

'SUBJECTIVE PART'

QUESTION NO. 5:

ANSWER:

1- INTRODUCTORY NOTE:

→ Explaining how economic situation of Pakistan has been struggling from its inception. Political instability (April) led to economic woe followed by deluge (August-September). A gloom picture is arising due to rise of insurgency which will further impact country's economy.

2- Pre-flood Economic Situation of Pakistan:

→ political instability due to no-confidence motion in April along with Ukrain crisis caused a major economic setback to all countries.

→ Most of economic indicators were already hinting economic slowdown. For example,

(March²⁰²¹) Foreign Reserves = \$14bn
(2021FY) Loan = \$127bn
(FY 2021) Trade deficit = \$432bn

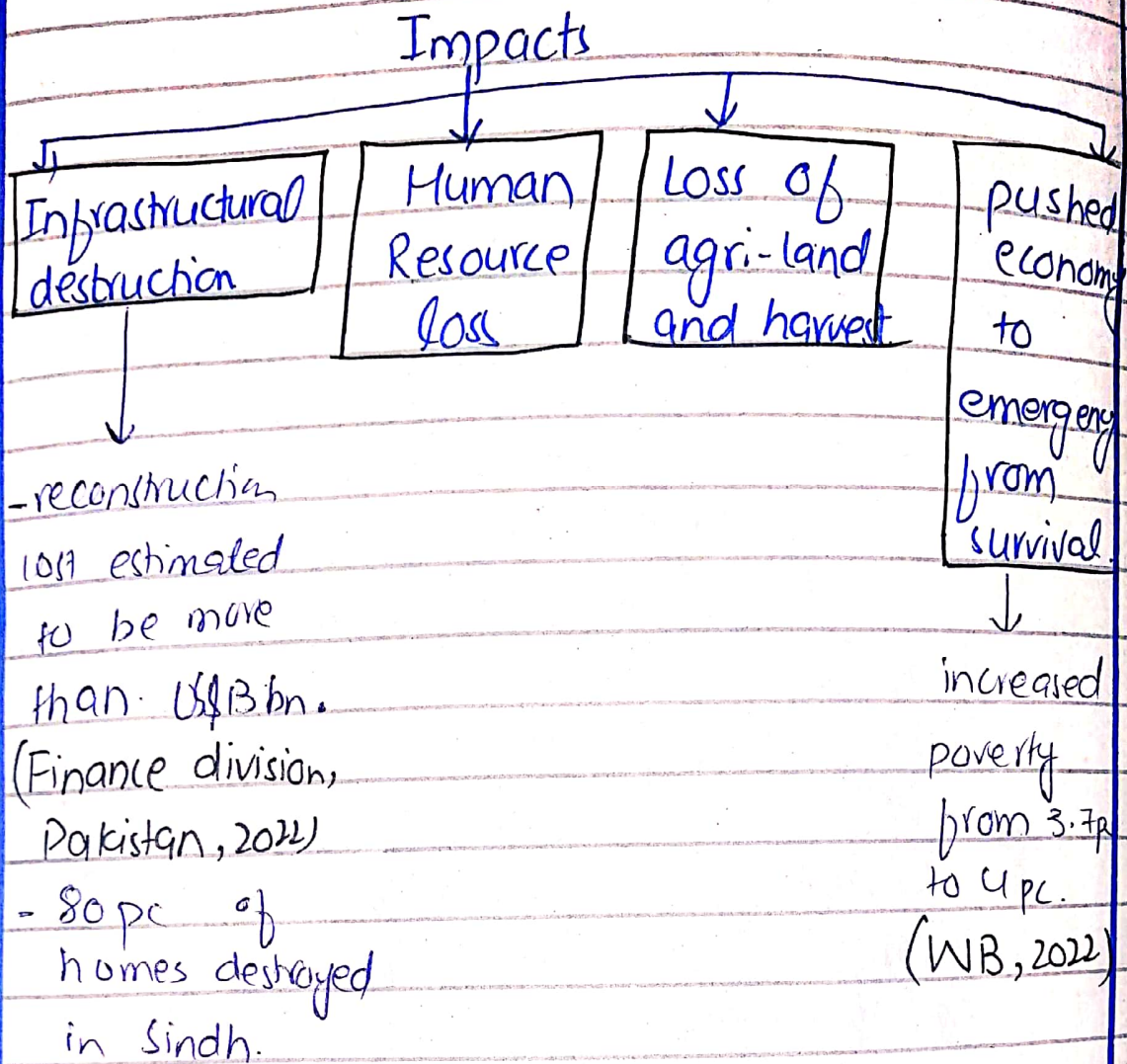
(State Bank of Pakistan)

- Destruction caused by floods:-

→ Torrential monsoons in June that continued for a month that washed away everything.

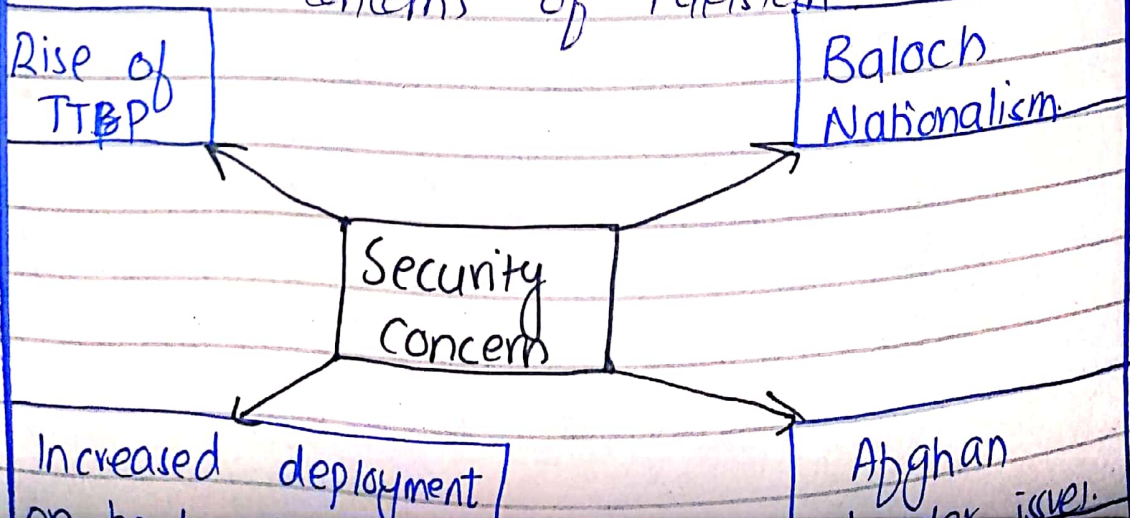
→ estimated loss was around 10.7 pc of cumulative GDP
(Word Bank, 2022)

4. How blood deepened economic woes?



5. Problem remained same but the cause changed:

→ floods replaced by security concerns of Pakistan



6. Possible repercussion of National Security challenges on economy of Pakistan.

Impact

- Decreased Foreign Direct investment.
- Destruction of government's assets.
- accelerated spending on security than development.
- Consequences on CPEC.
- May effect Pakistan recent standing on FATF list.

7. Policy Option to survive the situation:

- Revival of IMF program.
- Building climate-resilient infrastructure in affected areas.
- Dealing ~~with~~ insurgency with an iron hand.
- Addressing concerns of Balochistan on assets division.
- Adopting austerity measures to lessen burden on government's exchequer.

8. Concluding note:

→ the way forward is not easy and peaceful but strict adherence to structural modifications in countering terrorism and climate change can show better results in long term -

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QUESTION NO. 7:-

ANSWER:

1- Introduction:

→ With the arrival of a new player in Afghanistan - Pakistan game, Taliban were seen as a ray of hope. Pakistan not only urged the international community to assist on humanitarian grounds but ^{also} asked for the legitimization of regime too. While Taliban mediated the talks between Pakistan and banned Tehrik-e-Taliban-Pakistan (TTP), recent upsurge of terrorist attack all over the country is being seen.

→ other security concerns are also emerging and it is in the best interest of both countries to negotiate peace for regional prosperity.

2- History of PK-Afg relationship:-

→ mostly tense.

→ Durand line issue.

→ Infiltration of terrorists in guise of ref^{ugees}.

→ Water conflict.

→ Hostile cultural sentiment.

3- Shift in relationship after Taliban resumed power:

→ Both considered each other as brethren states.

→ Pakistan's geopolitical interest was to

to ensure security in Afghanistan that will be a guarantee of its own security. Moreover, by countering Indian elements working on Afghan soil, it can have stable western border. Being a Muslim and neighboring state to Pakistan, Muslim ummah could be strengthened by collaborating with each other. But things showed a drastic change in events in one year.

→ Current status is

a- border tensions.

b- Taliban dependence on India for trade.

c- Rise in terrorism.

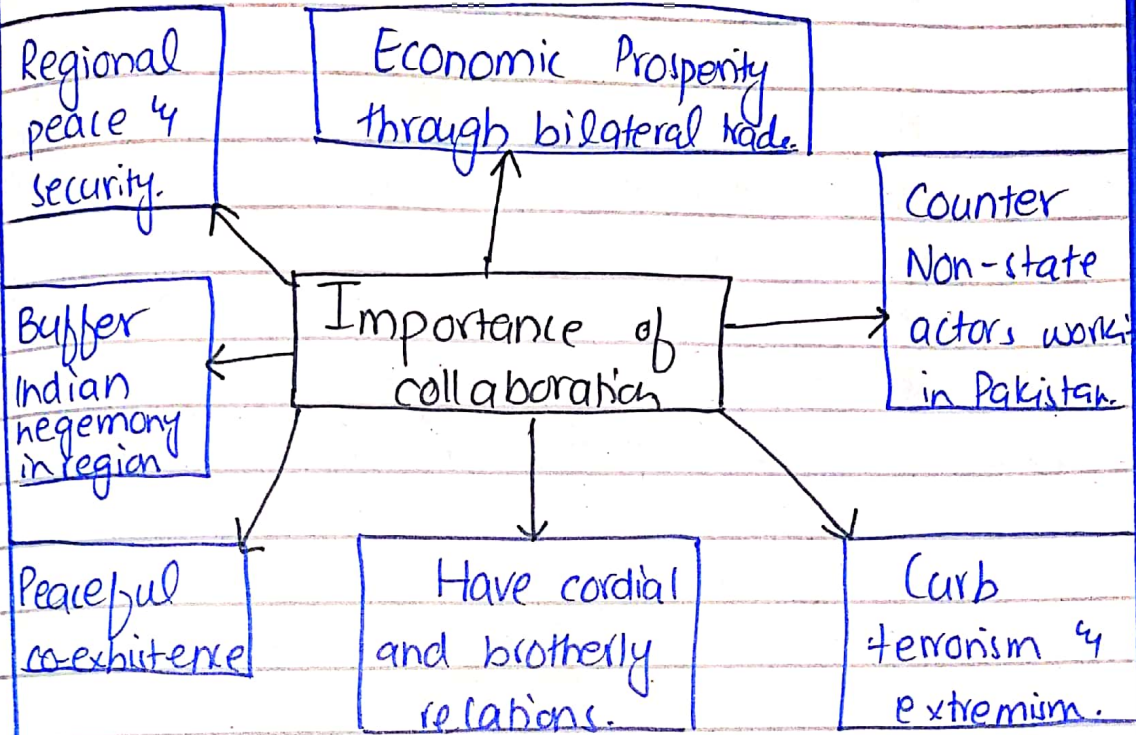
d- Influx of refugees after Taliban regime.

* Security challenges for Pakistan after Taliban's takeover:

Security Challenges:

- Deterioration of national integration.
- surge in terrorism and extremism.
- may violate sovereignty of Pakistan.
- Clashes across the border.
- Promotion of non-state actors other than TTP in Pakistan.
- India can become more threatening enemy if it is able to manipulate current Pakistan and Afghan relations.

5- Why it is important for Pakistan to work with Taliban:



6- Policy options for better collaboration:

Following recommendations can be made:

- a- Put diplomatic pressure on Afghanistan to sever its ties with TTP.
- b- Involve regional great actors like China and Russia for regional security.
- c- Use international platform like OIC, SCO etc to include Taliban in regional and international discussions as exposure ^{can} change the rigid mindset.
- d- Establish economic ties with Taliban to increase connectivity.
- e- Convince them to take action against non-state actors working on Afghan soil through soft power.

f- fencing of border.

Conclusion:

Taliban may be assured of all assistance in security and economic areas but it should also be made crystal-clear that Pakistan will not tolerate any attempt to challenge its sovereignty and ~~to~~ pose security concerns.

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