

Q1 There is a dangerous revival of militancy in KP and Balochistan.....?

Introduction:

Militancy in KP and Balochistan has re-emerged as one of Pakistan's internal security threats. According to Imtiaz Shahid, the post-2018 environment has seen a gradual regrouping of militants, and local grievances exploited by hostile actors. This revival is threat to national security, stability, development and for regional peace.

Reasons Behind Revival of Militancy

1- Resurgence of TTP after Afghan Taliban takeover (2021).

The fall of Kabul gave safe sanctuaries across the Durand line. Space for insurgents expanded due to weak border control. (Imtiaz Shahid).

2- unfinished Counterterrorism Phase after Zarb-e-Azb and Radd-ul-Fasaad.

The operations like Zarb-e-Azb and Radd-ul-Fasaad controlled militancy to some extent but not fully remove. These operations weakened militancy but did not fully

eliminate networks, facilitators and sleeper cells. (Pakistan Army Green Book Summary)

3. Porous Border and Inadequate Fencing Management

Pakistan shares a 2600 Km porous border line with Afghanistan. cross-border movement continues despite fencing which is the cause of re-emerging militancy in Pakistan. This due to weak control of border area and lack of transparency and accountability on border area.

4. Local Grievances and underdevelopment in Balochistan.

As Balochistan is the underdeveloped province as compared to Punjab and Sindh. Balochistan is rich in minerals and various other natural resources. These natural resources are used in all over the Pakistan but in return they don't receive adequate compensation or development opportunities. This perception has ~~fuel~~ fueled feelings of marginalization and grievances among the Baloch people.

According to Akbar Zaidi - issue in Pakistan's economy lack of jobs, weak governance, inequitable resource distribution fuel insurgent in Balochistan

5- External support to sub-Nationalist group.

India's intelligence network support anti-Pakistan militants in Balochistan. This cause the rise of tensions and fuel hatred among people.

6- Tribal and Ethnic Fault lines in KP Districts.

According to (Trek to Pakistan) Political vacuum after the merger of FATA into KPK created administrative gaps, land disputes and delayed justice. These allowed TTP to reassert influence.

7- Economic crisis and youth unemployment

Poor socio-economic condition in KP and Balochistan make youth more vulnerable to radicalization. According to labour force survey 2020-21 unemployment in KPK was among the highest about 8.6-8.8%. while Balochistan has recorded the highest provincial unemployment near 9.1%.

Recommendations

1. Strengthen Border security and intelligence coordination

In order to stop militancy, Pakistan should increase border security by using

modern surveillance, drones, and biometric checkpoints.

2 - Socio-economic uplift of KP and Balochistan

Government should initiate local employment programs, school, colleges and universities. Build more roads, hospitals and provide free treatment to citizens which encourage them to participate in society. By doing these changes we can reduce militancy to some extent.

3 - Strengthen Provincial ownership of Security Policies

KPK and Balochistan governments should use targeted operations and improve coordination through the council of common interests. Apart from this negotiation between two countries Pakistan and Afghanistan is also very important to solve the re-emerging militancy across border.

4 - CPEC-Driven Development and Local Inclusion

Encourage local people to engage in CPEC and get maximum benefit by investing in project under CPEC like mining, ports and infrastructure. Train youth

CPEC jobs and build a strong relations with stakeholders.

5- Prosecute terrorists.

Implement death sentences for convicted terrorists and establish special trial courts. This can set as an example and prevent militancy to threat to some extent.

6- Full implementation of National Action Plan.

According to Imran Basha by enforcing hate-speech law, regulate madrassas and strengthen counter-terror financing (FATF-compliance) reduce militancy.

Conclusion:

The revival of militancy in KP and Balochistan is a multidimensional challenge driven by external sanctuaries, governance gaps, weak implementation of national policies. As emphasized by Mirza Asghar Ali Khan and Iqbal Masih, Pakistan must adopt a holistic and development-centered strategy to restore peace. Only a mix of strong intelligence, economic inclusion and political unity can defeat militancy and ensure last stability in KP and Balochistan.

Q2 Trump's withdrawal from The Paris Agreement

Introduction:

The withdrawal of ~~Trump~~ ^{United States} is one of the largest historical emitters and a central funder of climate initiatives creates a major gap in global climate governance. The Paris Agreement (2015) depends on collective action, and financial responsibility. This situation raises concerns about future mitigation, adaptation and financing efforts especially for ~~countries~~ developing countries.

1 - Weakening of Global Climate Leadership

The US has been a historically a key diplomatic actor in climate negotiation and its exit weakens the political leadership required for coordination. Many developing states follow signals from major powers; without American commitment, their motivation to raise Nationally Determined Contributions may fall. As noted by Intizar Shahid global regimes become fragile when leading states disengage.

2- Reduced Finance for Developing Countries

The Paris Agreement promised USD 100bn annually and a large share was

expected from the US. The UNFCCC and WB (World Bank) both emphasise that climate finance is essential for states like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Small Island.

3- Slower Global Emission Reduction

The US is responsible for around 13-14% of global CO₂ (UNEP Emissions Gap Report) without its commitment making 1.5°C target nearly impossible. The IPCC clearly warns that delaying reductions by even a decade will cause irreversible climate effects.

4- Fragmentation of Global Climate Regime

A major withdrawal encourages other states to reconsider their commitments, causing fragmentation. A Safdar Menmoor explains, global norms collapse when big states act unilaterally. In this situation, climate governance may become regional rather than global, with block like EU acting separately.

5- Increase vulnerability of developing countries.

States like Pakistan which are already in the top climate-vulnerable countries depend heavily on global adaptation funds. Without strong US participation

Increase climate vulnerability cause increase exposure to floods, heatwaves and food insecurity. According to Ikram Rabbani climate change already threatens Pakistan's economic stability.

6 - Pressure on EU, China and India to Fill Gap.

The exit pushes other major powers, especially EU and China to assume greater responsibility. While they have strong commitments but they cannot easily replace US financial and technological capacity.

Conclusion:

The US withdrawal from Paris Agreement is a serious setback for global climate governance. It weakens leadership, reduces climate finance, slow emission reduction and increase vulnerability for developing countries. The future of global climate efforts will depend on stronger collective mechanism and regional leadership from all states to protect a shared global environment.