

Subjective Part

Part: II

Question No: 2

Introduction:

In the year 2008, Military Operations Rah-e-Raast was launched in Malakand division. In 2009, Rah-e-Nijat was launched in South Waziristan. In 2014, series Cyber Operations were launched. In 2014, the mother of all military operations Zarb-e-Azam was launched in North Waziristan. Bad-ul-Farrad was launched across the country in 2017. As a result, of these operations, militancy was defeated to a large extent. Unfortunately, there has been a dangerous revival of militancy in the war zones in Pakistan.

TTP; The Terrorist Organization
using Religion as a cover for
their attacks : TTP is one of
the dangerous militant groups that
is on the top of the list. It is
comprised upon approximately 37
small groups and having presence
in North Waziristan, South
Waziristan, Dirangzai Khyber,
Mamond and Malakand division.

Guerrilla War against Pakistan :

- It includes hide, hit and run.
- Excessive use of Improvised Explosive devices (IED) and Suicide Bombings.

The Revival of Militancy in the Merged Districts

(Ex-Fata): There is a dangerous increase in the number of TTP in South Waziristan, North Waziristan, Swakzai, Bajaur, and Feroz Khan of Khyber, where Taliban have established their training and recruiting centres mostly in the Helmand belt once again.

^{the} Revival Of Militancy in Malakand Region?

Till 2008, the hold of TTP had been observed in various areas. Among them, in Swat, repeated attacks have been observed.

Expansion of attacks in Other parts of the Country:

Many attacks have been carried out by TTP in various parts of the Country like in Karachi, Faisalabad, Lahore, but the deadliest of all attacks were in Baramulla and Dasse of Kohistan district, which is actually the attack on Chinese.

The Prime Targets of TTP militants:

- Security Personnel of Pakistan are the prime target of this terrorist organization in KP and Balochistan.
- Attacks on Chinese
- Against the developers of CPEC-based projects.
- TTP had also attacked the Shia population of Pakistan.

Reasons for the Revival Of TTP:

- The Victory of Afghan-Taliban against US and NATO troops encouraged TTP to challenge the writ of the state in Pakistan once again. The world's strongest military machine i.e US and NATO failed to defeat Afghan-Taliban, and after 2 years they got the power back. This encouraged other terrorist organizations like TTP to resume attacks in Pakistan. Furthermore, the TTP used the Afghanistan as their launching pad for attacks in Pakistan.
- The ambiguous policies of the Government of Pakistan have been responsible for the revival of TTP. Pakistan's government allowed them to settle back to their home, without weapons.

and they demanded the reversal of 25th Amendment or FATA Reforms Bill and implement Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) once again.

Solutions:

i: Intelligence Based Operations (IBOs) is one of the viable solutions. The government is unable to afford such expenses but the government can effectively play its role in restoring the confidence of the common public of the war zone areas.

ii: Police Reforms are required to be taken. This includes providing the police with the weapons and the specialized training, so that they deal with the situation more effectively.

3): Volunteered dropping and handing over of the weapons, followed by search operations. Although these strategies are hard to be followed. Pakistan does not have the option of not adopting the policy.

Qno: 4

Introduction:

South Asia is going through some big changes in politics and relationships between countries. Bangladesh, which used to be close to India, is now building stronger ties with Pakistan and China. These new friendly relations between the three countries is creating problems for India and could change the balance of power in the region.

Balochistan is changing its foreign policy: After a new government took over, Bangladesh is moving away from India and getting closer to China and Pakistan.

Better ties with Pakistan: Even though they had a difficult past, Bangladesh and Pakistan are now cooperating more, especially in military exercises.

Stronger friendship with China: Bangladesh is working closely with China, accepting Chinese investments in things roads, ports and power projects.

India is worried about

this ongoing situation:

India sees these new relationship as a threat because it feels surrounded by countries now friendly with China and Pakistan.

Bangladesh, making
difference in relationships
with South Asian countries:

Smaller countries like Bangladesh are making independent choices, which could change the power balance in the region and increase the competition.

Q NO: 5

Introduction:

The US-China trade war is a major economic conflict started in 2017 and it is still going on. It began when the US imposed high tariffs on many Chinese products to protect its local industries. China replied by putting the tariffs on American goods. The US wanted to reduce its trade gap with China and support American goods. This trade war has affected businesses in both countries and also changed trade around the world. It has also led to new competitions in areas like technology and currency.

US-China Trade War ;

The largest and most dangerous Trade War Of the Century :

The trade war began in 2017 under Trump and it is further continued and intensified by Biden. The trade war started when US imposed high tariffs on China (8000+ Chinese products). The purpose behind this action was to upgrade the local industries (protectionism). Consequently, China retaliated with tariffs on US agriculture, electronics and luxury goods.

Reasons behind this Trade war :

US wanted to promote its local industries including domestic industries to reduce the trade deficit and to combat China's low-cost production. China, respond to the situation and did the same. Otherwise, it favors free trade.

Impacts Of Trade War:

US got the results and US industries remain takes place which further contributes to reduce the trade deficit. On other hand, China faced declined in exports and employments.

Global Effects:

This situation gives rise to protectionism all over the world. China expanded trade with other regions like Africa, South America. Additionally shift towards IT and

chip based "Tech-war".

Dedollarization:

Trade shifted by China from dollar based trade to China's de-dollarization.

Moreover, China signed currency swap agreement, boosting Yuan's role globally.

Chip War:

The semiconductors are vital to global economy. This chip production is lead by "Taiwan". As a result, US supports Taiwan to prevent Chinese control over the chip industry. This situation is creating a strategic front in the tech war between the US and China.

Question No: 08

Introduction: Taiwan plays an important role in US-China trade war and technology conflict. It is the world's biggest and most advanced producer of computer chips, which are used in many things like mobiles, cars, planes and weapons.

Because of this, both the US and China are interested in Taiwan. China wants to bring Taiwan under its control, while the US supports Taiwan to stop them from happening.

Center of chip Industry:

Taiwan is the most important hub for chip (semi-conductor) production in the world. It produces the latest, largest and cheapest chips, which are

essential for defense, transport, electronics and technology industry.

Taiwan; the raw material

producer: Taiwan also produces the raw material needed for making semiconductors.

US-China Rivalry; Techwar

The US-China trade war has moved into a new phase known as the technological war, with a strong focus on semiconductors.

China's claim on Taiwan:

China sees Taiwan as part of its territory and has a long standing claim over it

US support for Taiwan:

The US supports Taiwan diplomatically and militarily to prevent China from taking control. Losing Taiwan would be a setback for the US in the tech-race.

One-China Policy (1972)

In 1972, the US agreed to the One-China policy, which means recognizing Taiwan as part of China. The US moved its embassy from Taipei to Beijing but also ensured that China would not forcibly take over Taiwan.

One Country, Two System

Policy: China now wants Taiwan to accept this policy, Taiwan would give up control of defense, foreign affairs, communication and currency to China but keep its internal independence. However, this policy is rejected by both Taiwan and the US.

Conclusion: Taiwan is the key part of the US-China conflict because of its strong chip industry. Control over Taiwan means control of global technology, which ^{can} effectively contribute to rule the world of Technology.