

MOCK EXAMS

PART - II

QUESTION NO:- 3

FORMATION OF NEW PROVINCES IN PAKISTAN. CRITICALLY EVALUATE HURDLES AND GIVE SUGGESTIONS.

INTRODUCTION:-

The debate over the creation of new provinces in Pakistan has resurfaced periodically due to administrative, political, and socio-economic reasons. Advocates argue that new provinces ensure better governance, resource distribution, and representation while opponents warns of political fragmentation, financial burdens, and inter-provincial conflicts. Understanding the hurdles is crucial before pursuing provincial bifurcation.

→ HURDLES / CHALLENGES IN THE FORMATION OF NEW PROVINCES

Constitutional and legal challenges

Political Resistance and Ethnic conflicts

Economic and financial burdens

Administrative capacity and Governance

Inter-provincial Resource Disputes

Risk of political fragmentation

Social and cultural
Sensitivities

Lack of public consensus
and awareness

1. Constitutional and Legal challenges:

- The creation of a new province requires two-thirds majority in the National and the provincial assemblies under Article 239 and 239-A of the Constitution. Historical attempts, like Saraikistan movement highlights the legal complexities and prolonged debates thus becoming a challenge in creation of new province.

2. Political Resistance and Ethnic conflicts:

- Creation of new province would reduce the powers and resources of the existing provincial elites thus giving rise to political resistance. Similarly, it often triggers ethnic communities: Saraiki vs

punjabi in Southern Punjab, Hazara vs KP. This paves way to local conflicts making it a real time challenge for the formation of new provinces

3. Economic and financial burden:

- New provinces requires establishment of Secretariats, infrastructure, and administrative machinery, thus putting a financial stress to the already crumbled economy. Secondly, disputes may arise over the division of resources like: water, revenue, and development funds.

4. Administrative capacity and Governance:

- Smaller provinces may lack experienced bureaucrats and institutional capacity initially. Owing to which, there is a Risk of creating inefficient provincial administrations without proper planning and allocation of resources ultimately giving rise to dilemma.

②

Day: _____

Date: _____

5. Inter-provincial Resources dispute:

- Water distribution, power generation, and revenue-sharing often become contentious. For example:- The dispute over the making of Kalabagh dam has created serious conflicts among Punjab and Sindh provinces. Such conflicts can further be aggravated by creation of new provinces. Moreover, the horizontal distribution (distribution of resources among the provinces) would also be challenging.

6. Risk of Political Fragmentation:

- Encouraging regionalism may undermine the national cohesion thus putting national integration and security at stake. This might fuel the separatist movements if not managed through inclusive policies.

7. Social and cultural sensitivities:

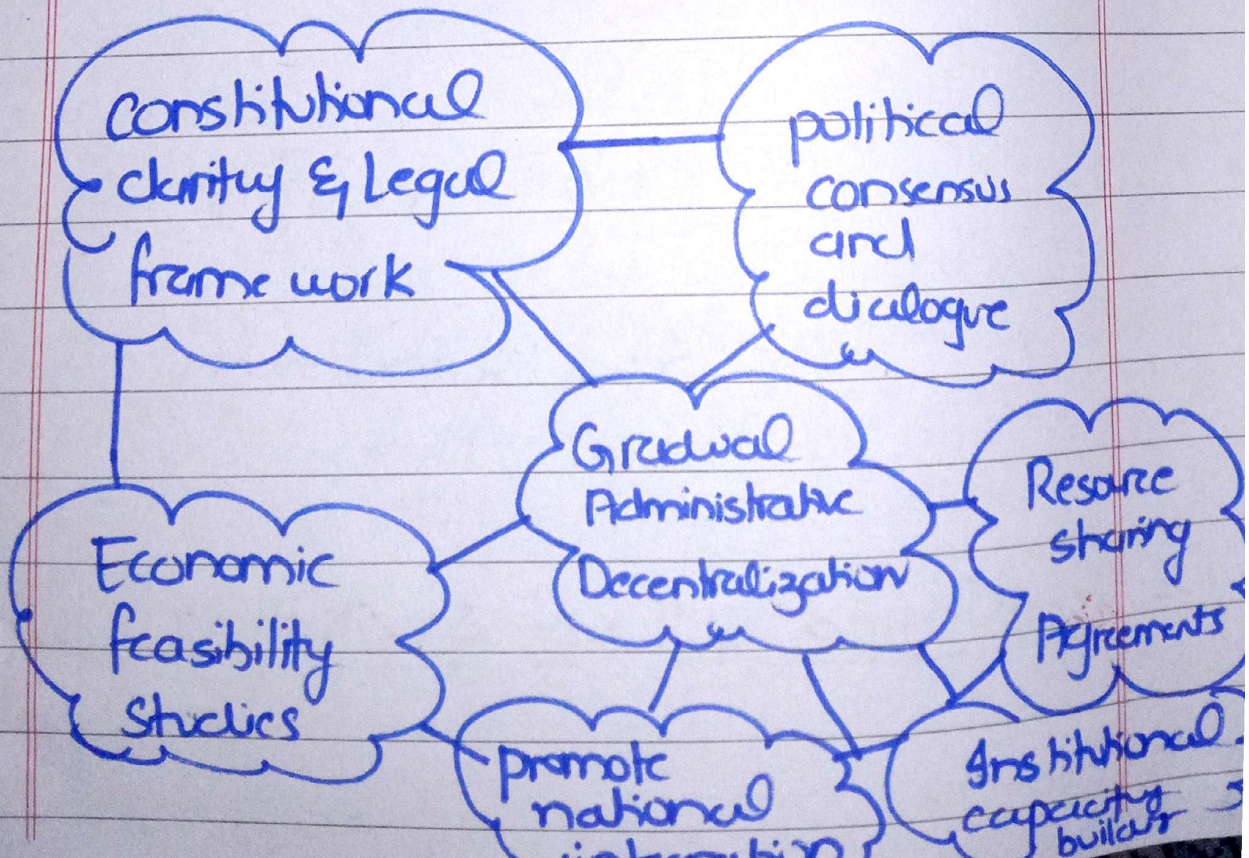
- Identity politics (ethnic, linguistic, culture)

can intensify conflicts doing more harm than good. Mismanagement can further fuel communal unrest or political instability.

8. Lack of Public Consensus and Awareness:

- People in some areas may not fully understand the implications of a new province. without grass root support; reforms can face prolonged legal and political hurdles.

RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Constitutional clarity and legal Framework:

Formation of new province should involve consultation with all stakeholders and implement clear procedural guidelines.

2. political consensus and dialogue:

It should initiate inclusive negotiations among political parties, civil society, and provincial representatives only then the internal conflicts can be resolved.

3. Economic Feasibility Studies:

Conduct cost-benefit analysis before creating a new province to ensure financial stability.

4. Gradual Administrative De-centralization:

Strengthen local governance structures as a step toward provincial creation.

5. Resource Sharing Agreements:

Draft transparent frameworks for revenue, water, and energy sharing to prevent disputes.

6. Promote National Integration:

Emphasize inclusive policies to balance ethnic and linguistic representation.

7. Public Awareness and Participation:

Educate citizens about advantages and responsibilities of a new province so that they may contribute better.

8. Institutional Capacity Building:

Train bureaucrats, law enforcement and development authorities in potential new provinces.

CONCLUSION:

While the formation of new province in Pakistan can improve governance and representation, it faces multiple hurdles ranging from legal complexities

to political, economic, and social challenges. A carefully planned, consensus driven-approach is essential to balance regional aspirations with national cohesion. Without such planning, new provinces risk becoming financially burdensome and politically divisive.

QUESTION NO:-4

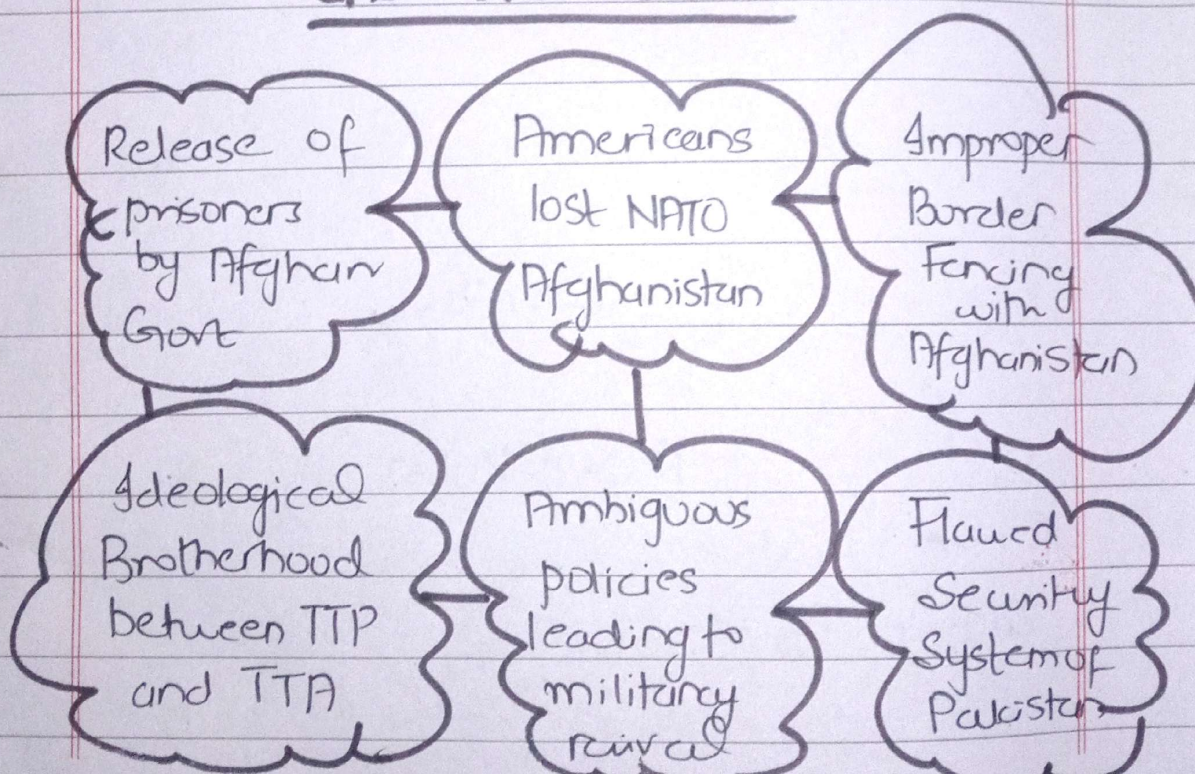
"REVIVAL OF MILITANCY IN KP AND BALUCHISTAN."

INTRODUCTION:-

Pakistan has always been shadowed by the threats of national security by the revival of militancy and terrorist insurgencies. From 2008-2016; a series of military operations were carried out from Operation **Rah-e-Raast** in SWAT, **Rah-e-Nijat** in South Waziristan and **Zarb-e-Azab** in North Waziristan and Malakand operations. Government claimed

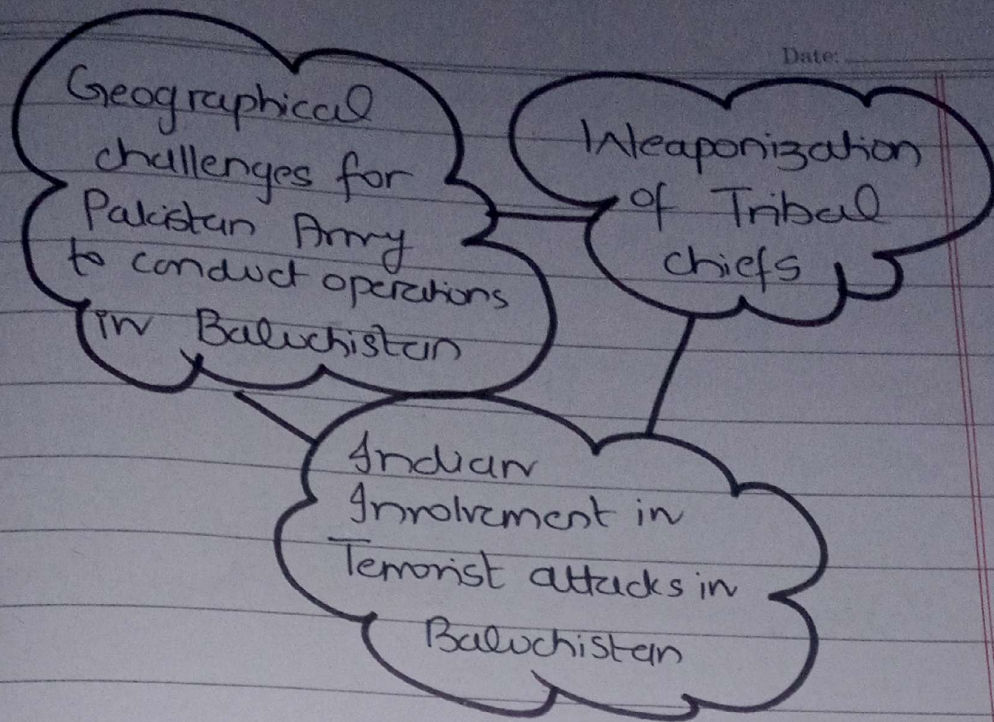
to have defeated militancy by conducting these operations; the writ of the State was ensured but it was short lived and soon there was a **strong revival of militancy** especially in KP and Baluchistan primarily attacking: security forces including Military, Frontier corps, Frontier constabulary, Counter Terrorism Department and police, civilians are also being targetted, religious places are also targetted, state infrastructure is also damaged via such attacks.

REASONS FOR REVIVAL OF MILITANCY IN KP and BALUCHISTAN



Day: _____

Date: _____



1. Release of Taliban prisoners by Afghan Government:

In Afghanistan more than 12,000 Taliban prisoners were released by Afghan Taliban after Ashraf Ghani's government was overthrown. Among these prisoners, 5000 prisoners belonged to TTP (Tehreek e Taliban Pakistan); these prisoners ultimately made their way back to Pakistan thus causing revival of militancy.

2. As a consequence of ^{America's} losing NATO Afghanistan:

Americans lost NATO Afghanistan and failed to defeat **Guilla forces**; victory was declared against America. This motivated and kindled the spark of motivation in **TTP** to follow the foot steps of their ideological brothers and give tough times to the **Security forces of Pakistan** as their counterparts did and defeated America.

3. Improper border fencing with Afghanistan:

Border with Afghanistan isn't completely fenced especially the region of **Hilly areas**; such areas are usually used as **launching pads** and TTP use Afghan soil for terrorist attack. Usually regions like:- **Khost, Paktiya, Nagarhar and Nuristan** are launching pads; the terrorists have made hide outs in these regions thus promoting terrorism using Afghan soil.

4. Ideological brotherhood between TTP and TTA:

③

Day: _____

Date: _____

TTP and TTA are ideological brothers as both of them were Mujahideens; thus TTA helps TTP to launch attacks in Pakistan using their soil as the **launching pads** they provide are suitable for **Guerrilla** while extremely challenging for military to conduct operations (**COBRA** helicopters are required to conduct operations). TTP wants to overtake Pakistan and wants to rule like their ideological brothers did.

5. Ambiguous policies of Pakistan leading to revival of militancy:

There have ^{always} been a clash between the present government and ^(past) opposition regarding policies. Both the past and present governments did **negotiations** with Taliban, but they were flawed because:-

- ~~At~~ Taliban demanded the reversal of 25th Amendment or FATA reforms and to implement Frontier Crime Regulation (FCR)
- Malakand Shariah Bill passed by KP

- assembly in 2008 should be imposed in FATA and Malakand
 - Taliban should be given full control over these areas
- Since these demands weren't accepted, this led to revival of militancy.

6. Flawed Security System of Pakistan:

- Military can conduct Anti-terrorist operations but can't conduct policing. Police is responsible for effective policing
- Second, More than 70% FATA region is hilly belt making it extremely challenging to carry out operations or to do policing.

7. Weaponization of Tribal Chiefs:

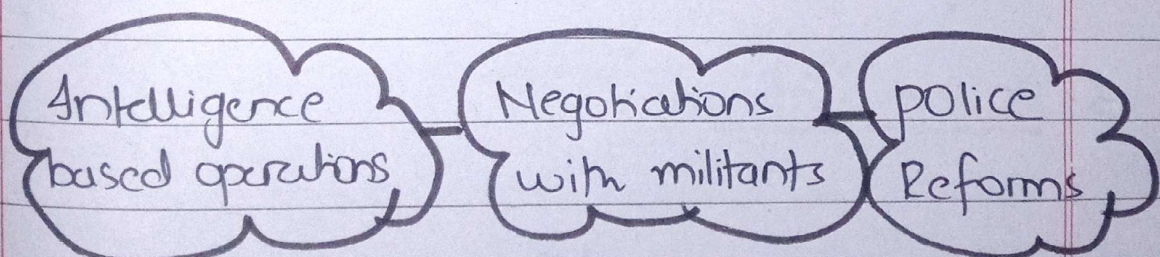
- Weaponization of Tribal chiefs via the weapons bought from Afghanistan and Tribal Sardars have been using these weapons against the State.
- For example: BIA is formed by

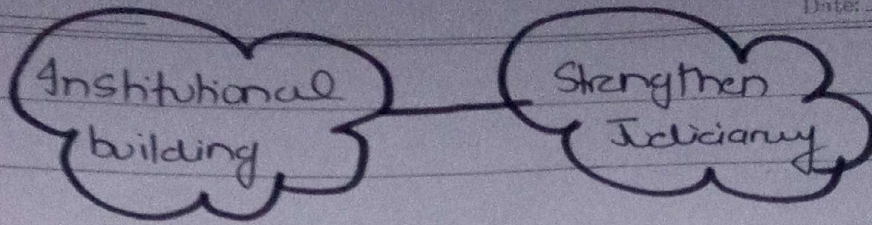
Balaj Balch Mari and is now headed by Harbiyar Mari. Thus Tribal Sardars are also fuelling terrorism.

6. Indian Involvement in Terrorist Attacks of Baluchistan:

- RAW is involved in terrorist attacks in Baluchistan by supporting separatist organizations in Baluchistan and providing them economic and logistic support.
- Afghanistan and Iran used as launching pads
- Tribal chieftans are supported by RAW to sabotage and fail CPEC and to destabilize Baluchistan to separate it from Pakistan.

RECOMMENDATIONS





1. Intelligence based operations:

There is a dire need to conduct Intelligence based targeted operations to reduce the cost of economic losses and to reduce mass displacement of the citizens.

(For example: Zarb e Azab costed 206 Billion RS and led to the displacement of 0.960 million people; this forces the people to live below poverty line)

2. Negotiations with militants:

Negotiations with those who are ready to cooperate and drop the weapons. It's better to resolve conflicts via peace than bloodshed.

3. Police Reforms:

It's need of the hour to spend more funds to buy latest weapons. Moreover

Special need attention should be given to carry out training programmes to cope up with the militancy / combat militancy.

4. Institutional Building:

Its bottom line to strengthen institutional building capacities via political empowerment.

5. Socioeconomic developments in War Zone Areas:

In 2015 it was proposed that 1 Trillion PKR would be spent in FATA but till 2023 <150 billion PKR is spent; Same goes for Baluchistan. Thus proper fund should be allocated and utilized efficiently to expedite socioeconomic developments in war zone areas.

CONCLUSION:-

Pakistan indeed is under the shackles of militancy — a threat to national cohesion and security. To combat militancy it'd require effective policy,

conducting intelligence based target operations and when needed negotiations. only then Pakistan'd be able to combat the most difficult challenge - the revival of militancy.

QUESTION NO:-5

"TRUMP PULLED OUT OF THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT"

INTRODUCTION:-

Trump pulled out of the PARIS climate agreement in 2017. Biden rejoined COP-21 in 2021, Trump pulled US out once again in 2023.

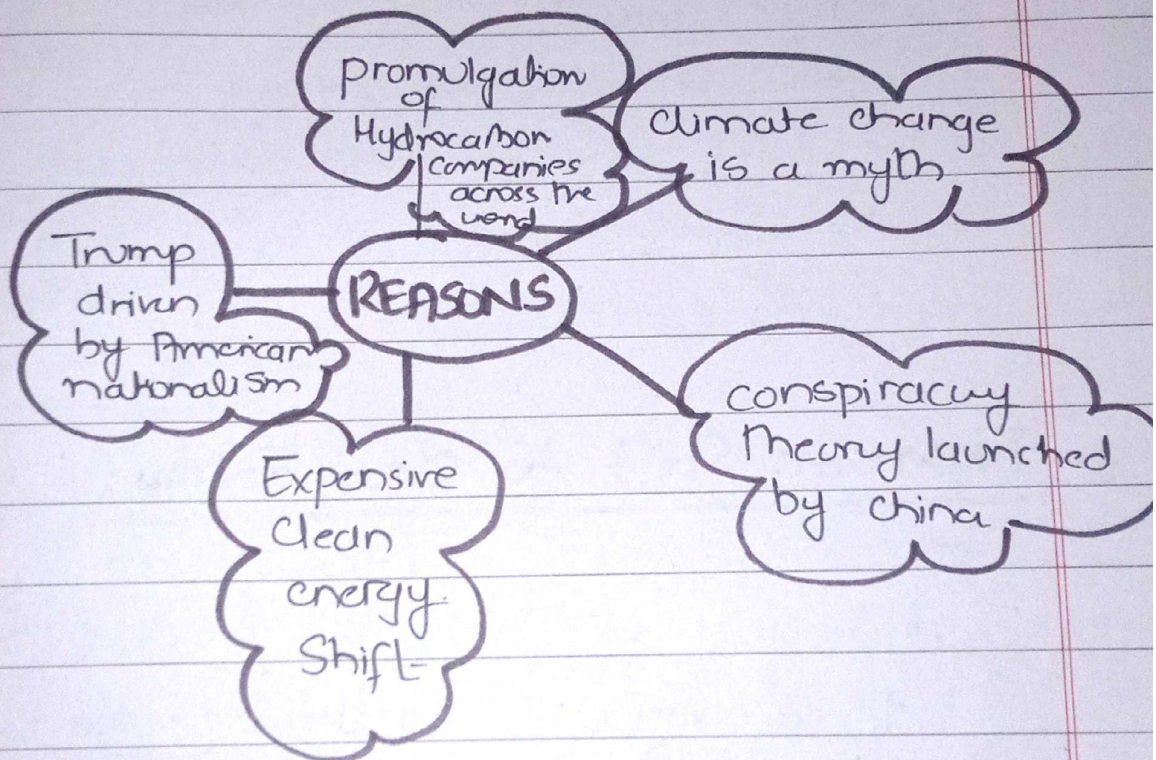
There are a lot of reasons why

Trump pulled out from the agreement:

It's because he considers climate change a myth, he thinks it's a conspiracy theory by China to hamper the US economic growth, he's a populist leader

and chants American nationalism and promotes American products. This will give rise to future implications adopted by World leaders in the absence of US.

TRUMP AND HIS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE AGREEMENT:



1. Climate change is a myth:

Trump considers climate change a myth rather than reality. He thinks that the rise in temperature isn't due to

increased Carbon gas emissions rather it's a natural cycle which is responsible for the rise in the temperature.

2. Conspiracy Theory launched by China:

Trump thinks that China is behind this conspiracy theory to hamper US economic growth. China is the mastermind behind "Clean energy"; thus if the world decides to shift from fossil fuels to clean energy; it'll definitely drive the Chinese economy.

3. Expensive Shift to Clean Energy:

Trump thinks that the shift to clean energy is expensive because the shift of de-carbonization to clean energy would require a heavy cost of electricity generation. Also, US products are expensive and they'd be unable to compete with cheaper imported products from China (because China is using carbon to produce electricity)

6

Day: _____

Date: _____

4. Less Reliability of Clean Energy:

Clean energy reliability is less, solar projects work 7-8 hrs/day and has maximum reliability of 45%. wind has max. reliability of 60%. Hydel reliability is 45%. while Hydrocarbon reliability is 90%. Clean energy would require installation of factories which is expensive.

5. Trump driven by American Nationalism:

Trump is a populist leader driven by American nationalism. He wanted to make America great again so he decided to pull out of the Paris Agreement. He also lifted up the ban on New coal projects and removed restrictions on oil and gas projects. He also allowed US hydrocarbon companies to pursue projects across the world.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS IN THE ABSENCE OF WORLD LEADER

1. 40 STATES IN US Doesn't follow Trump's policy:

Around 40 states in US doesn't follow Trump's policy on climate change rather they announced to abide by COP-21.

2. Major emitters agreed to continue the agreement:

Major emitters like: EUROPE and China agreed to continue the agreement even if US doesn't follow it. China is preparing to acquire the role of World leader in the de-carbonization or shift to clean energy. China is the largest solar panel producer and exporter and wind producer and exporter; thus it'd gain Economic heights via shift to Clean Energy.

3. Rise of 'new climate coalitions':

In the absence of US clusters, clusters of willing states might band together using technology sharing, financial mechanisms and peer-pressure to sustain cooperations. It would allow flexible and diverse forms of cooperations—possibly making climate action more adaptable to political shifts.

4. Fragmented Global Governance will slow, not Halt, climate Action:

Loss of Hegemon like the U.S. reduces policy coherence, financial pledges, and diplomatic pressure. Thus progress will continue, but at a reduced pace, increasing the risks of climate tipping points.

5. Developing Countries may face Greater vulnerability:

With the US stepping back, climate finance suffers—Green climate fund, adaptation funding, and technological

support weaken; this may deepen climate injustice and global inequality.

CONCLUSION:-

PARIS
Trump's withdrawal from ^{PARIS} climate Agreement will lead to decentralized, slower, and more fragmented global efforts. However, economic momentum, technological advancement, and alternate centers of leadership ensure that climate action will still move forward - even if not at speed the planet urgently requires.
