

Q3

Ans: 1. Introduction: After almost a decade of fighting against terrorism, Pakistan was finally able to purge the terrorists from their hideout. Military operations such as Zarb-e-Azb played an imperative role in disintegrating militancy in the country. However, this peace was truncated and now faces resurgence of militancy once again.

2. Evidence of growing militancy: The resurgence of militancy is evident from the increasingly suicide bombings that are primarily targetted at military, para-military and police. These attacks include attacks on Police Station in South Waziristan, attack of Military in north Waziristan and multiple attacks in Lakki Marwat. These attacks are also aimed at the Chinese and Shia population, e.g. the suicide bomber attacked a van near University of Karachi, killing three Chinese academics. Moreover, the mosques are also being targetted which is evident from the attack conducted on Peshawar mosque, this was the most deadliest attack after APS. There has also been an increase in strategic attacks, the attack on CDT office in Bannu serves as a good example, where the fight lasted for 40 hours before the armed force were able to eliminate the militants. Further move, there have also been attempts made to enter the capital and the recent car bomb detonation is the testament of this.

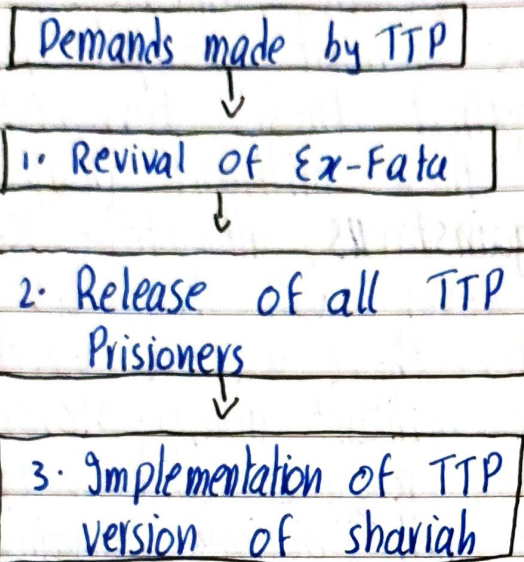
3. Reasons: There are many reasons which have contributed to the revival of militant activities in Pakistan.

3.1. US withdrawal from Afghanistan: US withdrawal from Afghanistan is one of the underlying causes of resurgence of these terrorist groups in Pakistan. The US was fighting against these terrorist group in Afghanistan, therefore these militant groups were pretty occupied with this war, this ultimately kept their terrorist activities at bay ~~elsewhere~~. However with the US gone, and Afghan Taliban in power, there was a vacuum created which was exploited by these militant groups. Moreover, the Afghan Taliban do not possess resources and weapons like the US, hence they fail to take <sup>serious</sup> actions against terrorists residing in their country.

3.2. Afghan Taliban's soft spot for Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan: Afghan Taliban and TTP are known as ideological brothers. They have fought many wars alongside against USSR and US. Afghan Taliban are hesitant to take any serious actions against TTP, harboring in their country. TTP leverage this soft spot to conduct cross border terrorism and other infiltration insurgencies by using Afghan soil as a launching pad.

3.3. Negotiations between TTP and Pakistan failed: The negotiations between TTP and Pakistan that were mediated by the Afghan Taliban have failed. Pakistan, as a gesture of good will, even allowed the militants to come back and settle in their

areas on the condition that they will remain peaceful, in an attempt to keep the negotiations running smoothly, However, The demands put forward by TTP were un acceptable.



When the dialogue failed to produce any fruitful results, TTP resorted to terrorist attacks.

### 3.4. Fragile Economy and Political instability in Pakistan:

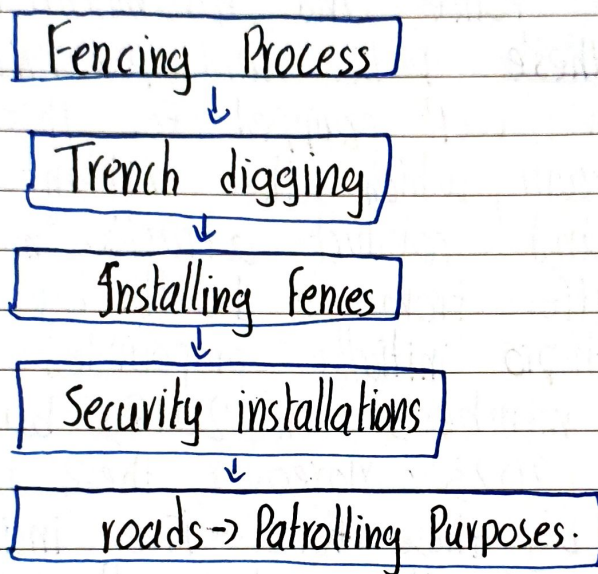
The weak economy and the political turmoil that Pakistan has been facing, especially after the former premier was ousted, has exacerbated the terrorist activities in the country. This is evident from the drastic increase in terrorist attacks from April 2022 onwards. These turbulent times, where the country is already suffers from chaos, have given an opportunity to the terrorists to conduct attacks inside Pakistan.

4. Solutions: The terrorist activities, albeit, rapidly increasing, can still be alleviated by emplacing stern measures.

4.1 Untrained Police and Paramilitary: The areas the Army fought to purge out the militants are now handed over to Police and Paramilitary to retain control. However, the police and paramilitary forces are not trained nor well equipped for this purpose, this creates a vacuum, which the militant groups can take advantage of and conduct attacks. In addition, these institutions suffer from a dearth of recruits. This is evident from the initially propounded proposal of inducting 6000 members in 2018, but only 600 are inducted till 2023. Moreover, there is poor planning and management by these forces. The incident of Bannu speaks volumes of this, where the office was situated in a civilian area and also contained a prison cell. The TTP members held in that prison cell got a chance to attack and as a result they were able to hijack the office for several hours before the Army came to the rescue.

4.2 Military operations: There is an urgent need for military operations to purge the terrorists. However, given the fragile state of the economy, the country cannot afford operation such as Zarb-e-Azb, which results in major displacements of locals. Instead, there is a need for intelligence based operations that have no or least collateral damage.

4.3. Border management: Open border with Afghanistan acts as a catalyst for militant insurgencies. Pakistan has taken a profound initiative to fence all the border with Afghanistan. Pakistan has already sealed 80% of the border already, however the remaining area is a hilly belt which is quite difficult to fence.



Pakistan should expedite the process of fencing and, thereby close the main gate way of terrorism.

4.4. NO more Talks with TTP: Pakistan should stop any with TTP. There should be talks held with Afghan Taliban, and the message should be delivered to them in pressing tone about the retaliation from Pakistan if these terrorists activities initiated from Afghan soil go unpunished.

4.5. Approach all neighbours: Pakistan should approach all the neighbouring countries who are directly or indirectly affected from terrorist insurgencies origination from Afghanistan.

These countries should develop a collective policy to persuade Afghanistan into taking strict actions against these threats.

4.6. Dialogue on Pakistan's terms: Wars are eventually solved on Table. Military can dominate on grounds but unless there is a peace agreement from both sides, threat of attack never fade. The experience of US serves as a good example, where the mightiest army had to resort to dialogue after fighting in Afghanistan for two decades. If Pakistan has to once again talk with TTP, it should be from the point of strength not weakness. Pakistan should clarify that the demands put forward by TTP are unacceptable and that concession would be given to militants, including allowing <sup>them</sup> back to settle in their areas, on the condition that they surrender peacefully.

5. Conclusion: There is no doubt that Pakistan is one of the most affected country from terrorism. Pakistan has suffered heavy loses, and yet again, the same threat emerges. However, the resurgence of militancy, albeit seems daunting, can be dealt by stern measures emplaced and a collective national policy aimed at eradicating militants from the country. Inspiration should be drawn from the fact that the country was able to disintegrate militancy once before, so doing it a second time should also be achievable.

(05)

### 1) Introduction:

The 21<sup>st</sup> century is witnessing the resurgence of Russia. The USSR disintegrated in 1991, leaving USA as the sole Hegemon in the world. However commencing 21<sup>st</sup> century, Russia is in active pursuit towards growing its influence and repositioning itself as a major power of the world. The attack on Georgia, involvement in the Syrian conflict and Annexation of Crimea in 2014 speaks volume of the surging influence of Russia.

### 2) Determinants that instigated Russian invasion of Ukraine:

Being a former Soviet Union state, Ukraine's growing relations with the west was concerning for Russia. Despite once being a part of Soviet-Union, the majority of population of Ukraine is pro-west. Same is the situation in the parliament as well, where Vladimir Zelenskiy, on the basis of pro-west slogans, was able to secure 2/3 majority. Further move, the growing trade relations, increased border relaxations European countries, increased military purchases and finally the anticipated but

very real threat of Ukraine joining Nato, pushed Russia to its boiling point. Ukraine's ~~pro~~ unwavering pro-west rhetoric despite Russia's ~~grei~~ grievances ultimately culminated into Russia's aggression commencing 24 Feb, 2022.

### 3) Current status of ongoing war in Ukraine:

Russia deployed 200 000 troops including Navy, Artillery, airforce, infantry and armored corp. The attacks were launched from the eastern and south eastern fronts and also from Belarus. After the initial attack Russia was able to capture Kherson, Dombask and Luhansk, which were then declared as break away regions. Russia was also able to seize most of the ~~co~~ coastal belt along black sea including sea ports & naval bases. Civil nuclear reactors, air bases, highways and Urban centers have all been either captured or bombarded.

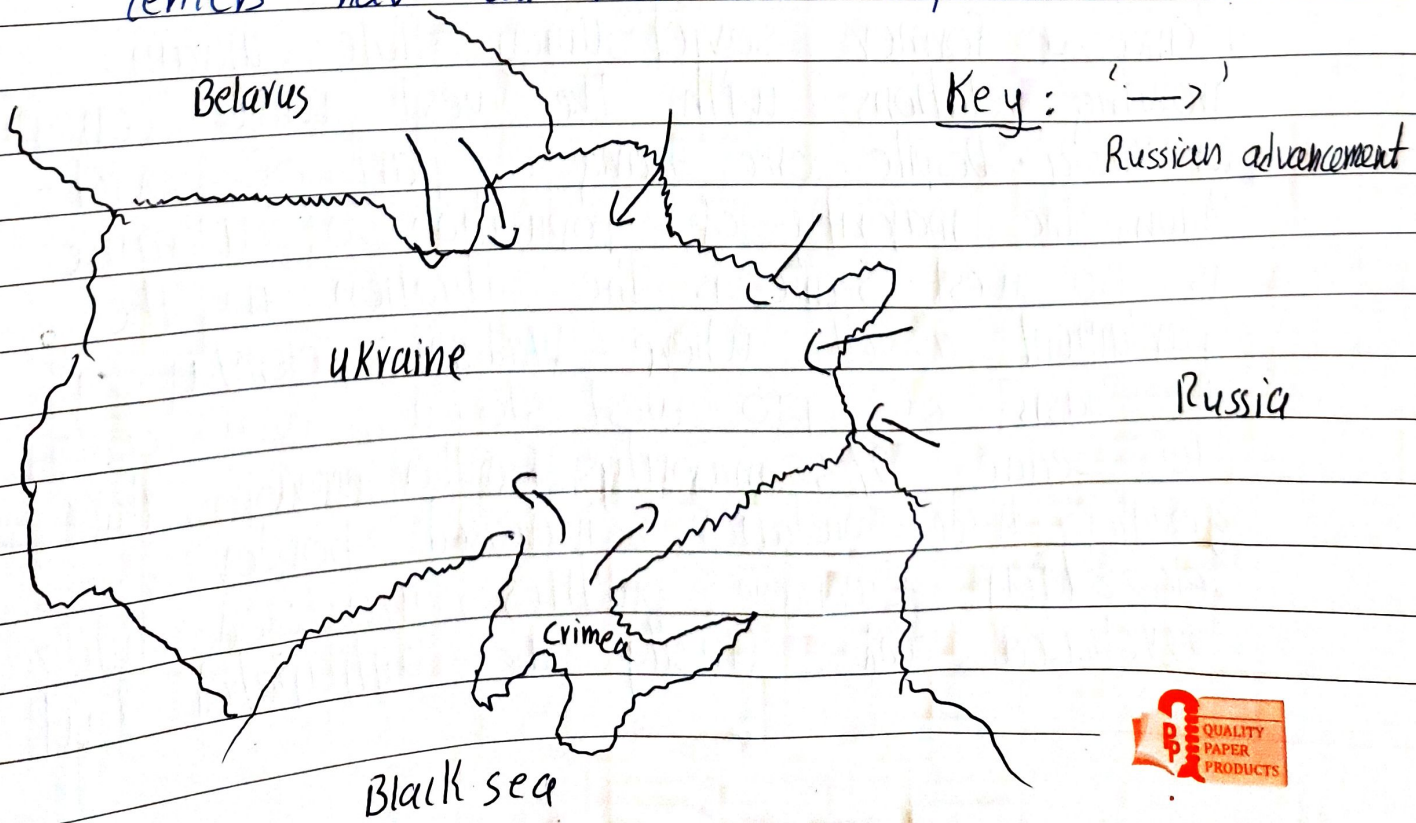




Figure: Shows an overview of Russian invasion of Ukraine on all fronts

#### 4) Continuation of Nato led West Global order:

The war in Ukraine has aided to the revival of Nato. Nato was established in 1949 with the aim of containing the Soviet-Union. The recent war events have brought the remarks asserted by US state secretary ~~in~~ In a 2008 Nato conference, under limelight, wherein he stated that Europe must end its peace holiday. Attack of on Ukraine has engraved this idea that Europe must invest in defense and the with many European countries such as UK, Germany, France increasing their defense budget, the notion proposed by US secretary in 2008 is reinforced.

#### 4.2) Nato's Policy of collective defense is attracting many states:

The invasion of Ukraine has provided many countries with food for thought over their security issues, as they fear meeting the same fate. The doctrine of collective defense is attracting many countries, especially those of were once a part of the Soviet Union and anticipate Russian aggression to reach their soil. This threat has brought the significance of Nato under limelight.

limelight as many of such states are considering to apply for Nato membership. Many states such as Finland, Denmark, Ukraine have already applied for Nato's membership. The increasingly applications for Nato shows that the recent Ukrainian crisis has surged the importance of Nato, that which could be a pivotal step towards its revival.

#### 4.3) Successfull armament of ukrainian army:

The role of united West in providing arms and other intelligence ~~is~~ has proved very effective ~~and~~ ~~#~~ for Ukrainian resistance. The West has ~~to~~ left no stone unturned in helping the Ukrainians whether it be weaponry, intelligence or ~~the~~ other aids. The intelligence particularly has been very detrimental to the Russian Army, because of this Ukraine was able to pinpoint key targets that proved effective in weakening the Russian attack. This assistance ~~has~~ ~~been~~ bolstered the Ukrainian defenses. The vast help from West has definitely shown the world, the lengths ~~it~~ it is willing to go to: retain its dominance.

#### 4.4) Sanctions on Russia:

The West has also persuaded many key ~~the~~ trading partners of Russia to impose

tough sanctions and to restrict their trades with ~~the~~ Russia. These actions have landed a significant blow to Russia as most of the European and American states have cut their imports from it. Being the largest exporter of oil to Europe, these sanctions have weakened the financial power of Russia to support the ongoing war. The adamant stance of Nato to reduce trade with Russia has proved very effective and with many ~~in~~ countries supporting this nation, it is safe to assume that west is resurfacing as the dominant force.

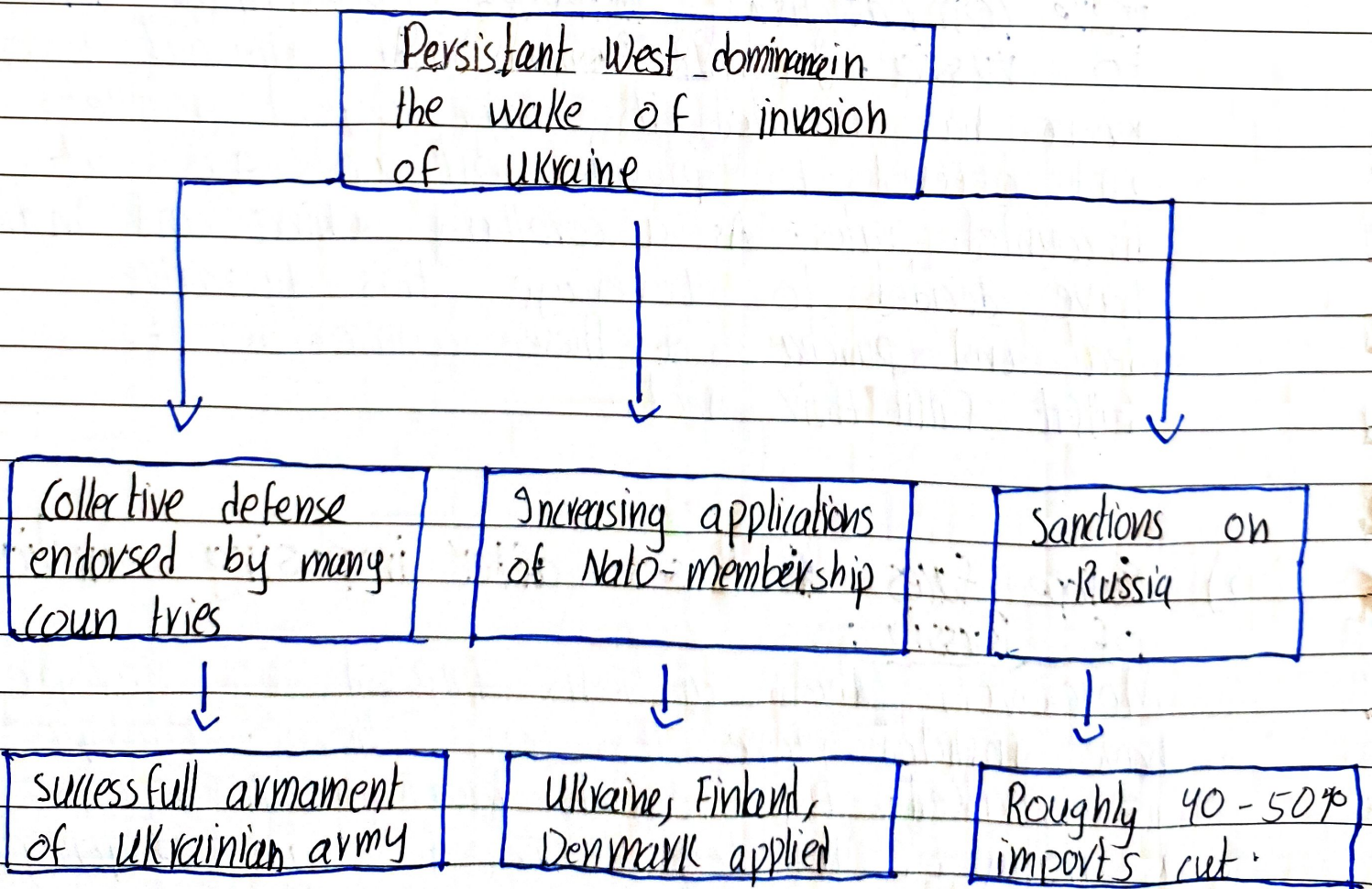


Figure: Overview of Western dominance



## 5) Russia's Resurgence:

Although, but much anticipated measures taken by US and its allies have ~~have~~ landed a significant blow to Russia, the counter-measures launched by Moscow in a bid to ~~mit~~ alleviate the damage, appear to be working.

### 5.2) Revisited trade markets to compensate for the sanctions imposed by NATO & West:

Much to the dismay of NATO and Europe, the counter measures launched by Moscow have ~~be~~ effectively mitigated the damage done to Russia. In order to minimise its financial losses, Russia has revisited its major export markets and offered to provide oil and gas at discounted rates. As a corollary China and India have decided to leverage this lucrative deal and purchase ~~a~~ these commodities to ~~fulfill~~ fulfil their needs.

### 5.3) Europe faces \$ losses after imposing sanctions of Russia:

Moreover, the sanctions imposed by Europe have inflicted more loss on ~~therof~~ thereof. Europe is struck by record breaking inflation as many of the legislators feel an exigency to revisit the sanctions imposed. The sanction

despite initially viewed ~~as~~ by Europeans\* as an ace up their sleeves, have actually proven to be akin to a double edged sword that is exposing its dependency of Russian oil and gas.

#### 5.4) West's refusal to direct confrontation with Russian military

Russia's military might seems to be intimidating Nato and its allies. This can be discern from the fact that despite providing financial help and supply weaponry to Ukraine, West has unanimously concurred to not directly confront Russia's military. Nato has also decided to bypass Ukraine's request of former's membership, since this would invoke article 5 of which stipulates that attack on one is an attack on all. Since Nato is averse to confronting directly with the military might of Russia that is why it denies the membership status to Ukraine.

#### 6) Conclusion

Both Russia and the West are introducing policies to undermine the other. The perpetual battle in Ukraine is evidence that aid from

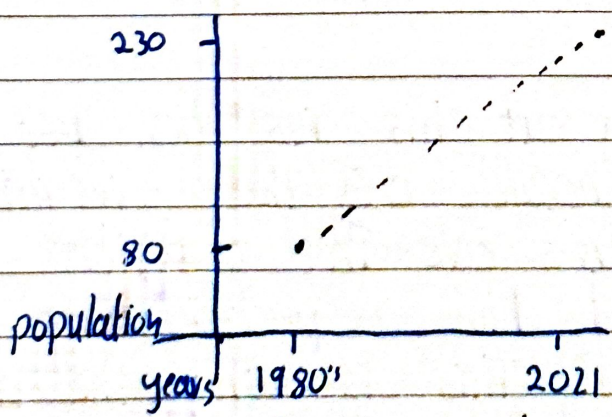
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the west was successful to some extent, as there seems to be a united Europe and America under the umbrella of Nato. Russia, however, seems to have an edge over the former despite having a modicum of losses, both financially and ~~military~~ <sup>wise</sup> in military.

Q6)

1) Introduction: The statement is a well established fact supported by evidence from various parts of the country. The two extremes, water scarcity and flooding, have engulfed the country, inflicting heavy losses. While there are many factors that led to this, some factors are as follows:

2) Pakistan's population growth: Pakistan is witnessing a tremendous surge in its population. The world bank states that the population of Pakistan has risen from 80 million in 1980's to an enormous 230 million in 2021. This massive surge in the past four decades, indicates that soon the natural-water supply of the country might not be able to cater to the needs of the increasingly population.



The figure shows the increase in population of Pakistan

3) Water Crisis: In the last few decades, Pakistan went from a water abundant country to a water stressed country. One of the primary cause of this, is the massive increase in population. The water demand has surged with the increase in population, however the water resources remained static. The growth in population has now come to the point where the demand exceeds the supply, consequently implying that Pakistan is a water-scarce country, as also indicated by the U.N, which reports that demand of water by 2050, will rise upto 274 million acre feet (MAF), while the the supply would remain at 191 MAF.



- 5.) More demand of electricity: The demand of electricity has also elevated with the increase in population. The problem arises when electricity is produced by burning fossil fuels, which ultimately takes a toll on climate degradation and hence, the proliferated floodings.
- 6.) Increased deforestation: The food demand has also risen. The growing population means the demand of food has also increased. However, to meet this demand more area for agriculture is needed, which in turn leads to deforestation and overgrazing causing soil erosion and further exacerbating the situation. Moreover, the water holding capacity of the soil decreases. The roots of the trees get dried after they're cut slowing the movement of water through soil, hence rainfall collects on surface leading to flooding.
- 7.) Solutions: The deteriorating crisis and potential risk of suffering from the scarcity of ~~of~~ floodings, albeit a predicament that the country faces, can be alleviated by enacting stern measures.
- 8.) Encouraging family planning: There is little to none knowledge or awareness, among the people of Pakistan, particularly the ones residing in rural areas, about family planning. Family planning is long considered as an issue of Taboo in Pakistan, and this is why it is not commonly discussed. However, given the current surge in

Population growth, there is more need now than ever for the government to launch awareness campaigns aimed at disseminating family planning awareness and its significance, in an attempt to curb the growth rate.

9.) Shift to renewable energy: Pakistan has long relied heavily on fossil fuels to generate energy i.e. electricity. However, the growing energy requirement of the country is depleting the climate. ~~within~~. The government needs to focus on transitioning the energy production onto renewable methods, such as, solar, hydel etc. These ~~no~~ renewable methods can take an immense load of the climate degradation.

10.) Initiate schemes that encourage BOT model of investment in the power sector:

In order to curb the shortage of energy due to the growing demand, the government should launch schemes where local and foreign investors are invited to invest in the Power sector of the country on the Build operate Transfer] BOT model. The government can give incentives such as free land, less taxes etc to attract & move ~~in~~ investors. This would help the country in enhancing its power sector and limit the dependency on natural resources such as oil and coal etc. Not only will the hydropower plants, resulting from this, augment the water storage capacity but moving to renewable energy prevents climate degradation.

## BOT Model

↓

From the day of investment till the production starts, only interest is paid.

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From the day Production begins  
 Profit ratio: investor → 85%  
 country → 15%

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When 50% of the time Passes - Profit ratio  
 investor → 50%  
 country → 50%

↓

When the tenure is completed - Profit ratio:  
 investor → 0%  
 country → 100%

Figure: shows how the BOT model is operated.

(11) Awareness and strict Policies pertaining to environmental degradation:

Practices such as deforestation and over-

grazing that harm the environment, are a by product of shortage of resources and unawareness. The government should initiate awareness campaigns that can educate the locals about the consequences of environmental degradation. In addition, the government should also impose stricter policies prohibiting practices such as deforestation.

12.) Allieviating water crisis: Water crisis, is one of very serious issues that Pakistan faces. The current demand of water, exceeds that of water reserves. This is a serious issue and requires a urgent attention of the government.

12.1) Take serious Action against India's illegal construction of rivers:

The Indus water Treaty was signed back in 1960, mediated by the World Bank itself. The treaty allocated exclusive rights to Pakistan using waters from western rivers of Indus system, namely Indus, Jhelum and Chenab, while India was given rights to use eastern rivers, Sutlej, Beas and Ravi. The treaty also prohibits India from constructing any storage dams on the rivers allocated to Pakistan. India, however is violating this treaty by constructing storage facilities

On these rivers, and thereby restricting their water flow in Pakistan. Pakistan should raise this issue on all international forums, particularly UN, and direct their attention to the repercussions that Pakistan is facing because of India's violation, primarily in the form of water scarcity.

### 13.2) Revamping the country's water system:

The government of Pakistan should take immediate measures to address the issue of water scarcity. Pakistan needs to work on constructing both large and small scale dams, in order to elevate the storage capacity. Additionally, the government ought to revisit the distribution system through canals and improve it in a way that the water wastage is at minimal. Moreover, there is also a great need of state-of-the-art water treatment plants, that can remove impurities from water, rendering it safe for use. The government should also take initiatives to educate the local farmers and teach them modern farming techniques that prevent excessive wastage of water. Such steps will pave way for a water abundant Pakistan.

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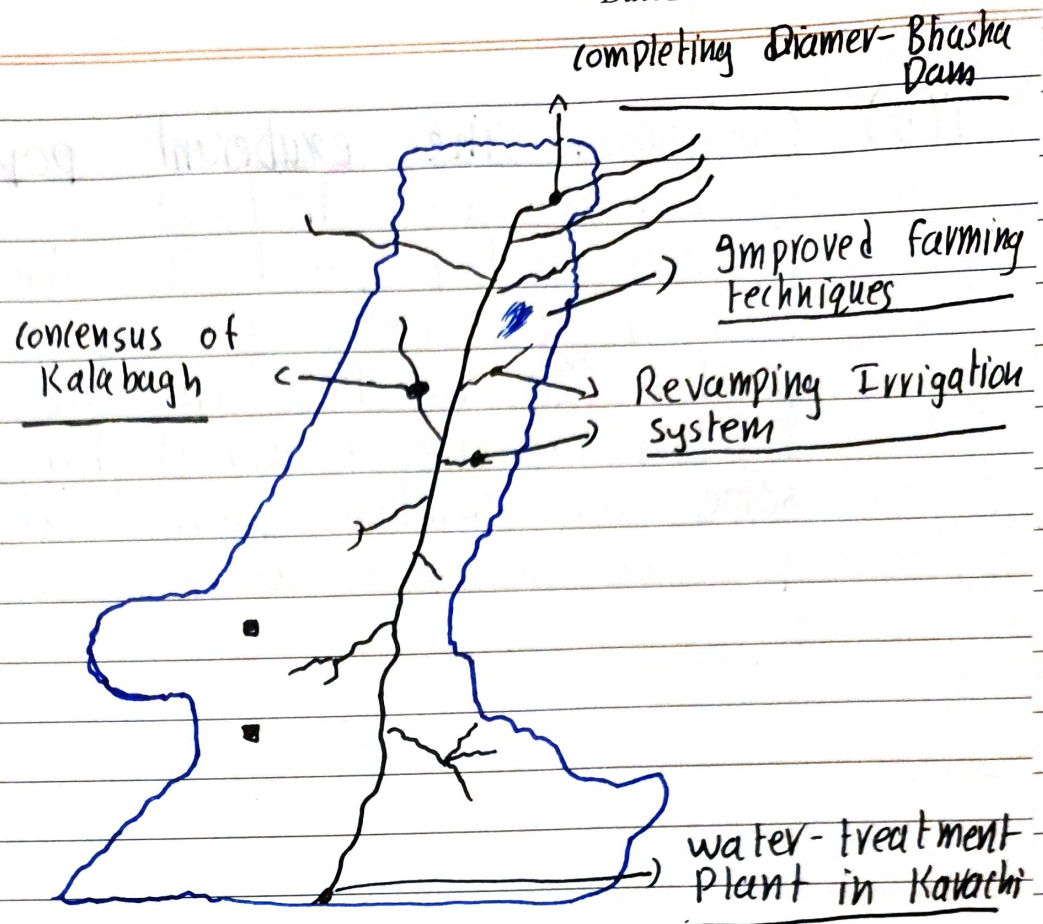


Figure: Comprehensive Road Map to overcome water crisis.

13) Supervised urbanisation: Due to increasing population, the cities are expanding. There are constructions going on the periphery of cities. The rural areas are rapidly integrating in cities. What this does is that the population continues to expand until it reaches a water body and in some cases houses are built right next to rivers, exacerbating the flooding crisis. The government should impose strict policies to curb urbanisation. In addition, proper laws should be placed that prohibit construction near river banks.

14.) Conclusion: Water scarcity and intense flooding has generated a barrage of challenges to the country, that it was not prepared for. These issues need a urgent attention and could only be left at peril of <sup>the</sup> country. These challenges, albeit very daunting, can be allieviated by taking strict actions. The few solutions provided above, have the potential to pave way for a prosperous Pakistan.