

Part A:

Since its creation, Pakistan has been invaded and threatened by its neighbors, especially India. This nation has not only terrorized us with the presence of their nuclear weapons, but they worked with East Pakistan to aid their secession in the early 1970s. This past conflict, along with the continuing aggression in the Kashmir region, have threatened our nation and imposed on our country's sovereignty. India has consistently fought for our demise, and because of this, we feel that we must take action to keep full control of our nation.

Due to both foreign and state terrorism, more than 27,000 innocent citizens have lost their lives. This is a major dilemma for us as well as surrounding countries, as we have suffered from major economic losses due to the US's suspension of economic aid to Pakistan as well as terrorism in the area. (over 120 billion USD)

We are willing to cooperate with countries that have our sovereignty in mind and will work to help us prevent nations like India from our demise. We hope to gain support and regain funding from countries that have aided us in the past. We hope that Pakistan may be seen more as the beautiful country that it is, instead of the war torn, low income nation that it is currently viewed as.

Part B:

- Attempt to slow, and eventually stop, domestic terrorism so that our population can be safe and exposed to less total violence.
- We plan to keep our weapons, by any means necessary, as an attempt to defend our country. We will do whatever possible to keep possession of our nuclear weapons.
- Increase nuclear energy in Pakistan in an attempt to create a renewable, consistent power source for our citizens.
- To do this, we would like to pursue a relationship with France, as they are a major producer of nuclear energy and may be able to help us in our endeavors.
- Attempt to regain parts of the Kashmir region that are rightfully ours, even if that means increasing our military presence and fighting India.
- Do what is necessary to regain funding from the United States. This may include fighting Afghan military groups, which we plan to continue after we regain funding due to the threat they pose to our nation.
- Once we obtain US funds, we would like to use a percentage of the money to create defense and shelters against possible nuclear or military strikes.

Part C:

In November of 1947, the partition plan was enacted and Pakistan was established as its own nation. Pakistan was founded as a state meant specifically for Muslims that had been living in India, because of the conflicts that had been occurring between the India Muslims, and the Indian Hindus. But even after this split, the conflict between these two groups has continued in the form of conflict over land, specifically in Kashmir. Despite Pakistan's attempts to control this territory, the ruler of Kashmir had chosen to remain part of India, leading to a two-year conflict, ending with U.N. intervention, and aggression that is still present today. There was a second war over this

region in 1965, which ended in a stalemate after an unsuccessful Pakistani attempt to enter and take over Kashmir.

The landscape of Pakistan underwent a change in 1971, when, with the help of India, East Pakistan seceded and became modern Bangladesh. At that time, about 15% of all people living in East Pakistan were not Muslim, and the majority of these people were Hindu. This is a large percentage of the population compared to the 3% of non-Muslims in West Pakistan. The differences in population and religion in these two territories eventually led to a large amount of tension, resulting in the secession of East Pakistan.

The nuclear history of Pakistan has spanned almost two decades, and to this day, has been extremely controversial. In response to India's withdrawal to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), Pakistan conducted their first nuclear tests, known as Chagai-I in May 1998.⁴ Pakistan announced a ceasefire over the disputed region of Kashmir with India, in November of 2003.⁵ Since this ceasefire, both countries still strive to control this region, because it is a large source of water. To this day, terrorist attacks between India and Pakistan still occur, with about 35,000 Pakistanis dying from terror attacks every 10 years. Pakistan's economy has also taken a recent turn for the worst. Pakistan's current account and trade deficits are hitting records while foreign exchange reserves continue to fall.

Since its establishment, there have been many natural disasters that have affected Pakistan. Towards the beginning of Pakistan's autonomous history, a major cyclone, the Bhola, hit modern-day Bangladesh and killed about half-a-million people. This category-3 storm was the deadliest cyclone in history, as of 2011. The Pakistani Army did not lead any relief efforts or attempt to help these people, which gave another reason to people in East Pakistan to want to secede, as this was before their war of secession. This is just one example of the many floods and cyclones that have plagued the Pakistani region in its history.