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Part - II

Q. No. 2

1. Introduction:

According to Pakistan Institution for Peace Studies (PIPS) since the exist of U.S forces, the TTP and ISK have carried out more than 700 attacks and killed 1600 civilians. These attacks were carried out Pakistan using the Afghan soil against Pakistan. This has pushed the Pak-Afghan relations in horrible conditions. The risk of terror can be reduced through several measures: making border safe and strict, operation against terrorism using



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SCO, UN and western nations to assist, diplomatic pressure on Taliban to stop terror. Also, establishing good ties with Taliban through using diplomacy, cooperation in the case refugees and economic diplomacy can help Pakistan to improve its ties with Afghanistan.

## 2. Pakistan - Afghanistan and TTP

After the withdrawal of US military from Afghanistan, TTP and its alliance have increased the attacks against Pakistan. TTP and ISK have camps in Afghanistan.

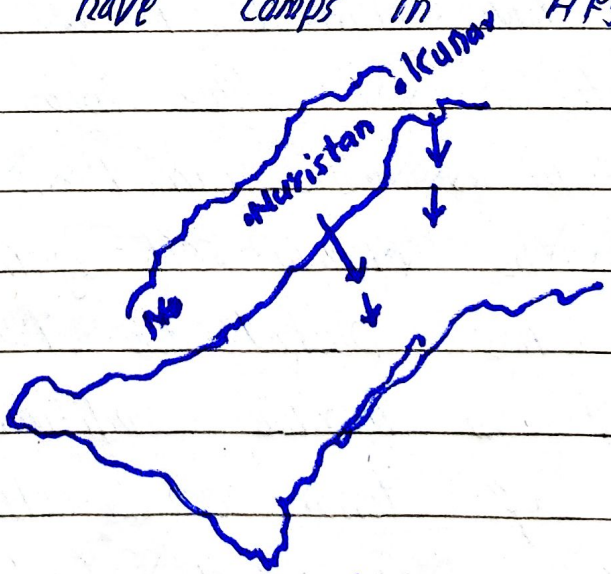


Figure 0.1 Terror camps in Afghanistan



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The camps are in Nuristan and Kunduz. Pakistan has ascribed to Taliban but it has been rejected. Thus, the lack of capability of Taliban to stop its land not to be used has pushed horrible relations with Pakistan.

### 3. Policy measures for Islamabad:

Followings are the policy measures to overcome from the risks of terror.

#### 3.1 Increase security:

Islamabad should increase the mobilization of troops nationwide. Especially, more troops should be sent to borders. Digital census, patrolling and sanctions on undocumented individuals must be produced to encounter the terrorism in the country.

#### 3.2 Using UNO, SCO and western nations:

Pakistan should conduct



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operation against terror while using the SCO, UNO and western nations to assist in the operation. These organizations have the aims to encounter terrorism in the world. Thus, Pakistan by the help of these alliance and organizations can encounter the spread of terrorism in Pakistan.

### 3.3 Diplomatic Pressure:

Pakistan must approach international community to force Taliban to respect Doha Agreement 2020. This can help Pakistan to stop the cruel operation of terrorism from Afghanistan.

### 3.4 Combine operation against terrorism:

Pakistan should make Taliban agree that there



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is only one enemy of both the brothers nations. This is known as ISK. The ISK has also attacked Afghans and Taliban. Thus, combine operation with help of Taliban Pakistan can root out ISK along with TTP in Nuristan and Kunar through air strikes.

#### 4. Suggestions to improve ties with Afghanistan:

##### 4.1 using economic diplomacy:

Pakistan should increase imports, exports and free trade with Afghanistan. Pakistan must avoid the problems of borders and allow Afghan traders to have interactions and trade activities in Pakistan. Pakistan has to invite Afghanistan in CPEC and allow Afghan goods towards Indian



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markets. This will bring understanding between both the countries. Also, Pakistan can get to CARs through Afghanistan.

#### 4.2 Cooperation:

Pakistan has to cooperate in the case of Afghan refugees. Pakistan should not deport Afghan refugees without the agreement with Afghan rulers.

#### 4.3 Avoid disputes:

Pakistan should avoid minor disputes on the borders. This will improve the ties between both the nations.

#### 5. Conclusion:

In short, making own borders safe and sound, operating



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against terror and establishing good ties with Taliban can end the cruel pides of terrorism in Pakistan.

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## Q. No. 4

### 1. Introduction:

The new project known as IMEEC was introduced in the G20 meetings in 2023. Scholars around the world has been ascribing the IMEE as a competitor to BRI. The BRI was started in 2015 by Xi to connect china with the rest of the world.

Moreover, there is profound variation between the indian based project and BRI. Besides, IMEEC has

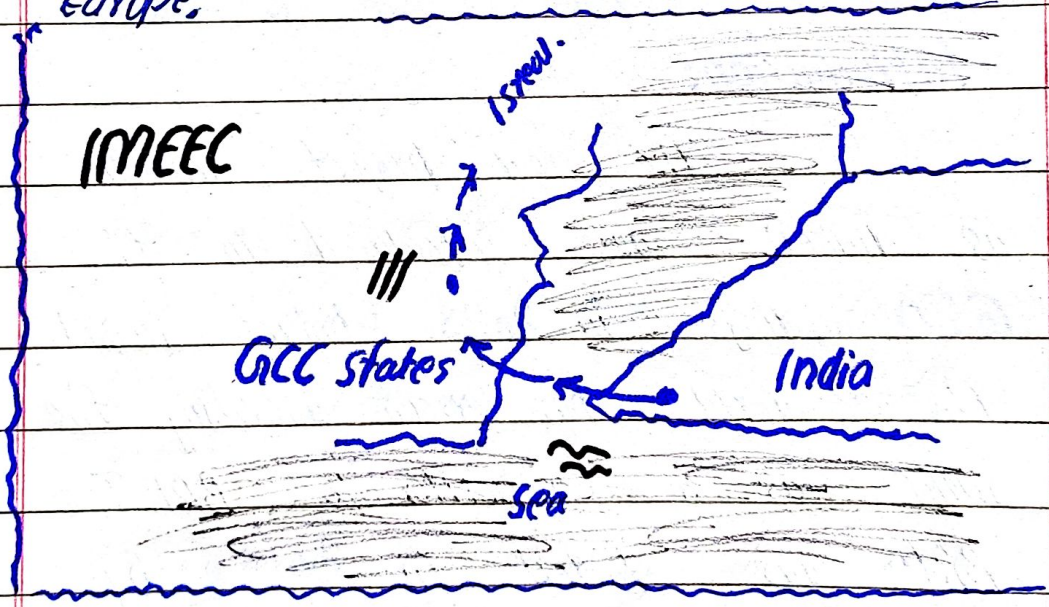


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numerous challenges and limited scope as compare to BRI. Thus, the future prospects of the projects are different in every sight of life.

## 2. IMEEC vs. BRI:

IMEEC started in G20 meeting. This project aims to connect India with middle East and Europe.



||| Roads  
 ≈ sea routes

Figure 02 IMEEC road map.

This project has supported by the united States and

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Its alliance. On the other hand, BRI is one of the biggest multi-billion projects started in 2015. BRI aims to connect Asia, Middle East, CARs and Europe with China. Many IMEEC members are the members and investors of BRI.

### 3. IMEEC as a competitor to BRI:

IMEEC can be understood through its goals before considering it as a competitor to BRI.

#### 3.1 IMEEC goals:

- ① Connecting India with Middle East and Europe
- ② Connectivity through sea from India to GCC.
- ③ Connectivity through railroads from ICSP, UAE and Israel
- ④ Connectivity through sea from Israel to Greece.
- ⑤ Goods and services (import and export)



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### 3.2 BRI and its goals:

- ① connects South Asia, Africa, middle East, North America, CARs and Europe
- ② Investment in energy sector
- ③ Investment in technology
- ④ special economic zones
- ⑤ 2600 plus mining, infrastructural and agricultural projects in 130 countries.
- ⑥ Roads, Airspace, railways and seas have been used as tools of connectivity.

After, having a bird eye view of the both projects. Now this is clear that IMEEC can be a threat to BRI or not.

IMEEC as a competitor to BRI, this projection is entirely wrong. IMEEC does not provide huge opportunities to the nations like it has confined objectives. IMEEC is a project to facilitate



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Imports and exports rather than providing chances to invest in numerous sectors. like energy, agriculture, technology, mining and infrastructure. members of IMEEC like KSA, UAE, Qatar and Jordan are already utilising the platform of BRI. This is the reality that IMEEC has no capability to compete BRI. Therefore, IMEEC is not going to compete BRI because it has limited objectives.

#### 4. Future Prospects of IMEEC and BRI:

##### 4.1 Challenges:

BRI and IMEEC both have security challenges to its installations and routes. For instance: Hamas Oct 7 attacked delayed the progress of IMEEC. Also, this is projected by scholars that war between Hamas and Israel will reduce the progress of



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IMEEC. On the other hand, BRI faces less security risks to its installation as compare to IMECC.

4.2

### Success of BRI and IMECC:

BRI has been considered as one of the successful projects. Although, USA has Drought **BW2** project that did not harm the BRI. On the other hand, IMECC depends upon the security situation of middle East. Whenever, peace comes in the middle East, the IMECC will get success and achieve its objectives.

### 5. Conclusion:

In nutshell, IMECC and BRI are two multi-billion projects. Both the projects aim to promote cooperation and connectivity among the



nations with different objectives.

Q. No. 5

1. Introduction:

"Dusty climate of Afghanistan always tells different stories." The bloody attacks from TTP and ISK.

The cruel trainings with U.S made weapons in the green jungles of Nuristan and dry climate of Kunar have spoiled the two brothers relations. The increase in the attacks of terrorism inside Pakistan have brought horrible gap between Afghanistan and Pakistan. moreover, the decision of Islamabad to send millions of refugees to Afghanistan further isolated the two nations



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in various sectors.

## Q. Terrorism and its impacts on the ties of Pak-Afghan:

Terrorism has pushed both the countries in the far cry region and tensions.

### Q.1 Blockage of trade ties:

When the Taliban came into power, it was dreamt that Pakistan could have friendly ties with war zone rulers. The dream has been spoiled by militants. The increase of terror attacks have resulted in misunderstanding and blockage of economic ties.

### Q.2 Islamabad to pull out Afghan refugees:

Pakistani intelligence agencies have traced numerous Afghans cooperating with TTP. Also, the rulers of Afghanistan have not



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taken any actions against TTP and ISK. Pakistan decided to send 1.5 million Afghan refugees back to their home country. The first phase was to send thousands of undocumented refugees to Afghanistan. When the authorities started the operation, the hostilities between Taliban and Pakistan erupted.

### 2.3 Clashes on borders:

Terrorism that led misunderstandings between Pakistan and Afghanistan also created minor conflicts. The cross border fighting usage of weapons like RBU and firings resulted into border insecurity and loss of civilian lives in Chamon border 2023. Therefore, the minor clashes spoiled the relations between the two countries.



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## 2.4 Cut off diplomatic ties:

Terror attacks have impacted the diplomatic ties of both the countries profoundly. After every attack allegations have isolated both the nations diplomatically.

These all developments have pushed the relations and friendships of both the countries into tensions. Currently, the issue of terrorism has been pushing both the nations understandings to horrible scenarios.

## 3. Conclusion:

In short, the attacks of militants have contributed in the isolation, tensions and misunderstandings. Therefore, the ties can



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be restored with understandings,  
cooperation rather than conflicts.

## Q.No. 8

### 1. Introduction:

SIFC which was introduced under civilian and military leadership. This multi-billion investment project aims to attract US\$ 100 billion foreign direct investment from GCC and china in various sectors. These sectors include agriculture, minings, technology and energy. Moreover, there is profound hope that Arab nations will invest billions of dollars for return of gorgeous benefits.



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Therefore, numerous chances are existing for the investment.

## 2. Chances of investment in Pakistan:

SIFC has profound capability and features. This enables the Arab states and China to invest in four particular sectors. The chances of foreign direct investments in four sectors are high.

### 2.1 Defence and technology sector:

Pakistan offers the Arab nations to invest in the defence sector under the SIFC policy. Currently, the on going conflict in Gaza and requirement of military weapons are on top of every nations. The GCC will invest in the defence industry to achieve modern tanks, weapons



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and jets for the security of their borders. Thus, the chances of investment increases in the sector of technology and defence.

## 2.2 Agriculture sector:

China has been investing in the agriculture sectors of developing nations. The demands of China for food has not been achieved yet. Pakistan under the SIFC provides tremendous chances to China. China can get the benefits and achieve the requirement of foods while investing in the agriculture sector of Pakistan.

## 2.3 mining and energy:

Pakistan also provides tremendous chances to GCC and China to invest in the mining



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and energy sector. Pakistan has tremendous mineral resources and natural resources. China and GCC can also invest in energy sector. GCC that exports 50% energy to China. GCC can invest in the energy sector of Pakistan. According to Chinese authorities GCC is going to build oil plants and storage plants in Gwadar so as to increase the exports of hydrocarbon from 50% to 80%. Thus, it increases the chances of investment in the sector of energy.

### 3. Conclusion:

In short, SIFC provides tremendous chances to foreign nations. There are



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Profound chances of investment  
in the future under SIFC.  
Thus, SIFC can change the  
downfall of Pakistani economy  
and convert it into strong economy.

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