

PART-II

Pakistan Affairs

Q4:

Pakistan's role in the region has become strategic due to changing security dynamics for Pakistan. Critically evaluate the challenges to National Security of Pakistan?

Introduction: In the current context, Pakistan's role in the region has indeed become strategic due to changing security dynamics for Pakistan. The combination of traditional along with non-traditional security threats calls for strategic decision making to protect and ensure National security of the country. There are various traditional and non-traditional security threats such as enemy states, proxy warfare, cyber and hybrid warfare, climate change, economic crisis, water crisis, and national grievance, challenging the national security of Pakistan. Robust Strategic Planning is required to protect our national interests and ensure National security in the region with respect to changing regional dynamic.

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National security: A multidimensional concept

In contemporary world, the term 'National security' has been refined to include different new emerging

Threats to national security that cannot be defined by the traditional understanding of the concept.

Traditional understanding of National security:

The traditional understanding of National security was limited to the following two dimensions:

Military Strategy	Traditional National Security	Geopolitical Trends
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These two dimensions defined the contours of national security traditionally and with respect to the external threats encountered by a particular state.

Post 9/11 Attacks and its impact on National security.

In the aftermath of 9/11 attacks, National security was defined by an additional external threat which included non-state actors and the terrorism perpetrated by them.

Current Scope of National security:

However, the current scope of National security is a multidimensional that considers various internal and external threats to the National security of a country. It gives a comprehensive list of changing security threats with respect to diverging security dynamics in the current century.

Multidimensional National security

- Economic security
- Military security
- Political security
- Environmental security
- Food security
- Water security
- Cyber security
- Terrorism and proxy warfare
- Energy security

Barry Buzon's and National security:

"Buzon argues that national security is about freedom from threats and ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their functional integrity against the forces of change, they see as hostile"

- 1) This illustrates that Buzon sees national security as a multidimensional concept, not just limited to military security.
- 2) He argues that security also encompasses political, economic, societal, and environmental dimensions.

According to Barry Buzon, these different dimensions clearly defines various internal and external threats faced by a particular country.

Changing security Dynamics and National security of Pakistan:
with regards to changing security

dynamics in the region, Pakistan's national security faces various internal and external threats that need to be addressed through comprehensive strategic decision-making. Following is the list of various challenges encountered by the National security of Pakistan:

① Traditional military threats from hostile India

Since Pakistan's independence, India has acted as a hostile state against Pakistan. India has made every effort to undermine the sovereignty and security of the country through various means. Traditionally, it relied on attacking Pakistan military on borders and also fought three wars with Pakistan in 1948, 1965, and 1971. However, with the change in security dynamics and threats to a country, India has used various proxies against Pakistan to damage country's internal cohesion, weakening National security.

② New Normal Doctrine of India:

The New Normal doctrine of India based on absurd proposition further poses a security risk to Pakistan. The recent May 2025 conflict between the two countries was initiated on the basis of this Flawed doctrine generated by Modi's regime just to appease his Hindutva vote bank.

"According to this New Normal Doctrine, India can attack Pakistan's territory without any legal basis and proofs in case of a terrorist attack in Indian Territory."

This flawed doctrine is based on unreasonable premises is a blatant violation of International ^{law} that tells states to respect ^{each} other's Sovereignty.

This New normal doctrine clearly manifested in the May 2025 conflict poses a grave security threat to country.

③ Proxy warfare and Terrorism

Pakistan is once again fighting the menace of terrorism, which is propagated by the country's hostile enemies. In the year 2025, Pakistan experienced 45% increase in terrorist attacks over the past year to 1,081. Moreover, Pakistan ranked second in the Global Terrorism Index, indicating the serious threat terrorism poses to national security of the state. Important terrorist groups that have wreaked havoc in Pakistan include, (TTP) Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan and Baloch Liberation Army (BLA). TTP became active again in 2021 after Taliban takeover of Kabul and restarted their anti-state campaign against Pakistan under the leadership of Noor-wali-Mehsud and backing of hostile. Similarly, Baluch liber.

ation army funded by the Delhi regime poses another risk to Pakistan's national security. The Jaffar express incident carried out BLA clearly highlights the strong nexus between India and BLA activities against the state of Pakistan. Therefore, terrorism propagated by Indian proxies which include BLA and TTP poses a grave threat to Pakistan's security.

④ Hybrid and cyber warfare:

Changing technological dynamics have created new threats for a state's national security. Hybrid and cyber threats to Pakistan's national security were clearly evident in the May 2015 conflicts. The use of drones by hostile India as well as misinformation campaign propagated by India media regarding alleged occupation of Pakistan's important cities such as Lahore, Karachi, Sialkot by Indian Army emphasize the need of protecting Pakistan's national security against hybrid warfare and cyber threats as well that aim to damage national integrity, cohesion, and psyche.

⑤ Climate change threatening Pakistan's national security:

Climate change poses a grave threat to Pakistan's national security. Pakistan is considered as one of the top ten countries vulnerable to climate change. Despite contributing less than

17. to global emissions, Pakistan faces severe threats to its national security due to climate change. 2022 Floods in Pakistan that led to \$30 billion loss to economy illustrates the damage climate change can inflict on Pakistan's national security. Climate change is not restricted to infrastructure damage, it has exacerbated the issue of water crisis and food security in the region too. According to estimates, Pakistan will become an absolute water scarce country. Moreover, due to climate change glaciers are melting at an alarming rate, expected to completely vanish by 2100. These facts illustrate the challenge climate change poses to Pakistan.

⑥ Struggling Economy and Pakistan National security:

In the challenging security dynamics in the region and Pakistan as well, there is a dire need for a robust Economy of Pakistan. India's aggressive designs, illustrated by New normal doctrine and various proxies, hybrid warfare and cyber threats, climate change exacerbating Pakistan's water as well as food security, require a robust economy can provide enough capital to effectively manage these issues. Although

macroeconomic stability of economy has been achieved however its substantial growth is required to effectively manage these issues. Without economic security, national security of Pakistan cannot be achieved.

Measures to Address these challenges to Pakistan's National security:

① Use diplomatic means to resolve tensions with India.

Pakistan should convince India for diplomatic solutions to various tensions between the two nuclear armed states, emphasizing its need for regional security.

② Compelling International community to push India for diplomatic solutions to tensions Pakistan should also involve International community reminding them of their commitment to global peace that is threatened through India's aggressive design.

③ Strengthening National cohesion through political means addressing grievances Pakistan should address the national grievances of the population through political means so that India cannot exploit them to its advantage as it is doing in case of BLA and TTP.

④ Robust kinetic operations backed by non-kinetic measure to deal with proxy warfare and terrorism

Pakistan should adopt robust kinetic operations to deal with the menace of terrorism followed by various non-kinetic means such as developmental projects

to uproot this malice.

⑤ Strengthening Economy to make Pakistan ensure various threats to its national security

A strong economy is extremely crucial for maintaining Pakistan's National security. Only through a strong economy Pakistan can address climate crisis, food crisis, water crisis, and various military threats arising from hostile India. Therefore, Pakistan needs to make robust structural reforms in this regard.

Conclusion:

To sum up, changing regional dynamics have exacerbated the threats to Pakistan national security, therefore it is important for Pakistan political leadership to adopt strategic decision making in order to ensure National security of the country.

Twenty-sixth constitutional amendment to the constitution of Pakistan has altered the nature of polity of Pakistan critically. Evaluate.

Introduction: The recent twenty-sixth amendment to the constitution of Pakistan has substantially altered the nature of polity of Pakistan. The amendment^{was} introduced by the legislature to promote transparency, enhance judicial justice delivery, and limit judicial overreach, by depoliticizing the judiciary. However, with the same amendment has raised different concerns related to judicial independence, politicization, and the strengthening of conservative institutions over the democratic ones. Therefore, it is important to address these concerns that critically challenge the democratic nature of polity of the Pakistan, ensuring the desired goal of the amendment.

History of the 26th amendment:

The 26th amendment was introduced in 2024 to restructure the Judiciary, reform the appointments and powers of judges, and introduced environmental rights as a constitutional guarantee. It emerged from the

- ① Tensions between the executive and judiciary over suo-motu powers and selective bench formation.

② The supreme court Practice and procedure act 2023, which sought to limit the Chief Justice's discretionary powers.

③ A critical move to ensure transparency, inclusivity, and decentralization within Judicial institutions.

This amendment was passed with 2/3 majority in the National assembly various Provisions related to the 26th amendment:

① Article 9A: Clean and Healthy Environment.

This article was introduced as a new fundamental right, emphasizing that every person in state of Pakistan has a right to clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

② Article 38 - Elimination of Riba

This article aims to eliminate riba by January 1st, 2028 in Pakistan.

③ Article 175: Restructuring the JCP

Judicial commission comprises of 13 members, CJP, 3 senior supreme court Judges, senior constitutional bench, Judge, Law Minister, attorney general, 2 Senators, 2 MNAs (Treasury and opposition, 1 woman and 1 or non-muslim technocrat appointed by speaker.

④ Chief Justice Appointment:

Chief Justice should be nominated by special parliamentary committee

from top 3 senior SC judges, the post for approval would be sent to the president by the PM.

⑤ Special Parliamentary Committee
It comprises of 12 members, 8 from National Assembly, and 4 from Senate. If National Assembly is dissolved then only Senate members would form this committee. Its representation would be based on party strength. In camera proceedings of the meetings and minutes would be recorded as well.

⑥ Performance Evaluation

Judicial Commission of Pakistan would evaluate annually the High Court Judges. In case of inefficiency, the Judges would be provided an improvement period. However, continued inefficiency would lead to a report against that Judge to Supreme Judicial Council.

⑦ Supreme Court Judge criteria

Article 177

He must be a Pakistani citizen, served as a High Court Judge for 5 years or advocate of High Court for 15 years or Supreme Court advocate.

⑧ Article 179 term of CJP

Supreme Court ^{Judge} term limited to three years. It ends earlier on resignation, age 65 years, or removal per constitution.