

Question no-1

Introduction:

Strategic Partnership of Pakistan with United States of America led long term insurgencies and security dilemma. Pakistan-Afghan dispute and increase in frequency of insurgencies are the consequences of our compulsive choice. These terroristic and Non-state actor's insurgencies became worsen for Pakistan after US-withdrawl of its Forces through Doha agreement. There are numerous factors like US withdrawal, victory of Taliban in war on terror, deplomaey deadlock, Afghan-India alignment and regional powershift that makes different the current conflict from prior. However, After May defeat, New Delhi started stimulating other non-state-actors disturbing regional balance and security.

Th... demon:

1 How New Phase of Pak-Afghan Conflict is different from Prior :

1) US withdrawal from Afghanistan and Taliban victory

The turning vision of USA about withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan has provided victory of Taliban. After this confidence, Taliban regime actively trying and secretly backing TTA to continue their heinous activities in Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

2) India - Afghanistan increasing strategic Partnership :

After May, India's misadventure has given Pakistan dominance due to India has

increased its strategic partnership with Afghanistan. India is providing every support to ensure security dilemma between Pakistan and Afghanistan deteriorating progress.

3) Power shift in South Asia and Afghanistan new regime conscience

The mid-2000s has changed regional hegemony of India in the region of South Asia. Afghanistan has disputed borders from history and they entangle with each other numerous times. Afghanistan from first is supporting anti-Pakistan activities despite many times peace effort of Pakistan.

4) Direct Kinetic Engagement and collateral damage

First time in the twenty first century both countries

entangled with each through direct military engagement. Pakistan has retaliated powerfully and open soft corner as well.

5) Frequent closure of Cross-borders and regional implications.

Due current clash between Pakistan and Afghanistan, both countries has cut their transit trade and frequently closed border. These moves have worsen effects on the residents of the both countries. The exports of Pakistan in Afghanistan would get expensive and ~~and~~ vice versa. The frequent closure of borders have severe implications for Afghanistan diaspora in Pakistan.

6) Taliban reluctance in Soft-Power and diplomacy deadlock

The ceasefire in Pakistan and Afghan is mediated by numerous muslim countries like Turkey, Qatar, Iran etc. Pakistan has demanded written guarantee that Afghan land would be used against Pakistan but Taliban regime rejected resulting deadlock.

7) Construction of Dams on Kabul a new dimension of conflict

The changing situations between Pakistan are worsening as Afghanistan is reading India led policies. Afghan has started construction of new dam Salanda declining flow of water in KP region. This may lead more implications.

8) Afghanistan reluctance to accept Pakistan as regional Hegemon:

The May-Pak-India entanglement

Factors Influencing in Arabian Non-State Groups in Pakistan

Factor not mentioned

Government influence and
support of separatist movements
The ISI has been a key
factor in the growth of
separatist movements in
Pakistan. It has provided
financial support, training
and weapons to various
groups. This support has
enabled these groups to
operate in the region
with relative impunity.

1. Involves frequently
changing power through
time. - Pakistan has support

Kalbhushin & Tadave, indian military person, ^{who} ~~has~~ revealed - that India supporting separatist organisations and continuously running surgical strikes.

I India's May mis-adventure and provoking internal instability through terrorist Attacks

After Pakistan victory in May escalation, India wanted to deteriorate Pakistan's image in the world. Therefore, it has increased its surgical mis-adventures and supporting terrorist attacks and its frequency.

Conclusion:

To sum up - the debate, the Pakistan-Afghanistan Aug military engagement was driven by numerous factors like US's withdrawal, Taliban victory and

foreign factors. ~~which~~ These factors have changed the nature of current conflicts to put our. Moreover, Indian led-separatist attacks and terrorist activities have been increased after India's misadventure. If Pakistan employ both soft and kinetic powers and curbing internal weakness, it can cope up with problem precisely.



Question no. 2(a)

Introduction:

Kashmir Issue has remained unsolved in the technological era of 21st century. The disagreements has remained same from the partition however India has clearly violated his stance and resolution through constitutional

amendments 35A and 375.

The Repulist Modi has violated Kashmir rights in disrupted Kashmir and subjugated the human norms. Kashmiri people are badly butchered under Modi's nationalist ideology of Hindutva. Yet Pakistan has remained same its stance and persistently cared about future of Kashmir according the will of Kashmir masses at numerous international forums. Yet changing scenario under numerous ~~the~~ internal sponsored terrorist attacks of Modi government, Kashmir has remained deadlock.

! Historical Prospective
and Resolution deadlock

! Subjugation of
Kashmiri rights and
State Sponsored terrorist attacks

CONCEPTS
Constitutional Amendments
and Prevalence of
Directive norms.

Series of crisis and
subjugation of Political
Powers

Phalgam and Future
of Kashmir

Conclusion.

Or

How the new phase of Pak-Afghan conflict is different from the conflicts of past.
How far the re-emergence of Indian led "Non-State Actors" can be attributed to it? Explain