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Pak Affairs

Answer: 2

## Introduction:

Pakistan nuclear program started to threat in response to threat regional threat's especially after Indian nuclear test in 1974 It became nuclear power in 1998 to ensure national defense and strategic balance in South Asia

## Nuclear program Overview

- Started under Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
- Tested in May 1998 in Chaghi, Balochistan

## Safety and Security:

- Nuclear Command Authority (NCA) oversees Command and Control
- Strategic Plans and Division (SPD) handles physical and cyber security
- Regular audits, safety drills and modern system in place
- Pakistan follows IAEA standards

## International Concerns :

- Worried about international or nuclear weapons falling into wrong hands
- A. Q. Khan network raised questions in the past
- Pressure from west to join NPT and CTBT
- But pakistan has proved its image through transparency or security.

## Impact on Regional Apparatus :

- Maintains strategic balance with india
- Enhances pakistan's regional status
- Helps in diplomacy and defense planning
- Supports regional stability and deterring full scale wars.

short and incomplete answer.

add more arguments.

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

end with conclusion.

### Answer: 3

Date:  
MTWTFSS

Introduction : Regional Organizations aims to bring countries together for economic political, and security cooperation. SAARC, ECO and SCO are three major platforms where Pakistan plays important role.

#### SAARC - South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation :

- founded in 1985
- Goals : Regional peace, poverty reduction and trade
- Weak due to India Pakistan tensions
- Pakistan hosted Summits and pushed for dialogues, but progress is slow.

#### ECO → Economic Cooperation Organization

- founded in 1985 by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey
- Goals → Trade, transport, energy Cooperations
- Achievements : ECO train, agreement on Connectivity
- Pakistan supports regional trade and infrastructure projects

# SCO - Shanghai Cooperation Organization

→ Joined in 2017

- Goals: Security, Complex terrorism, regional stability
- More active than SAARC and ECO
- Pakistan participation in joint military drills (03) (Central Asia)

## Comparison:

- SAARC is political but inactive
- ECO is economic but limited
- SCO is security based and more influential.

## Answer: 4

**Introduction:** Pakistan is located at the center of major powers and conflicts. Its regional role is now more strategic but internal and external security challenges remain the same.

### Changing Security Dynamics:

- U.S withdrawal from Afghanistan. Created a power vacuum
- India's aggressive policies and border conflicts.
- Rise in hybrid warfare, including cyber attacks and propaganda
- Growing economic ties with China (CPEC)

### Major National Security Challenges:

1. **Terrorism:** Militants and banned groups still active in some areas

2. **Border Issues:** Constant threats from India (LoC) and instability on the Afghan border.

3. **Internal Policy instability:** Weak governments affect policy making

4. **Economic Crisis:** Inflation, debt, and poverty weaken national defense

Answer : 5

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
M T W T F S S

Introduction: Democracy in Pakistan has seen many ups and downs due to military interventions, political instability and weak institutions.

Major phases of Democratic Evolution:

1. 1947-1958 - frequent changes in government, no stable system

2. 1958-1971 - Military rule under Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan

3. 1973 - foundation of parliamentary democracy

4. 1977-1988 - Zia's martial law, political parties suppressed

5. 1988-1999 - Elected governments but frequent dismissals

6. 1999-2008 - Musharraf's military led setup

7. 2008-present - Civilian rule with democratic amendments like 18th Amendment. 02

Problems in Democratic Growth:

- Military influence
- Corruption and weak judiciary
- Lack of political culture and democratic values

## Answer 6:

**Introduction :** Pakistan is a diverse country with many ethnic groups, if these differences are not managed properly, they can be weaker national unity and sovereignty.

### Ethnic Issues in Pakistan:

- ① Balochistan: Grievances over resources and development
- ② Sindh: Conflict between Sindhis and Mohajirs
- ③ ~~Pak~~ Pashtuns: Pashtuns feel ignored and affected by war on terror
- ④ ~~KPK~~: KPK: the members of the other tribes feel that KPK is a separate place with a different culture
- ⑤ Gilgit, Baltistan: Demand for constitutional rights

### Need for national integration:

- Ensure equal rights and unity
- prevents Separatists movements and violence
- Builds a strong national identity

## Steps Needed :

Date: MTWTFSS

- Implemented 18th Amendment for provincial autonomy
- fair share of resources (NFC) Award
- Promote local cultures and languages
- focus on education, jobs and development in backward areas.

## Answer: 7

Introduction: The 26 Amendment merged FATA with KP, ending its special status. This was a major change in Pakistan's administrative and political structure.

### Key features of the Amendment:

- \* Abolished FATA's separate status
- \* Gave people of FATA representation in KP Assembly
- \* Extended Courts, police and laws to tribal areas.

### Positive impact:

- Political and legal rights for people
- Chance for development and services
- End of colonial system (FCR)

## Challengers:

- Delay in reforms and budget allocation
- Lack of infrastructure and schools
- Security and administrative issues
- Resistance from tribal elders

## Answer 8:

**Introduction:** Political economy is the relationship between politics and the economy. In Pakistan, economic policies are often influenced by elite interest, leading to inequality.

Overview of political economy

→ **Elite Control:** Jaded lords and industrialists shape policies

→ **Resource inequality:** Rich get more, poor are ignored

→ **loan dependence:** heavy reliance on IMF and foreign aid

→ **Weak taxation:** Rich avoid taxes; poor bear burden

→ **low investment in people:** Poor education and healthcare systems

# Approaches for an Egalitarian Society:

Date:

- ① **Tax reforms:** fair tax system for all.
- ② **Land reforms:** Give land to small farmers.
- ③ **Invest in people:** Improve health and education.
- ④ **Social welfare:** Strengthen programs like BISP and Chars.
- ⑤ **End Corruption:** Ensure transparent governance.
- ⑥ **Accountability:** Make leaders answerable to people.