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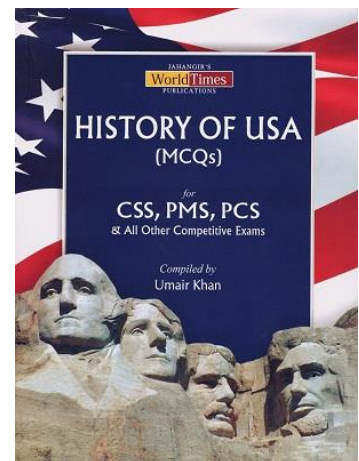
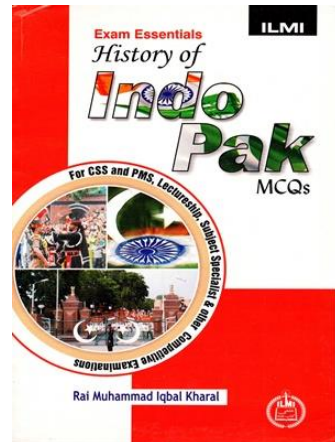
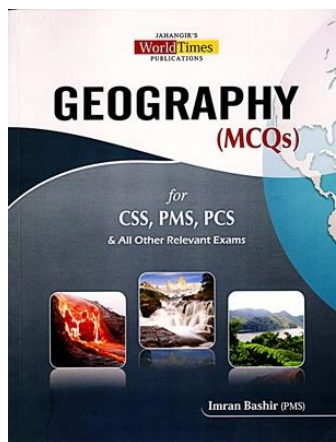
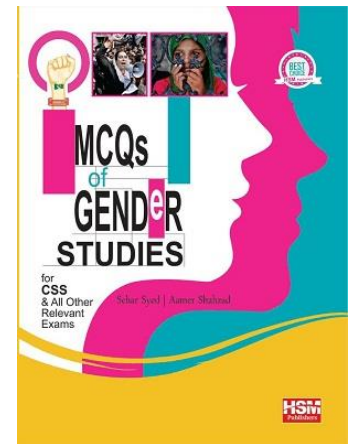
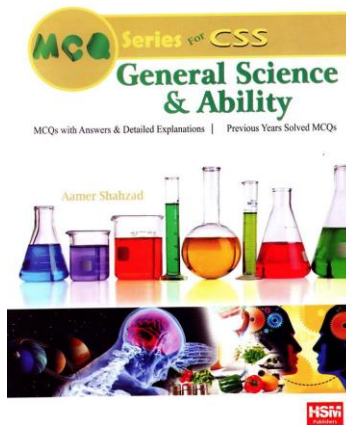
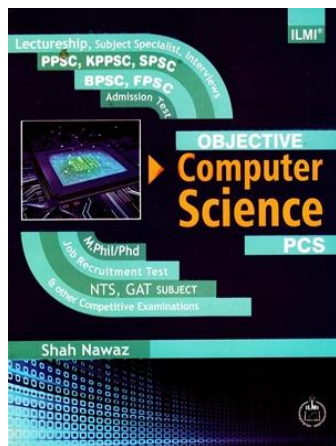
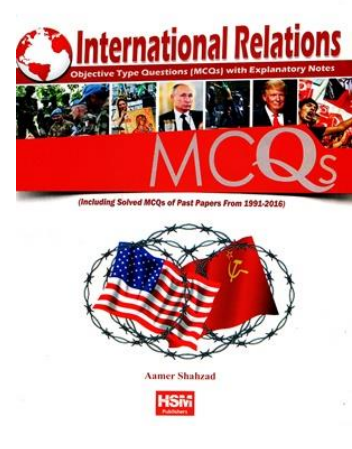
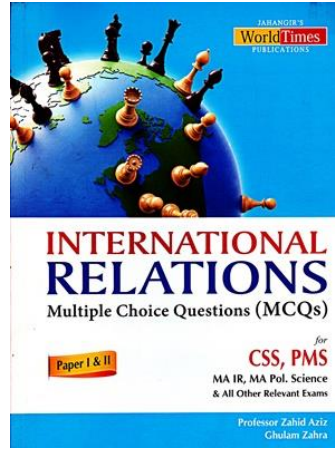
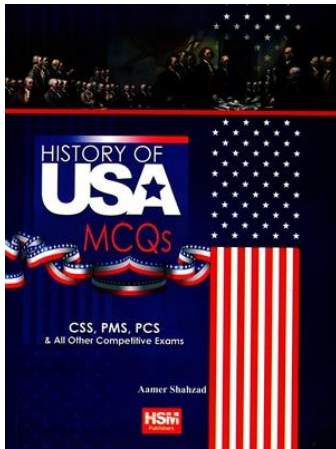
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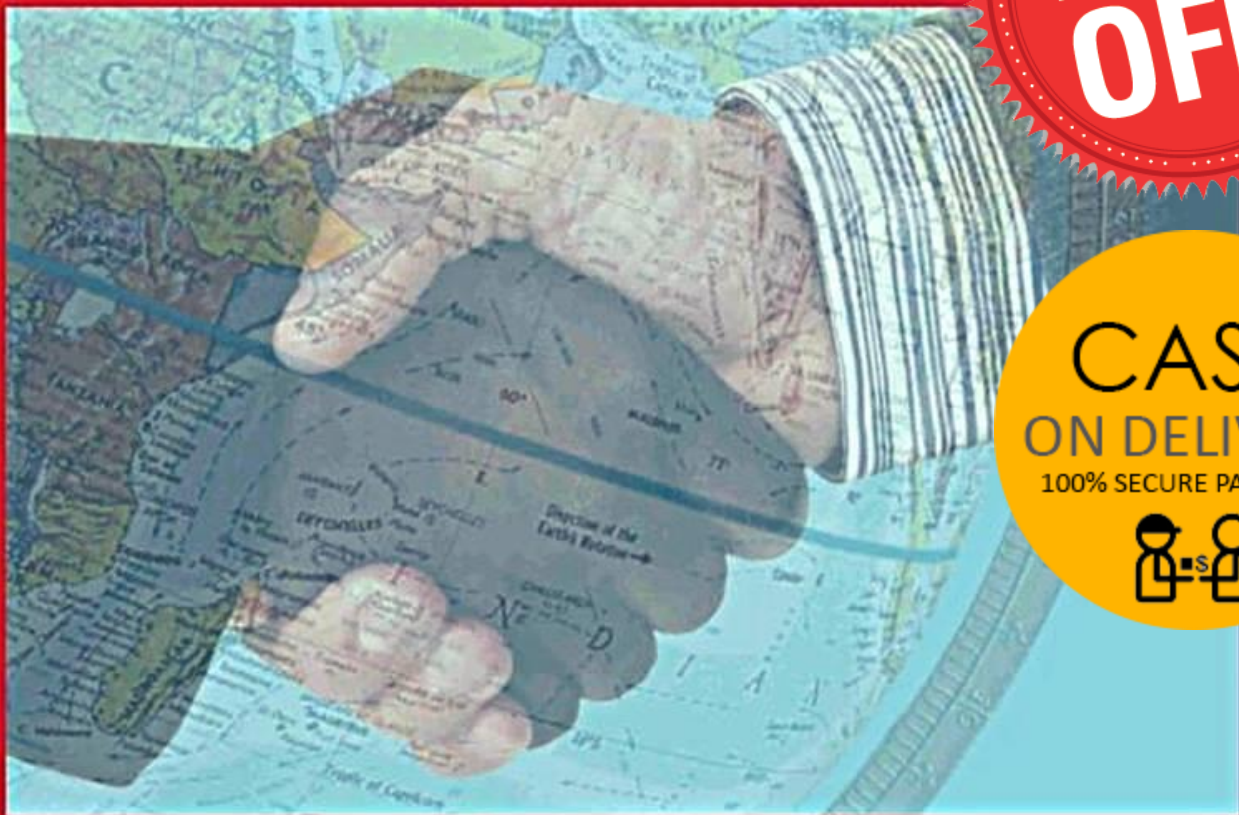
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PAKISTAN'S INTERNAL SECURITY POLICY

OUTLINE

- > Introduction
- > Importance of internal security.
- > External security is dependent on the state of internal security of a country.
- > What weakens a country's internal security system
 - .Corruption,
 - .Nepotism,
 - .Favoritism
 - .Lack of coordination among departments of the state.
 - .Faulty political system
 - .Weak judicial system inequitable distribution of wealth
 - .Illiteracy.
- > Objectives of Internal Security Policy.
 - .Creation of a task force overseen by a monitoring cell.
 - .Main objective anti-terrorism, religious, ethnic, provincial etc.
 - .Effective sharing of intelligence among concerned departments.
 - .Specific arrangements of security for federal and provincial capitals.
 - .No dependence on present police system. Exclusive elite force to be created.
 - .Intelligence agencies to be trained in modern techniques of investigation.
 - .Civil armed forces to be trained to become more effective.
- > Lack of genuine leadership. To reform the political system so that people's genuine leadership replaces the incompetent feudal system.
- > Will to live together.

- > For a strong internal security, a sense of patriotism should be created among masses to eliminate prejudices of provincialism, ethnicism, sectarianism.
- > The whole nation should become one solid entity.
- > Their will to live together should be strengthened

ESSAY

A state's security is two-dimensional — external and internal. External security refers to the defence of its ideological and geographical frontiers which are looked after by the armed forces and its diplomatic corps. Both are well looked after and have lived to expectations of the nation. The armed strength has been reinforced by the nuclear capability that has given the nation a profound sense of invincibility. Our diplomats have, by and large, made sure that country's interests are secured in economic and political fields on international levels. However, what miserably remained neglected during the past seven decades was internal security. An internally insecure nation is a sick nation whose entire organism gets afflicted by multiple ailments. A horrifying spectacle of disturbed law and order situation is evident in which terrorism is taking heavy toll on human lives, citizens are suffering loss of property and honour at the hands of the outlaws and an environment of corruption has made the life of the common man miserable. A few empowered individuals have grabbed nation's entire wealth, leaving millions in a state of abject poverty; the judicial system has failed to dispense justice setting almost every criminal free for lack of evidence. The internal structure of the social system of the state is at the verge of collapse. Pakistan's social order appears to be ripe for implosion to set off popular uprising culminating into a bloody revolution. When the internal security of a nation reaches a breaking point, the external security can neither come to its aid nor can save it from disaster. In this sense, a firm internal security is a foundation on which external security can possibly flourish. -

Causes of the Chaos

The good performance of a government on a large scale like any smaller organization is a skilful team-work. For the achievement of the desired objectives, the entire team should pull in the same direction. But it has seldom been so in case of various departments of the governments that have succeeded in Pakistan one after the other. They lacked coordination and quite often pulled in opposite directions. Four factors accounted for such dismal performance: corruption, nepotism, inefficiency and lack of any worthwhile coordinating system.

Taking up corruption first, the fact is well-known that corruption has gone deep down into the vitals of the whole system. There is hardly any one left with clean hands. The procedure of crime and punishment, therefore, runs on a pattern in which a thief is set to catch a thief who joins hands with him and gets lost. Crime is seen everywhere while punishment is rare. A politician or a bureaucrat, capable of indulging in corruption, throws national interest to winds and takes independent policy decisions which serve his vested interests only. When each department and its bigwigs go their own way, the state affairs lose direction and present a scene of confusion which goes against the larger interest of the people and the state at large.

Secondly, it is nepotism in which close relations are picked to hold most sensitive positions. This approach leads to the slaughter of merit to form family cartels. The Pakistan's system of democratic dictatorship, for instance, will never permit a representative of the common people.

That's Famine: Consequence of All Four Factors

The ugliest example was recently seen in that's famine which has not been caused by lack of resources in the country but the criminal negligence of the concerned authorities. People were dying in scores due to food and water scarcity and the rest of the province and the country was unaware of it. Caught by an insatiable urge to indulge in corruption, the provincial administration had no time to attend to the fast-deteriorating famine condition of their areas of responsibility. Reports were coming in of the approaching, disaster but no one heeded to them. The politicians and members of the administrative hierarchy belonging to the elitist class were apathetic towards the worsening plight of the people. Most of them were of mediocre caliber and did not deserve to hold positions deserved by officers of high intellectual merit. The concerned departments lacked mutual communication and coordination. In case some odd department initiated action to point out the fast approaching famine disaster the rest of the departments just slept over the problem. In sum total, it is miserable failure of the Pakistani brand of democracy which is the hand-made of the elitist class only. How can it deserve to be called democracy which instead of looking after the welfare of the people and their livestock brings to them deaths in thousands?

Aim of the Policy Program

It is against this backdrop of the human disaster committed by a combination of evil forces like the widespread and deep-rooted corruption, nepotism, terrorism, target killings, gangsterism, ethnicism, sectarianism, communal fanaticism coupled with bad governance, favoritism, incompetence, directionless of state departments, lack of communication and accountability, absence of coordination between the administrative units and state of confusion in the nation that the need for an internal security policy has been felt. Its contours have been visualized and painstakingly produced in the form of a comprehensive document.

This is the defining moment at which the need of the moment has been met. The long-awaited internal security policy has made its appearance and it looks quite good on paper. However, what matters is its implementation which is afflicted by plethora of doubts because the task is supposed to be done by those very people who are responsible for the present nation-wide chaos. As per their habit, they will let the layers of dust pile up on the security document until it becomes part of the forgotten past.

In view of the above, the first and foremost requirement is that the program should be implemented by an exclusive task force overseen by an independent monitoring cell. Both

institutions should be manned by officers of highest integrity who wouldn't spare even the prime minister if he tries to be helpful to his relatives, friends or political lackeys.

Second is the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA). Its main task will be formulation of counter-terrorism and counter extremism strategies. While militancy can be effectively handled by the armed forces for which they are adequately trained, anti-extremism is a complicated affair which may involve political, social and religious issues. As such they will be neutralized with maximum care and competence but with the firmness of an iron hand; loose handling becomes counterproductive.

Third, the gathered intelligence from independent sources will be pooled and exchanged. The existing intelligence agencies are in habit of working in isolation. They will now coordinate with each other and pass on the relevant intelligence as a routine activity. NO new agency will be created for this purpose because that will only complicate the intelligence exchange system.

Fourth, the National Internal Security Policy aims at creating counter-terrorism forces or rapid response teams in federal and provincial capitals under police department. These will be established on the pattern of Elite Force formed in Punjab in 1990 to combat sectarian disturbances. It is expected that the Punjab will be able to enroll 1500 and Islamabad and Peshawar about 500 each personnel for the purpose under command of the police.

Fifth, police may be a provincial subject but too much reliance on them in dealing with security challenges would be unwise. The kind of police culture that has taken shape in Pakistan is a strong reminder for the authorities to resort to some alternative measures, The Police are what they. They will never change it. To assert that police should be depoliticized is of no practical significance. Who shall do it — those very people who are responsible for the problems? If the job is to be done honestly then a highly-trained special cadre of police to deal exclusively with the internal security matters should be created. This special group should neither be exposed to politicians nor the bureaucracy. It should be used for the purpose for which it is created. It should be a commando type organization particularly trained for dealing with complicated civilian matters of religious, ethnic, parochial, anti-state and anti-social crimes.

Sixth, the Special Investigation of Group of the Federal Intelligence Agency (FIA) should be trained in the most modern techniques of dealing with cyber crimes, computer forensics and the analysis of the interrogation reports of the arrested culprits. It should be clearly pinpointed wherefrom and through what channel the terrorists get financial aid. Those channels should be plugged. The government should know their sources of the supply of explosive material and the routes through which the destructive material reaches them. All big and small agencies dealing with money should coordinate their operations so that illegal money does not find its way to reach them.

The task should be taken up by the finance ministry with strict watch over such monetary flow. The countries who equip the terrorists with lethal weapons, bombs, grenades etc should be neutralized through diplomatic processes. The supply routes inside Pakistani territory should be kept under strict watch. Efforts should be made that the normal ration supplies stop flowing to them so that they are starved to submission.

Seven, the Policy lays too much dependence on the role of civil armed forces like the Frontier Corps, Rangers and Frontier Constabulary. Their work efficiency is not doubted but the problem is they are not allowed to do their duty freely by the politicians for their petty vested interests. That is why they want to keep the military away because when they are at the helm of affairs, the politicians do not remain functional any more. In the sham democracy of Pakistan, they have made the whole country a spectacle of death and destruction. Ever since 2007 more than 50,000 innocent citizens have been slaughtered with the number of slain citizens increasing with every passing day. They wish to remain in power even if half of the population is butchered. They have miserably failed to run the country. Never in Pakistan's history was the law and order situation as miserably precarious as it is today. Every day unfolds a harrowing tale. The nation has lost its peace of mind. The correct approach during the period of lawlessness is that the military should be permitted to come to the aid of civil power, restore the law and order and go back to their barracks'. Otherwise a bloody revolution is the answer. It is around the corner. It is echoing menacingly. The elitist feudal democratic rulers should listen to its call and do what actually they are required to do.

Eight, the government has lost its respect. Fear of authority is no more and with it the state's writ has been corroded beyond repair. The main cause for this woeful state of affairs is country's weak judicial system. Offender goes unpunished while the victim is denied justice. Nearly six hundred years ago Ibne Khaldun said that a social setup soon falls apart if there is no dispensation of justice. When the criminal is well aware that judicial system provides loopholes and he can easily get away without punishment, then a general state of pervasiveness prevails all around. The unsocial elements want do whatever they wished to do, no harm is likely to come. Judges take years to decide a case. Justice delayed is justice denied. When decision is eventually taken, it is challenged in another court. Thus the vicious cycle keeps on spinning indefinitely till a judge dismisses the case for want of evidence. False evidence helps a case to linger on indefinitely. This holds true even at the highest echelons of the Judiciary. The ex-Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry took up the case of Zardari's looted wealth stacked in Swiss banks. He failed to retrieve nation's wealth and had quietly to wash his hands off the case. The government that ruled from 2007 to 2012 had one President and two Prime Ministers indicted for high corruption but nothing came out of it. Since corruption trickles downward from the top, the whole administrative setup gets littered with corruption. It is a cancer for the internal security of a country and should have been taken notice of by the authors of the Security document.

Ninth, it is lack of leadership. Strong leadership gives a sense of security to the nation; such leadership is blessed with qualities of initiative, sincerity of purpose and the power to get toughest tasks done. It is free of corruption and is a bond to keep the nation united. Such leaders are good statesmen and blessed with aggressive but reasonable art of diplomacy. Unfortunately, none of the leaders dominating the political landscape of the nation shines with any such attributes. They have risen to topmost positions on the strength of their enormous wealth they have collected by fair or foul means in the past. They are there because they belong to elitist and feudal classes and voters had no choice but to vote for them. None from the masses had the means or the grit to stand against them. Country's problems, big and small, all emanate from the mainspring of feudalism which is the composite rule of jagirdars, landlords, waderas, sardurs, peers, syeds, Khans, Chaudhries. Their stranglehold is rooted deep in the historical past. The nation will never be able to get rid of their stranglehold through half-hearted measures. A leader like General Park is needed who transformed feudal Korea into a modern industrial power of the people or a revolution wrought by a strong leader of the caliber of Mao or Khomeini to come to power. Political system has reduced to become dynastic rule. The chosen few of the party in power are permitted to enter corridors of power and are blessed with all prized appointments in various departments of state's key institutions. The family holds move from strength to strength after every general elections. The third anti-state practice is favoritism in which friends, aides and near and dear ones are accommodated in highly paid jobs. Their mediocrity and inefficiency is no bar to their high rise but the prestige of the position they hold suffers along with the work efficiency of the department. It eventually boomerangs on the progress of the nation as a whole.

The fourth flaw i.e. lack of any coordination between various departments of the state, is perhaps the most critical in nature. The whole setup of the state gives a distorted spectacle lacking in unification and wholesomeness. Every department goes its own way and quite often thriving at state's expense remains static doing nothing.