

Current Affairs (Test 4)

Q2) There is dangerous revival of militancy in KP and Baluchistan. Critically evaluate the reasons and give recommendations.

A. Introduction

The dangerous revival of militancy in KP and Baluchistan pose a greater threat to Pakistan's sovereignty. From increased militant attacks in both regions due to cross border terrorism, armed operations and grievances taking shape of conflicts have long been issues of Pakistan. Two hostile neighbours, India and Afghanistan leaving no chance of using proxies to undermine Pakistan's internal security and challenging Pakistan's governance. KP and Baluchistan are both high alert regions that face terrorist spillover from Afghanistan and in turn impact the livelihood of citizens. In order to reintegrate these regions, Pakistan must take concrete steps to resolve grievances, seek diplomacy with Afghanistan to seek antiterrorism assurances and also work on porous borders to ~~not~~ fill governance gap. It must takes steps to reintegrate previous regions so environment can progress through peaceful steps.

B. Reasons of Revival of Militancy in KP And Baluchistan

1. Border Spillover Effect with Afghanistan:

Afghanistan is a hostile neighbour, but with being hostile it is also great politically unstable. Regime changes of Taliban have given rise to militant groups like TTP who seek refuge and breed terrorism in Pakistan using Afghan soil.

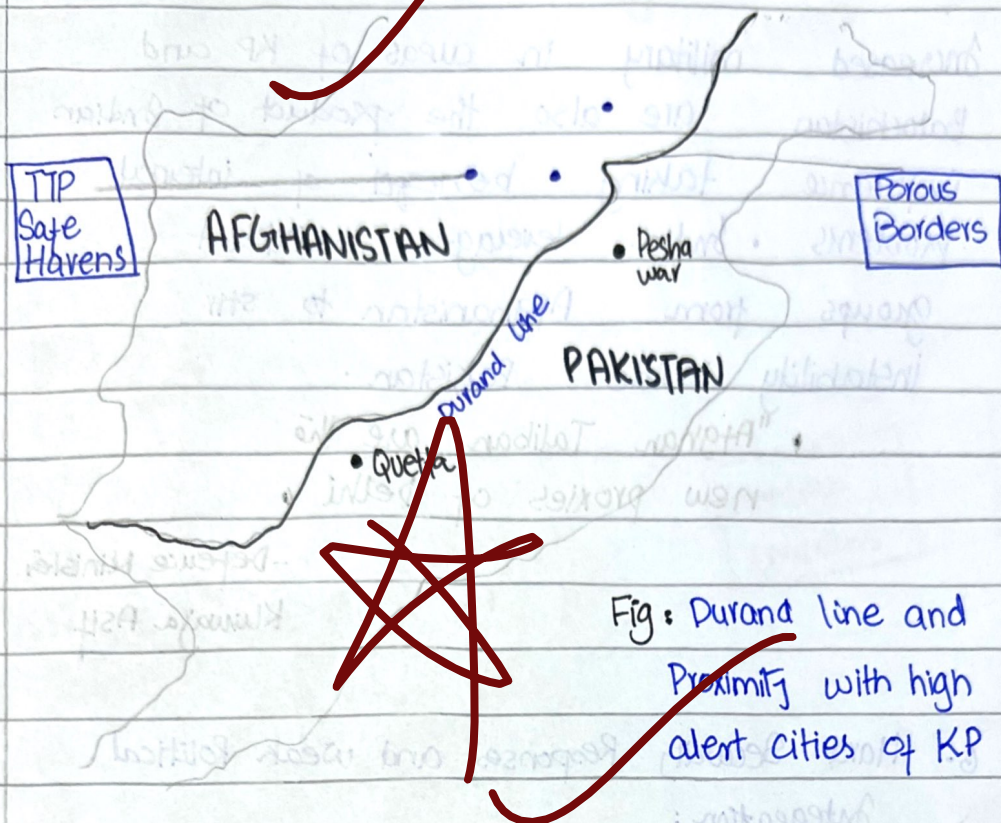
a. Cross Border Terrorism: TTP Safe Havens:

Another problem is also how Afghanistan uses its militant groups and funds them to indulge in cross border terrorism in Pakistan. TTP finds sanctuaries in the neighbouring country, that is a main reason of increased militancy to counter militant attacks.

3. Porous Borders with Afghanistan and Governance Gap:

Afghanistan leverages the governance gap and porous borders to infiltrate militants through borders. Such porous borders deeply threaten Pakistan's security.

in regions that are closer to durand line



4. Socioeconomic Grievances and Unequal Distribution of Resources:

Socioeconomic grievances give rise to insurgencies and nationalist movements, that results in disputes and conflicts against governance.

- ♦ Jaffar Express attacks due to BLA movements increase the need for military intervention.

5. External Influence and Geopolitical Tensions:

Increased military in areas of KP and Balochistan are also the product of Indian influence taking benefit of internal problems. India leverages militant groups from Afghanistan to stir instability inside Pakistan.

- ♦ "Afghan Taliban" are the new proxies of Delhi ♦

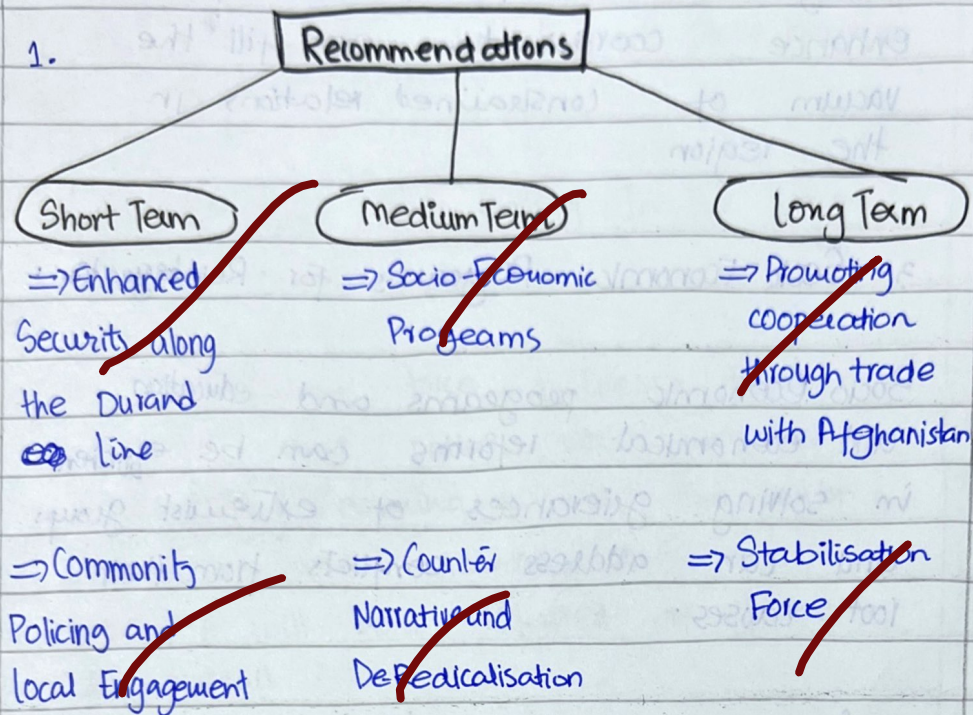
- Defence Minister
Kulwajha Asif

6. Hard Security Responses and weak Political Integration:

Using military force instead of using political integration as a method to fight separatists has also backfired in the region. Solving grievances rather than using brute force has also reinvented extremist groups.

- ♦ ~~Baloch~~ Balochistan Liberation Army fighting with army and causing instability ♦

C. Recommendations To Tackle Revival of Militancy :



1. Enhanced Security ~~along~~ along the Durand Line :-

Filling the gap of governance and porous borders with Afghanistan can lessen the cross border movement of terrorists. Consequently, with strong borders and terrorists ~~are~~ not complicit on borders, greater individual security can be achieved.

2. Community Policing and Local Engagement:

Seeking local elders, and leadership can enhance coordination and fill the vacuum of constrained relations in the region.

3. Socio Economic Programs for Reintegration:

Socio Economic programs and education and economical reforms can be efficient in solving grievances of extremist groups and can address conflicts from their root causes.

4. Counter Narrative and De Radicalisation:

Spreading a counter narrative through programs can weaken the propaganda and the agenda of extremist. Through promoting moderating religious education and media campaigns against extremism, conflict evoking groups can be stopped.

5. Promoting Cooperation through Trade with Afghanistan:

Afghanistan's behaviour is also a key

reason of revival of militancy that needs to be addressed. It is significant to seek cooperation of Afghanistan and fight terrorism leveraging cross border trade.

6. Stabilisation Force Acting In the Long Term :

A stabilisation force including local individuals and police which can reduce the military dominance in the region, that will help reintegration of civilians will be required for peace to prevail.

D. Conclusion

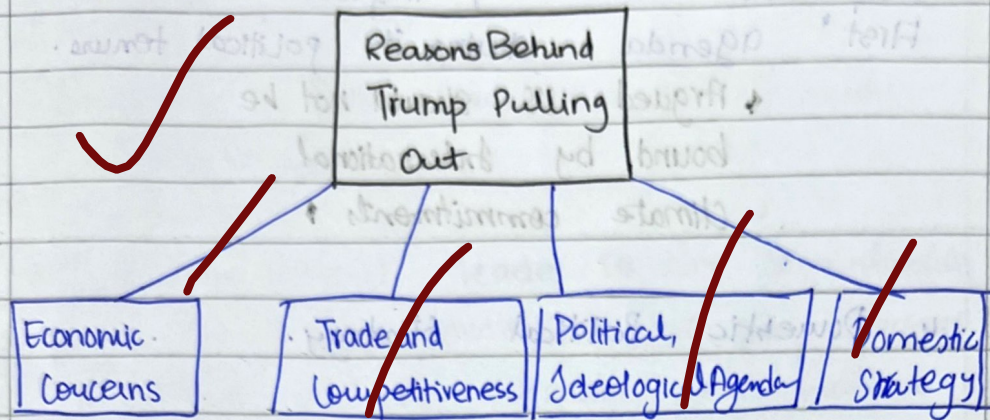
It is important to note that instability in KP and Balochistan region cannot just be blamed on hostility of neighbours but also internal governance vacuums, that proliferate instability and conflicts. Military ~~for~~ music is to music what military justice is to justice must be thought over because grievances cannot be solved by brute force, rather they must be addressed from roots ~~and~~ so that suffered regions like KP and Balochistan can be reintegrated.

Q3) Trump Once again pulled out of Paris Climate Agreement. Critically evaluate the future efforts against CC in absence of the world leader.

A. Introduction

Donald Trump of USA pulled out of Paris Agreement in January 2025, stating climate change is hoax. This completely changes USA efforts and diplomacy regarding climate change and also poses great threats in ~~attending~~ butling climate change in the long term. It is the rise of a new challenge of climate skepticism at such a broad level where a global leader refuses climate accountability. Due to safeguarding economy ~~or~~ by using cheap coal that emit ~~to~~ carbon into the environment, Trump has pulled out of climate efforts. The absence of the world leader will impact climate funding, climate accountability and diminish the scope of the agreement. Moreover, it also poses chances of USA's rivals to fill the vacuum and take the lead in climate efforts.

B. Trump Pulling Out of Paris Climate Agreement:



1. Economic Concerns

Trump pulled out of the Paris Agreement because the agreement would harm the US economy, particularly coal, oil, and manufacturing sectors.

- ◆ Trump said the deal would impose "draconian" regulations on American industries.

2. Trade and Competitiveness

He viewed Paris agreement unfair to the US, giving developing nations looser emission targets. He believed it would put America on the backfoot.

3. Political and Ideological Reasons:

Trump has constantly imposed an "America First" agenda during its political tenure.

- ♦ Argued US should not be bound by international climate commitments ♦

4. Domestic Political Strategy.

Trump's strategy was to reinforce pro business and skeptical of environmental regulations.

- ♦ Voters in energy dependent states would appeal to government for fossils ♦

C. How future of Climate Change looks like in absence of the World leader:

1. Challenges in Climate Finance: Lack of Funds to Battle

America as a global power and a strong economy pose a great financial threat in battling climate change.

It could hamper finance intensive climate operations.

- ♦ US originally pledged \$3 billion to the Green Climate Fund but paid only \$1 billion due to withdrawal.

2. Risk of Policy Continuation and Climate Skepticism:

America, a global leader refusing accountability could also ~~pose~~ motivate other ~~governments~~ leaders to walk out of climate responsibilities. This will give a rise to climate skepticism and will lead Trump to support leaders who don't take climate matters seriously.

3. Undermining Multilateral Diplomacy

The move weakened confidence in international agreements, signaling that powers can exit without any responsibilities and consequences. The pull out damages credibility of international climate diplomacy.

4. Vacuum for US rivals To Fill Vacuum

With US pulling out, it can motivate its rivals to step up as a responsible leader.
♦ China and Russia can step up and contribute to climate effort.

5. Higher Global Carbon Emissions:

Lack of Accountability of US and ~~free~~ carbon emissions will result in higher global emissions. It is significant for ~~the~~ compliance, and meeting carbon emission targets.

Climate Action Tracker called

US withdrawal 'a critical blow' to global emission pathways.

6. Erosion of US Softpower and climate diplomacy:

US withdrawal can greatly erode soft power of US which could be flourished through climate diplomacy. This can frame US as a bully force who lacks accountability and is willing to degrade the environment.

D. Conclusion

The pull out of US as a major power in battling climate gives birth to a new threat. It poses greater threats that countries can prioritize themselves and lack climate accountability without any repercussions. Climate adaptation and climate finance could face challenges in the long term battle against climate change.