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PART - II

Q2 There is an alarming revival of Militancy in Pakistan

Outline:

- 1) ^{Introduction} Revival of Militancy in Pakistan
- 2) Reasons of Revival of Militancy
- 3) Recommendations to counter the Militancy
- 4)

Introduction:

The ~~re~~ Militancy is reviving in Pakistan. The revival of militancy is alarming for Pakistan's national security. Balochistan and KP province in particular are facing a revival of a new wave of militancy. In 2022, Pakistan faced at least 376 terror attacks, in which 533 people were killed and 832 injured. Security forces lost at least 282 personnel in 2022. Three main groups have been active in perpetrating 165 attacks includes Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Gul Bahadur Group and the Islamic State Khorasan mostly in KP. According to the security report of Pakistan published by PIPS, a total increase of 48 percent in militant activities has been observed from preceding year. TTP alone is involved in 115 attacks in KP province. On the other hand, in Balochistan insurgent groups took the lead with at least 14 major attacks, mostly in

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security forces target. Due to the security vacuum in Pakistan and troubling spots and troubling regimes, militancy is rising. Different operations and cooperation of provinces and centre can curtail this revival of militancy.

Revival of Militancy in Pakistan

There are three major signs of the resurgence of militancy in Pakistan that includes the regrouping of militant groups, targeting security personnel, and symbolic assault that have a more intense psychological effect. One of the key factors in the regrouping of militant groups in Pakistan is the US-post withdrawal security situation in Afghanistan. Afghan land been used by TTP and other terrorist groups as a launching pad. Generally, there was an inspirational effect of the Afghan Taliban's military victory in Afghanistan among groups residing in Pakistan mainly due to the close ideological affiliation with Taliban. In addition, Afghan Taliban played an active role in peace talks that took place between TTP and Pakistan, and consequently a ceasefire took place in November 2021 that ended in November 2022. These peace talks were counterproductive and TTP got a space to regroup in the tribal districts. Another reported regrouping within

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the militant network is that TTP and different Baloch separatist outfits have apparently joined hands to attack security personnel both in Balochistan and KP. For example, the Baloch group led by a separatist Major Baloch from Makran joining TTP in KP is an alarming situation for law enforcement agencies. This merger is mostly driven by religious factors instead of ethnic ones.

Another major sign of resurgence is that militants are specifically targeting security personnel and law enforcement agencies. Militants target the security personnel as a part of their strategy to challenge the writ of the state and build psychological pressure on the security apparatus and fear among the public. The recent attacks on police in Lakki Marwat, Bannu Cantt, and suicide attack at a police mosque in Peshawar, Attack in Islamabad and numerous attacks on Pakistan armed forces in Balochistan signify the need to review the counter-terrorism strategy and security lapses. The third sign of resurgence is that militants chose a symbolic assault by targeting important government installations, high profile attacks, religious places, security zones and the DASO attack so Chinese workers were affected, Also the attacks on Shia population are happening

in Pakistan.

Patterns of Attacks

The modes of attacks includes

- a) Suicide Bombing
 - b) IED (Improvised Explosive devices) blast
 - c) Hide, Hit and Run approach
 - d) Increasing footholds of TTP in merged districts (specially North and South Waziristan)
 - e) Increasing Apperences in Malakand division, Bannu division
 - f) Attack on CTD office Bannu
- Another pattern of attack is 'Extortion Money.'

Reasons of Revival of Militancy:

- i) The security vacuum in Pakistan and Troubling spots and troubling regions
In merged districts, police were not present, levies / Khasadax were present till 2018 until reforms were not happened in FATA. As per FCR, levies and Khasadax cannot enter into villages. In 2018, in 86th amendment, In FATA, Khasadax were given policing powers but the problem was that they were not equipped and their strength was not increased. In 4 years 6000 induction was to be done but only less than 600 inductions were done. They were not trained on counter terrorism line, Their financial

requirements were not fulfilled and they were not equipped with modern equipments. So, how it was possible for them to face trained insurgency -

Case study of CID incident :-

CID office is in residential area.

CID on 4th Jan, 2023 registered a case under terrorism charged against a suspect involved in the murder of two intelligence agency officials in Kharawal on 3rd January. Meanwhile, two groups including, the banned TIP and the so-called Lashkar-e-Khorasan have claimed responsibility for attack.

Recommendations to counter all these :-

Use of intelligence based operation military revival is in initial phase but it is alarming fast.

Intelligence based operations are needed.

Operations like 2005-0205 are not needed as it will lead to socio-economic havoc. People are to be taken in confidence and they are to ensure that their lives and properties are important.

Negotiation is always the better option.

Negotiation is the better option and it should be from point of strength of state. In the past many errors are done by the us and now

they are to be avoided.

- a) Give territorial control (South, North Waziristan, whole tribal belt, in Malakand division)
- b) FATA merger bill to reverse
- c) Reversal of FCR
- d) Poling in Cont area cannot go in villages
- c) Shariah based Cont in those specific areas (merged district)
- d) Release of prisoners -
Prisoners should be released on this negotiation condition that they all would be forgiven with socio-economic benefits but they have to drop weapons and join the mainstream.
- e) Pakistan must talk to Afghan Taliban Govt
Pakistan must talk to Taliban Govt that their land is been used as a landing pad. They have to fight against TTP along with ISKP. If they do not agree we have to do self defense aerial strike. But drawback of this would be that Afghan Talib would be against us.
- f) Increase border surveillance
130 billion PKR were spent on sealing of border but that was not completely sealed. To seal border in hilly areas is difficult. But the real problem still would exist that is security vacuum in trouble zones / trouble spots.
- g) Police in Ex-Fata has least possible

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capability -

For last 20 years we did not work well for Policing. CID incident is a glaring example of weakness of police.

Multiple districts in KP and Punjab and other parts of country where CID designated office is not present - They don't have their own prisons - We have to build this capacity. This is a work of provincial government - But provincial government alone cannot do this because centre has to provide them fund.

We have to strong policing not only in general matters but also in counter terrorism.

Although spread of militancy in Pakistan is alarmingly fast but it is in initial phase so by adopting above mentioned recommendations it can be control.

Q 7

Outline:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Sri Lanka Defaulted while ~~for~~ Pakistan is facing threat of default
- 3) Reason of default of Sri Lanka is balance of payment crisis
- 4) Comparison of Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- 5) Contrast of Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- 6) Conclusion -

Introduction

In the post covid era there is an increasing economic crunch across the world where there is rising inflation -

Europe, US, Trans Pacific nations facing the highest inflation rates for four decades. This economic crisis is further severe by global energy crunch of sanctions. Price hike because of sanctions on Russia financial crunch specially inflation became more severe and worst effect is developing economy.

According to Moody's, World Bank, Fitch, "Sri Lanka is defaulted and multiple economies about 8 headings towards default and on the fourth is Pakistan."

In all these economies in general and Sri Lanka in ^{Pakistan} particular, there are multiple identical reasons of economic

crisis - major reasons are balance of payment crisis and Budgetary Problem. If Pakistan did not take steps timely, then Pakistan is heading on foots of Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka defaulted while Pakistan is facing threats of default

Sri Lanka is facing national-level violent protests because of a growing economic crisis, unprecedented inflation, unavailability of fuel, and extreme food shortages. Sri Lanka's deep economic crisis has triggered a prolonged political crisis. The danger of a Sri Lankan debt crisis, which brewed for months, came to life quite recently.

The economic consequences of Pakistan's political turmoil exacerbate the country's political unrest. Pakistan has recently been in upheaval, which began with a vote of no confidence in the government which set off a chain reaction of political and economic turbulence.

Sri Lanka defaulted on balance of payment crisis

The Sri Lankan economy is defaulting on the national debt. According to BBC, this year's unpaid debt interest crosses a figure of 110 million dollars. The Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) compiles and disseminates statistics that show that the monthly movements in the money supply

have been abrupt for quite some time now and the annual balance of payments of Sri Lanka has been mainly leading to mainly downgrading of wages, increased cost of living and import and export have dipped very low. The monthly movement of imports and exports, by volume and value, has decreased so low that the economy is at default.

There are no dollar reserves present in their current and foreign accounts.

No economy survive until there are handsome amount of dollar reserves.

3) **Comparison and Contrast**
Sri Lanka has been an import based economy. Their exports have been less than import and also their industrial and agricultural sector is weak.

Pakistan has an identical situation, dollar reserves are depleting - 12 billion plus dollars ~~are~~ reserves are depleted in about 1 year. So pressure is on current account. Major reason is trade deficit. In 2021-22, our imports were of 80 billion and export only of 36 billion. So trade deficit was 44 billion.

Since 90's our policy is that we became import based economy. We didn't promote industry, agriculture. So industries move toward decline.

In the last few years production base of Sri Lanka has been declined.

major decline in agriculture because they used to export agricultural products especially rice. But they changed policy and moved on organic food. They didn't use fertilizers, pesticides so, dipped down. But as agriculture expand. In 2022, there were 5 bumper crops of Pakistan - wheat, maize, sugar, rice, cotton. There was 17% growth in cotton. Also there was growth in industry. Major increase was in construction industry specially cement. Exports increase from 23 billion to 31 billion in 4 years 2018-22. But difference of import & export cannot be overcome. Global recession accompanied by political crisis which resulted in abnormal decline of economy. More than 250 industries closed. Out of them 30 are mega industries e.g. HONDA, Nissan, Kohlers etc.

5) Trade deficit.

Both countries have their own way of reducing trade deficit. One way is common in both of them that is through remittances. More than 60% of trade deficit of Sri Lanka has been reduced by every fiscal year through remittances. In Pakistan, figure is same. In Pakistan in 2021-22 there was 44 billion dollars trade deficit and 31 billion dollars were remittances.

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In Sri Lanka, covid and onward, sharp decline in remittances - More than 70% remittances were cut down. But in Pakistan sharp increase in remittances occurred. In 2019-2022 remittances were 21.7 billion dollar. But in 2021-22 remittances were 31 billion dollar so there was jump of 10 billion dollar.

c) Tourism

Sri Lanka uses technique of tourism so tourism remained major source of dollar influx. But there are 3 reasons of decline of tourism in $\text{\$}$.

i) Covid restriction

ii) Travelling tendency reduce because of international price hike

iii) Security tension in Sri Lanka.

In Pakistan tourism has not been major source of $\text{\$}$ -

d) Loan driven economies

Both Pakistan and Sri Lanka are loan driven economies - To meet budget deficit and shortage of loan, loan been taken.

Volume of loan is increased so much compared to GDP that both are trapped in ~~high~~ debt.

In 2021-22

Sri Lanka had to pay 7 billion dollar plus but they paid only 9.3 billion dollar.

Pakistan had to pay 17 billion dollar but they paid only 13 billion dollar.

Budgetary problem

Both the economies has been facing serious budgetary issues - Collection is less and expenditures are more - On average, since last 5 years deficit more than 40% of the expenditure process of Sri Lanka - Deficit became more than 50% in 2020-21 and 2021-22 because of less tax collection.

In Pakistan identical budgetary crisis in 2021-22. Total tax collected was 4.1 trillion and expenditure was 8.4 trillion, so there was shortage of 4.3 trillion -

Recommendations for Islamabad to follow

Islamabad is at a critical crossroads at this time - The government urgently needs to raise prices, particularly for gasoline and petroleum levies, to provide revenue to pay off circular debt. Well planned and calculated economic policies are needed to avoid the situation - Political stability is required to avoid drifting into default -

Conclusion

Although situation in Pakistan is very critical point, it is facing many domestic political issues if the political class and economic fragility are not contained any more, the state will transcend into perpetual chaos -

Q3

One China Two system Policy

One China Two systems policy means that within the People's Republic of China, the mainland with its one billion people will maintain the socialist system, while Hong Kong and Taiwan continue under the capitalist system. This policy has been adopted by the National People's Congress.

How US Taiwan rejected this policy

President Tsai Ing-wen said 'Taiwan cannot accept becoming part of China under its "one country, two system" offer of autonomy.'

Implications

The Trump administration is also correct to conclude that Hong Kong's autonomy is effectively over, and that this has clear implications for the city's trading privileges under US law - EU officials's statements on Hong Kong has been inconsistent and sometimes weak.

Foreign companies that operate in Hong Kong will inevitably be reconsidering their presence there.