

Q No 1

What is future of Palestine keeping in view the callous attitude of the west as well as the muslim states?

1. Introduction

The future of the Palestinians remains uncertain, marked by a longstanding stalemate and complex geopolitical dynamics. The callous attitude of certain western nations and varying levels of support from Muslim-majority states have contributed to the challenges in resolving the conflict.

Use more elaborate heading

2. Western Attitude and its Impact

Historically, some western countries have shown staunch support for Israel due to shared values, security concerns, and historical

ties. This support has often influenced policies and actions that favor Israel in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Instances like the US recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital and moving its embassy there have strained efforts towards a peaceful resolution.

3- Muslim states' perspectives and their Role:

Muslim majority countries generally express solidarity with Palestine due to religious and cultural ties. However, their response varies due to diverse regional interest, geopolitical complexities and domestic priorities. While some nations have supported Palestine diplomatically and financially, others have positioned themselves against it. Other regional

Add and highlight references/examples against your arguments

4- Factors influencing the Future of Palestine

4.1- Diplomatic initiatives

The prospects of two-state solution and negotiations between Israel and Palestine remain crucial. However, finding a mutually agreeable settlement on core issues such as borders, settlements, security, and the status of Jerusalem remains a challenge.

4.2- International Pressure

Global initiatives, regional organizations and public opinions world wide play a significant role in shaping the discourse and influencing policies related to Palestinian issue.

4.3 - Geopolitical shifts

Evolving regional dynamics, including normalization efforts between Israel and certain Arab states, might either pave the way for new diplomatic opportunities or complicate existing efforts.

4.4 - Civil society movements

Grassroot movements advocating for peace, human rights, and justice within Israel and Palestine contribute to shaping public sentiment and influencing policies.

5 - Challenges and Hurdles

5.1 - Continued settlement Expansion

Israel's continued expansion of settlements in the West Bank

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remains a contentious issue and a significant obstacle to peace negotiations.

5.2 - Lack of trust and Dialogue

Mutual distrust and a lack of sustained dialogue between the parties involved hinders progress towards a resolution.

5.3 - Gaza Humanitarian Crisis

The humanitarian situation in Gaza, compounded by blockades and conflicts, poses a significant challenge to peace efforts and stability in the region.

6 - The way forward:

6.1 - Engagement and diplomacy

Encouraging dialogue, constructive engagement, and renewed diplomatic

efforts between Israel and Palestine are essential.

6.2 - International Support

Continued international support for a negotiated two-state solution and efforts to address humanitarian crisis in Gaza are critical.

6.3 - Socio-Economic Development

Initiatives for socio-economic development in the Palestinian territories can help build a foundation for stability and peace.

6.4 - Multilateral approach

Collaboration through multilateral forums and regional cooperation can contribute to confidence building measures and conflict resolution.

Short answer. Add more arguments

Improve the quality of arguments

Work on the references and the paper presentation part

7- Conclusion

To pen it down, Achieving a just and lasting resolution requires concerted efforts, sustained diplomatic engagement, and willingness from all parties.

Q NO # 02

Why is it necessary for Pakistan to stabilize its currency? Is it really doable?

1- Introduction

It is crucial. For Pakistan to stabilize its currency for several reasons, primarily to ensure economic stability, attract foreign investment, maintain purchasing power, and manage inflation.

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2. Reasons for stabilizing the currency

2.1 - Inflation Control

A stable currency helps in controlling inflationary pressures. When a currency depreciates rapidly, it can lead to imported inflation as the cost of imported goods rises. Stable prices are crucial for consumers' purchasing power and businesses planning.

2.2 - Attraction for foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

A stable currency signals a stable economic environment, which attracts (FDI) and foreign portfolio investment (FPI). Investors prefer stable currencies to protect the value of their investments.

2.3 - Trade Balance

A stable currency can contribute to a more balanced trade situation. It allows for predictability in international trade transactions and helps in maintaining competitiveness in the global market.

2.4 - Debt Servicing

If a country has substantial foreign debt dominated in foreign currencies, a stable domestic currency helps in managing debt servicing costs. A volatile currency can significantly increase the debt burden.

3 - Challenges in stabilizing the currency

3.1 - External factors

currency stability can be affected.

by global economic conditions, exchange rate movements in major economies and geopolitical tensions.

3.2 - Trade Imbalances

Persistent trade deficits or surpluses can affect currency stability. If a country consistently imports more than it exports, it can put downward pressure on its currency.

3.3 - Speculations and Market Dynamics

Speculative activities in the foreign exchange market, coupled with market sentiments, can cause fluctuation in currency values, making stabilization efforts challenging.

3.4 - Macroeconomic Policies

Inappropriate policies, such as excessive money printing or unsustainable fiscal deficits, can undermine efforts to stabilize the currency.

9. Does the stabilization of currency really doable?

Stabilizing a currency is a challenging task, but it is achievable with certain pragmatic measures.

- Sound economic policies
- Prudent fiscal management
- Monetary discipline.
- Structural reforms

Pakistan has taken measures in past to stabilize its currency by seeking IMF assistance,

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implementing reforms, and attempting to enhance foreign reserves.

5- Recommendations for stabilizing the currency

- Sustained effort to address underlying economic issues.
- Promotion of exports.
- Attracting foreign direct investment.
- Diversifying the economy.
- Ensuring prudent management of fiscal and monetary policies.
- Ensuring political stability.

6- conclusion

Conclusively, the stability of economy demands a comprehensive and sustained effort, often requiring sacrifices and reforms across various sectors of the economy.

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Q No 3

Why type of relationship should Pakistan have with its neighbouring countries in the present era. when economic interest dominate the decision making?

1- Introduction

Building and maintaining healthy relationships with neighbouring countries is crucial for Pakistan, especially in an era where economic interest significantly influence decision-making.

2- Type of relationships Pakistan should aim for with its neighbours:

2.1- Trade and Economic Collaboration

Promoting economic ties should be a priority. Bilateral and

regional trade agreements that facilitate the movement of goods, services, and investments between Pakistan and its neighbours can foster economic growth and mutual benefits. Improved infrastructure and trade routes can enhance connectivity, benefiting all involved nations.

2.2-Mutual Investment and Industrial cooperation

Encouraging mutual investment and industrial cooperation can lead to a shared economic development. Collaborative ventures in sectors like manufacturing, agriculture, technology, and energy can create jobs, boost production, and improve competitiveness in regional and global market.

2.3 - Energy and Resource sharing

Cooperation in energy and resource sharing, such as natural gas, electricity and water resources, can address shortage and ensure sustainability. Projects like pipelines, joint power ventures, and equitable water management agreements can mitigate energy crisis and water related conflicts.

2.4 - Security and stability

Ensuring regional security and stability is essential for economic progress. Cooperation in counter-terrorism efforts, border security mechanisms, and intelligence sharing can create a conducive environment for economic growth and investment.

2.5 - Cultural and People-to-people Exchange

Fostering cultural ties and people-to-people exchanges can promote understanding and harmony among nations. Initiatives like educational scholarships, cultural festivals and tourism exchanges can build bridges and strengthen relationships at a societal level.

2.6 - Resolution of Out-standing Issues through Dialogue

Engaging in peaceful dialogues to resolve outstanding issues, including territorial disputes or historical conflicts, is vital for creating an environment of trust and cooperation.

17) 2.7. Regional Integration and Collaboration

Participation in regional organizations and forums, like SAARC, or initiatives like CPEC, can facilitate economic integration, infrastructure development, and policy coordination for mutual benefit.

3. Challenges and Considerations

3.1- Geopolitical Factors

Geopolitical tensions or historical animosities might hinder efforts towards cooperation.

3.2- Internal Dynamics

Domestic politics, socio-economic issues, and conflicting interests within countries could impact the willingness to engage in collaborative efforts.

3.3. Global Dynamics.

shifting global power structures and alliances may influence regional dynamics and relationships.

3.4. Sovereignty Concerns

Balancing economic cooperation with safeguarding national sovereignty and interests is crucial.

4 - Conclusion

Conclusively, Pakistan should aim for a balanced and pragmatic approach, prioritizing economic interests while also considering geopolitical realities and historical contexts. Consistent efforts, diplomatic engagement and a long-term vision for regional cooperation will be key to fostering beneficial relationships with neighbouring countries in the present era.

Q#04. Why has the terrorism again emerged in Pakistan despite the presence of Taliban's government in Afghanistan? What is the way forward now?

1- Introduction.

The re-emergence of terrorism in Pakistan despite the Taliban forming a government in Afghanistan is a complex issue influenced by various factors. Understanding these reasons and identifying a way forward is essential for tackling this challenge.

2- Reasons of Re-emergence of terrorism in Pakistan.

2.1- Taliban Presence in Afghanistan

While the Taliban's control in Afghanistan might have initially

reduced some cross-border terrorist activities due to increased border controls and decreased support for anti-Pakistan militant groups by the Taliban. The situation remains fragile. The Taliban's control is not absolute, and factions within the group might have differing approaches towards extremism and cross-border activities.

2.2. Fragmented Militant Networks

Numerous militant networks and splintered groups operate in the region, some of which are not under the Taliban's control. These groups have different ideologies, objectives, and agendas, leading to continued violence, despite changes in government in Afghanistan.

2.3 - Historical factors and Local Dynamics

Pakistan has a history of supporting certain militant groups for strategic reasons. Despite efforts to dismantle these networks, some groups have continued to operate, posing security threats within the country.

2.4 - Internal Instabilities and Socio-Economic Factors

Socio-economic disparities, weak governance, and internal instabilities provide fertile ground for extremist ideologies to thrive. Unemployment, poverty, and lack of education create vulnerabilities that terrorist organizations exploit for recruitment.

2.5- Geopolitical Dynamics and Proxy Warfare

Geopolitical rivalries and proxy warfare in the region have led to the use of militant groups as tools to pursue strategic objectives. External actors may support or exploit these groups for their own interest, perpetuating instability.

2.6- Political Instability Fuels Growth of Terrorist Networks

As political turmoil continues to be a major concern, terrorist groups are taking advantage of this situation, and recognizing their networks. Recently, the **banned TTP** announced the formation of new groups indicating that the organization is becoming more powerful.

2.7- TTP's Expansion: New Administrative Units' amidst Internal conflicts

According to the "Khosasan Diary" a web portal 'monitoring militants' activities in Pakistan, the TTP now has 12 administrative units in the country.

2.8- Ideological and strategic differences

Various extremist groups in Pakistan operate with ideological motivations and goals, sometimes conflicting with the Taliban's vision or interests. Rivalry between different extremist groups competing for power and influence contribute to ongoing instability.

2.9 - Support from External Actors

Certain militant groups in Pakistan might receive support, whether ideological, financial or logistical, from external actors or sympathizers.

2.10 - Impact of Global geopolitics

Changes in global geopolitics, alliances, and strategic interests may indirectly affect the dynamics of terrorism in the region.

3 - Way Forward

3.1 - Strengthening Governance and Institutions

Rule of law, border control, and good governance can help to prevent the movement of militants across borders.

3.2. Socio-Economic Development

a) Education and Employment

b) Community engagement

Focus on education and job creation to reduce susceptibility to extremist ideologies. Similarly, foster community-based programs to counter radicalization and promote tolerance.

3.3. Regional Cooperation

a) Diplomatic Engagement

Strengthen regional cooperation and dialogue among neighbouring countries to address common security concerns.

b) Intelligence sharing

Enhance intelligence sharing mechanisms to effectively counter cross-border terrorism.

3.4 - Targeted Counterterrorism Strategies

a) Focused operations

conduction of targeted operations against specific militant groups.

b) Counter Radicalization Efforts

Investing in programs to counter extremism narratives and ideologies.

3.5 - International support.

seeking support and collaboration from the international community in capacity building, training, and resources to combat terrorism effectively.

6 - Conclusion

In a nutshell, addressing the resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan requires a multifaceted approach,

addressing both internal and external factors, fostering cooperation at regional and international level etc. Continuous evaluation and adaptation of strategies will be essential in this ongoing effort to curb terrorism and ensure stability in the region.