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INTRODUCTION

Years of crisis in Yemen and Gulf region due to support of governments and militia led to instability. This even resulted in competition between Iran and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) for hegemony in the Middle East (M.E) region and beyond. For years, it had impacted not only the M. East, but the whole of Asia in particular, and world in general. China took itself for the task to make peace between the two arch-rivals and succeeded. This will bring prosperity not only for the Gulf region, but also for countries like Pakistan and Afghanistan and others. This rapprochement may not be welcomed by Israel, USA and others alike, but it is truly and modestly celebrated in the neighboring countries. Both the countries, now may stop competition and start cooperation for the enhancement and the development of the region. It ~~will~~ has ~~disappeared~~ lessened the civil war which had been raging on for years, and reduce tension among Gulf countries. This deal has been welcomed by many of the Gulf countries.

IMPLICATION OF REAPPROACHMENT

(1) On the Middle East:

The rapprochement has tremendous impacts on the Middle East region. As both countries, Iran and KSA, belong to this region, it will have direct implications as given below:

(a) More Control on Production of oil

As the region M. East is one of the larger producer of oil, and KSA and Iran being part of OPEC, may disrupt the oil production, leading to the uptick in the prices of oil. As seen recently, KSA and Russia were reducing production of oil so as to maintain high prices. Iran may look into the possibility to control its production as well, so as to profit and maintain its oil depended market and economy.

(b) Control on the Sectarian Conflicts:

Both of the countries represent two major sects of Islam: Sunni and Shia. And both these sects have been fighting tooth and nail to get hold of the religion based support in different parts of the world such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq and nearby countries. But this rapprochement may lead to a more stability in these countries and.

a sense of brotherhood might prevail, but this prerequisites the playing a major role by both of the countries.

(c) An End to the Balance of Power Equation:

Hegemony had been the major cause of fighting between the two in the gulf region. Both tried to accumulate more power to counterbalance the other. This lead to the KSA to buy more weapons from the USA and west, and Iran supported the Houthis and other militias to fight guerilla warfare against KSA in the Yemen civil war. This rapprochement would lead to a more stable, cooperative and an opposed to environment of balance of power may establish and prevails.

(d) Establishment of a Stable Region.

The most important implication from the rapprochement would be the establishment of a more stable region. It would be a playing ground for developmental work. Socio-economic effect may reach beyond this region which surely is more beneficial to these two countries, but also also to other countries as well. No sectarian war in Pakistan, Afghanistan and nearby countries will result due to Chinese mediated rapprochement.

(c) Boost to the Oil Demand for OPEC

China mediated between two arch-rivals so that it can extract benefits from the two through oil purchasing and meeting its domestic demand. China may import huge amount of oil from both countries with certain concessions. China's oil import from Russia cost it alot due to high transportation costs, but this reliance on Russia would reduce as OPEC may become yet another source to purchase oil.

(2) On Pakistan:

Pakistan would be a major beneficiary from the Chinese mediated rapprochement between Iran and KSA. Implication on Pakistan are given below:

(a) Sectarian Conflict . Bye Bye:

Pakistan is the country where different sects reside. ~~Shia~~ Sunni being broadcasted and funded by KSA and Shia by Iran. Pakistan has faced menacing conflicts between the two from almost 1980s. And Iran and KSA ~~stop~~ ^{never} shied away from supporting these sects, and each day this menace increased and terrorized the whole populace. But Chinese mediation between the two would cool down the fire fighting between the two sects funded by both countries through their seminaries and Madrasahs.

(b) Progression in Relation with Each Country:

Pakistan, since its inception, developed better relations. KSA has remained reliable friend, but relations with Iran saw some ups and downs. And Pakistan was wary of KSA due to wrath if Pakistan tried to develop its relations with KSA's arch-rival. This resulted in a foreign policy in which cautious steps were taken so as to not to annoy the big camel. But rapprochement has become the very mean and blessing to establish good relations with both countries.

(c) Emergence of yet another oil market:

The rapprochement would surely be a better opportunity to import oil from KSA and this time also from Iran without any fear of KSA. But USA's sanction has been a blockade to achieve this objective. Pakistan should stop looking at the sanctions cautiously, and starts trading with Iran, as India had been doing with Iran and Russia.

(d) More stable Afghanistan: A source of opportunities.

Stability in Afghanistan is the most desirable outcome for Pakistan vis the rapprochement. This may help Pakistan to establish cooperative and conflict-less relations with Afghanistan. Iran and KSA might also

also benefit from it, if the sanity prevailed between the two. Stable Afghanistan would help Pakistan to complete TAPI and Uzbek-Afghan-Pakistan railway ~~and~~ infrastructure which would benefit both countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PAKISTAN:

(i) Remain Neutral: Even though the rapprochement seems to create a better and stable environment, yet still Pakistan has to remain cautious with its dealing with Iran and KSA.

(ii) Ease Cooperation between the two: Pakistan being a nuclear country has tremendous influence on both countries. It should adopt such policies which may help them get together for their benefits and Pakistan's as well.

(iii) Call them to stop funding respective sects: Pakistan being in a conflictual dilemma due to its fighting sects funded by Iran and KSA. Pakistan should remind them of the destruction these two had brought into Pakistan by funding their sects.

(iv) Strengthen Cooperation on Energy and Benefit from it: Pakistan's power sector relies on imported crude oil. So it would be in benefit for Pakistan to increase ~~its~~ its

its imports from KSA and sign agreement with Iran to purchase cheap energy.

CONCLUSION

The rapprochement between Iran and KSA carries significant socio-economic and political implication on Pakistan and the M. East. This development holds the potential to alleviate tensions, reduce conflicts, and promote stability in the region and beyond. The prolonged conflicts and sectarian divisions, could witness a more balanced power dynamic, allowing for greater collaboration on regional issues. Pakistan needed a closer Iran-KSA relations which presented more opportunities. Pakistan should focus on diversifying its relations and strengthen its internal sectarian ^{division} ~~division~~.

Q NO 3

INTRODUCTION

In the year 2002, the USA declared victory against Taliban and Al-Qaeda, but that victory was short-lived because of the ~~same~~ re-emergence of Taliban. Pakistan too was of the same view after Zarb-e-Azb operation against TTP, but that feelings of victories against TTP shunned Pakistan as the revival of TTP and its affiliated groups can be seen from all sides. Increase in attacks such as attack on police men in Lakki Marwat, seizing part of Banna CTID centre and suicide bombing in Islamabad showcases the presence of TTP and its affiliated militant groups in Pakistan. The more recent attack on personnel of the Peshawar Frontier Corps (FC) in Peshawar's Hayatabad area on ~~18~~ 18 July 2023. This is, but the revival of ultra militancy in Pakistan. Attack in the KP and Balochistan and now Punjab and Sindh are under the umbrella of attacks by militants.

TYPES OF ATTACKS

① The militants have various means to attack and fight their adversary, some of which are given below:

(a) Suicide Bombing: The most common but lethal attacks carried out by the militants is suicide bombing. In this technique the militant suicider explodes himself with the bomb at a place of attacking.

Restoran attack, Dasu attack and attacks in Karachi and Islamabad were all suicide bombing.

(b) Improvised Explosive Devices: This is yet another method to carry out attack. It is the use of a homemade bomb and/or destructive device to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It was the method used in Malakand division of KPK.

(c) Charge on Security Installations: Another lethal attack is to charge on security installations to render security ineffective. This type of attack was seen in Capital police station, in S. Waziristan in military check post and in counter terrorism department Banna were the places where such attack was carried out.

REVIVAL: HOW'D IT HAPPEN:

After fighting for past 20 years, USA and Taliban started negotiations in Doha, Pakistan also thought of negotiating with TTP and was hellbent to give them a chance to live a normal life and come to mainstream. Almost 130 militants were allowed to live in Malakand, but on the basis of laying down of weapons, peaceful coexistence and not to carry weapons in a society etc. Afterwards, negotiation failed due to demands of TTP which were impossible to carry out. Their demands were: withdrawal of the troops from the former Fata area, the reversal of the merger of tribal areas with the KP, enforcement of their version of Shariah through Niznam-e-Adal regulation in Malakand and also liberating of all TTP personnel.

INFILTRATION OF TTP & OTHERS FROM Afghanistan:

As Kabul came under the control of Taliban, but 13 provinces are controlled by ISK and eastern Afghanistan is controlled by TTP. And these areas are used as a launching pad against Pakistan. Such are the sanctuaries for TTP and ISK, where militants come in to Pakistan from

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attack and then run back to their sanctuaries. Such attacks, important to note that, are carried out in places of security vacuums. Such vacuum exists due to public pressure or where there is no any need of security apparatus like Bannu or Malakand. These vacuums are responsibility of police to watch out for the any misdeeds. Military carries out attack/operation against militants and it has to vacate. But ineptness of police has led this country back to the battle ground.

IMPLICATIONS

Military revival has rung the bell of the power in the elites and impression of victory ~~was~~ seriously being challenged. This challenge has certain implication like:

(a) Dispiriting the Investors:

Pakistan, as it is in economic crisis, needs FDI to come to Pakistan, but this revival has led to decrease in investment as investors' biggest demand is stability and security against these attacks.

(b) Shutdown of CPEC:

Ineptness of the governments and revival of terrorism are the main reason for the slow down of CPEC. Attacks on Dasu Project's employees and on teachers in

Karachi through suicide bombing has undermined the project. and

(c) Expansion of War Economy: Areas which came under militants' controlled and economy there is now has become financier for the militants. Collecting taxes has become a major source for war-economy and due to which militants and terrorism prevails in the country.

REMEDIES TO CONTROL THE MENACE

(a) Surgical intelligence based selective operations:

Surgical intelligence based selective operations should be started forthwith to stop displacement of militants and which in turn stops increase in socio-economic quagmire. Surgery should not be carried out until and unless expansion of militancy is seen and where there are multiple trouble spots.

(b) Improvement of CTD and Policing:

There can not be single example where insurgency is defeated by army itself only, but rather a national curriculum is needed - improving policing and CTD by training, financing, and provision of resources required to them.

(c) Border Management:

Border management should be improved and resuscitated at most troubled sides of the borders. And that is the work of central government as paramilitary are regulated by it and not under provincial governments.

Border wire should be financed so as to seal it, digging of trench between the wires, check posts should be installed there and a transportation road should be constructed there, along with this increase in installations and security posts should also be ensured.

(d) Tactics to Pressurise Afghanistan Taliban to control and regulate their bordered area.

Pakistan govt should use pressurising tactics and collate international support. The Pakhtika and Paktia provinces are where TTP sanctuary lies. Taliban administration should stamp down on them and execute them for attacking on Pakistan. Diplomatically, this menace can be done away with.

CONCLUSION

The revival of militancy in Pakistan stems from socio economic problems, bordering country and through past mistake, leading to severe implications for the country. Islamabad must prioritise the development, improvement and changes in security measures to stop the menace of terrorism and ~~any~~ any future revival should now be ended.