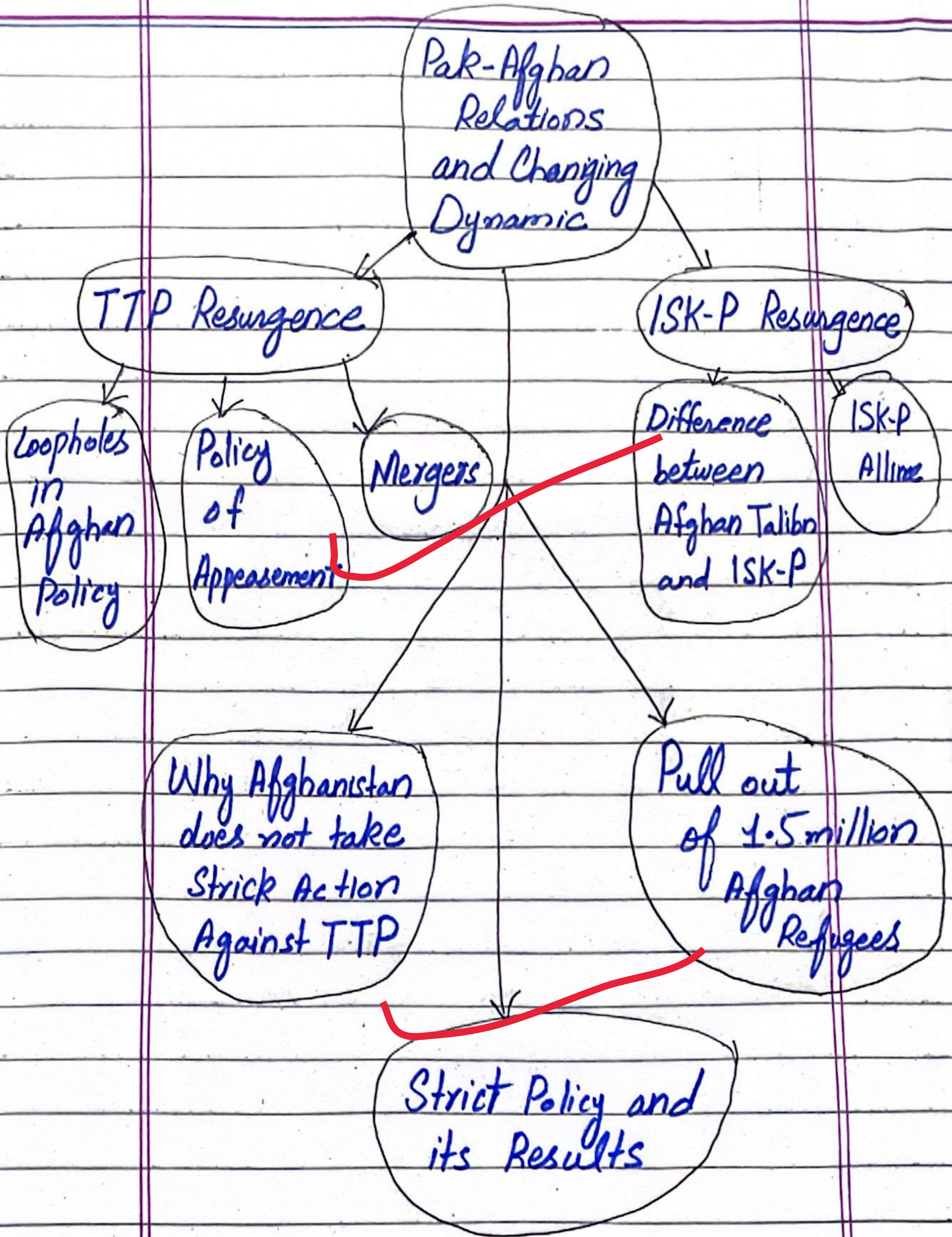


Q6

PAK-Afghan Relations

1. Introduction:-

Pakistan and Afghanistan are neighbour countries sharing 2640 Km border. Both countries are not only territorially linked, but also through religiously linked. Unfortunately, Afghan land always faces hardship and as a result its neighbouring countries also faced the consequences. Whether it was USSR war in 1989 or USA war in 2001, Pakistan always faces a lot of hardships and detrimental due to its neighbouring country. After Taliban return, the resurgence of TTP is at peak which affects the Pak-Afghan relations. The access to advanced weapons by TTP is main hurdle in both countries relation. Moreover, ISKP attacks in Pakistan damage socio-economic and at cultural level.



2. Factors behind TTP Resurgence

(a) Loophole in Afghan Policy =

When Afghan Taliban took the control of Kabul everyone in the Pakistan were happy. Pakistan follows soft power towards Afghanistan. Pakistan must follow hard stance because TTP fighters are in Afghanistan. As per UNSC: "TTP in Afghanistan one of the largest transnational terrorist group with 3000 to 4000 fighters in 9 Provinces of Afghanistan. After two years, no action against take TTP take clearly shows the loophole.

(b) Taliban Return to Power - A boost to TTP

After the return of Afghan Taliban, TTP escalates the terrorism in Pakistan. TTP enjoys the return of Afghan Taliban in Kabul as its own victory and now used Afghan land against Pakistan as a launching pad. According to the Pakistan Institutes for Conflict and Research Studies, up till November, around 600 fatalities caused due to 600 militant attacks in different part of Pakistan. TTP attacks on Mainawalli PAF

base blast on Quetta procession and many others are evidences that TTP has increased its activity.

(c) Policy of Appeasement and its Consequences

Pakistan and TTP had done three times negotiations. Last time, Afghan Taliban played a role of mediator in the ceasefire agreement. But during this time, TTP become more strong and also expands its sleeper cells in Pakistan. As the ceasefire agreement ends, TTP attacks on Pakistan with full power. According to NACTA, in its briefing to Senate, The TTP during the Peace Process increases its foot print in Pakistan and magnitudes its activities. Moreover, peace agreement with terrorists means that state is weak. That's why, Afghan Taliban does not show resilience against TTP.

(d) Merger to Terrorist Faction=

Since 2020, under the leadership of Nur Wali Mud, more than 20 different terrorist organisms merged into TTP. As Per, UNSC, TTP is trying to merge in Al-Qaeda. Due to this, many local organizations are directly under control of

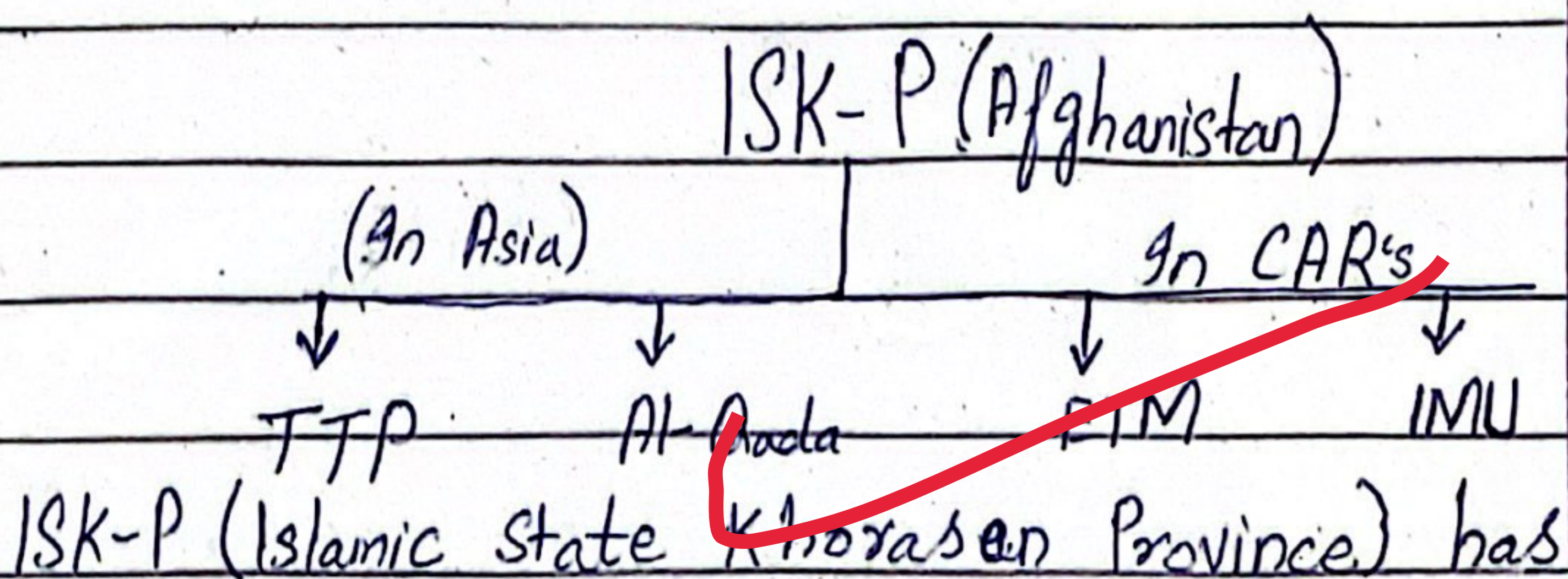
TTP chief. That's why, there is increasing in bombing and sectarianism in Pakistan. In these days, TTP war strategy is Gorilla war. Mostly targets on law enforcement agencies.

(3.) Attacks of ISKP in Pakistan and Role of ISK-P in Afghan Pakistan Foreign Policy

(a) Major difference between Afghan Taliban and ISK-P

ISK-P is currently in 43 provinces in Afghanistan and gives a tough time to Kabul. Major difference between these is that Afghan Taliban supports Sharia only in Afghanistan while ISK-P stance is to impose sharia in All Islamic states. That's why, it is involved in All Arab state as a international terrorist organization.

(b) ISK-P and its Alliances in World



put its fingers in all states. Similarly, Afghan Taliban foreign policy is around about ISKP.

(c) ISK-P attacks in Pakistan =

ISK-P attacks have deadly effects^{on} Pakistan. Attacks on JUIF-Election campaign and in procession killed many innocent people. It has made alliances with TTP and other local groups that continuously attacks on armed forces in Balochistan and in KPK.

4. Why Afghanistan does not take Strict Action Against TTP?

During war on terror, Afghan Taliban war strategy was Guerrilla war. But after, comes into power now, ISKP war strategy. Afghan Talib does not war on two fronts at one time. That's why, they continuously neglects Pakistan demands of taking strict action against TTP.

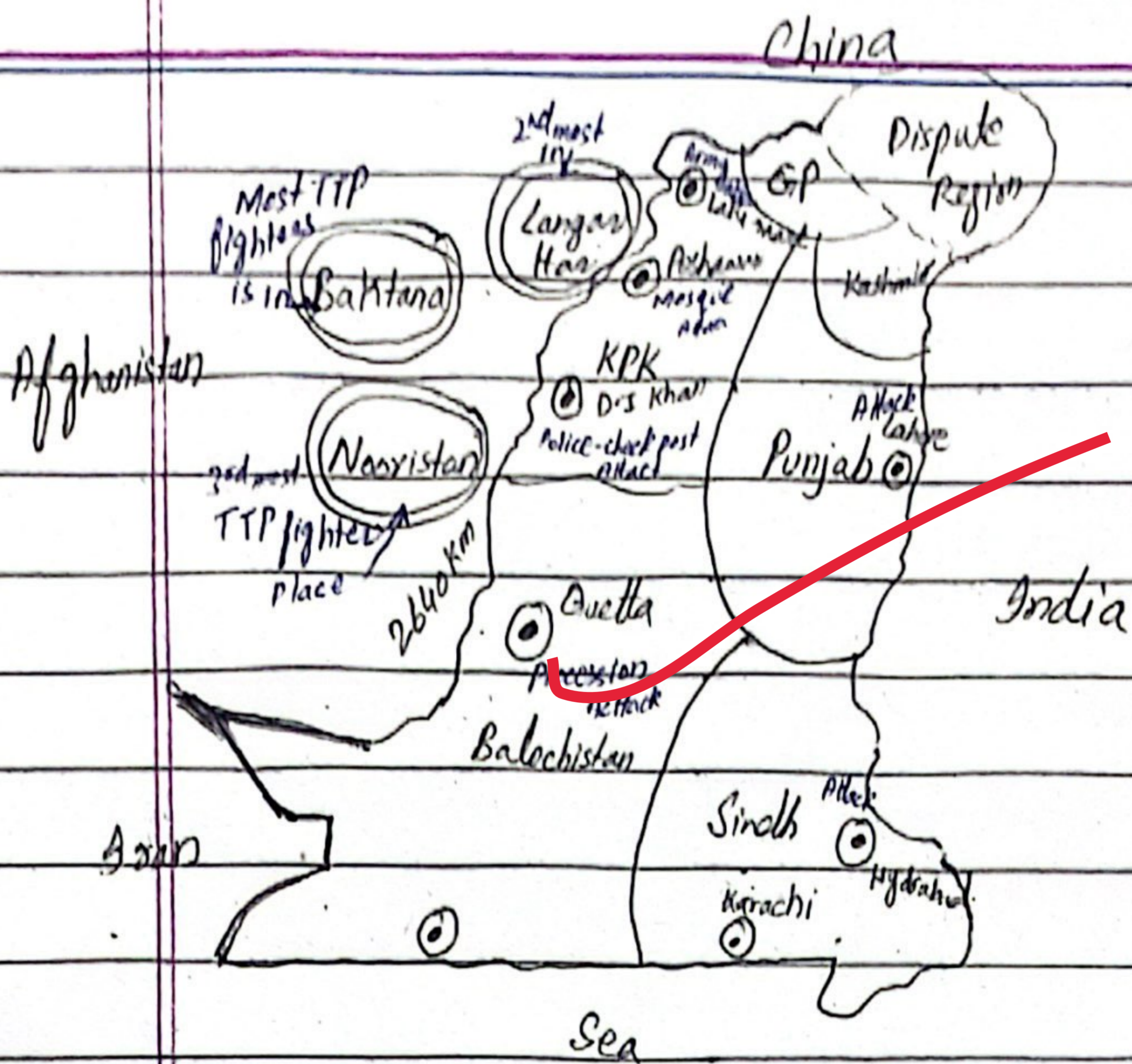
5. Pakistan pull out Afghan Refugees to build pressure on Kabul for Action.

Against TTP:

Pakistan adopt strict policy against Afghanistan because Kabul does not take strict action against TTP. To build more pressure, the Government of Pakistan pulled out 4.5 million Afghan refugees from Pakistan and force them to go their country. To defend Pakistan stance, the interim PM Anwar-Ul-Kakar in press conference says that "Afghan refugees are involved in current TTP attacks as a helper with reports on ISI."

6. Consequences of Strict Policy on Relations

Even after pull out of refugees, the Afghan Taliban does not take strict action against TTP. The trade corridor between Afghanistan and Pakistan have closed many days. Also, Afghan Taliban rejects the help that Pak provides in current humanitarian crisis due to earthquake in Afghanistan. It is clearly shows that Afghan Talibans are not ready to take strict action against TTP even after evacuation of 4.5 million refugees.



Conclusion=

In conclusion, the Afghanistan is the heaven of TTP and ISKP. Both terrorists' organizations only comes to end when Taliban take strict action. Islamabad demands many time strict action, but negative response from Kabul made Islamabad to take strick policy against Afghanistan. That's why, pull^{out} of 4.5 Afghan Refugees. Islamabad needs to maintain strict policy against Afghanistan until Kabul take hard action against TTP.

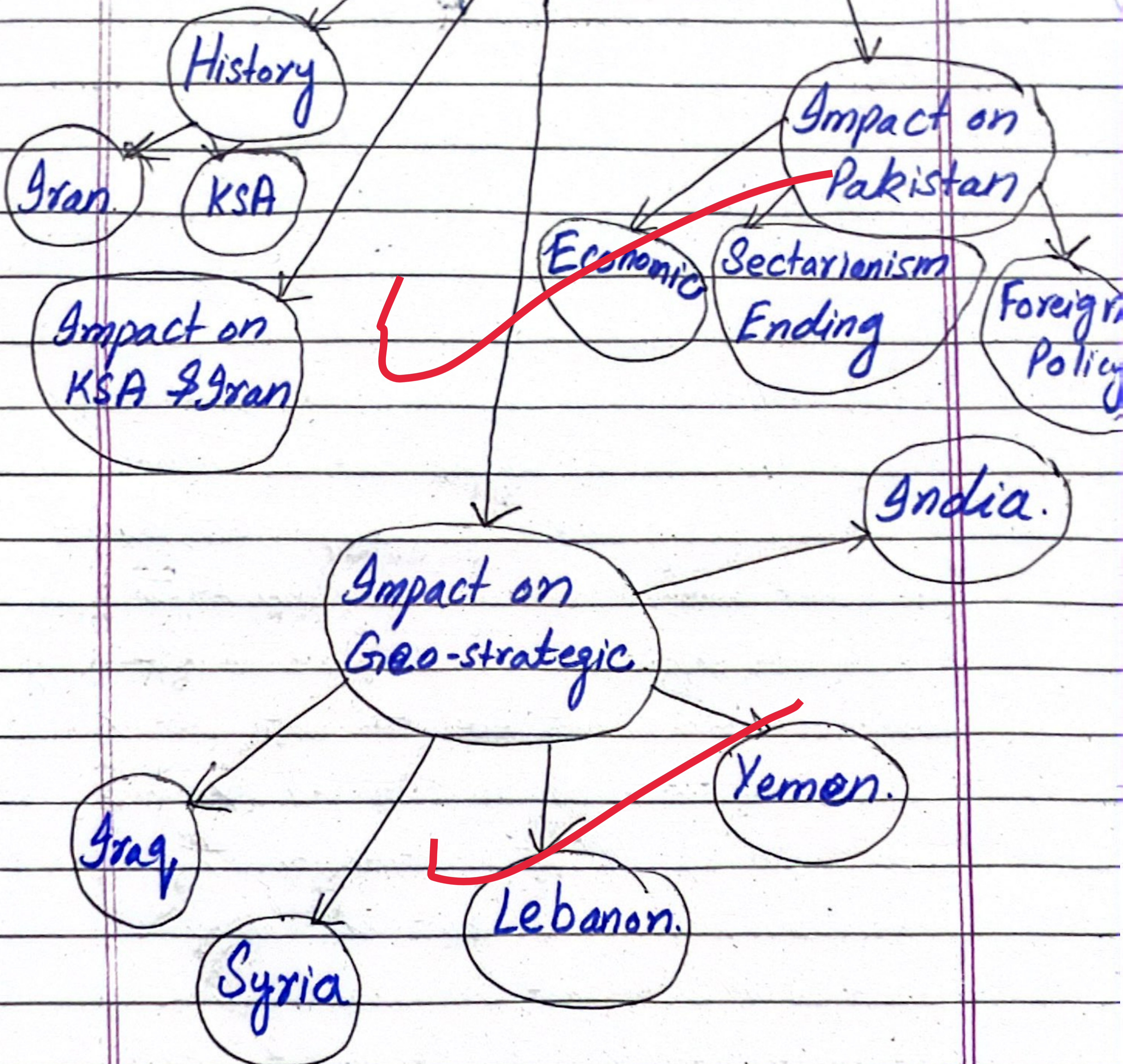
Q4

KSA - Iran Reapprochement

1. Introduction =

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iran are Sectarianism rivalry. KSA has strong economy while Iran has strong influence in the Middle East. These rivalry have been starting since 1979. Uptill now, both countries are almost involved in many proxy war. At the end in 2023, China plays a mediator role in KSA and Iran rapprochement. After this, both countries are agree to not fights proxy war and also force their supports in different countries on the negotiation. This reapprochement has far-reaching impact on Middle East, on global politics and on Pakistan as well. Because Pakistan is the battle ground for both country, having sectarianism.

KSA-Iran Rapprochement Impacts



2 Revolution in Iran and its Impact on Middle East

In 1979, Iranian revolution had not only ended the kingship, but also become fears for other kings. In this revolution, a secular government in Iran was ended as religious government takes control. After that, the Imam always support the freedom fighters, whether in Yemen, in KSA, in Iraq, in Lebanon and even in Palestine. Similarly, to protect its interest the religious war between KSA and Iran were starting and it is still started.

Add references/examples against your arguments

3 Afghan Jihad and KSA=

KSA gains potential and move in power politics during USSR attacks on Afghanistan. Firstly, time KSA sent freedom fighters in Afghanistan and provide money for training and weapons purchasing. The training camps were set in Pakistan and Pakistan military trained the Afghan Taliban for fighting with USSR. Moreover, the USA also provides the weapons. After winning war, KSA is in race to become leader of Muslim Umma and also involved in proxies wars in Middle East.

4. Rapprochement Impacts on KSA and Iran

The negotiation between KSA and Iran is done through China. China wants this negotiation because of its economic and strategic interest. After rapprochement, KSA and Iran have started their diplomatic relations that was halted due to attack on KSA Embassy in Tehran in 2017. After this rapprochement, the foreign ministers of both countries visits each other countries. Moreover, Iran invest in KSA Energy sector and also all trade agreement before 2017 are passed and followed after this rapprochement.

5. Impacts on Geostrategic Level in Middle East

Both countries fight proxy wars in different Arab countries either directly or indirectly. Following are the countries in which both countries fights proxy wars.

Use elaborate, specific and explanatory headings

a. Iraq:

In 1980, President Saddam's Government was the support of KSA. But after Arab-war

KSA dominance had low and KSA had lost fully control after USA-interviene. After Saddam Assassination, the new Iraq's Government was Shia dominant community. KSA not only lost its control, but also lost its power, because Iran supported government is in power. Moreover, the Iraq established its proxy force Medhi-Malaysa. This force mostly attacks on US soliders and also on KSA supports. Moreover, Iran used this for weapon supply to Lebanon, Syria and Palestine. After rapprochement, this proxy war has ended and peace atmosphere in Iraq. Moreover, Iran push Medhi-Malaysa on negotiation table with KSA supporters.

(b) Syria=

Syria is a sunni dominant country but its government is under the control of Iran-supported President Basar-ul-Asad. The freedom fighters with the help of USA and KSA fight against Asad's government. But, Iran provides weapons, economic as well as diplomatic support to Asad's government. At this battle ground, both KSA and Iran ^{were} fight proxy war but after

on negotiation with Assad's government. Al-Nusra is the freedom fighters group that fought the KSA proxy war. Now, there is a chance of negotiation because both Iran and KSA forces its supports for table talk.

(c) Lebanon=

Hizbullah is the proxy that Iran established in Lebanon. Although, KSA has strong influence on Lebanon's Government. Yet, Hizbullah is so powerful that government does not take any action against it. KSA tries to weak Hizbulla but Iran provides weapons and training to Hizbulla's fighter. Moreover, using this route Iran provides military support to Hamas, freedom fighters in Palestine. After this negotiation, Lebanon also feel safe from sectarianism conflicts.

(d) Yemen=

Another geopolitical and geostrategic battle ground for KSA and Iran. Iran's proxy Houthi continuously attacks on KSA oil refineries. To counter Houthi, KSA provides aerial, financial and military supports to Shab of Yemen. Iran has strong influence on Yemen and it provides

economic and military support. After this negotiation, there is ceasefire between Hottis and KSA. This deal brings peace and prosperity in the Middle East.

6. Impacts on Pakistan

Pakistan affected by sectarianism terrorism for which both countries are directly or indirectly involved. Lashkar-e-Tajiki, Sapha-e-Shahaba and Sapha-e-Muhammad are the sectarianism groups that are operated by these countries. To win the religious hegemony, both countries provides economic and religious supports to these groups. The settlement between KSA and Iran brings some peace in Pakistan.

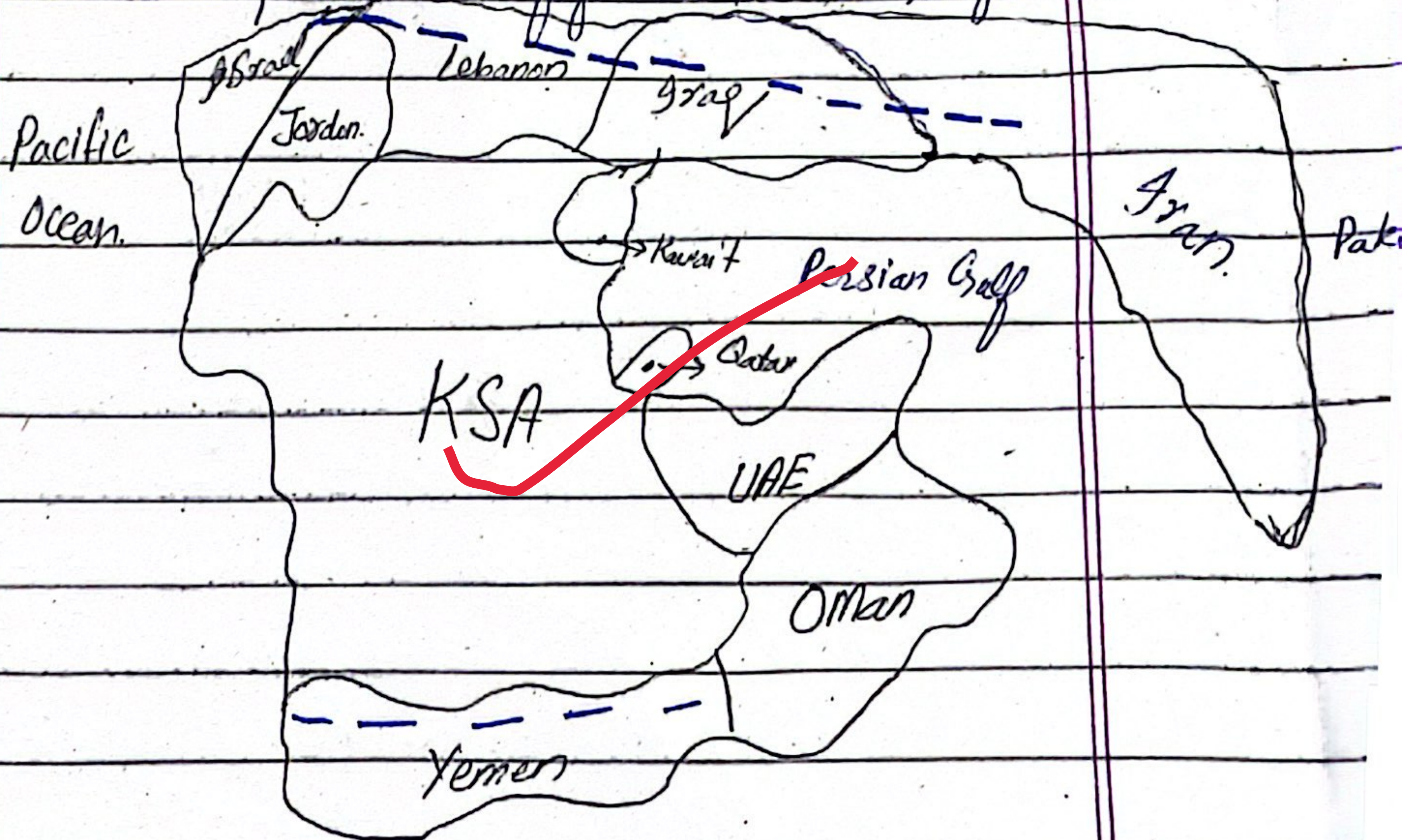
7. Foreign Policy Confusion and Economic Importa^{ne}

Pakistan is in confusion on foreign policy regarding KSA and Iran in the same as in China and USA. Iran is neighbour country while KSA is economic partner. Moreover, Pakistan has sunni dominant country, so KSA has more influenced in Pakistan than Iran. Other than about 3 million diaspora is in KSA or other Arab countries.

On one side is Iran and on the other side KSA and GCC countries. About \$15 billion dollar remittance arrives each year from GCC countries.

8. The More vacuum created by Pakistan the more filled by India

In 2015, Pakistan denied to send army in Yemen due to which KSA and GCC become interagonize. That's why, after 2015, KSA and the GCC countries invested more in India than in Pakistan. The country who faces existential threat from India, terrorism from Afghanistan not in a position to fight with its neighbour.



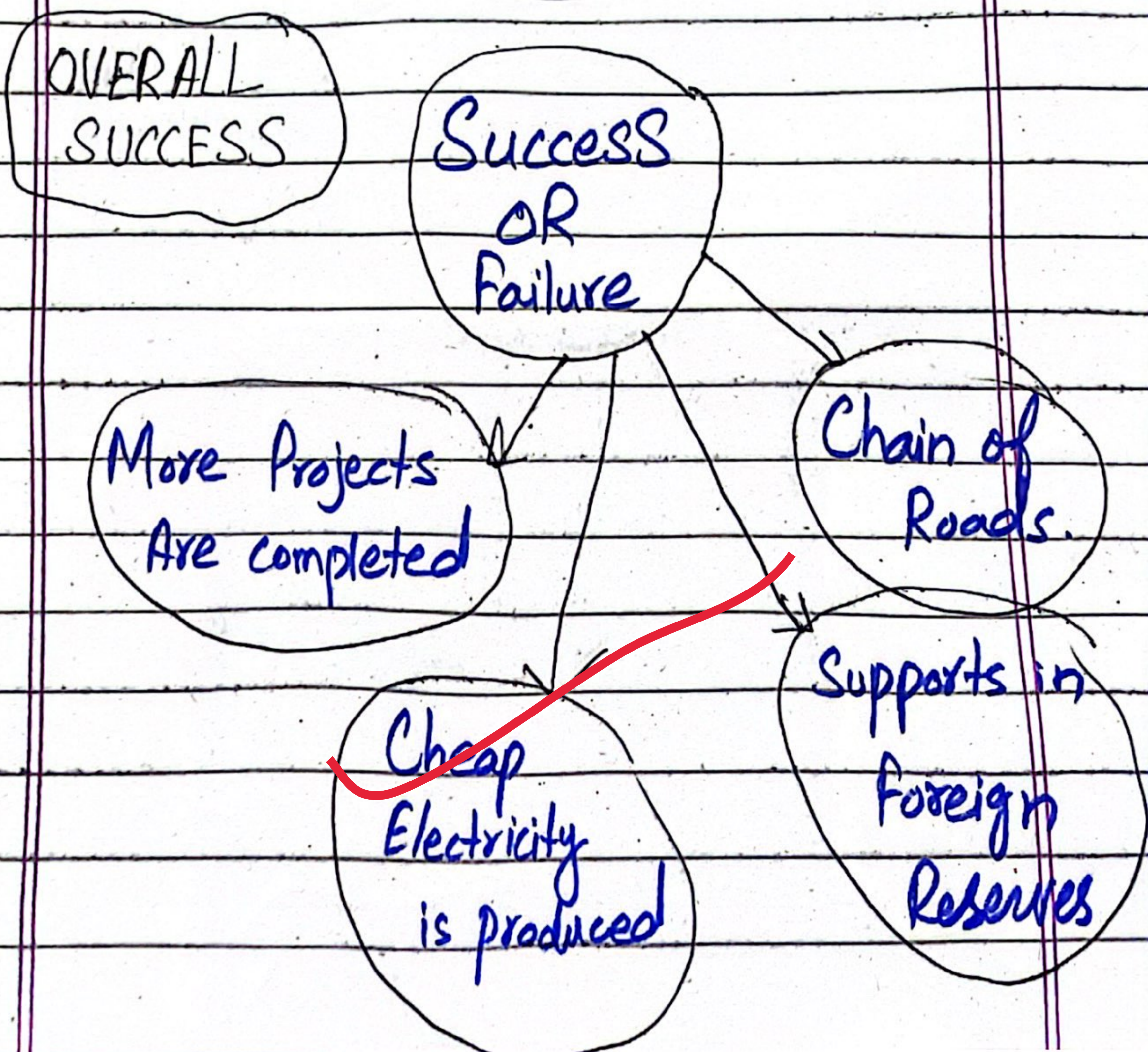
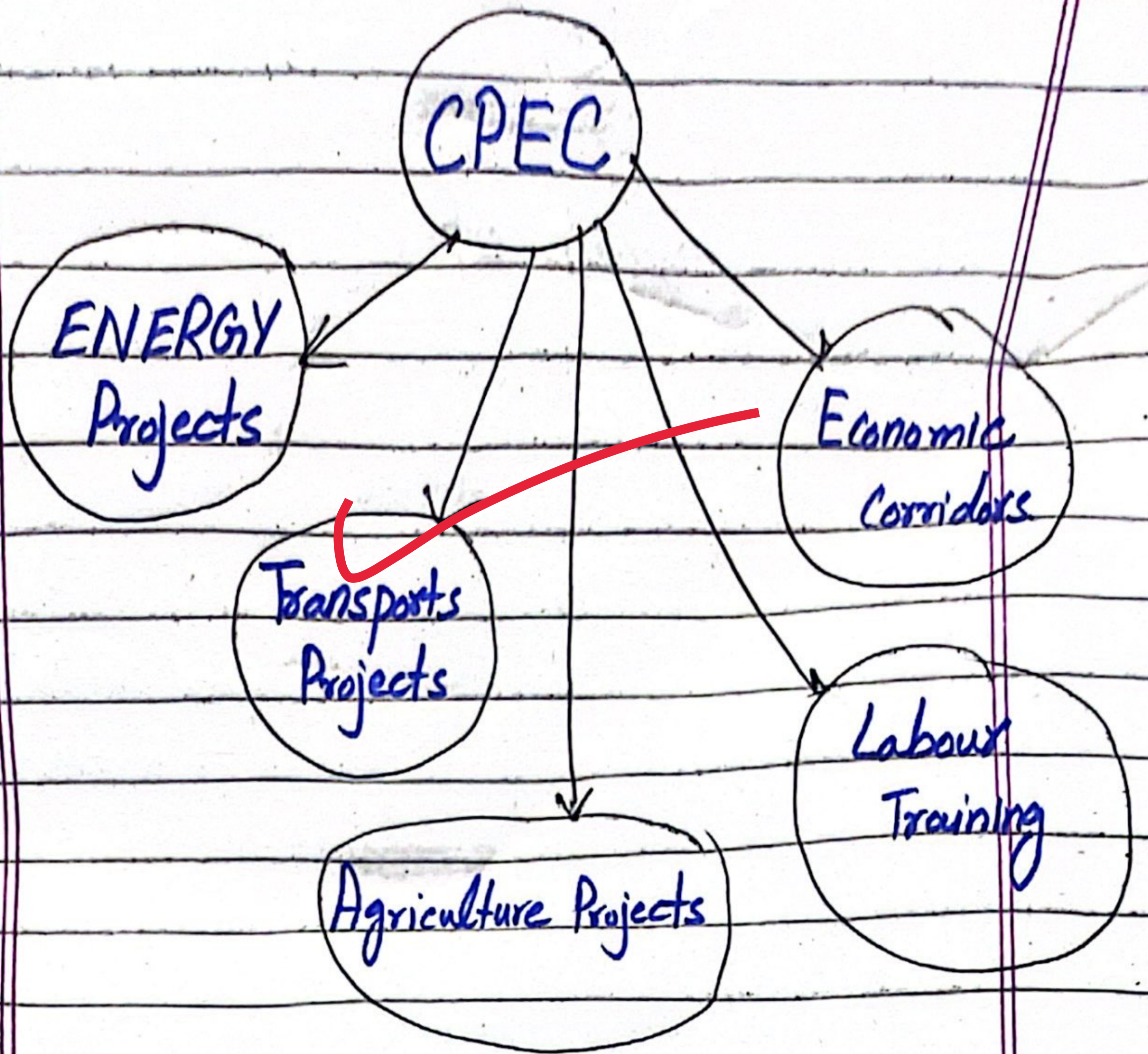
Iran Proxy ⇒ Medhi Malaysia Arabian Sea
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Conclusion:

KSA and Iran are both Islamic as well as resources rich countries. But, irrespective of used these resources for the well-being of Umma development, they spent to create their power. After negotiation, there is a peace in the Middle East. But, for Pakistan sides it faces confusion because one end is neighbour and on the other end Economic and diplomatic importance. Pakistan must involved both KSA and Iran in CEPA and promote peace in this region.

Q3Decade of CPEC1. Introduction:

The friendship between Pakistan and China was started in 1949 and till now, both countries help each other in socio-economic development. The testimony of strong friendship is the China Pakistan economic corridor (CPEC). This project was started in 2015 and till now working is continues. During this decade, a lot of infrastructure is developed and many industrial zones are included in future plan. Although, many positive outcomes achieved, but some projects are still under-constructed. A lot of work is done in energy sector, motorway constructing and completion of Gwadar Airport. Still a lot of work is required to fulfill the dream of completion of CPEC.



2. CPEC AND ENERGY SECTOR

Energy sector what?

Under CPEC, China invest about \$36 billion dollars. The success of energy projects gives the testimony of having no leadership as in 2013. Many solar projects are completed like Guaid-Aran Solar Park Bahawalpur add 900MW of electricity in national grid. Energy production is on local scale saves Pakistan foreign reserves. Moreover cheap electricity is produced and added in the national grid.

3. Failures in Completion of Renewable Projects : Energy

On the other side, Hydroelectric power projects are deadly slow and in 40 years, only one project is completed. Similarly, there are only two solar project upon which one is completed and second 600 MW project in Guwadar is still not completed. All projects that are completed till now are mostly operates on furnace oil and imported coal. Pakistan is still producing expensive electricity and its circular debt is increases. As per Energy Division of Pakistan, the Circular debt is PKR 245 trillion. This show that

friendly projects are still facing delay.

4. CPEC AND TRANSPORT SECTOR

Under CPEC Projects, a chain of roads are constructed in Pakistan. Multan-Sakra Motorway completion is the success of CPEC. Similarly D.I Khan motorway and Highways in KPK and Upper Chitral's roads are completed. All these road not only provide safe journey but also promotes tourism because of safe roads. Moreover, trade is increasing using these roads from Karachi to Peshawar and to China Border.

5 Transport Sector: Failure in Completion and planning of Western Alignment

Western alignment is not even in the plan gives dent to the completion of early CPEC completion projects. Similarly, M1-4 project is still under planning. This M1-4 project is essential for the Peshawar-Karachi to Central Asian Republic Countries. Moreover, Gwadar seaport is also facing slow progress. The slow process in these projects not only damage Pakistan's economy, but also

derailed the other projects.

References/examples??

6. CPEC and Special Economic Zones

In CPEC projects, more than 9 special economic zones are included. Many of them are half completed and foreign direct investment is also coming in these zones. Each province has one or two economic corridors. These not only attracts FDI but also empowered the local community by providing employment opportunities.

7. NOT As Much Investment came as in Plan : Failure

In these zones, government and China invested but not as much according to the set targets. Only 20 industries are constructed out of 2400 industries. Moreover, according to agreement, China still not shifting its industry in these economic corridors. Allama-Iqbal Economic Corridor is still under constructing as it was planned to complete in early 2022. Not as much employment opportunities are avail by the lowers because of not much industries in these zones.

8. CPEC and Security Issue: Important in Success and in Failure

Pakistan para-military, Pakistan military and Rangers are appointed on Chinese. Engineers Security. One side, they compete. The hostile in provide safe and sound place. But on the other side Pakistan faces a lot of traditional and non-traditional threats because India never wants to complete the CPEC. Many attacks were happened especially in Balochistan and number of soldiers are martyred. Similarly, due to providing more security to Chinese. delegates the law and order is also not monitoring well. Government needs to complete these projects as early as possible. to provide more security to local civilians.

9. CPEC and Agriculture: Success and Failure

Largest ever investment in Agriculture sector of Pakistan under CPEC. The investment in transformation of agriculture system from flood to drip irrigation system. Similarly, construction of small dams or canals are also included in it.

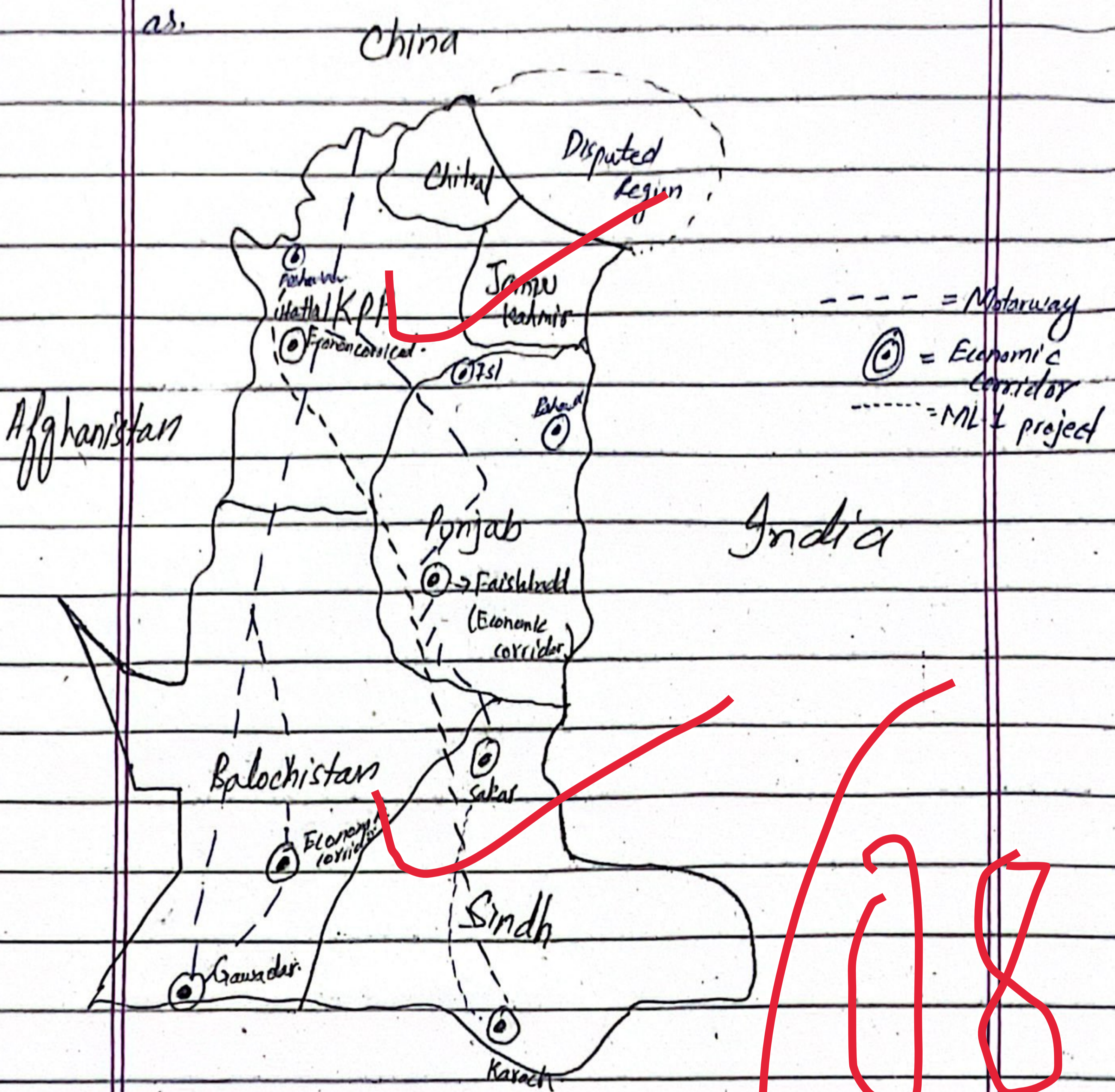
But, on the other hand, small investment comes as compared to planned. No development of advanced laboratory for advanced seed development. Beyond this, there is not investment in irrigation program. These projects are only on paper not in the field.

10. Lack of Focus in Labour Training and in Technology Shifting

As per the agreement, Chinese government must trained the local labour. But, china is continuously add trained chienesse workers in projects. Moreover, lack of interest in technology shifting towards Pakistan. Similarly, China also provides a lot of employment opportunities for local but in labour area. Not much opportunities in the technical field. Overall, CPEA is providing many advantages to locals. Motorways provide safe journey and secure route.

11. Graphical Representations of the Projects

The graphical completion representation is



2. Conclusion =

In conclusion, CPEC is a flagship project for Pakistan and China. On the completion of Decade, Chinese Prime Minister visits Pakistan. Moreover, more investments will come because of approval of new projects. The ML-1 project is also approved and work will be started in one to two months. Overall, this decade is success.