

INTRODUCTION:

Terrorism has always been the bottleneck in Pakistan's positive ~~and~~ secure image as a secured nation. Terrorism includes killing illegally, violence, spreading fear and terror and suicide bombing too. The definition of terrorism has been broadened in the past to include various types of terrorism which are prevalent in the modern era. Pakistan has tried several ways out to deal with the terrorism but the result is disappointment. The policy of Pakistan to deal with terrorism has consistently ^{failed} and Pakistan continues to use that failed approach. This is the reason that despite the fact that we are in the modern era but still

we are trying to figure out the solution to ~~our~~ the ~~issue~~ old age issue of terrorism?

Major Terrorist Attacks in Pakistan of 2024:

- Duki Terrorist attack: DUKI is a district in Balochistan province which has ~~ex~~ witnessed serious terrorist attacks in 2024. In October, at least 20 minors were brutally murdered. Then, the bombings in Mastung and at the Quetta railway station killed many people too. In the month of November
- Kurram attack: Kurram district borders Afghanistan, this region has experienced sectarian violence, often fuelled by disputes over land ownership between communities

Previously the clashes happened in September and July. Recently, in November, the region saw terrorist ~~attacks~~ attacks which injured at least 28 people and at least 39 people killed. The issue of sectarian violence in regions like Kurram are mostly because of ~~sectarian~~ clashes between clans. The Kurram attack also happened because of sectarian clash between Shia and Sunni tribes.

Terrorism, a concern for all: Previously, terrorism was only a concerned and headache of Pakistan but now the world is looking forward to resolve this issue. The concerned countries like US, Iran, China and Russia have expressed their

concern and cooperation regarding this issue. In 2024, the third meeting of the quadrilateral group on the side lines of UN General Assembly held recently in New York. The foreign Ministers of Pakistan, India, China and Russia called upon the Afghan Taliban Regime to take verifiable action against a number of terrorist groups based in Afghanistan. Pakistan has for long been expressing its concerns about the use of Afghan soil by malevolent militant actions, particularly TTP. Now it seems that Afghanistan's other neighbours are also sensing the urgency of the matter!

Pakistan's policy that exposed country's failure to combat menace:

Pakistan's approach to deal with the terrorism has been changing. But current policy of Pakistan with respect to Taliban is highly flawed. High rate of terrorism, Taliban's unbalanced attitude over Pakistan's warnings and ineffective solutions by Pakistan shows the flawed policy of Pakistan. There has been flaws in Pakistan's approach to deal with terrorism but this time the ordeal is real. As per Pakistan Institute for Conflict and Security Studies (PICSS), terrorist fatalities in November were around 127 which is the highest record of in a single month since February 2017. #

Pakistan is still focused and

stick to its policy of ~~re~~ pressurizing Taliban regime to drop the terrorism happening from Afghan soil while Taliban ~~is~~ regime is not all ears to what Pakistan is saying. Pakistan is reluctant on using same approach which is the reason we are in the same situation of adversity.

Moreover, Pakistan has still ~~is~~ not identified useful diplomatic tools and skilled diplomats who could plug the growing gap between the two countries. It simply continues to reshuffle the old people who have yet to achieve the diplomatic outcomes desired by country.

Therefore, Pakistan is reluctant to change its policy and Taliban are reluctant to change their approach with Pakistan.

Solutions for Pakistan:

One of the solution is what Quadrilateral group is pursuing; sustained diplomatic pressure on the Afghan Taliban to act against terrorist groups on their soil. The wording of the statement is direct, indicating that Afghanistan's neighbours have hardened their tone regarding the militancy issue. While, the Taliban regime is made up of hardcore ~~ideologies~~ ideologies who will refuse to cut off links with their militancy brethren. The Taliban are keen to do business with regional states, particularly China. Therefore, it should be communicated to them that trade and terrorism cannot go together, which is why they must be act. Counter terrorism operations needs to

be more frequent like in November 2024, the civil and military leadership said that an operation would be launched soon to counter terrorism while NACTA would be revitalized under the vision of Azm-i-Jadeed. So, such more developments should be frequent not occasional.

Moreover, the state will need to keep channels open with the Afghan Taliban to ensure that Baloch insurgents are not able to find sanctuary in their country.

Conclusion: Pakistan has and is currently facing issues in tackling the issue of terrorism. The reluctance of Pakistan in changing its policy on terrorism will not reap any benefits. Taliban are keightful in their approach with

Pakistan but it is Pakistan that needs to change its approach because it is Pakistan whose image, economy and security is at stake.

Q.5

Introduction: Pakistan is highly vulnerable to deficiencies, threats and inefficiencies since past many years. These factors ~~and this~~ have portrayed Pakistan as an unstable and irrelevant country to have relations with.

Imports exceeding exports, inflation for the common people, reduced foreign investments and businesses are all factors that show Pakistan as an unfavorable country in the international arena.

Domestically weak Pakistan: Pakistan

has completely forgotten to help itself!
The high reliance on foreign countries to have the debt as a way out of all problems has made Pakistan really spoil. Pakistan needs to work domestically by increasing domestic production, giving employment opportunities, improve tourism and other such domestic operations which will help Pakistan to become relevant internationally. As when the ~~intern~~ foreign countries would know that Pakistan is domestically strong and has source of income other than debt then the countries will invest, give resources and support in Pakistan in elevating poverty from the country, as foreign countries will be ensured that Pakistan is financially strong enough to pay the debts and complete the projects on time then they will work

with Pakistan. Currently, Pakistan has done such ~~a thing~~ things which has reduced trust of foreign countries on Pakistan. Pakistan ~~did not~~ ~~do~~ So, Pakistan needs to be strong enough domestically, that foreign countries could rely when making relations with Pakistan.

Governance instability; Pakistan's weakness:
History and contemporary times have shown that Pakistan's political instability have always made it a prey to the international competitions like India, and reduced its relevance in the international arena. Historically, when East Pakistan was in conflict with West Pakistan then elections held and East Pakistan's Mujib-ur-Rahman was in majority but due to political clash he could not get

power which led to further political instability and made Pakistan a prey to the rival nation; India. India took full advantage and helped East Pakistan in its separation with West Pakistan. Then, other events like Kashmir issues, war between India and Pakistan, all such events showed Pakistan as a politically unstable country which has an unpredictable environment for business and relation.

Trust deficit between state and people; source of international trust deficit: when a state is unable to provide basic necessities of people then how will it fulfill its promise or commitments with other states. The trust

deficit exists between people of Pakistan and the state because of several significant reasons.

The state consistently fails to provide due justice to people, this is evident from the increasing crime cases and child protection.

According to a report of 2023, around 2,633 children were missing in the country. Moreover,

the citizens are deprived of even the basic rights; many cities in Pakistan do not have access

of water, food, shelter and even clothing - despite the big

promises of the vote seeking politicians - this creates a

trust deficit as people are promised something and given

nothing in return! Such scenarios

shows ~~that~~ Pakistan ~~lacks~~ as a country which is unable to provide people with basic necessities of life; then definitely foreign countries would gain nothing if citizens are at loss already!

Conclusion: Pakistan needs to work on its domestically weak condition, politically unstable environment and trust deficit among its general public to banish its already worst image in the international arena!