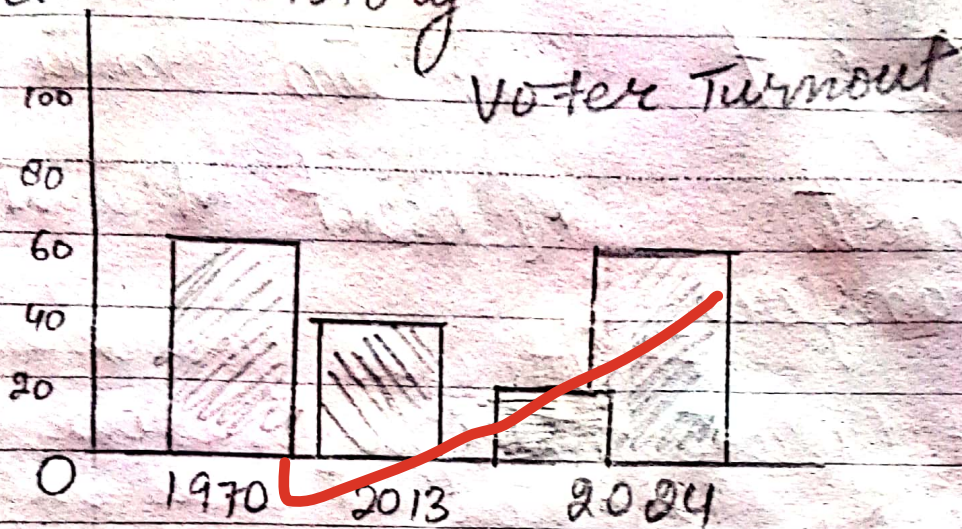
Power Dynamics Flowchart



This flowchart reveals the triangular power struggle between military, Judiciary and elected governments.

Democratic Progress Indicators

• Election History

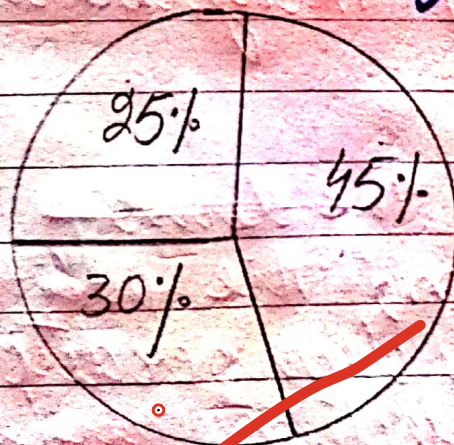


General Election

Mid-Term Elections

Special Election

Election Credibility Issues:



45% = Military Influence

30% = Rigging allegations

25% = Free and fair

• Comparative Democratic Index

Aspect	Pakistan	India	Bangladesh
• Smooth Transfers	* Absent	Present	Present But Have some Issues
• military role	High	Low	Medium
• Local governance	Weak	Strong	Moderate

This regional comparison shows Pakistan democratic status against neighboring countries

Conclusion: ~~The demo~~

In conclusion, the political cycle begins with a democratic experiment marked by elections and reforms but soon faces instability due to protests and weak governance, paving way for military interventions, further followed by a transitional phase. Eventually, civilian democracy prevails, following the cycle for repetition.

Question NO:7

Critical Analysis of the 26th Constitutional Amendment in Pakistan:

• Introduction :

The 26th Amendment to Pakistan's Constitution of 1973, passed in 2019, was a significant legal reform aimed at restructuring the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and merging it with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP).

This amendment sought to bring tribal regions into the national mainstream, ensuring constitutional rights and parliamentary representation.

However, it also raised concerns about implementation, challenges, political resistance, and administrative integration.

• Historical Content of the 26th Amendment

Pre-Amendment Status of

FATA: FATA was governed under Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) 1901, then it was excluded from national Judiciary and Parliamentary oversight. Similarly FATA has ~~limited~~ access to fundamental rights.

• Events Leading to the Amendment

Year	Event	Significance
• 2017	National action plan (NAP)	Calls for FATA reforms post-terrorism operations
• 2018	Constitutional Committee Recommendations	Proposed merger with KP.

2019	26 th Amendment Passed	Formalized FATA-KP merger.
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3 Key Provisions and changes Introduced

Major Constitutional Modification

Abolition of Article 246 and 247: Ended FATA's special status.

Extension of Superior Courts' Jurisdiction

Brought FATA under high court and Supreme Court.

Representation in Parliament: Increased KP assembly seats for tribal districts.

• Administrative Changes

Pre-26th Amendment

FATA Governance

Policy agents
and FCR

Judiciary

No High Court
Jurisdiction

Post-26th Amendment

FATA Governance

KP-Provincial
Administration

Judiciary

Highcourt
and Supreme
Court Applicable

Impact on Governance and Federalism:

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

Aspect	Benefits	Challenges
• Governance	Provisional Oversight	Bureaucratic delays
• Security	Army presence reduced	Insurgency risks remain
• Economy	Development Projects	Slow fund disbursement.

• Political and Legal Controversies

- Opposition from political groups
PKMAP and JUI-F opposed merger demanding a separate province.
Additionally, Tribal Elders resisted judicial changes, preferring traditional jirgas.

Judicial Scrutiny:

Petitions in Supreme Court questioning procedural legitimacy. Similarly delays in EP assembly's adjustments for new seats was observed.

Conclusion:

The 26th Amendment marked a constitutional shift in Pakistan's constitution history by ending FATA's colonial-era governance. While it promised legal equality and development, challenges in security, administration and political acceptance persist. Future success depends on effective implementation, tribal inclusion and sustained economic investment in merged districts.

Q NO : 4

Pakistan's Regional Role and National Security Challenges: A Critical Evaluation

Introduction: Pakistan's geopolitical significance has grown due to shifting security dynamics in South Asia, particularly amid the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, rising India-U.S. strategic ties, and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). However, this strategic position brings complex national security challenges, including terrorism, economic instabilities and regional rivalries.

- Pakistan's Strategic position in Changing Regional Dynamics
- Key Factors Enhancing Pakistan's Regional Role

Factor	Impact
• CPEC and BRI	Strengthens China-Pakistan ties, economic leverage
• Afghanistan Stability	Border security concerns and refugee crisis
• India's Aggressive Posture	Arms race and Kashmir conflict escalation
• U.S Strategic Interests	Counter terrorism cooperation and sanctions risks

3: Critical National Security Challenges:

Internal Security Threats

Threat	Impact
Terrorism (TTP, ISIS + K)	Undermines stability, targets CPEC.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Baloch Insurgency | Disrupts economic project. |
| • Economic Crisis | Weakens defense spending. |
| • Political ^{Im} Stability | Hinders long term security planning. |

• Internal Security Threats

Threat	Impact
• India's Military Modernization	Nuclear arms race and conventional imbalance.
• Afghanistan Unstable Government	Safe like heavens for militants
• U.S Sanctions and FATF Scrutiny	Financial constraints

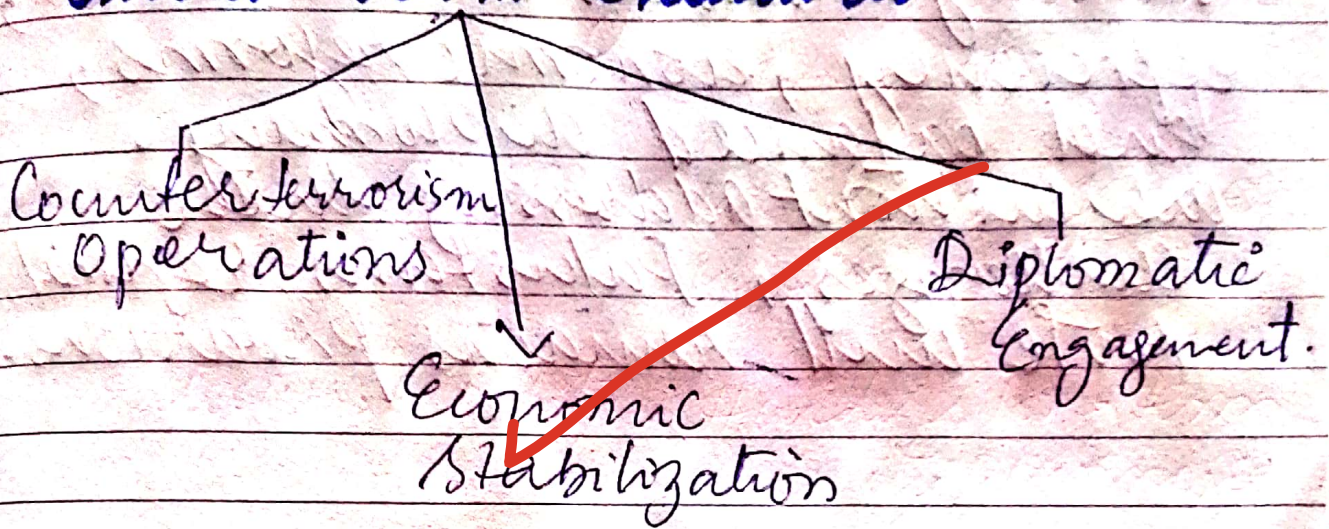
4: Impact of Regional Alliances on Security.

CK Pakistan-China VS India-U.S
Alignments

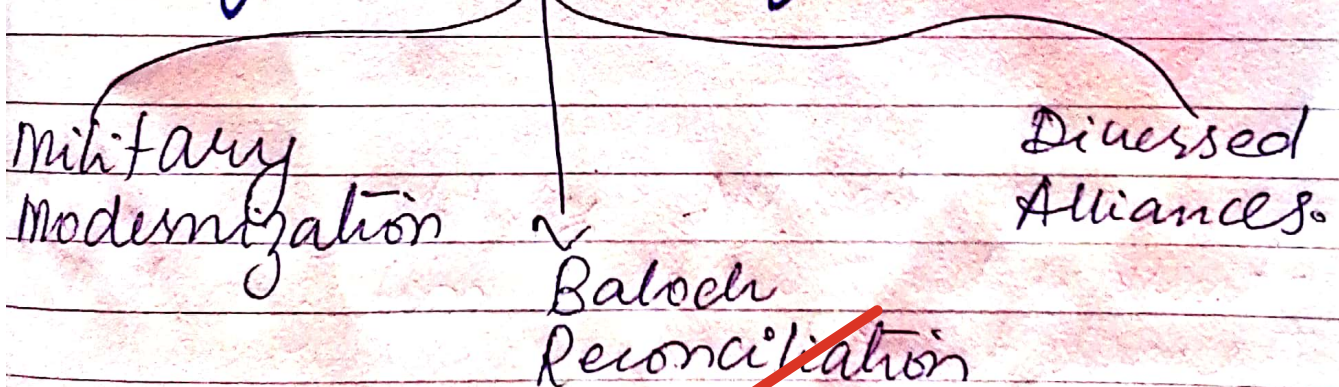
Alliance	Pros	Cons
• China (CPEC)	1) Economic Investment 2) Military Support	1) Debt dependence 2) U.S. opposition
• U.S Counter-Terrorism	1) Aid 2) Technology transfers	1) Conditional Support 2) Sanctions Risk

• Policy Recommendations for Strengthening National Security

Short Term Measures



Long Term Strategies



Conclusion:

Pakistan's strategic significance is overshadowed by pressing security threats like terrorism, economic instability and regional rivalries. While nuclear deterrence and CPEC offer leverage and sustainable

stability demands counterterrorism,
efficiency, economic reforms,
and balanced diplomacy.
Without addressing these
challenges, Pakistan's regional
role will remain precarious.