

THE Frontier Constabulary (FC), forged by the statute of 1915 from the fearless Samana Rifles and Border Military Police, was born not merely of administrative necessity, but also of a greater understanding by the British rulers that only those who walk the mountains can guard the mountain paths.

The FC was therefore tasked with protecting the settled area against incursions from the tribal area; it did so remarkably well and created a barrier between chaos and order — not of stone or iron but of blood and bone. The British, wise to the ways of empire, only recruited from among these sons of the soil to harness the strength of tradition. Thus, the FC was designed as a shield, a tribal force on the threshold of settled territory. It was not merely a force of containment, it was also a bridge between statecraft and tradition.

After Partition, the FC's role underwent a quiet transformation. No longer merely the guardian of the frontier, it was summoned to the heart of the republic to restore order amid unrest; to aid the people in times of flood and fire, and to serve as the federal arm of protection and restore order.

In August 2022, I wrote a column in this newspaper about redefining the role of the FC. With time, the FC's role had practically converted it into a federal law-enforcement force that was deployed all over Pakistan. Since it was commanded by police officers, its deployment side by side with local police posed no problem and it blended perfectly with the civilian police instead of working as a parallel force under a different command.

Every civilian government has valued the need for a federal force to deal with internal security threats. But due to the unfortunate experience with the Federal Security Force, created in 1972 and disbanded by the military government that followed, no one was prepared to initiate any proposal. In 2018, the then interior minister Ahsan Iqbal floated the idea of converting the FC into a federal force. However, no action was taken. It is now that the government, realising the need for such a force, has decided to convert the Frontier Constabulary into the Federal Constabulary. The responsibility of pre-

paring a proposal for restructuring the force was assigned to the present team of officers who have a profound respect for the Pakhtun tribal code of conduct. Their understanding of Pashtunwali enables them to preserve the tribal strength and spirit that have long defined the force, while shaping it into a modern security institution — one that draws its resilience from age-old customs but adapts to contemporary needs.

Date: 24th July 2015

Precis-6

MTWTFSS

Title: : Revamp the Frontier Force.

For the sake of protection of mountain territories, frontier Constabulary was made in 1915. Who renders the invasion from tribal area. They served their purpose with devotion and maintained integrity of the settlements. But their role transformed after partitioning. Initially that force was made to secure territories later they became federal force. Author highlighted the significance of revamping the force. As civilian govt. highly acknowledged their role in maintaining internal security. For this purpose, Government hired current officers who were familiar to tribal code of conduct. They can restructure tribal force into modern security institution while preserving their ~~old~~ ancient customs, ~~and~~ intrinsic strength and spirit.

word count -> approx. 105

original para = approx. 300+

PART-II

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and suggest a suitable title: (20)

During my vacation last May, I had a hard time choosing a tour. Flights to Japan, Hong Kong and Australia are just too common. What I wanted was somewhere exciting and exotic, a place where I could be spared from the holiday tour crowds. I was so happy when John called up, suggesting a trip to Cherokee, a county in the state of Oklahoma. I agreed and went off with the preparation immediately.

We took a flight to Cherokee and visited a town called Qualla Boundary surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, the town painted a paradise before us. With its Oconaluftee Indian Village reproducing tribal crafts and lifestyles of the 18th century and the outdoor historical pageant *Unto These Hills* playing six times weekly in the summer nights, Qualla Boundary tries to present a brief image of the Cherokee past to the tourists.

Despite the language barrier, we managed to find our way to the souvenir shops with the help of the natives. The shops were filled with rubber tomahawks and colorful traditional war bonnets, made of dyed turkey feathers. Tepees, cone-shaped tents made from animal skin, were also pitched near the shops. "Welcome! Want to get anything?" We looked up and saw a middle-aged man smiling at us. We were very surprised by his fluent English. He introduced himself as George and we ended up chatting till lunch time when he invited us for lunch at a nearby coffee shop.

"Sometimes, I've to work from morning to sunset during the tour season. Anyway, this is still better off than being a woodcutter ..." Remembrance weighed heavy on George's mind and he went on to tell us that he used to cut firewood for a living but could hardly make ends meet. We learnt from him that the Cherokees do not depend solely on trade for survival. During the tour off-peak period, the tribe would have to try out other means for income. One of the successful ways is the "Bingo Weekend". On the Friday afternoons of the Bingo weekends, a large bingo hall was opened, attracting huge crowds of people to the various kinds of games like the Super Jackpot and the Warrior Game Special. According to George, these forms of entertainment fetch them great returns.

Our final stop in Qualla Boundary was at the museum where arts, ranging from the simple hand-woven oak baskets to wood and stone carvings of wolves, ravens and other symbols of Cherokee cosmology are displayed.

Back at home, I really missed the place and I would of course look forward to the next trip to another exotic place.

Date: July 25th, 2025

MTWTFSS

Precis - 2016 CSS (120 words req.)

Title. A visit to Cherokee.

The author was planning an exotic trip to spend his summer vacation. When his friend came up with an idea to visit Cherokee located in Oklahoma. They went there and started exploring it. In Qualla boundary town they were mesmerized by mountain sceneries. Its village was a representative of ancient heritage that reflects in their tradition and crafts. While visiting souvenir shop, they met with George; who had native English speaking skills told them about his life and Cherokee's people living methods. He further told them about Bingo weekend; which is an alternative source of income when tourism period is over.

Lastly their trip ended in a museum where art & cosmology of Qualla boundary was displayed. After this wonderful trip author decided to explore more exotic places.

(word approx 120)

Pakistan, with 240m people, faces a shrinking resource base. The state has shown resilience during periods of sluggish economic growth and aims to transition to a middle-income country. However, mounting climate losses, unsustainable population growth, and rising inflation will make the task challenging. As a lower riparian, Pakistan relies on a single basin and one river with just 30 days of water storage capacity.

All three nations are nuclear powers, possess strong militaries, and are entangled in unresolved political disputes. Ironically, they choose to ignore a common threat — climate change — that is far more dangerous than any military adversary. Rapidly warming temperatures are destabilising the cryosphere, especially in the Third Pole, where snow and glacial melt sustain over a billion lives. The consequences of this ecological breakdown will be more destructive than any damage inflicted by the most advanced war machinery.

The future 'climate wars' will be multi-domain battles involving melting glaciers, collapsing cryospheres, rising sea levels, devastating floods, forest fires, extreme heatwaves and violent storms. Ignoring these escalating threats, while signs of carbon feedback loops manifest across ecosystems, is reckless.

A cooperative riparian governance mechanism is crucial for stabilising the hydrological regime in the HKH region. Failure to do so will deepen existing vulnerabilities and could spark tensions over diminishing resources. To move forward will require focusing on immediate threats that necessitate working together despite differences in other areas. Water security must be seen as the cornerstone and hydro diplomacy placed at the heart of regional security to avert a flashpoint situation.

Climate change is multidimensional, the solutions multilateral, and the power dynamics multipolar. These three elements must align to secure a fair and sustainable future for all. This demands a strategic rethink and a policy reset, prioritising ecological survival as the region's foremost foreign policy challenge.

In this context, three countries — China, India, and Pakistan — and one issue — water — will shape the fate of the Third Pole countries.

→ China's transformation since the 1980s from a closed agrarian society to a global powerhouse with advanced technology and robust human capital makes it the most influential player in the region. With a \$19.23 trillion economy, China has lifted 800 million people out of poverty and made progress in other critical areas. As the uppermost riparian in the Himalaya-Karakoram-Hindukush (HKH) system, China commands a total reservoir capacity nearing 1tr cubic metres.

→ India, with a population of 1.4 billion and an economy worth \$4.37tr, has made significant progress since the 1990s. Although malnutrition remains a concern, it has lifted 171m people out of extreme poverty. As a mid-riparian country, India possesses many major reservoirs, with a water storage capacity of 170 days. It remains a critical player in regional water-sharing arrangements.

Date: July 26, 2025

M T W T F S

Title Step towards Sustainable Climate

Foreign policy reforms in 3rd pole countries is crucial to stabilize climate shift. water

Security will serve as promising approach towards this. China being world's second

economy holds the highest share i.e. 1 trillion m³ water reservoirs. while

India still struggling with internal issues have second major water reservoirs.

Pakistan due to unstable politics and

economy failed to enhance water holding capacity. Despite the fact

that all these countries are well

equipped with war machineries, climate crisis cannot be ignored. Their

impact can be more devastating than

one can even imagine. Cooperation among three-pole countries can be promising

solution towards climate war.

China can lead this talk for

stable hydrological regime in HKH region.

word count: approx = 115

original para = 350.
words

WITH the images that are transported directly on to your phone screens, life has become a torment with all that is happening in this rather ugly world of ours. Often what you watch affects you badly and scars your soul.

One such image is that of a woman surrounded by about a dozen men being escorted away from the SUV in which she was presumably brought to the rocky wilderness. A video recording shows her walking a few steps with amazing calm and poise — her back is towards the men — and then she stops.

Next a man raises a pistol, points it towards the back of her chador-draped head and fires several shots. Before collapsing under a hail of bullets, Bano Satakhzai appeared to express no fear, no anxiety, no emotion; offered no reaction. Whether it was outright resignation at her fate, defiance or stoicism is difficult to say.

The incident happened several weeks ago in Degari, Balochistan, we are told, and only became public when the men who'd brought her there for a 'karo kari' ('honour' killing) posted a horrific video of her murder on social media. A man was also said to have been killed at the same spot, but only the woman's murder was captured clearly on camera. Their crime was initially said to be a marriage of choice, invoking the family and tribe's wrath.

But then, the Balochistan chief minister criticised the media and social media users for not doing proper 'investigative journalism' as the couple were not married. In fact, a tribal chief or jirga had found them guilty of having an extra-marital affair and sentenced them to death. Despite this 'clarification', gratefully, Sarfaraz Bugti hastened to add nobody had the right to take their lives and he stood with the victims and would ensure justice was served.

While nobody said who took the man's life, it was emphasised that the woman was killed by her own brother because she had dishonoured the family. Belatedly, the Balochistan government says it arrested 11 men involved but, given the conviction rate in crimes against women, one can be sure once media attention shifts, the matter could be brushed under the carpet as has happened many times in the past.

The killers made sure that the woman's execution was recorded and shared later on social media. The man was killed too but the focus on the woman being killed seemed designed to serve as a warning to other women to never 'step out of line'.

Yes, it all makes sense in the beautiful world we have created where patriarchy reigns supreme. Crimes against women are by no means restricted only to our society; they are a worldwide phenomenon. However, Pakistan's 'vigour' in prosecuting such cases is another story.

Date: July 27th, 2025

MTWTFSS

Title: Woman: Symbol of fragility.

Social media has significant impact on our mental health. Recently a footage of honour killing, showing ruthlessness of our society had tore author's heart in pieces. A woman named Bano Satakgai was brutally killed in the name of honour but she surrenders to her fate hopelessly. This incident includes the murder of her man as well but only female was highlighted in the footage. Their crime was the marriage of choice which violates tribe's legacy. Chief Minister Sindh, Sarfraz bugti tried to manipulate public opinion by labelling their relation immoral. Whatever is the reason bugti condemned this brutal murder and proclaimed to serve justices. It is clear from the recorded video that women are warned to stay in their limits. ~~as~~ while her man was also killed but not highlighted. Alas! Patriarchy is a global dilemma.

approx words 115.

HARD power has returned with a vengeance to centre stage in geopolitics. Not that its importance ever diminished. That will not happen. Military force will remain a key power resource in international affairs. But there was hope that wars would be abjured as a means to settle interstate differences and the use of force would be an option of last resort. Dialogue and diplomacy, rather than military or economic coercion, would become the preferred policy choice for states. And soft power — the power of persuasion — would be utilised much more to pursue foreign policy goals and build a country's global influence.

Not so today. Powerful countries and regional powers are using hard power to try to bend other states to their will. The threat or the use of force has become an option of first and not last resort for them, and the main way of 'resolving' disagreements and imposing their will. Israel's war on Gaza, its attacks on Iran, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, US bombardment of Iran and India's military action against Pakistan all testify to the increasing use of force.

All these actions have defied international law and the legal prohibition on the use of force. They have been carried out with impunity, further fragmenting an already fraying global order and undermining multilateralism and systems of international cooperation. Global norms that de-emphasise the coercive use of hard power have been wilfully ignored by them in pursuit of their goals. This modern version of 'gunboat diplomacy' has seen the greater use or the threat of force to secure political and economic objectives. This is pushing the world towards a Hobbesian state of lawlessness.

The rising salience of hard power in international affairs is reflected in how countries, especially big powers, have been augmenting their hard power resources. The spike in global defence spending is evidence of this. It has reached a new high as countries big and small deem increasing their hard power assets to be essential to promoting their goals and secure themselves in an unstable international environment.

The way economic coercion is being used by the Trump administration also testifies to the current surge in the exercise of hard power. President Donald Trump has imposed a trade war by slapping higher tariffs on almost every country in the world to extract concessions in negotiations conducted under the pressure of threats and punitive actions. The use of coercive economic power to browbeat countries has involved no distinction between allies and adversaries. All are being compelled to renegotiate trade deals, with tariffs used as a punitive hard power tool for economic gain. The signal sent by this approach is that noncompliance with US demands will entail a heavy cost. The consequence of this form of hyper-unilateralism is to upend not just the global trade order but also established norms of engagement between countries, with unknowns outpacing the knowns.

Does all this mean that the world has become less

Date: July 28th, 2025

MIWIPS

Title: Evils Of Hard power.

Hard power significance in maintaining national security is never questionable. But using it as first and foremost tool is not a rational approach. Forces should be the last option to fix security threats. Soft powers inducing dialogue and diplomacy could be a good substitute for hard power to gain foreign policy objectives.

Exploitation of war machinery by Israel, USA, India & Russia ^{respectively} against Palestine, Iran, Pakistan and Ukraine reflects brutality of hard power. This approach violated international humanity laws.

They ignored global norms to gain global influence. This is bringing paradigm shift in world's law and order.

Weaponization of powerful countries will stimulate others to enhance their defence for securing themselves.

Financial pressure by Trump forcing other countries to reform their foreign policy according to tariffs is way more threatening. This reflects that conflict or disagreement with USA will cost any country with high penalty. This coercion will pose challenging trade among countries across the world.

word count approx 140.