

DATE: 9-12-25

DAY: \_\_\_\_\_

Name Ume-Farwa

Batch 83 (4/203)

Mock exam (IV)

Current Affairs

Q NO. 2

Pak-Afghan relations continue to remain tense even after mediation by China.

What do you think are major factors and how could it be improved.

ANSWER

2

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# Introduction

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Pak - Afghan relations have historically been complex, shaped by geography, ethnicity, security concerns, and regional politics. Even after China's mediation efforts, tensions remain.

## Factors Behind Tense

2

## Pak - Afghan Relations

### a Border Disputes:

The unresolved status of the Durand line continues to create friction.

Afghanistan's historical refusal to formally recognize the border, combined with occasional cross-border

incursions, fuels mutual distrust and periodic tensions between the two countries.

## b Security Concerns:

Militancy remains a core issue. Pakistan accuses Afghanistan of harboring anti-Pakistan militant groups, while Afghanistan alleges Pakistan's support for insurgents within its territory. These security dilemmas perpetuate a cycle of suspicion and retaliation.

## c Economic and Refugee Challenges:

Millions of

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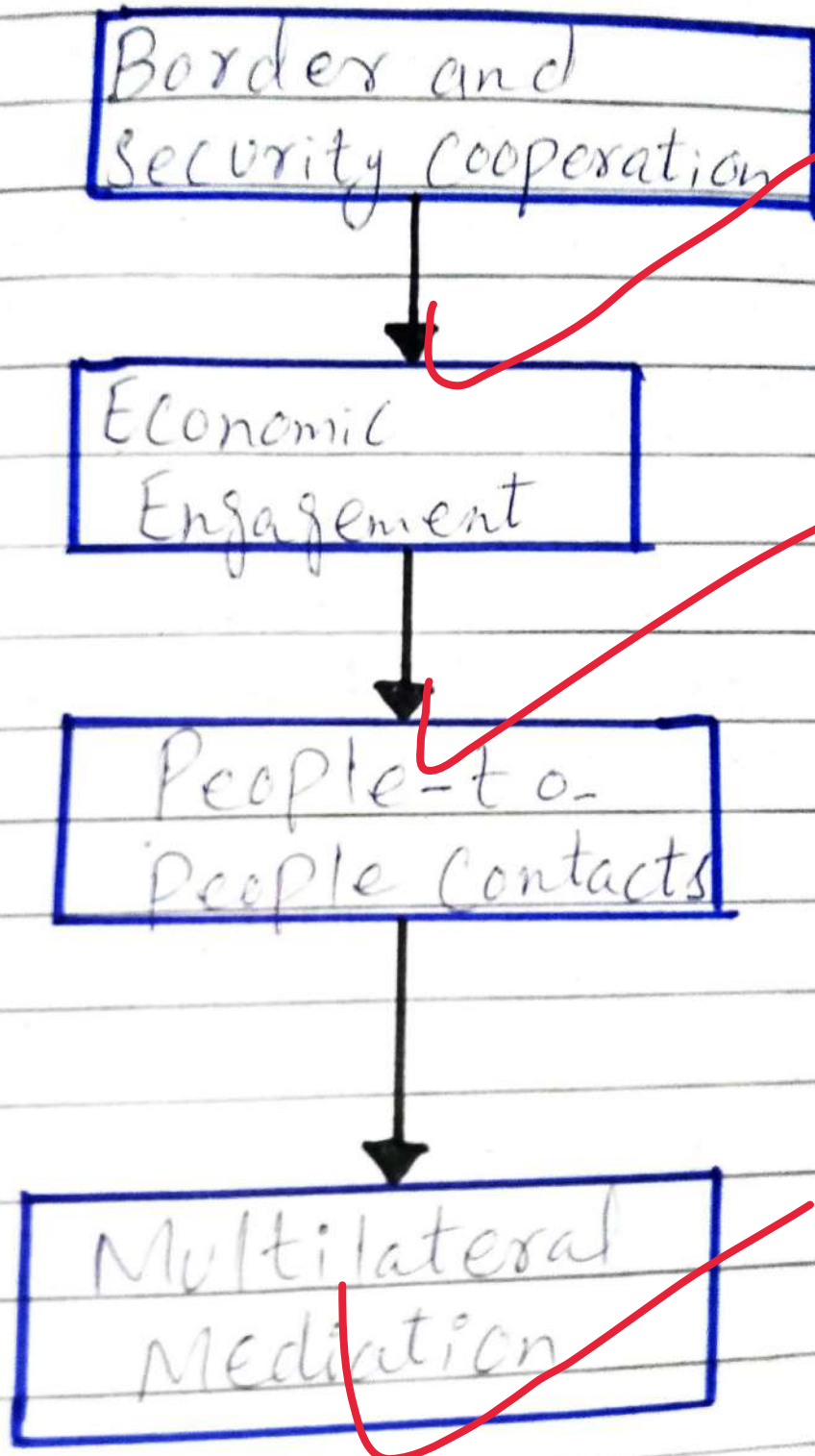
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Afghan refugees in Pakistan place a significant strain on social and economic resources. Limited cross-border trade, combined with Pakistan's control over Afghan access to seaports further exacerbates economic and political grievances.

## d Regional Geopolitics:

Competing influences of regional powers including India, China and the United States, intensify mistrust. Pakistan is wary of India's presence in Afghanistan, while Kabul perceives Pakistan's strategic ambitions as a threat, complicating bilateral relations.

### 3 Measures to improve Relations



## a Border and Security

### Cooperation

Establishing joint border commissions and coordinated counter-terrorism efforts can reduce cross-border tensions. Transparency in military and security operations would build mutual confidence.

## b Economic Engagement

Facilitating trade and investment including the development of infrastructure and special economic zones, can create shared economic interests and reduce hostilities.

## c People-to-People Contacts

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Cultural exchanges, educational initiatives and collaborative community projects can help rebuild trust at the societal level, fostering long term good will.

## d Multilateral Mediation

Broader regional or UN-backed mediation, alongside China's efforts can ensure balanced solutions and prevent perceptions of bias.

## 4 Conclusion

Pak-Afghan Relations remain complex shaped by historical, security and economic factors. A gradual confidence-building approach combining border

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Add your arguments to failed talks

management, security  
cooperation, economic integration,  
and people-to-people  
engagement is essential.  
Multilateral support can  
provide impartial oversight  
ultimately creating a pathway  
toward sustainable  
stability and mutual  
trust.



Abrupt placement  
Do not place it here

Pak-Afghan Border

## Q NO. 3

The formation of new provinces is a recurring discourse in Pakistan.

Critically evaluate the hurdles and give recommendations.

## ANSWER

### I Introduction

The formation of new provinces in Pakistan is a recurring national debate rooted in administrative inefficiency, uneven socio-economic development and demands for political representation. Despite public support in various regions, the restructuring of provinces

remains largely stagnant.  
The issue is not merely territorial, It is deeply political constitutional and identity-driven.

A critical examination of the challenges and possible ways forward is essential for strengthening federalism and improving state performance.

## II Hurdles in the Creation of New Provinces

### a Constitutional and Political Constraints

The foremost hurdle lies in the constitutional requirement

that any new province must be approved by the concerned provincial assembly. This condition gives absolute veto power to existing political elites who fear losing influence. Consequently, partisan interests overshadow national administrative needs. Political parties often use the provincial issue as an electoral slogan rather than a genuine reform agenda.

## b Ethnic and Identity Sensitivities

Pakistan's provincial boundaries historically overlap with ethnic and linguistic identities.

Any proposal for restructuring triggers fears of cultural dilution, demographic manipulation or political marginalization. These sensitivities create resistance from groups that perceive new provinces as a threat to their identity or dominance, making consensus extremely difficult.

## C Resource Distribution and Financial Concerns

Another major obstacle is the apprehension regarding the redistribution of resources under the NFE Awards. Provinces worry that the creation of new administrative

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Units will lead to reduced shares of federal transfers, natural resources and development funds. This financial insecurity directly affects political willingness to support restructuring.

## d **Bureaucratic Inertia and structural Limitations**

The administrative machinery also resists change due to the fear of losing control, perks and influence.

Creating new provinces requires reorganization of civil services, policing, taxation and judicial systems - steps that the existing bureaucracy is reluctant to undertake. Additionally the federal

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Government often lacks the institutional capacity to manage such a transformation smoothly.

## c Lack of National Political Consensus

Despite recurring debates no unified national narratives exists. Provinces blame one another for political motives behind the demand while federal leadership remains cautious to avoid controversies. As a result the subject remains frozen in political rhetoric rather than moving towards structured policymaking.

### III RECOMMENDATIONS

#### a Initiating a National Dialogue on Administrative Reforms

A structured inclusive dialogue involving political parties provincial governments academia and civil society can reduce mistrust and clarify the administrative rationale for new provinces rather than ethnic motives.

#### b Establishing an Independent Boundary

A neutral commission should be established to determine

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feasibility of new provinces based on population size, governance needs, economic viability and administrative efficiency. This would depoliticize the debate and shift it towards evidence-based policymaking.

## C Revising Resource-Sharing Mechanism

A transparent formula ensuring equitable resource distribution can address fears among existing provinces. Federal guarantees for development funds and revenue-sharing can smooth the transition.

## d Gradual Administrative

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# Decentralization

Before creating new provinces the government may strengthen divisional and regional administrations. Effective local governance can reduce ethnic anxieties and prepare the ground for eventual provincial restructuring.

## IV Conclusion:

The question of forming new provinces in Pakistan will continue to surface as long as governance gaps and regional disparities persist. However constitutional impediments ethnic sensitivities and resource politics make

it a complex challenge.  
The way forward lies  
in consensus-building,  
institutional reforms  
and evidence based decision  
making rather than political  
theatrics. If pursued  
wisely new provinces can  
become a tool for better  
administration inclusive  
representation and a stronger  
federation rather than  
a source of conflict.

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Q NO. 4

Revival of Militancy  
in KP and Balochistan  
Causes and Recommendations

# I Introduction

Militancy has resurged in KP and Balochistan after years of relative calm, threatening Pakistan's internal security.

The reactivation of TTP networks intensified separatist violence and rising cross border attacks reflects both internal governance weaknesses and regional instability. Understanding the core reasons is essential for an effective response.

Add manifestations part first

## II Reasons behind the Revival of Militancy

## a Cross border safe Havens

After political changes in Afghanistan in 2021 TTP and allied groups found space to reorganize. Weak border control and Kabul's inconsistent cooperation allowed militants to regroup and infiltrate Pakistan.

## b Governance Vacuum in Remote Areas

Merged districts of KP and large parts of Balochistan still face

Weak policing poor justice delivery and slow integration. Limited state presence enables militants to influence local populations operate freely.

## c Local Grievances and Economic Marginalization

Chronic underdevelopment unemployment and distrust of state institutions contribute to radicalization. In Balochistan perceptions of resources exploitation and political exclusion further fuel separatist violence.

## d Reunification of Militant

# Factions

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Various splinter groups have rejoined the TTP strengthening its structure and operational capability. Some Baloch insurgent outfits have also formed tactical alliances expanding militant reach.

## Q External Interference

Foreign intelligence networks exploit Pakistan's internal vulnerabilities by funding training and facilitating anti-Pakistan militant organizations making the threat more complex.

III

# Recommendations

a

## Stronger Border Management and Diplomacy

Pakistan must tighten fencing surveillance and intelligence sharing while engaging Kabul diplomatically to control militant movement.

b

## Reviving a Unified Counterterrorism Strategy

A refreshed National action Plan with better inter-agency coordination intelligence fusion and financial tracking is essential.

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## c Governance and Development Reforms

Accelerated integration of KP's merged districts and fair resource distribution in Balochistan can reduce grievance and deny militants local support.

## d Community Engagement and Deradicalization

Working with local elders youth and religious leaders can counter extremist propaganda and reduce recruitment potential.

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## e Improved Security Capacity

Up graded **CT** Units modern technology and preemptive intelligence operations are needed to dismantle emerging militant cells.

## IV Conclusion

Substantially low

Add facts in such type of question

The revival of militancy stems from regional instability weak governance and unresolved local grievances. A balanced approach combining security measures political reforms and socio economic inclusion is crucial for restoring lasting peace in KP and Balochistan."

QNO. 8

# Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Historic Defence pact Causes and Implications

## I Introduction

In 2025 Pakistan Saudi Arabia signed a historic defence pact that formalized security cooperation and extended Pakistan's nuclear umbrella to the Kingdom. The agreement marks a major shift in Middle Eastern strategic dynamics and Pakistan's regional role. A critical examination of its causes

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and implications is essential to understand its long-term impact.

## II Causes Behind the Defence Pact

### a Regional Security

#### Threats to Saudi Arabia

Increasing instability in the Gulf tensions with Iran and threats from non-state groups pushed Riyadh to seek reliable security guarantees. Pakistan with its strong military capabilities and past cooperation with the kingdom appeared a trusted partner.

## (b) Pakistan's Strategic Re-Engagement with the Gulf

Amid economic challenges Pakistan sought deeper ties with the kingdom to secure investment trade opportunities and geopolitical support. Strengthening defence ties aligns with its broader foreign policy of rebuilding alliances.

## C Historical Military Cooperation

Decades-long military training deployments and

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intelligence exchanges created a foundation for a formal pact. The agreement merely institutionalized an already deep defence partnership.

## d Shifting Global power Politics

US retrenchment from the Middle East and the rise of multipolarity encouraged Riyadh to diversify its security arrangements. Pakistan's nuclear capability and military experience provided a credible alternative pillar of security.

### III Implications of the Defence Pact

#### a Enhanced Strategic influence for Pakistan

The pact elevates Pakistan's positions in middle Eastern politics. It increases Islamabad's leverage in diplomatic engagements especially within muslim world.

#### b Economic and Investment Benefits

Closer defence ties strengthen Saudi Confidence

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in Pakistan stability  
potentially unlocking  
greater FDI labour  
opportunities and long-term  
economic partnerships  
under Vision 2030.

### c Potential Strains with Iran

While Pakistan maintains  
a balanced policy Iran  
may perceive the pact  
as tilting towards Riyadh.  
Managing border security  
and diplomatic relations  
becomes even more critical.

### d Increased Regional Responsibility

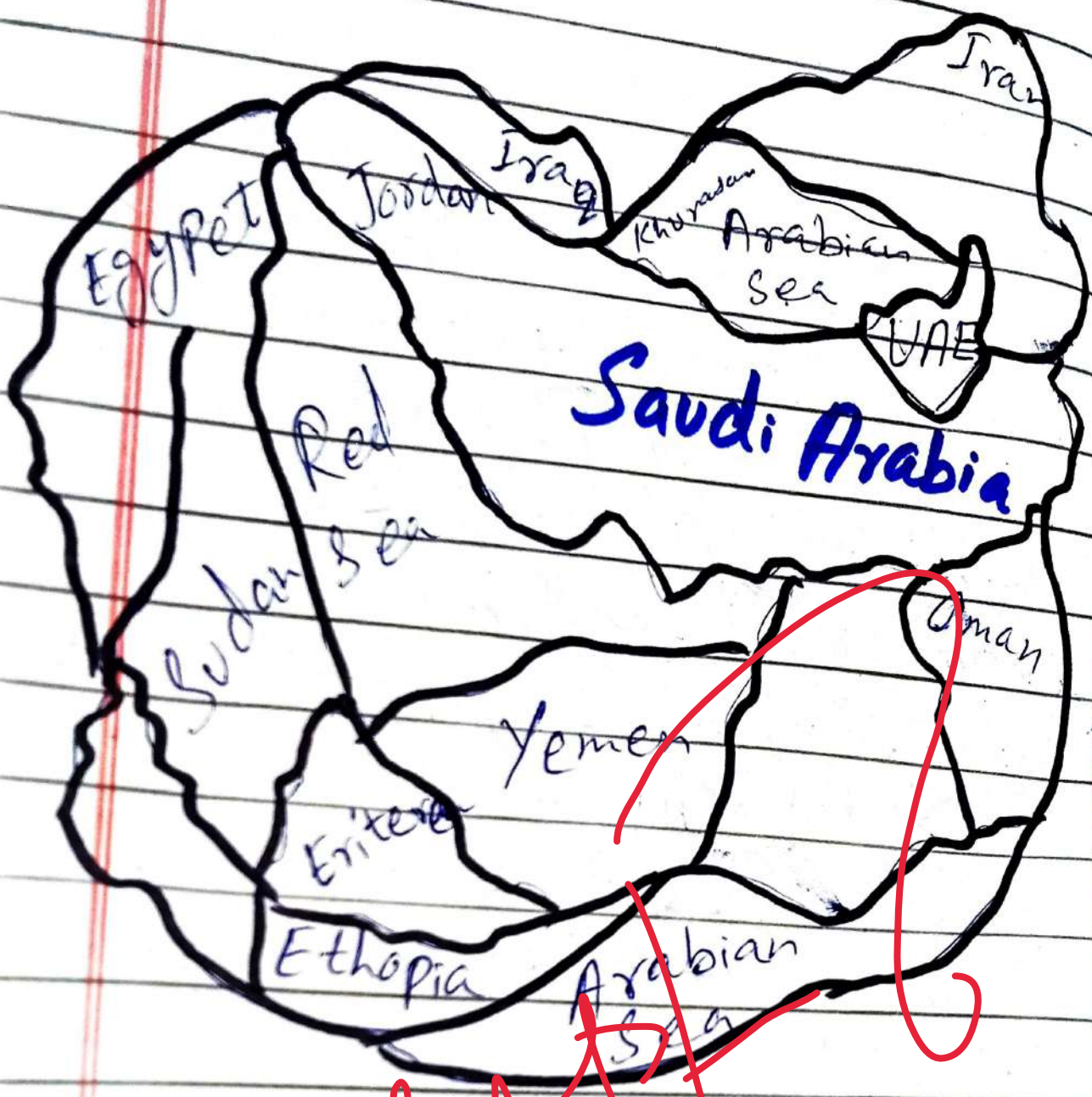
Providing security assurances  
to Saudi Arabia places

higher expectations on Pakistan's military and intelligence apparatus.

It may require expanded deployments joint training and greater preparedness.

## Western and International Reactions

The pact may attract scrutiny from the US and Europe, particularly due to the nuclear umbrella dimension. Pakistan must ensure transparency and adherence to non proliferation obligations.



Instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

IV The Pakistan Saudi: Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

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

Strategic trust. While it

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

geopolitical relevance the questions carry 3-4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

it also brings diplomatic Give examples from present events to justify answers

Challenges particularly regarding regional balancing

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

and global perceptions. Most of the content is not relevant

always give headings from the question statement.. take words from the statement. Go for region wise implications

approach will be essential

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

Strategic overstretch

Good Luck