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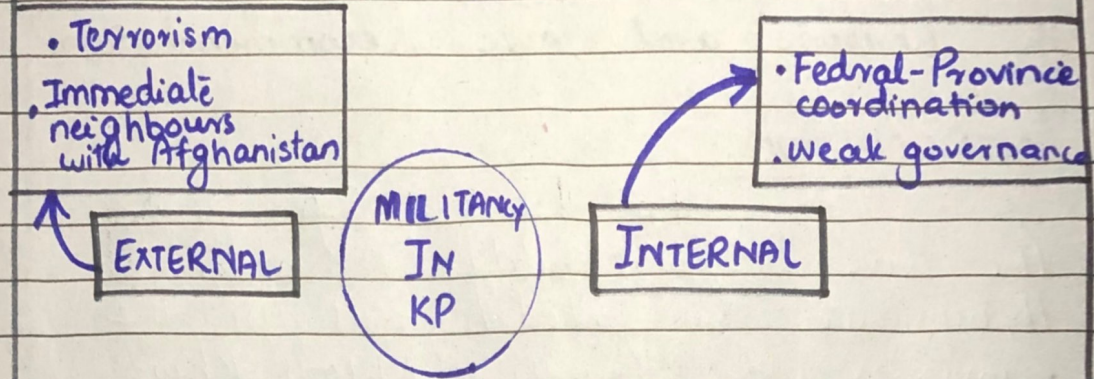
Q4 : The dangerous rival of militancy in KP and Balochistan. Critically evaluate the reasons and give recommendation.

INTRODUCTION :-

In the past few years, the rise of instability is observed throughout the Pakistan. But in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtoon Khwa and Balochistan, it is intense and alarming. The increasing militant attacks not just create instability but also torn the socio fabric of the provinces. Moreover, these non-state actors also target the mind manipulation besides harming and making people hostile. The reasons behind this rising militancy attacks that are being carried out are internal as well as external. The on-going instability in these provinces along with the ~~for~~ weak borders with Afghanistan has exacerbated the menace. Since the problem is not linear, then it must be countered with multifacet approach. By approaching few prerequisites, Pakistan can counter this issue effectively and thus, stability will prevail.

REASONS BEHIND MILITANCY IN PAKISTAN:

A. CONSIDERING THE MILITANCY IN KPK:



i. INTERNAL REASON: LACK OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COORDINATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS:

The internal lack of coordination between the federal and provincial governments creates the scenario of mistrust. Both the governments play blame-game on each other for on their matter of issue. The problem lies in the difference of perception both sides have maintained from their parties. Thus, instead of shaping a productive policy to counter this militant threat, both the countries held each other responsible for the menace. Provincial Government of KP argues upon the lack of resources and inadequate

potential from the federal. Whereas, the federal Government held provincial Government accountable because it is independent in their matters after the 18th amendment.

ii- WEAK GOVERNANCE :- POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN PROVINCE:

Since the Government has taken the charge of the office, a frequent instability is observed due to weak Governance. First, the socio-fabric of the province is weak, people lack the opportunity. This gives rise to the instability. Such an unstable environment is ideal for the militants to carry out their operation and create further menace.

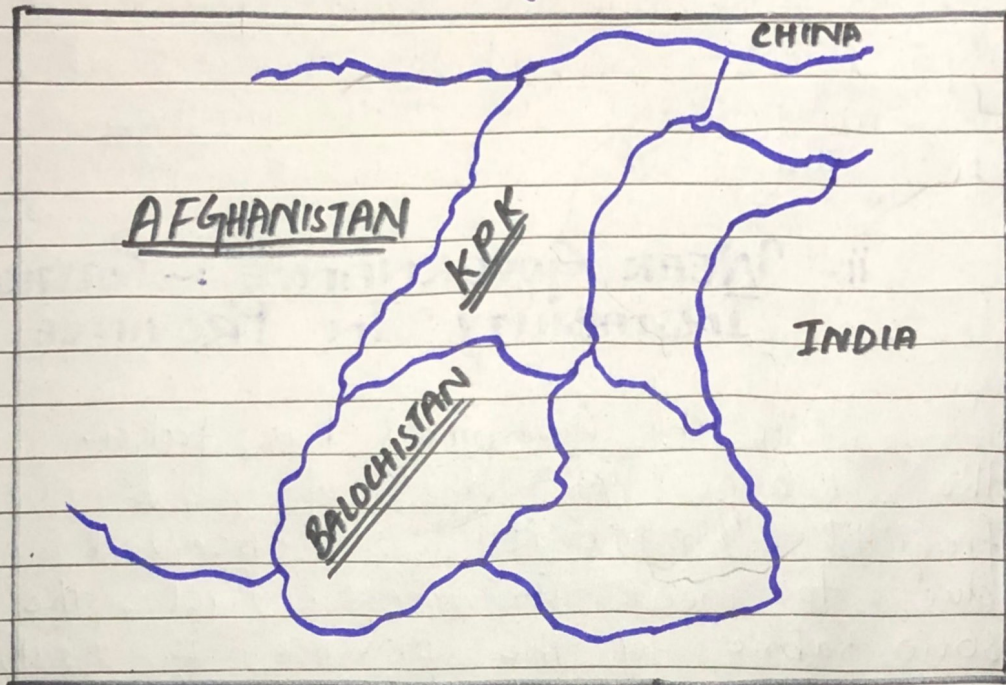
iii- EXTERNAL REASON: IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOUR WITH AFGHANISTAN AND TERRORISM:

The province of KP lies in the North-West of Pakistan. KP has a long border with Afghanistan. Afghanistan has always been the

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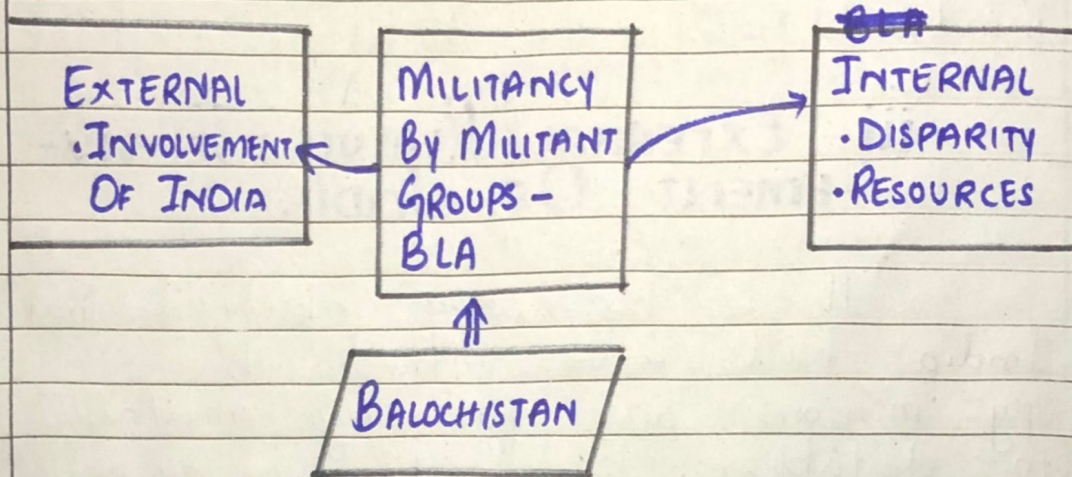
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reason of instability in Pakistan.



The map shows that Pakistan has long border with Afghanistan. Historically, Pakistan has suffered terrorism in the north-west areas which had spread throughout the Pakistan. Similarly, the recent rising of terrorist organization groups like **TTP - Tehreek-i-~~Lataik~~ Taliban** ^{ps}. This terrorist organization operates primary from Afghanistan. This ~~gr~~ has now settled in these borders and try to destabilize Pakistan once again. Thus, the immediate border with Afghanistan, recent terrorist attacks ~~and~~ are one of the reason which contribute to the revival of militancy in KP.

B- CONSIDERING MILITANCY IN BALUCHISTAN :



i- INTERNAL REASON : DISPARITY AMONG PROVINCES / RESOURCE MANAGEMENT :

The militant groups use these factors to manipulate people that Balochistan faces disparity and its resources are being misused and devoured. As Balochistan is the least developed among all the other provinces i.e. lack of connectivity, absence of basic facilities etc. Besides that, Balochistan always demanded a fair share of resources. For instance, for the Rigodiq reserves, Balochistan had offered 12% of share, which was later increased to 18%. Therefore,

this disparity shapes the idea that Balochistan is a left behind province and is being exploited. This mindset: foster the militant rivalries.

iii - EXTERNAL REASON: INVOLVEMENT OF INDIA:

It is historically observed that India had ~~used~~ carried its spy missions and financing militants to destabilize Balochistan. The case of Kalbushan Yadav is one of the examples in this regard. Recently, the rise of **BLA - Balochistan Liberation Army** has its roots in the support of India. Therefore, it can be said that India also support the militants to destabilize and weak Pakistan internally - so, it could not defend itself from the hegemonic aspirant India.

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNTER MILITANT RIVALS:

INTERNAL

- Provincial-federal coordination

EXTERNAL

- Tight-border with Afghanistan

- Military operations

- Intelligence-based investigation of external factors

I- INTERNAL COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENTS:

A collective committee must be established on the core issue of militancy. This committee include equal representation from all the provinces as well as the respective institution's personells. These collectively analyze the militant rival's patterns and structure a pro-active strategy to counter this problem.

ii MILITARY OPERATIONS IN KP AND BALUCHISTAN:

The committee can also structure the strategy to ~~sto~~ carry out military operation in the areas where the militant risks are high. Collectively through exchange of information, these militant groups can be eliminated effectively and timely. Similarly, the Operation Zarb-e-Azb conducted in 2016 had eliminated terrorism in Pakistan.

iii - TIGHT BORDERS AND INTELLIGENCE BASED INVESTIGATION:

Pakistan has weak borders with Afghanistan. Similarly, terror-financing has been reported to BLA from India. So, Pakistan must tight its border with Afghanistan and shape a strict foreign policy to protect its national interest. Moreover, the intelligence services must surveillance the financing patterns from cross-border, particularly India. In this way, the militant groups will become weak.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, Pakistan have potential to counter the militancy rivals influencing in KP and Balochistan. Only effective Governance and pragmatic policies are prerequisite in this regard. In this way, the peace and stability will be restored and ensured.

QUESTION 6: How do you see the chances of the end of Ukraine war when the demands of Russia and NATO are conflicting poles apart? Elaborate.

Introduction:

During the presidency of Trump, he has tried to end this long frozen war in Ukraine by Russia. The efforts are successful to some extent. The recent visit of Vladimir Putin to ~~unite~~ Alaska, United States is one of the example in this regard. But, the condition of both sides are conflicting against each others' interests. However, a positive side of bilateral table talks can be considered as a chance of the end of war in Ukraine. This answer will further discuss the demands and possible compromise from both sides to end the war in Ukraine.

CURRENT SCENARIO OF RUSSIA - UKRAINE INVASION:

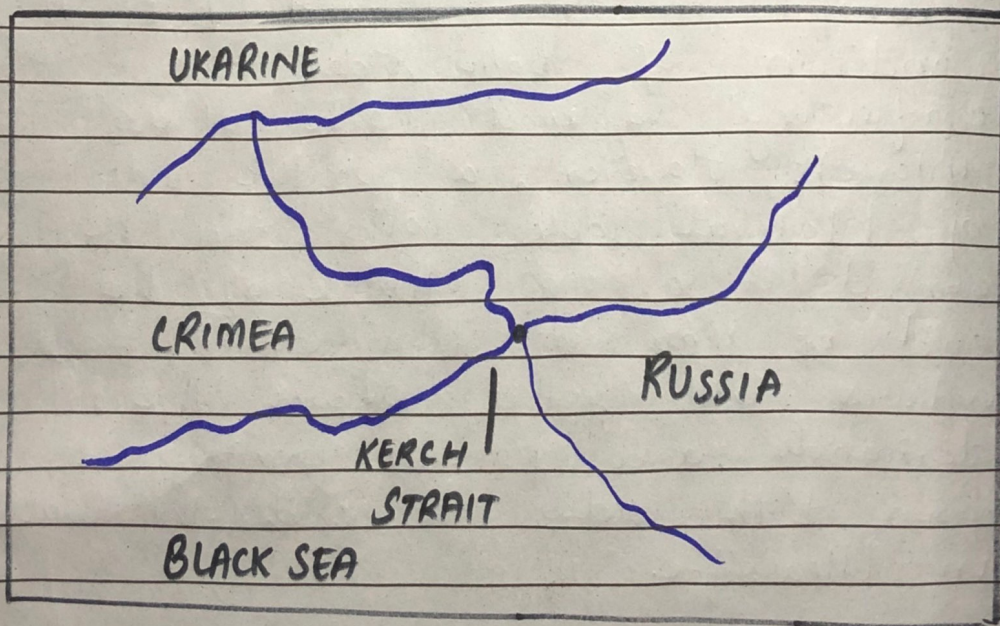
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As Per the Report of Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI)

The Russia-Ukraine war is said to be a "frozen war". None of both sides is gaining rather loosing their economic energy. In such scenario, either the war would be accelerated by one side or both may come to a single-page and end this long-held war.

DEMANDS OF RUSSIA AND THE UTERIOR MOTIVE IN BLACK SEA:



In 2016, Russia annexed Crimea to get the access to black sea. Since Russia's all waters are frozen water,

therefore, for the trade, this place is crucial for Russia to capture.

• DEMANDS OF RUSSIA DURING ALASKA TALKS:

1. One of the demand was that Russia will not return the land and assets that it has captured in Ukraine.
2. NATO will ~~mini~~ decrease its forces around the black sea (Black sea is surrounded by NATO countries deploying its troops ~~and~~ on the borders) This has posed a threat to Russia's activity in black sea.

• NATO DEMANDS TO END THE WAR IN UKRAINE:

Nato demanded that Ukraine will must be returned its annexed land and assets. Russia must restore all the Ukraine's sovereignty that has been captured since 2022.

CHANCES THAT MAY END THE WAR IN UKRAINE:

There are certain possibility through which it is likely the war

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may come to an end. According to the Analysts, there are few common interests or possibilities upon which both the Russia and NATO will agree.

i. POSSIBILITY 1 : RUSSIA WILL RETURN THE ONLY LAND THAT HAVE UKRAINE'S ASSET - NATO WILL DECREASE ITS FORCES AROUND RUSSIA :

One major possibility that analyst assume can be expected is that Russia will return the land of Ukraine that have the assets of. The assets are nuclear power plants and natural resources.

In return, NATO will decrease the number of troops around the borders of Russia and around the black sea. In this way, both sides can assure their interest partially.

ii. POSSIBILITY 2 : Common TRADE AGREEMENT :

This possibility is less likely because through this Ukraine might

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loose its territory. But a common trade agreement between Russia and NATO to let Russia allow to exercise its trade in the black sea region freely. In this way, the Russia will attain its interest and will be allowed to the access to black sea.

• REASON BEHIND A Common AGREEMENT:

The most common reason behind agreeing to an agreement and end this war is that it is draining all the parties involved.

"This long-frozen war has drained Russia and Europe economically and militarily"

Maleeha Lodhi
former Ambassador
of Pakistan

Thus, Russia and Europe has been affecting by the sanctions and trade embargos. Therefore, they might agree on consensus and end this war in near future.

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CONCLUSION:

In the light of recent Alaska Talks, there is a ray of hope that the Ukrainian war may come to an end. This will also ease the global dynamics of politics and economy.

QUESTION 8 = Pakistan Saudi Arab have signed a historical defense Pact. Critically evaluate the causes and implications of the deal.

Introduction:

The recent deal of defense between Saudi Arab and Pakistan have changed the dynamics of global politics. This deal is signed on 17 septmber 2025 after the Israel Attack on ~~Iran~~ Qatar. This deal has shifted the paradigm of foreign policies of both countries. Besides that, Pakistan has always been the security ~~grantor~~ ^{collaborator} of Pakistan through Saudi Arab through many ~~no~~ combine military excersizes. Also, Pakistan had sent their troop during the Makkah hostility in 1980s. However, the causes of recent deal are based on explicit grounds after the Israel attack on Qata, undermining its

sovereignly.

CAUSES OF DEAL:

i- ISRAEL ATTACK ON QATAR AMID TO U.S AS SECURITY GRANTER OF KSA:-

United States has been security grantor of KSA and has established its several military basis. But, the recent attack of Israel showed that U.S would not retaliate or ensure the security if the attacker is Israel. This has undermined the confidence of U.S as the security grantor of KSA.

ii- PAKISTAN AS THE ONLY NUCLEAR CAPABLE COUNTRY TO ASSURE THE DEFENSE SECURITY OF KSA:

Among all the nuclear countries, Pakistan is the only ~~Muslim~~ responsible nuclear Muslim country to be considered as the security grantor. Secondly, the past combined military exercises has shown the potential of Pakistan and its

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capabilities. Besides this, Pakistan is the only viable option because, if KSA had chosen:

IRAN: It would be a threat to U.S

INDIA: Threat to relations of KSA with Pakistan

CHINA: Perceived as a threat to U.S

RUSSIA: Perceived as a threat to U.S

In all above possible scenarios, KSA could not offend U.S because of its military bases and "Petro-dollar agreement".

IMPLICATIONS OF THIS DEAL:

U.S

- Pakistan as the security grantee won't affect U.S
- nuclear umbrella

IRAN

- ICTA
- Sunni bloc
- may want to joint the Pact

INDIA

- War in Syria case
- Kashmir issue.

IMPLICATIONS OF U.S ::

United States ~~can~~ will not react to this depute Pact till the terms

of the agreement are not made public. Besides that, as long as any nuclear capability exchange program is not involved, it will not offend the U.S. But if Pakistan agreed to share the nuclear capabilities, it may offend the U.S. because, it will increase the nuclear arms competition. Besides that, making a nuclear capable country in the Middle East will increase the rivals i.e. Israel to react because it may threaten its hegemony in the region. Therefore, till now America have not reacted on the defense pact between Saudi Arab and Pakistan.

IMPLICATION ON IRAN:

There are two possibilities of Iran that are impacting on Iran. One is, it may perceive this pact as emerging of sunni-bloc as it had perceived historically. In the pact when the "Islamic Counter Terrorism Cooperation (ICTC)" was signed, the Iran called it "Sunni military collaboration". But the scenario is changed now because of the recent mediation of Saudi and Iran by China in 2023.

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Both the countries have eased their visa policies but have not resumed the relations formally. Due to this mediation, Iran may not get offended by the deal rather it may want to join the defence agreement or to become part of Muslim Military Alliance.

IMPLICATIONS OF INDIA:

In 2015, when Saudi Arab wanted Pakistan to join war in Syria, Pakistan denied to be part of it. This vacuum was later filled by India, maintaining a close ties with KSA.

But the recent deal may impact India as Pakistan becoming the security grantor of KSA. Since the terms are hidden and not made public but it may state "an attack on one will be considered an attack on other". This will impact India drastically under the perception of recent April conflict of India with Pakistan. In addition to it, due to this Pact, KSA may will support Pakistan on the matter of Kashmir Issue. KSA will strongly condemn India on the Kashmiri Issue on the International

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forums.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan as the security grantor of KSA is the only viable and reliable option for Saudi Arabia.

Whereas, Pakistan can play a responsible role in protecting and advocating the sovereignty rights of KSA after Israel attack. The deal have balanced implications to counter the possible threat and establish deterrence.