

PART-II

2: Answer:

Introduction:

In Augus, 2021, Taliban took over the government of Afghanistan. with the rise of Taliban their were some hopes in Pakistan that the end of decades long war will bring peace to the region. Pakistan expect that Taliban will respect Doha accord and will not allow use of their land against any country. But the things take a worst turn. when TTP and ISKP was actively involve in attacks on Pakistan's armed forces and civilians. Pakistan use all the diplomatic channel to pressurize Taliban government to not allow their land to be use against Taliban. But the attack continued, led to a strong action by state of Pakistan. Pakistan struck TTP sanctuaries in Afghanistan. Moreover, Announce that refugees must left the country before specific deadline. Also, the government shut down borders to stop transit trade. Therefore, there is need of various policy measures like promulgating new

national action plan, enabling NACTA, strict action against extremist forces, Higher border surveillance and eliminating alienation from Ex-FATA to tackle the recruitment field of terrorism. Also, Pakistan can improve its relation with Afghan govt. but it should be with terms that they will take practical actions against anti-Pakistan forces.

1. PAK-Afghan tension in the wake of terror attack by TTP & ISKP:

a) Rising attacks by TTP:

In 2023, Pakistan experienced unprecedented attacks from TTP and ISKP. According to Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies TTP is responsible for 80% attacks on Pakistan in 2023. These attacks were mainly launched by using Afghanistan as a launch pad. These rising attacks ~~are~~ is increasing tension between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

5) Pakistan attack on TTP Sanctuaries in Afghanistan. With rising attacks from TTP using their Sanctuaries in Afghanistan, Pakistan launch attack on their Sanctuaries. This attack was carried by Pakistan Airforce. Afghan government strongly protested that it is violation of international law. But Pakistan gave a clear message that we have ability to counter threats beyond our border. Therefore, these action led to decline in Pak-Afghan relations.

6) Pakistan decided to pull out refugees.

Another action that added to the tensions between Pakistan and Afghanistan, was the decision of Pakistan government to pull out refugee. when the war over in Afghanistan and peace has been established Pakistan government decided that now there is no reason for Pakistan to host Afghan refugee which is not only a burden on

Pakistan's economy but also involve in crimes and supporting TTP in their actions. Hence, the pull out of Afghan refugees was another aspect which cause a decline in Pak-Afghan relations.

d) Rising smuggling across the border:

Pakistan is facing serious economic crisis. These crisis are fuelled by smuggling of goods and currency across the border. Therefore, impacting Pakistan's economy. This force Pakistan government to take stronger action to curb smuggling including the closure of Afghan border.

e) Inaction of Taliban against TTP:

Pakistan government has strongly demanded Taliban to take due action against TTP. But, they are not taking concrete steps to tackle TTP threat. This led Islamabad to take other options to secure its citizens from rising threat of

7) TTP attacks on Chinese workers

According to ISPR, TTP was behind attack on Chinese engineers in Bisham. These attacks threatened FDI in Pakistan. Hence, Pakistaners have to take every possible action to force Afghan government to take action against TTP. Therefore, causing a decline in Pak-Afghan relations.

B) Policy Measures for Islamabad to overcome the crisis:

a) National Action Plan 2.0:

To tackle the crisis, Pakistan needs a new (NAP). Because, according to a report, Pakistan has reported same number of armed personnel deaths as was reported in 2013. A national consensus to counter the threat is imperative, as was achieved in 2014 after APS attack. NAP 2.0 must have new approach to pull the terrorism of the roots.

b) Activating NACTA:

The government must enable NACTA to counter the terror threats. This will require policy making keeping new threats in mind. NACTA is only civilian ~~inst~~ institute responsible for countering terrorism, but from past few year it is not performing.

c) Border Surveillance:

TTP is using Afghan soil to launch attack. So, it is imperative to increase surveillance to counter them. This will include use of latest technology to keep an eye on across the border activities to counter any threat before it reach Pakistan.

d) Equipping Police:

This new terror round is mainly against law enforcement agencies. Police is harshly hit because of lack of equipment and training. Therefore, government must take policy

action to equip police.

- e) Countering extremism & poverty. Among the major cause of terror and sympathy is the rise of extremism and poverty, especially in Ex-FATA. This extremism is providing grounds to recruit new fighters, therefore, the extremism has to be eliminated through formalizing madrassahs, new education policy, zero tolerance for mis use of speakers, by imams in FATA involve in recruiting new fighters. Moreover, government must eliminate poverty through social protection programs.

Improving relations with Afghanistan:

- 1) Engage through diplomatic fronts

Pakistan should never end its diplomatic talk with Afghan government this will allow the situation to not dwindle more than current situation.

- 2) Transit trade:

Pakistan must allow

transit trade as it is lifeline of Afghan economy. The complete closure of transit trade will lead to chaos in Afghanistan. This will always keep a soft corner for Pakistan in Afghan government.

ii) Engagement through regional countries Pakistan must engage the regional countries like China, Russia and Iran to pressure Afghan government and also to establish relation with the government.

Conclusion:

With the rising threat from TTP and ISKP, Pak-Afghan relations has touched a new low. The attack on Pakistan and counter attacks supplemented by harsh measure has dwindled the relations. Pakistan must take various measures including new NAP, rejuvenating NACTA, strong police followed by diplomatic engagement with Taliban through regional platform and keep the pressure to end a security threat to Pakistan.

Q#18

Answer:

Introduction:

Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) formed by previous government of Shehbaz Sharif to attract ~~to~~ Foreign direct Investment (FDI) in short list sector including agriculture, mining, IT. SIFC is providing one window operation to facilitate investors. SIFC is involve in talk with Saudi Arabian and other Middle eastern countries to attract FDI. Pakistan have rich resources where these investment can be park and will result in higher returns not only for Pakistan but also for investor. But along with various sector which provide greater opportunities for investment. There are also some challenges Pakistan is facing which is a barrier to investment. Hence, Pakistan have greater opportunities of investment but it have to overcome the challenges to provide Business friendly environment.

1) Opportunities provided by SIFC.

a) opportunities in Reko diq:

Pakistan has solved its long standing issue with Canadian company, which led to investment in reko diq. Pakistan government own 50% of the shares. Pakistan has offered Saudi govt. 20% stake of reko diq. which is greater opportunities for Saudi government to invest in Reko diq.

b) Opportunity in other mining projects:

Pakistan is rich in natural resources. It have resources like copper, chromite, iron ore, marble and gem stone. China is already involve in mining of copper in Saindell. Therefore, the minning sector of Pakistan provide greater opportunity to investors.

c) Privatization of SOEs:

Pakistan for a very long time facing a challenge of loss making SOEs. Now, the government has taken serious steps to privatize loss making entities, which

is a greater opportunity for Middle eastern and China.

d) Opportunity in Agriculture sector

Pakistan is providing opportunity in Agriculture sector. Govt is providing land on lease to Saudi Arabian and Chinese investor. Pakistan have one of the fertile land in the world. Moreover, it is one of largest producer of livestock and poultry making it an attractive market to invest in. Pakistan has launched green initiative which will help counter food security by making agriculture sector attractive for investment.

e) Opportunity in IT:

Pakistan have the lowest median Age in the region. The tech savvy youth of Pakistan provide opportunity for investment in IT sector. Pakistan is promoting investment in IT sector by establishing Special Technology Zones (STZs). The IT sector has grown 244% in last 4 years according to Economic Survey of Pakistan.

Therefore, IT sector have huge potential to invest in.

2- Challenges To Investment in Pakistan.

i) Rising Security threats:

Major hurdle to FDI in Pakistan is the rising security threats. According Pakistan Institute of Policy Studies Pakistan had 316 suicide attacks in 2023. Moreover, attacks on foreign worker is creating a huge challenge for investment.

ii) Moribund Economic Situation:

Pakistan economy is in worst shape. It is facing serious issue like Balance of payment crisis, huge current account deficit and unsustainable debt. Therefore, make Pakistan less attractive for investment.

iii) Energy crisis:

Another major challenge to FDI is energy crisis. Pakistan's energy production is expensive in

South Asia. Therefore, it increase the cost of doing business.

iv) Political instability

Pakistan is going through serious political crisis from past few years. In case of, political instability the investors do not invest in market because of lack of confidence. Hence, political instability is a barrier to investment.

v) Absence of robust legal system

Pakistan's legal system also a barrier to investment. The Peco dig case is a prominent example of judicial namelessness. Therefore, Pakistan need a robust legal system and special tribunal to look into matters related to Foreign investment projects.

Conclusion:

To conclude, chances of investment are there in Pakistan. As, SIFC is providing greater opportunity in mining, Agriculture, and IT but at the same time, Pakistan have various challenges which

are posing serious barriers to investment. Once, these barriers are overcome Pakistan have brighter chances of receiving the FDI, which will help Pakistan tackle its moribund economy.

Q3: Answers

Introduction

Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) formed with an objective of uniting ummah and to solve the grave issue ummah is facing. The issue of Palestine and Kashmir was at the heart of OIC. But over the years it remains a failed organisation. For any organization, to succeed their need of unity and consensus. But in the case of OIC, the organization was divided in two blocks one led by Sunni KSA and other by Shia Iran. Moreover, lack of conflict resolution has increase the intensity of division, similarly, the US influence on member states has keep the organisation divided and unable to solve the grave

issues of muslim ummah. There is a hope that the changing geo-politics of the region like Hamas-Israel war and KSA-Iran reapproachment will make it a successful organisation. But it is not case, as the Organisation is still divided due to various reasons: US influence, Arab Israel relations, trade relations with countries like India, and lack of conflict resolution mechanism. Hence, the Iran-KSA reapproachment and Hamas-Israel war will not change the future of OIC.

Why Hamas-Israel war and KSA-Iran reapproachment will not change the course of OIC

1) Conflict among the member countries rising.

The conflict among the member countries is rising over time. Pakistan-Afghanistan relations has reached new low due to support of Taliban to TTP fighters. Also, the water issue among the nations like Pak-Afg, Iran-Afg, Uzb-Afg and Somalia-Sudan has

has divided the nation and lack of conflict resolution will not help them come under one umbrella.

2) Geopolitical divide:

Even after KSA-Iran rapprochement their is greater geo-political divide among the member states. Iran on one hand have a very strong stance against Israel while other middle eastern countries have taken a soft tone. Therefore, this geo-political divide can't allow a greater change in OIC.

3) Arab Israel trade Amid Gaza Assault:

Even though Israel is involve in an assault on Gaza, the Arab countries are still very much engage in their trade with Israel, which means that these countries doesn't come about palestinitans. So, the Arab+ trade with Israel amid war shows that Hamas - Israel war will not change the course of OIC.

4) Rising Arab trade with India:

The major objective behind forming OIC was to solve issue of Palestine and Kashmir. But the Arab states are increasing their trade partnerships with both India and Israel. Recently, At G20, India announce IMEC which will go through middle east through Israel to Europe. This show that Arab countries doesn't care more about issue of Palestine and Kashmir. Therefore, the change regional geo-politics will not change the future of OIC.

5) OIC response to Israel war

During Arab league and OIC summit last year, the response from organisation and muslim states were miserable. It show the greater divide among the muslim ummah. Iran and Algeria had ask for greater actions while the Gulf state merely criticized Israel and avoid taking any action. Hence, the Hamas-Israel war haven't

brought any change among the member states.

6) Presence of US pressure

Even though the US influence is impeding in the region, its influence has still keep the member states divide. Before the start of Hamas-Israel war, the US was near to mediate an accord between Israel and Saudi Arabia. Moreover during war US has used its influence over Jordan to allow its airspace to Israeli Airforce to counter Iranian attack. Therefore, due to US influence, the member states of OIC will remain divide, which will not help the rejuvenating of the unsuccessful OIC.

7) Greater Economic crisis in member countries:

Majority of the member countries are going through economic crisis. Countries like Afghanistan, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen are facing serious humani-

economic crisis which make them prone to international influence through aids and various other means. Hence, these economic meltdown of member states will keep the OIC divide.

Conclusions

From the above discussion we can conclude that even though the changing geo-politics have potential impact on member states of OIC, it will not change its future. The member states are involve in greater trade with Israel and India amid their actions in Gaza and Kashmir respectively. Moreover, the organisation member state have various conflict. Also, we still enjoy a greater influence over member states which is a major cause of lack of consensus in OIC. Hence, the Hamas-Israel war and KSA-Iran rapprochement will not change the future of OIC.