

Question no-1

mention the full qs statement or the source of the qs for proper evaluation....

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 withdrawl, victory of Taliban in war on terror, diplomacy 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.

The Yemen :

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

1) US withdrawl 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.

relate your subheadings to the main heading.....

2) India-Afghanistan increasing strategic Partnership :

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

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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-of 2005 has change regional hegemony of India in the region of South Asia. Afghanistan has disputed border 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 road and frequently closed border. These moves have worsen effects on the residents of the both countries. The exports of Pakistan in Afghanistan would got expensive and vice versa. The frequent closure of borders have severe implications for Afghan 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 a written guarantee that Afghan land would not 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 Saland 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

Kalbushion & Tadwe, Indian military person, ^{who} revealed that India supporting separatist organizations and continuously resuming surgical strikes.

1 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 withdrawal, Taliban victory and

attempt and upload a single qs for evaluation at a time with proper qs statement and proper orientation of pages.....

foreign factors. With these factors have changed the nature of current conflicts to non-traditional. However, Indian fed - scholars attacks and terrorist activities have been marked after India's misadventures. If Pakistan employ both soft and rigid policies and curtiling internal weakness, it can cope up with problem properly.



Question no. 2 (a)

Introduction:

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

amendments 55A and 375.

The Boutik Modi has violated
Kashmiri rights in occupied
Kashmir and subjugated the

human rights. Kashmiri people
are badly butchered under

Modi's nationalist ideology of
Hindutva. Yet Pakistan has

remained some its stance

and persistently asked about
future of Kashmir according the
will of Kashmiri masses at
numerous international forums.

Yet changing scenario under
numerous internal sponsored
terrorist attacks of Modi government,
Kashmir has remained deadlock.

1 Historical Prospective and Resolution deadlock

1 Subjugation of
Kashmiri rights and
State Sponsored terrorist attacks

Constitutional Amendment
and Prevalence of
Hinduism.

Series of Coffers and
Subjugation of Political
Powers

Padgam 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