

No. 3

Formation Of New Provinces is A Recurring Discourse: The Hurdles and Recommendations

Introduction:

When state is formed or came into being, it is to be operated politically, administratively socially and economically. And to make the operation of state more smooth and good, the state often divides its territories giving them certain rights and powers of administration. These units are often termed as provinces. Pakistan since its inception and according to the article 1 of the constitution of Pakistan, 1973 comprises of four provinces. And after 77 years of independence there is still a demand of new provinces persist in the country. And there is a need of new provinces to make the administration good because of the big size and large population of the provinces. There are certain hurdles in the making.

of new provinces which can be resolved via taking some calculated and amicable steps.

New Provinces: A Recurring Demand:

There is a constant and recurring demand of new provinces from the people of Pakistan.

1. Gilgit Baltistan Demanding Provincial Status

Gilgit Baltistan is constantly demanding for a new province since the day first.

2. Jinnahpur Province:

The Urdu speaking community of Sindh is demanding Karachi to be made a new province.

3. Hazara Province:

After the 18th amendment, when FATA was merged to KPK. The people of Hazara demanded a separate province.

4. FATA

When FATA was being merged in the KPK via 25th amendment

in 2019, they asked for a separate province.

5. Sarawak Province:

The people of south Punjab is demanding for a separate province since time too long.

6. Bahawalpur Province:

The big city of Bahawalpur is demanding for a separate province.

New Provinces that are in Recurring Demand

1. Gilgit Baltistan

2. Jinnahpur

3. Sarawak Province

4. Thar Province

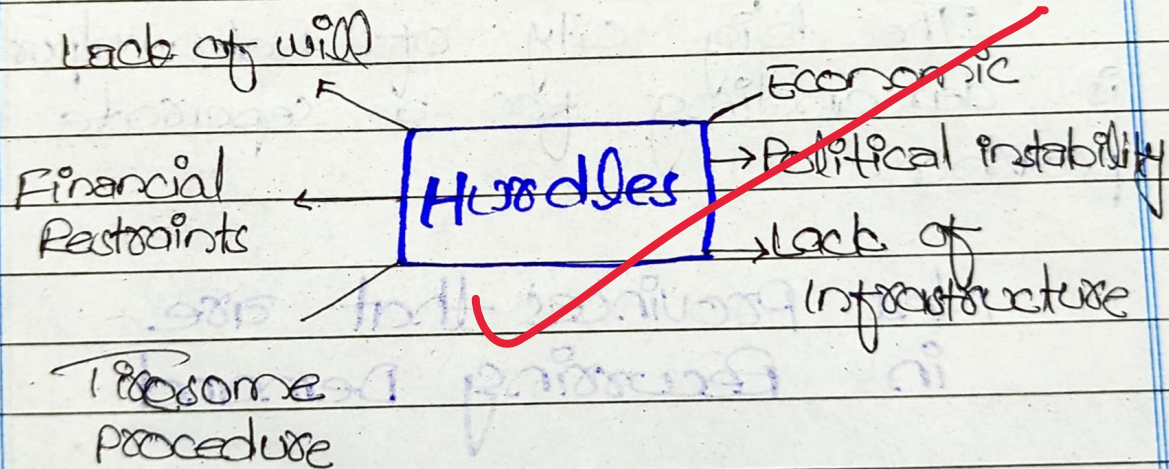
5. FATA

6. Bahawalpur

Hurdles in Making New Provinces:

There are various, political, economical and social hurdles in the making of new provinces.

Following are the hurdles that can be listed down by the proponents considering the hurdles in making new provinces.



1. Financial Restrictions:

There is a need of a bulk amount to build infrastructure and run the state business in new provinces. A state, already under a lot of financial costs cannot suffer more.

ii. Lack of Will:

The state itself is not shown interested in the making of new provinces. As it is rightly said that, if the state wants, nothing can stop it.

iii. Time-consuming Procedure of making New Provinces: A Hurdle:

The procedure given in the constitution for making new provinces is long, tedious and tiresome. For instance, the bill passed to divide Punjab into three provinces in 2012 is still in the committee stage.

iv. Political Instability is a Hurdle:

The policies made and the steps taken by one state government is set aside by the upcoming government. The bill to divide Punjab into three provinces is self-evident of this fact.

v. Weak basis for the demands:

Making new provinces on the basis of ethnicity is a tool of

disintegration.

vi. Political Conflicts:

The government in Punjab is in favour of the division of KPK and Sindh but not Punjab. The political party ruling in Sindh is in favour of division of KPK and Punjab but not Sindh and so on.

A Critical Evaluation of the Hurdles:

There is a school of thought who are of the view that the hurdles that are basically portrayed to be the hurdle in making new provinces cannot be considered as hurdles. It is the will of the state that is keeping the state away from making new provinces.

About the infrastructure development they are of the view that the branches or benches of all the big institutions are operating in all the big cities. Thus there is not much expenses to be born by the center.

Although there are some expenses but there are benefits too. The procedure given in the constitution is simple and can be followed easily if the state really wishes.

Recommendations for making New Provinces!

For every problem, there exist a solution and for every hurdle there exist some recommendation which can be used to overcome the hurdles.

i. Ensuring Political stability:

The policies and reforms of any government can be easily implemented by bringing political stability.

ii. Gaining Economic Stability:

The state must first focus on gaining economic and financial stability. Then it can foresee the other issues. Once the economic stability is achieved, any other issue can be resolved easily.

iii. Strong will of the state:

It is the will of the state which can do everything. The state has to come up with a strong will to make new provinces.

iv. Overcoming the conflicts among Political Parties:

The state must do something to overcome the conflicts among political parties. The interest of the state as a whole must be prioritized over the personal interests.

v. Local Governments can be an Option:

If it is undesirable to make new provinces the state has the option to empower and make the local governments strong enough to deal with the administrative issues and to run the matters at local level more smoothly.

Conclusion:

There are certain administrative issues in the big provinces for which new provinces are needed to be made. But the state is currently under a lot of crisis and is facing a lot of problems because of which the demands for new provinces are sidelined a bit and such demands are facing a lot of hurdles. Once the state resolve its all other issues, it can overcome the hurdles and the new provinces can be made.

In short, the new provinces are subject to the political and economic stability of the state.

Substantially low
Stick to asked part

Q.No.6

Russia-Ukraine War And
the Conflicting Demands
of Russia and NATOIntroduction:

In the realist world, each state wants to get economic stability and prosperity. Sometimes such prosperity is achieved by the states on the cost of other states. Every state in the world is in a constant competition with the other state. And the powerful state always use the weak state as a mean to achieve its ends. The prosperity that the states are looking for are subject to certain pre-requisites and among those the economy is on the top. And the economy is mainly dependent upon trade. Russia being led by a realist state is trying to achieve its prosperity at the cost of Ukraine. The powers like the NATO is supporting the

Ukraine to hinder the communist expansionism. The chances of the end of Ukrainian war are grim when the demands of Russia and NATO are conflicting a part.

~~Conflicting Demands of Russia and NATO: A Hinder to end the war.~~

Demands of Russia:

- Complete disarmament of Russian borders.
- NATO will move back from Ukraine.
- The isthmus land of Crimea will not be returned.
- The Russian diaspora in Ukraine will be under the Russian control.

Demands of NATO:

- Russia will take back its forces from Ukraine.
- Russia will facilitate the reconstruction of Ukraine.
- The land of Crimea should be returned.

→ Russia should not interfere in the internal affairs of the Ukraine.
Donot raise a question

How the conflicting demands are a hurdle in ending the war:

The conflicting demands of NATO and Russia are clearly a hurdle in ending the war. While doing any agreement or peace deal, the parties on both sides have to make some compromises. In the current situation both the powerful but conflicting parties are not even ready to make a minor compromise in their demands. In such a scenario, it can be seen that war will persist and the states will face some more destructions. As war is not a solution to any conflict. A situation that can be resolved with dialogues and talks should never be dealt with war and violence.

Why Russia is not willing to Back-off from its Demands?

It is the largest of interest that Russia has in Ukraine which is basically compelling it to not back-off from its demands.

a. Family Ties:

Russia and Ukraine were once part of the Ross dynasty. Currently, both the states have strong family ties among their citizens. The family ties are regarded as a prime reason for Russian interest in Ukraine.

b. Russian Diaspora in Ukraine:

More than 12 million ethnic Russian are currently living in Ukraine. Russia considers it its responsibility to take care of them.

c. An access to Warm water:

Russia does not have any access to warm water. It got the access through Sevastopol

by capturing the land of corn.

iv. Russian Investment in Ukraine

Russia has invested more than two billion dollars in Ukraine to sell its oil and gases to Europe. Russia cannot accept its enemy i.e. NATO. On its borders and wants a full control over Ukraine.

v. Russian Dependency on Ukraine

Ukraine is regarded as the bread-basket of Europe. And Russia is heavily dependent upon Ukraine to meet its food demands.

vi. Impeding the Hegemony of US

The war between the Russia and Ukraine is basically a war between the US led capitalist NATO and Communist Russia. It is the revival of old ideological war. And Russia can never led

us to build its hegemony over them.

Why NATO is not willing to Back-off From its Demand.

It is the large amount of interest of NATO in Ukraine that is not letting it to back-off from its demand.

a. Ukraine: The Bread-Basket of ~~the~~ Europe:

Ukraine is the biggest wheat and grain exporter to the Europe. The NATO cannot accept any communist rule in its bread-basket.

b. Ideological War: Capitalist Vs Communist:

When the powerful fight, the weaks suffer. Now, the world is fighting, and it is the weak states who are suffering. Ukraine itself is not fighting its war but is suffering

a lot because of the war.

c. Article 5 of the NATO:

Although Ukraine did not become a full member of NATO but it had already got the special observer status. That's why it is regarded as the invocation of article five of the NATO i.e., the attack on one is regarded as the attack on all.

Way Forward:

The war between the two states can be resolved by invoking article 33(1) of the UN charter.

The means to resolve any conflict in the article 33(1) of UN charter are,

1. Arbitration
2. Mediation
3. Reconciliation
4. Inquiry
5. Via ICJ

DATE: ___/___/___

DAY: ___/___/___

Conclusion:

War is not a solution to any dispute or conflict. The world has already suffered a lot because of the war. It is the time to think humanely and avoid all the means of war. The states in ~~an~~ conflict should resolve the ~~issue~~ through dialogues and all the possible peaceful means as prescribed in Article 33(1) of the United Nations Charter.

Where is asked part???

You need to elaborate chances

Q.No. 04

Revival of Militancy in KP and Balochistan: Reasons and Recommendations

Introduction:

Pakistan, since the inception is facing a lot of crises. Militancy and insurgency is one of such problems that the country is facing from the day first. After a series of intelligence based and direct operations by the forces, Pakistan was able to re-establish peace in the border areas of KPK and Balochistan. But after the revival of Taliban in Afghanistan the militancy has revived in KPK and Balochistan. There are certain reasons behind the rise in militancy which can be resolved by taking some

equitable and amicable steps.

Reasons For Revival of Militancy in KP and Balochistan:

a. Revival of Taliban in Afghanistan:

After the US left Afghanistan, there is a revival of Taliban in Afghanistan. The militants who fled to Afghanistan because of the operations by the forces are now back with strong and powerful back support.

b. Porous Border between Afghanistan and Pakistan:

The dividing line between Pakistan and Afghanistan is extremely porous and the militants from Afghanistan are infiltrating into the territories of Pakistan.

According to a report of Iqbal, more than 200 militants were killed by the forces in 2024 during infiltration.

c. Raw taking part in the
spy activities and supporting
the Militants:

The Indian intelligence group RAW is found to be carrying out different spy activities in Balochistan. The case of Kulboshan Jadar is a living example. RAW is supporting the militant group to carry out terrorist activities. The Jaffer train attack was facilitated by RAW.

d. Locals opposing the CPEC:

The militant groups in Balochistan are raising voices against the CPEC project. Such voices are undoubtedly backed by the external factors. Since last few years, the attack on Chinese workers and the CPEC projects are increased enormously.

e. Massad playing a role in supporting militancy:

Last month, it was reported by Reuters of Israeli intelligence group Massad, carrying out suspicious activities in Baluchistan.

f. Conflicts with the centres:

Not only the militants but also the locals are portraying immense dissatisfaction with the centre since time long. The government showing no interest in the border areas can be regarded as a reason for the rising militancy in these regions.

Recommendations to combat the Revival of Militants:

The abrupt revival of militants in LFR and Baluchistan, can be hampered via taking some calculated, measured and equitable steps.

a. Developmental Projects in these Areas:

The state can have the will of the people of KP and Balochistan by overcoming the dissatisfaction that they have. The government must focus on infrastructure development and educational and health projects in these areas to overcome the grievances of the people.

b. Raising awareness Among Individuals:

Another issue with the rising militancy is the lack of education and awareness among the masses. The state should initiate programmes to educate and aware the general public.

c. Reconstructing the Durand Line:

The infiltration through the porous border can be stopped by reconstructing the border more firmly and strongly.

d. Providing Employment Opportunities

It has been recorded that most of the young individuals become part of these militant groups for money. Providing ample opportunity of employment, the recruitment of militants can be hampered.

e. Dialogue with the Afghan Government

Pakistan should take the Taliban government in Afghanistan in consideration to take amicable steps to stop its land from being used against Pakistan.

f. Raising the issue of External Interference at International forums!

Interference and use of force is the grave violation of international law. Pakistan should take the issue to UN to impede the external interference.

Conclusion:

For every problem, there lies a solution. Pakistan is currently facing a lot of issues because of the revival of militants that were once vanished from the soil of Pakistan. This problem of terrorism because of the revival of the militants can be countered by addressing the root causes and via taking some measured, calculated, equitable and amicable steps against the rising militancy.

Q No. 8:

Pak-KSA Defence Pact: causes and implications:

Introduction:

According to article 40 of the constitution of Pakistan, it is an integral part of the foreign policy of Pakistan to establish good and friendly relations with the muslim world. Saudi Arabia being one of the largest economies and Pakistan being among the nuclear powers, felt and realized the importance of each other and came under a defence pact. There are various reasons for this defence pact and there can be certain implications too in the future. Two neighbouring doing a defence pact, can be regarded as a threat to the rivals.

Causes of Pak-KSA Defense Pact:

i) Religious Affiliations:

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have a strong religious affiliation. In Islam it is regarded as the duty of every Muslim individual to defend the holy land of Makkah and Madinah.

ii) Need of the time:

After the Israeli's attack on Qatar, Saudi Arabia realized the importance of having a non-conventional deterrence. Saudi Arabia has achieved the nuclear deterrence after the defense pact.

iii) An Integral Part of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

It is the part of Pakistan's foreign policy as per the constitution to have good relations with Muslim states.

iv. Mistrust of KSA in USA:

After the 9/11 attacks, the US remained silent. This created a trust deficit for the Saudi Arabia.

v. History of Good Relations:

Saudi Arabia found Pakistan trustworthy because of the history of good relations between both the countries. They entered into a defence pact.

vi. The recent History of war between India And Pakistan:

Pakistan forces, specially the Pakistan Air Force, have proved themselves in the recent war against India by taking down the Indian jet. This conflict has made the good image of Pakistan's defence system in the world.

Implications Of the Defence Pact:

a. Unity of Muslim world:

The defence pact has brought two big muslim powers together. It is symbolising and depicting the true example of muslim brotherhood.

b. Economic Prosperity:

Gulf Arabia is economically very strong. It can help Pakistan getting the economic stability by initiating developmental projects and investment in Pakistan.

c. Peace in Pakistan

Peace can be achieved once the economic stability is gained. Peace is subject to the condition of stability.

d. More FDI

once the peace is made more foreign investment

Instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

will come to Pakistan.

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15% Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each question and write 8-9 sides to get above 15 in each question

Conclusion:

In international relations, the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

Give examples from present events to justify answers

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

always give headings from the question statement.. take words from the statement

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question.. if you fail to do so, no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Good Luck