

Date: _____

Q2 **PAK Afghan Relation**
..... Improved.

Ans **INTRODUCTION**

Pakistan and Afghanistan, two neighbouring muslim states share a history of bilateral relations. When US left Afghanistan, an opportunity surfaced through which two state could have established cordial relations. But the recent tension in bilateral relations show that opportunity is not properly availed. The tense relation between Pakistan and Afghanistan are result of a number of factors including mismanagement of TTP by Afghan government, non consolidation of Afghan Taliban and Indian factors. All these factors contributed to a rise in militancy in KP and Baluchistan, which proved to be a base for deteriorated relation between neighbour states.

a) **US WITHDRAWAL AND SAFE HEAVENS FOR TTP - AND PAK AFGHAN RELATIONS**

One major

Date: _____

(2)

major cause of tense relation between two states is availability of safe haven to TTP after US withdrawal. After US withdrawal, TTP got its safe house and started to train terrorist for attacking cross border military areas in Pakistan. This led to instability in Pakistan and thus deteriorated its relation with Afghanistan.

IDEOLOGICAL RELATION OF TTP AND AFGHAN TALIBAN - A CAUSE FOR TENSE RELATIONS

TTP

and Afghan Taliban are considered as ideological brothers. This is the reason the Afghan Taliban provided shelter and refuge to TTP and didn't initiate any action against TTP leadership in Afghanistan. Pakistan communicated and asked for their custody - and shared intelligence based evidences of their presence at Afghan soil but Afghan government gave a cold shoulder. The burden of history is another factor as the Afghan Taliban were helped by TTP & they do not want to take any action against them. This is the

Date: _____

(2)

major cause of tense relation between two states

c- WEAK CENTRAL GOVT IN AFGHANISTAN AND TENSE RELATION OF TWO STATES

Likewise, the Afghan government is not strong at central level. They are facing a number of internal crises and thus are not able to work on bilateral relations. Similarly, the political instability and policy inconsistency in Pakistan is another cause that the relation between two states had not remained cordial.

d- Division Within TALIBAN - A CAUSE OF TENSE RELATIONS

Afghan government is divided in many sects from pro India to pro Pakistan and extremists to moderate. The internal conflict and partition in Afghan government is another cause of tense bilateral relation between two states.

Date: _____

(4)

F- REFUGEE CRISES - A BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN TWO STATES

Pakistan had remained home to million of Afghan Refugees since 1980s. This led to internal instability and deteriorated law and order situation.

In 2025, Pakistan asked Afghan refugees to go leave the state. This created serious issues for Afghan Taliban. The management of such a huge number of refugees was not an easy task. This created a tension between two states and the issue became a bone of contention between two states.

G- INDIAN FACTOR AND PAK AFGHAN RELATIONS

The pro Indian policies and tilt toward India, an arch rival of Pakistan, is another important factor, which has remained a hurdle in improving the bilateral relations between two states.

Date: _____

(5)

WAYS TO IMPROVE THE RELATIONS

Following measures can be taken to improve the bilateral relations between two states.

1) MEDIATION AND NEGOTIATION TO NORMALIZE THE RELATION

First of all, the relations can be normalized by talks and mediation at state levels. Good offices can be availed from Qatar or Turkey to settle the bilateral disputes.

2) INCREASING TRADE TO NORMALIZE THE RELATIONS

Secondly, the trade can be used to ensure the normalization of relations. Pakistan and Afghanistan are engaged in bilateral trade for centuries. The increasing opportunities of trade and increasing dependency on each other can play a vital role in normalizing the relations among states.

Date: _____

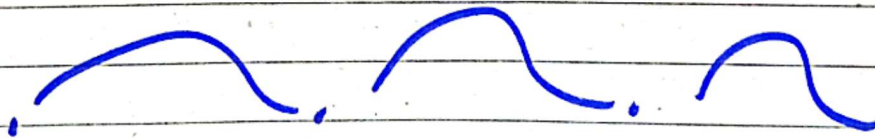
(6)

c- Reducing Tariffs to Improve Relations

Likewise, the tariffs can be reduced as a good will gesture to improve the relations between two states.

d- Easing people to people contact through Medical Facilitations and scholarships to Afghan students

people to people contact can be a vital in improving the relation between two states. Facilitating Afghans in medical and offering students visas and scholarships to Afghan can be an important way to improve the relations among the state.



Date: _____

(7)

Q3

Formation of New provinces
..... recommendations.

Ans

INTRODUCTION

Though the debate about new provinces is not new in Pakistan yet it kept surging time to time and it has resurfaced recently. At one hand, the new provinces offer a number of advantages like economic progress and administrative management yet the creation of new provinces is not a piece of cake and there are a number of hurdles in creation of new provinces. The hurdles include economic issues, lingual and minority groups dissatisfaction, administrative issues, political problems and constitutional issues. Without addressing all these issues, the benefits from creation of new provinces cannot be attained in true letter and spirit. Therefore the removal of all these hurdles is an important requirement before taking any practical step.

Date: _____

(8)

a- POLITICAL HURDLES IN CREATION OF NEW PROVINCES.

First comes the hurdles related to political. A number of political parties if favour a creation of a province, the other oppose it, thus making a political issue. vote banks of certain parties are increased while that of others are increased. Some parties might get few seats while other may lose. This leads to political crises and political instability, thus making a hurdle in creation of new provinces.

b- CONCERNS OF MINORITIES - ANOTHER HURDLE IN CREATION OF NEW PROVINCES

Similarly, there are always ethnic and lingual minorities, who become concern about their political and social rights in a new province. For example, the concern of other ethnic majorities are surfaced during the talks regarding creation of Haryana province. Thus the concern

Date: _____

(9)

of minorities is the major hurdle in creation of provinces.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS - A HURDLE IN CREATION OF NEW PROVINCES

The economy of Pakistan is not in a stable condition. All the budgetary allocations are dependent upon IMF and foreign loans. While the creation of new provinces requires a huge budgetary allocations. Finances are required to establish the new provincial capital and new provincial ministries. Furthermore, the salaries and other allowances are other financial issues. So finances are required for infrastructure development to payments for smooth functioning of a new province. In current situation where the budgetary allocation are not even enough to satisfy the ex-fata (merged in KP), in such situations, the economic crisis is the biggest hurdle in creation of new provinces.

Date: _____

(10)

E- ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES AS A HURDLE FOR NEW PROVINCES

Similarly, the setting up of an entire new provincial administrative setup is not an easy task. The provincial setup requires the administrative services, the implementation of those administrative services is another hurdle in creation of new provinces.

F- Constitutional Hurdles IN CREATION OF NEW PROVINCES

Last comes the constitutional issues to create the new provinces. Constitutional amendments are required, which need consent of majority of political leaders, who might not agree due to political interests giving rise to constitutional hurdles to create new provinces.

RECOMMENDATIONS

①

Consent of all the stake holders must be obtained before

Date: _____

(17)

②

going for creation of new
provinces

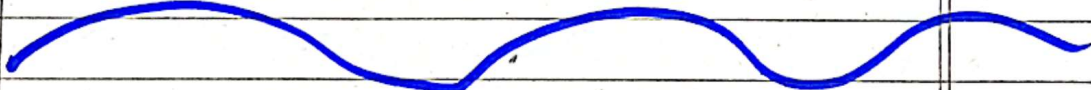
Minorities and all ethnic
groups must be taken in
confidence before taking the
decision.

③

Administrative issue ~~the~~ must be
resolved through consensus.

④

Budgetary alterations before
the creation of provinces be
ensured. loans can be taken which
can be paid through industrialists
of newly created province



Date: _____

(12)

Q. 8 Pakistan Saudi..... of the deal.

Pakistan Saudi Defence Pact - 2025

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, the two influential Islamic states, officially signed a defence pact in 2025, entering a new Era of Bilateral relationship. A number of factors catalysed this pact, which include US failure as a security guarantor in middle east, Emergence of Israel as a hegemon and security threats to Saudi Arabia after Israel attack on Qatar. The pact implication both at regional and global level and is great game power dynamics. The pact aims to enhance the defence and economic states of Pakistan and KSA respectively and can play a vital role stabilizing the middle East by countering the US backed Israel hegemony.

CAUSES OF PAK-KSA DEFENCE PACT

a- US FAILURE AS A SECURITY GUARANTOR OF KSA AND MIDDLE EAST

Before this pact, US. was considered as security guarantor of various middle Eastern countries including KSA and Qatar. But Israel's attack on Qatar broke the myth and US did not remain a trustable security guarantor of middle East in case of conflict between Arab states and Israel. This forced USA to seek the other options and ultimately led towards PAK-KSA defence pact.

b- SECURITY THREATS TO KSA - A CAUSE OF KSA-PAK DEFENCE PACT

After the attack on Qatar, there were insecurities that Israel can attack any Arab state thus this led towards security dilemma. This security dilemma

Date: _____

(14)

led toward this agreement

c- Religious Affiliations Between two state made Pak a suitable option for this Pact

Religious affiliation between two states and presence of Holy places in Saudi Arabia further catalyzed the deal

d- Emergence of ISRAEL AS HEGEMONE AND KSA URGE TO COME UNDER NUCLEAR UMBRELLA

After 7 October 2021, Israel attacks on Gaza and commitment of war crimes followed by unconditional USA support to Israel at all international platforms made Israel a regional Hegemon. This severely disturbed the balance of power in middle East. To counter this, KSA needed a nuclear umbrella, which was available in form of Pakistan. So the geopolitical conditions of middle East compelled KSA to sign this Pact

Date: _____

(15)

IMPLICATIONS OF KSA-PAK DEFENCE PACT

a- SECURITY DILEMMA OF KSA ENDED

Firstly, the security issues and ~~instability~~ threats of KSA are removed to a greater extent. The defence collaboration will provide a stronger defence to KSA, which may include non-traditional weapons for defence.

b- Economic Issues of Pakistan Can be Solved

Secondly, Pakistan can solve its economic grievances through cooperation in number of sectors, investments in defence and industries. Thus Pakistan can get rid of its economic crises via this deal.

c- SETBACK TO INDIA - A DIPLOMATIC VICTORY FOR PAKISTAN

As India is the greatest trade partner of KSA,

Date: _____

(16)

and an ally of Israel, this
deal is great diplomatic win
for Pakistan. Furthermore Pakistan can
gain 'KSA' support over
Kashmir issue, thus giving a set
back to India at diplomatic
theatre

e- Balance of Power in Middle East

The defence
part has restored the balance
of power in middle east
which was badly disturbed in
after the 1948 genocide
in Israel

d- DECREASE IN US INFLUENCE ON MIDDLE EAST AND SPACE FOR CHINA AND RUSSIA - GREATER GAME PERSPECTIVE.

The defence
part clearly demonstrate that
US is no more a trustable
ally in middle east and this
she has lost his influence.
The decrease influence of US
will provide a space to
China, Russia to fill the space

Q:4 There is a dargah
.....?

REVIVAL OF MILITANCY IN KP AND BALUCHISTAN

INTRODUCTION

After a number of operations between 2008 and 2016, it seemed like the menace of terrorism has ended but the happiness was short lived. The number of terrorist activities were seen in last 6 months targeting the Chinese officials and the security forces. Baluchistan and KP are worst affected where a number of terrorist activities Khuzdar, Zhob, and D.I. Khan and Bannu are reported including the Jaffer express hijacking incident. The rise of nationalist extremism and religious extremism in Baluchistan and KP respectively are consequences of regional events like US weaponry in Afghanistan, No control of Afghan Taliban over TTP hideouts in Pakistan and Indian Factor.

CAUSES OF REVIVAL OF TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN

Q- SAFE HEAVENS FOR TERRORISTS IN POST US AFGHANISTAN

The weak government and in Afghanistan having no control over the border is the major cause of insurgency in Pakistan. The safe hideouts of terrorist organisation in Afghanistan provides an ideal condition for terrorist to carry out cross border terrorism.

B- AVAILABILITY OF US WEAPONRY TO TERRORISTS

When US left, a huge number of advance and automatic weaponry was left behind, which was obtained by terrorists. For example, US left advanced night vision automatic machine guns were used to carry out attack at DI Khan and Bannu. Similarly, the advance US weaponry was used during Jaffer express incident.

Date: _____

(19)

C- IDEOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TTP AND AFGHAN TALIBAN

Ideological relationship between TTP and Afghan Taliban is another major reason due to which Afghan Taliban do not take any action against TTP in Afghanistan which carry out cross border terrorism in Pakistan.

D- POROUS AFGHAN BORDER AND TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN

Though the border fencing project was initiated by Pakistan yet the border is long and is still porous leading toward easy access to terrorist for crossing the border.

E- Lack of Inconsistency in policies and Terrorism

Lack of inconsistency in policy making regarding dealing with terrorism is another cause of insecurity terrorism in Pakistan.

Date: _____

(20)

g- Lack of Delivery and Propaganda in Baluchistan

Similarly, the failure of government to deliver efficiently in KP and Baluchistan, which is used to do propaganda is another cause of surge in terrorism in Pakistan.

h- Feudalism AND RISE OF TERRORISM

Feudalism, specially in Baluchistan is another cause of recent surge in terrorism in Pakistan.

I- INDIAN FACTOR AND RECENT WAY OF TERRORISM

Indian factor is another important cause, as demonstrated by DO, ISIP and international media, is another cause of increasing terrorist activities and surge in terrorist case in Pakistan.

Date: _____

(21)

WAY FORWARD

1- IBOs

Intelligence based operations are among one measures which can solve the issue

2- Consistency in Policy making

A consistency is required regarding policy making.

3- Enforcing Police

Police must be trained to deal with issue in absence of military.

4- INCLUSIVE APPROACH AND DELIVERY

Government must take an inclusive approach and involve all stakeholders for effective delivery.

5- DIPLOMATICALLY ENHANCING AFGHANISTAN AND INDIA

Government must pressure and engage

Date: _____

(22)

Afghanistan and India to solve
this issue

6- Disarmament of Society

at national level also required
for disarmament of society.