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Section-B

Question: 3

The formation of new provinces is a recurring discourse in Pakistan. Critically evaluate the hurdles and give recommendation.

1. Introduction:

~ Formation of new provinces, hurdles and recommendation

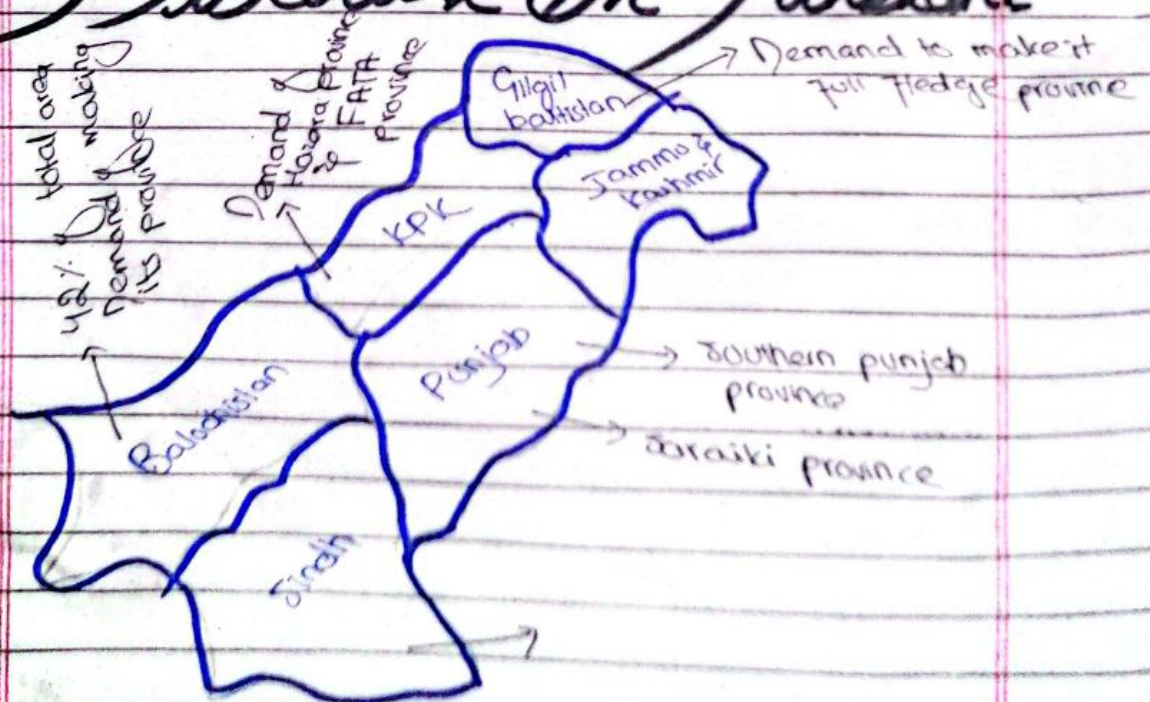
“New province formation demand is faulty in Pakistan because it is based on ethnicity and language”

~ Senator Raza Raza

The formation of new provinces is a recurring discourse in Pakistan. It has been demanded by people since its inception. There is a demand for creation of Balochistan province, Gilgit province, Hunza province, FATA province, Southern Punjab province. All of these demands are based on ethnicity and

language. These are the faulty lines that are creating hurdles in making of new province. Along with these lack of will of politicians, resistance from major political parties, dearth of resources are also creating obstacles. New province formation is not as much difficult step, but devolution of power to local level is the best solution to solve all the problems of people that are demanding of new province formation.

2. New Province Formation & Resolving Discourse in Pakistan



2(a) What are the demands of creation of new provinces:-

There are recurring demands in Pakistan for creating more provinces.

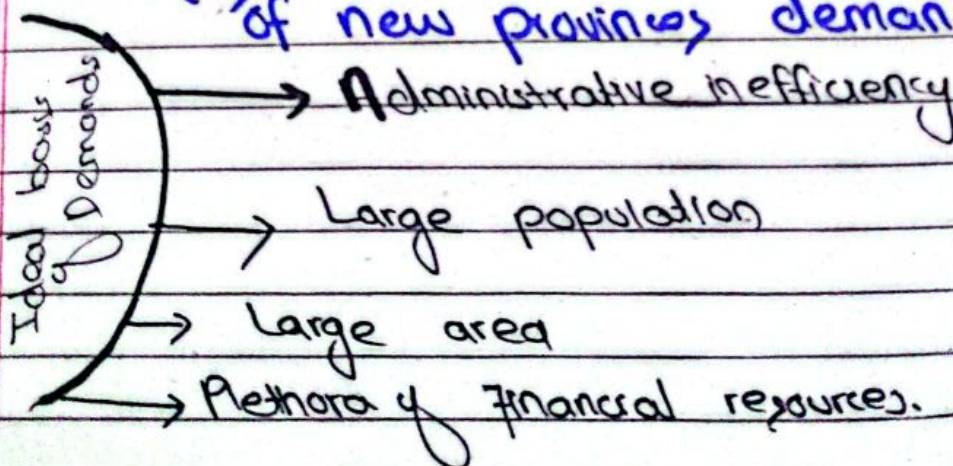
- i- Demand of creating Jiraki province
- ii- Demand of creating Haryana province
- iii- Demand of creating Bahawalpur province
- iv- Demand of creating FATA, before merger of it with KP
- v- Demand of creating southern punjab province
- vi- Demand of creating Gilgit Baltistan province.

2(b) What are the basis of demands of creating these provinces:-

All provinces are demanded on the faulty lines.

- i- Basis of these demands are ethnic
- ii- Basis of these demands are lingual.

2(c) What has to be basis of new provinces demands:-



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i- Large population making administration difficult:-

"Lahore is the 9th largest administrative territory in the world"

Larger the population, difficult it becomes to effectively implement policies. Therefore, it has to be divided into provinces.

"British government divided Bengal into East and West Bengal in 1905, due to administrative inefficiency"

~ Ith Qureshi

Therefore Punjab has to be divided into 3 provinces, Sindh should be divided and KP also.

ii- Large territory and scattered population causes difficulties in administration:-

"Balochistan comprises of 42% of the land area of Pakistan, & most population is scattered"

Whenever area exceeds and population are scattered there, it always pose challenge for the government to effectively deal with people of remote areas; therefore, provinces are created.

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~ Chitral to Pishawar

D.G Khan to Lahore

Makran to Quetta

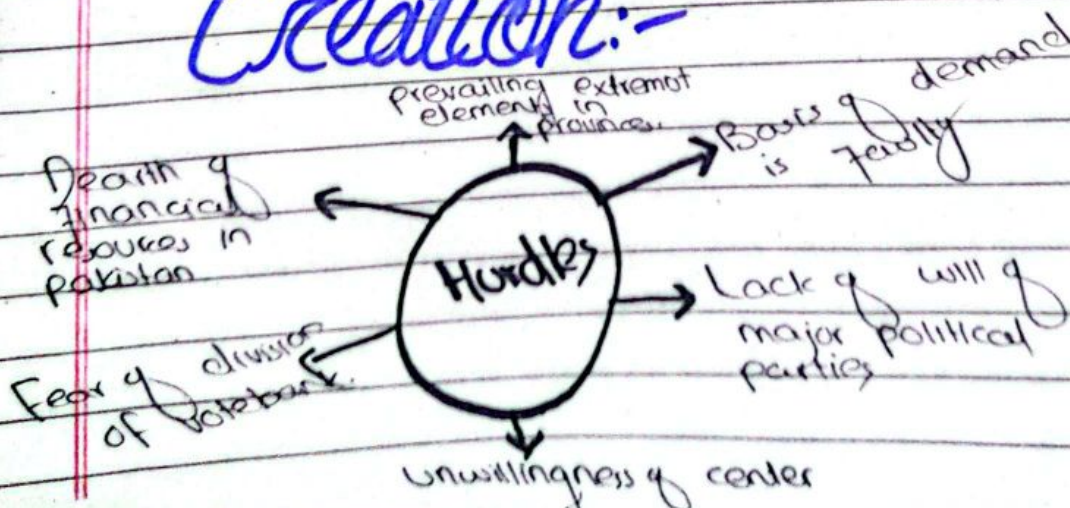
Sukkar to Karachi ~

People (Area) of these far flung territories, found it difficult to reach the Directorate and Secretariat of their respective provinces.

iii - Inequitable Distribution of Resources and Resources are abundantly Present:-

Whenever people are deprived from their due share in resources, while resources occur in abundance in the provinces, marginalised people demand for making new province for them.

3. Hurdles In Way of New Province Creation:-



3(a) Basis of Demand is Faulty

There are many hurdles in way of creation of new provinces. Cardinal among them is faulty basis of demand. Ethnic and lingual base of creation new province will divide the nation on ethnic lines and will accelerate disunity in the country.

3(b) Poverty of Financial Resources to create new province machinery:-

Pakistan is a developing country. It has GDP growth rate of 2%. It is dependant on external resource to meet financial needs. New province demands mammoth of resources for development of assemblies in those provinces, development of secretariate and directorate, entering police to allocate share, new posts creation. Due to poverty of financial resources it is not possible to form this demand.

3(c) Lack of will of major political parties because their votebank would divide

Political parties from majority province are reluctant to the demand of creating new provinces. This will divide vote bank of major political parties and they will be unable to form government.

Secure ministries in the central legislature. These demands are mostly by minor political parties. If Punjab is divided into 3 provinces then it will create a setback for the major political party of that province.

3(d) Unwillingness of center to form new province:-

Resolution for creation of 3 provinces in Punjab has been passed from the Punjab assembly with 2/3rd majority. But center is not interested to divide it. Center has delayed that resolution for a decade. This is also a hurdle in the path of new province formation. A willing center will fulfill the demand of new province formation.

3(e) Prevalence of extremist tendencies in different province.

In KP and Balochistan, and Sindh and Punjab also, extremist outfits exploit people sentiment and are creating insurgency. Ongoing militancy spirit is another hurdle in way of creating new province.

4-9/6 Creating

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New Province Difficult

Afghanistan → war ridden country
has 34 provinces

India → 24 provinces,
when divided it has
12 provinces.

This indicate that creation of
new province is not difficult.

5. Recommendations for Province Creation:

5(a) Devolution of Power:-

Instead of creating
new provinces, province, shall devolve
power to local level that
is enshrined in constitution.

"Provinces shall devolve
administrative, financial responsibility
to local representative of
the area"

Article 141 of
constitution.

5(b) Phenomenon of Political Stability :-

Political stability ensure
continuity of policy. When policy

implementation is constant, the demand of province formation will be entertained.

5(c) Creation of political consensus of political parties.

Main hurdle in province creation is political parties rift, therefore creating national consensus on province formation will resolve this problem.

5(d) Economic Diversification and progress.

Province creation requires resources for resource development. Pakistan has to improve economic performance. Investments, FDI and HDI has to be improved. This will reduce hurdle in way of new province formation.

6- Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, new province formation is recurring demand in Pakistan. It is surrounded by many hurdles which can easily be overcome by creating consensus, political stability and economic prosperity in the country.

Question : 2

Pak - Afghan relations -- -- --

--- improved.

Answer:-

1. Introduction:-

~ Tense Pak-Afghan Relations: Causes and Recommendations ~

“A peace and prosperous Afghanistan is better for the stability of region and especially for Pakistan”

~ Kazi Anon.

Pakistan Afghan relation has been strewn with troubles since inception. Sometime, collaboration and other times conflict continues.

Many factors are responsible for not normalizing tension even after China mediation. Top among them are using of Afghan soil to attack inside Pakistan by terrorists, Pak reservation of presence of Indian intelligence in Afghan, Afghanistan deepening ties with India and it can be improved by bilateral trade, negotiations and removal

of reservation of each state by

2 History of Pak-Afghan Relation:-

1947 —→ 1979

(issues of Durand lines,
Greater Pashtunistan, Separatist
movement and border attacks)

1979 — 1991

(Afghan government inclination
to Russia, Pakistan supporting
along with USA Jihadist groups)

1991 — 2000

(Better relation, Taliban
government: peace and
stable relation)

2001 — 2020

(War on Terrorism against
Terrorist, Pak allies with USA)

2020 —→ Doha Agreement

2021 —→ 2025

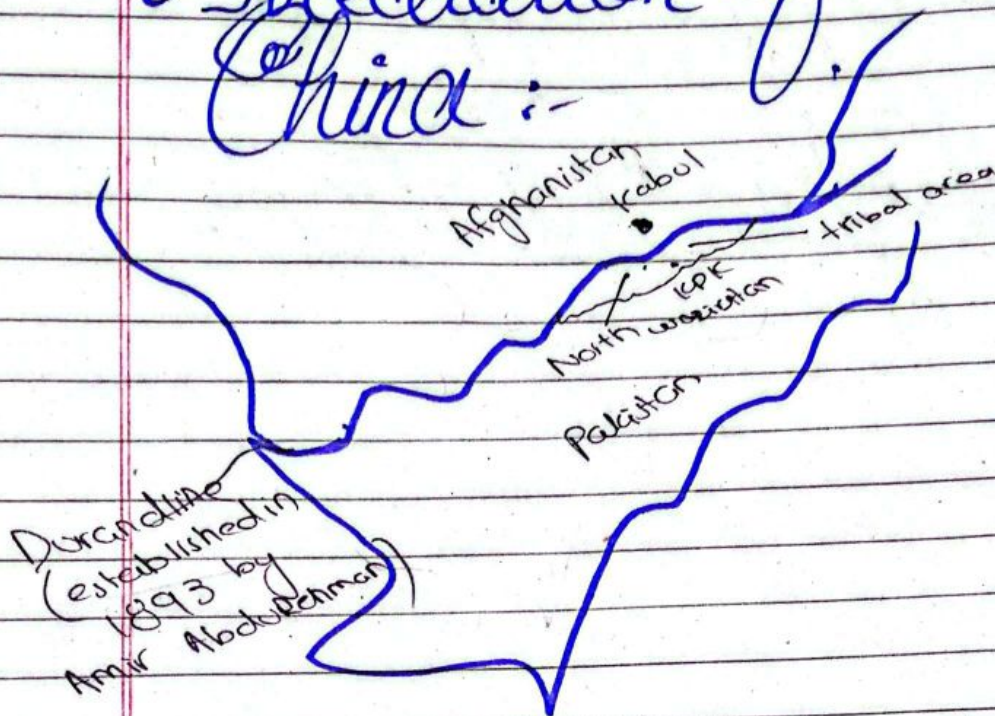
(Removal of militancy in
Pakistan, with wage

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Afghan soil as launching pad)

3-Mediation of China :-



Due to mediation of China, tension was resorted by line being.

- China-Afghan-Pakistan trilateral meeting occurred
- Pakistan-Afghanistan-Uzbekistan railway project
- Early harvest programme was signed.

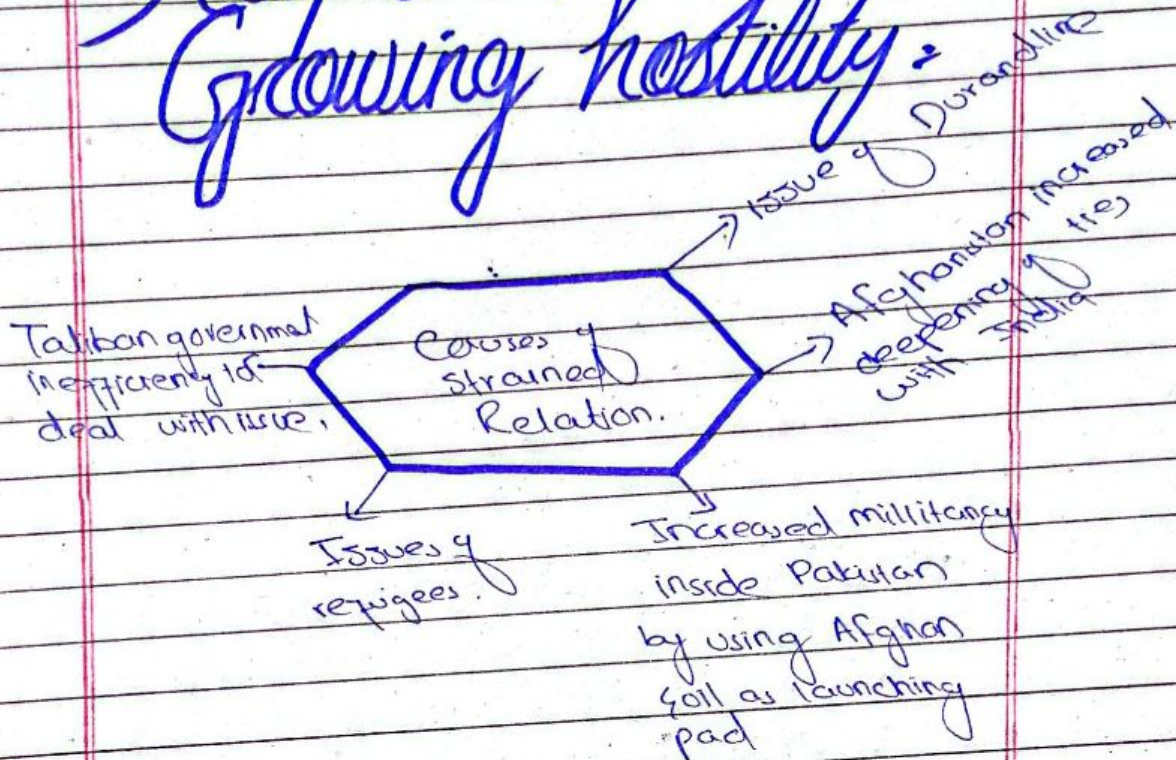
Early harvest programme signed between two countries to reduce taxes from 61% to 27% on the export and import of products.

- Preferential trade agreement
- Free trade agreement.

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4- Major Factors Responsible For Growing hostility:



(i) Issue of Durand line:-

"A prosperous Afghanistan is in best interest of Pakistan"
- President of Pak

Durand line was marked as a border in 1893 by Amir Abdur Rahman. It was reaffirmed in 1905, 1919 and 1981. Since inception Afghan government is continuously refusing to accept it as international border and create hurdles in Pak-Afghan relation.

ii- Afghanistan deepening ties with India.

On 10th October, Instead of the reason that India don't recognise Taliban govt, Taliban Foreign minister visited India and gave statement against Pakistan. Taliban government is facilitating RAW and India presence in Afghanistan, which is threat for sovereignty of Pakistan. This is another factor for creating tension between two states.

iii - Increased Militancy inside Pakistan and Afghan soil using as launching pad by Terrorists

"Afghan government will not allow its soil to be used against other state for carrying out militant attack"

~ Doha agreement

In Doha agreement, it was signed by Afghanistan that they will not allow any terrorist outfits to use its soil to carry out attacks on other countries. But increased infiltration and attack on Pakistan army officials, police and civilians.

are done by TTP and their leadership is sitting in Afghanistan and is destabilizing Pakistan.

iv- Issue of Refugee sending back to Afghanistan:-

In Aug 2021 alone, 3 Million Afghan refugees came to Pakistan. Pakistan has done legislation to send these refugees back to their country, this has created a sense of hostility of Afghanistan towards Pakistan.

v- Taliban Government inefficiency to remove reservations:-

Taliban government showed disinterest in tackling the reservations pointed out by Pakistan. This has also caused strained relation between two neighbouring state.

5. How To Improve Tense Relation:-

There are many ways in which Pak Afghan relation will be improved.

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i- Afghanistan soil shall not be used as launching pad:-

Relation can only be improved if Afghanistan government down and disallow terrorist outfits.

ii- Enhancing trade dependency:-

Signing of trade agreements and economic interdependence will improve bilateral relations.

iii- Both government show flexibility towards each other.

Afghanistan government has to show flexibility towards Pakistan reservation and has to sort out them, and Pakistan needs to softening its stance towards refugees and also needs to diplomatically support Afghan government.

6- Conclusion:-

Conclusively, Pak-Afghan relation has been strained by multiple factors, but can be improved by economic (and) interdependency and political flexibility of both states towards each other.

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Question: 8

Pak - Saudi Arabia - - - - -

Causes and implications of the deal.

1. Introduction:-

~ Pakistan Saudi Arabia
Defence Pact: Causes
and Implications ~

ee consider me as
ambassador of Pakistan
~ Muhammad
Bin Salman.

Pakistan has spiritual connection
with Saudi Arabia. Security of
Haramain Sharief has been
responsibility of Pakistan since
1965. 10,000 troops had already
been employed in Saudi Arabia
by Pakistan. Pakistan ex-Army
Chief as the Chief of IMC
since 2015. on the day
of 17 September, 2025,
a mutual defense deal has been
signed between these two countries.
The deal is attack against one
is attack against another. This
has been signed due to ongoing
security situation in Middle
East and has far reaching

Implications for both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia along with the whole region.

2- Pakistan Saudi Arabia Defense Pact:-

"Attack against one is attack against another"
— Defense pact.

(i) What is the nature of Pact?

It is a mutual defense pact and both will act as unified body in case of any territorial violation.

(ii) Important points of the pact:-

- (i) Joint military exercises by both countries,
- (ii) Weapon purchasing and development as a joint venture
- (iii) Using of intelligence and intelligence share
- (iv) Unified body in

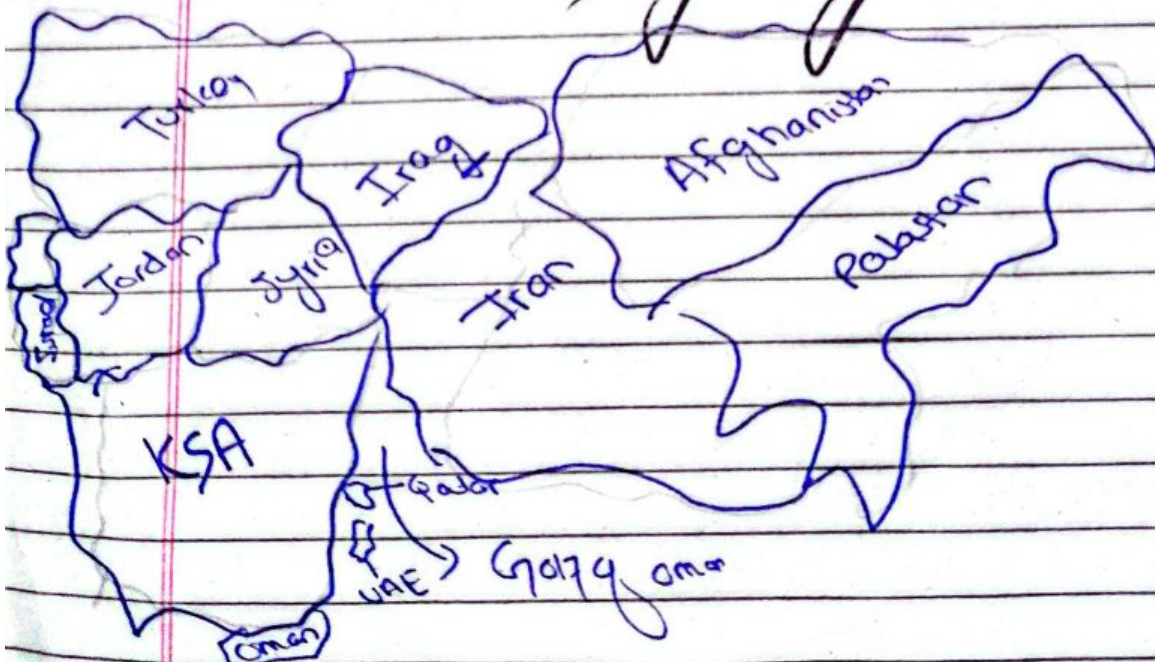
Case of any territorial aggression
(v) Using of military bases of
each other by both
countries.

III- Is any other pact of
this kind exist in the world:-

These pact has been
signed between different countries
and 90% of such pact with USA.
All countries with mutual defense
pact are under umbrella of NATO.

"Attack against one is
attack against all"
Article 5 of NATO.

3. Causes behind this
deal signing:-



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"Pakistan and Saudi Arabia
are like one soul two
bodies"

King Faisal.

3(a) Increased hostility of Israel.

Israel aggression has
been increased. After attacking
Iran it has attacked Qatar, a
major ally of USA. This has
created a security situation in
middle east and KSA signed pact
with Pakistan.

3(b) USA failure to protect its allies:-

↳ Either USA don't want
to defend its M.E allies,
↳ or it doesn't want to
go against Israel.

USA is not taking any
action against aggression of Israel
It is depending it at every turn.
This is other impetus for signing
of the pact.

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3(c) KSA Pact Failure with USA:-

1945: KSA-USA pact that USA will not allow the formation of state of Israel; USA first country to accept this state in 1945.

1955: Assistance defense collaboration between KSA and USA

2020-2025:- USA will help KSA to develop nukes on conditions.

- (i) KSA will normalise its ties with Israel
- (ii) Nuclear authority will remain with USA

Due to failure of all these deal with USA, KSA decided to signed defense pact with Pakistan.

3(d) Ability Of Pakistan Military:- (6-0 in India-Pak war)

Episode of war between India and Pakistan from 7th May to 10th May, has shown military capabilities of Pak army. Pakistan army courageously destroyed many air fields and depots of India as well as shot down Rafal, Mig-29 and Su-30 of Indian air force. This make Pakistan best country for defense pact.

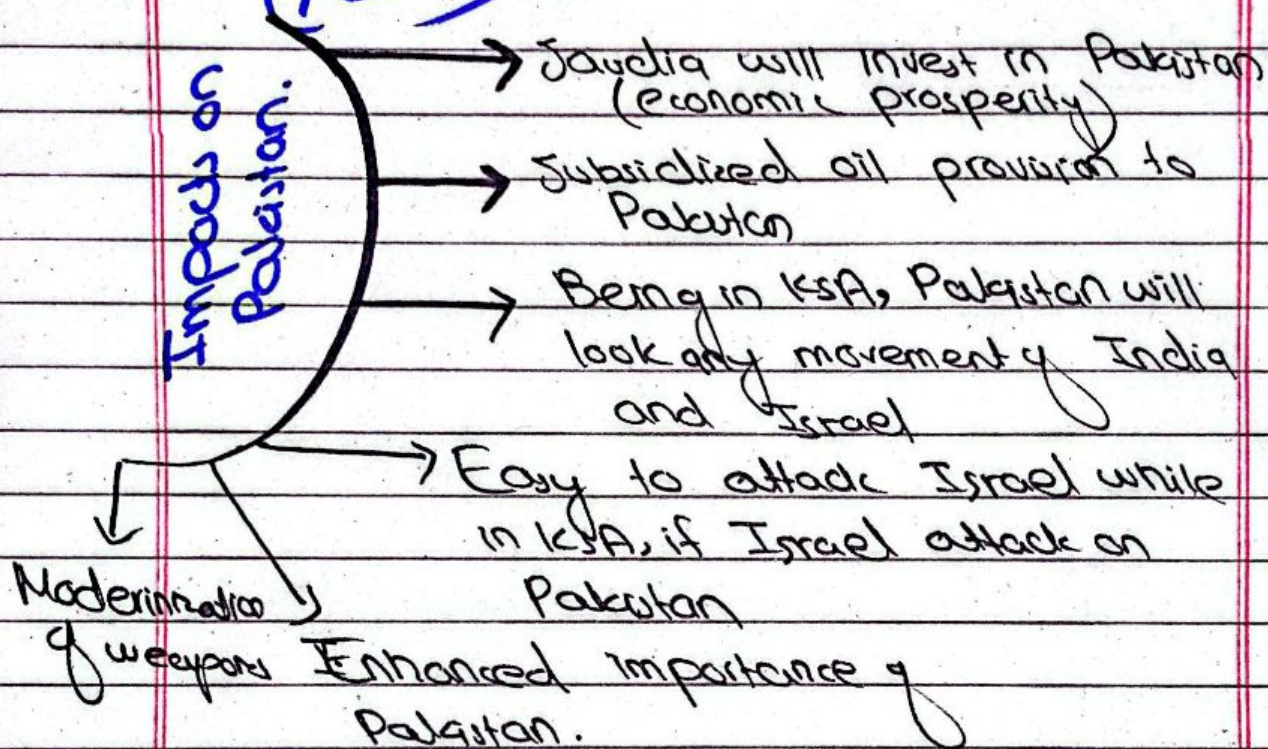
3(e) Pakistan Only Nuclear Power Muslim Country:-

Pakistan is the Muslim only country that has nukes. Pakistan has spiritual attachment with KSA. IMTC is also lead by Pakistan. Being a nuclear power has made Pakistan best choice for KSA to sign security deal.

3(f) Diversification of Pakistan Foreign Policy:-

Pakistan is diversifying its Foreign Policy. It is balancing relation with majority powers in the world. It is also taking confidence of Muslim world.

4- Implications of the Pact:-



(a) Economic Prosperity of Pakistan:-

This will bring investment from KSA into the Pakistan in agriculture, defense and energy.

(b) Subsidized oil provision to Pakistan:-

KSA will provide subsidized oil

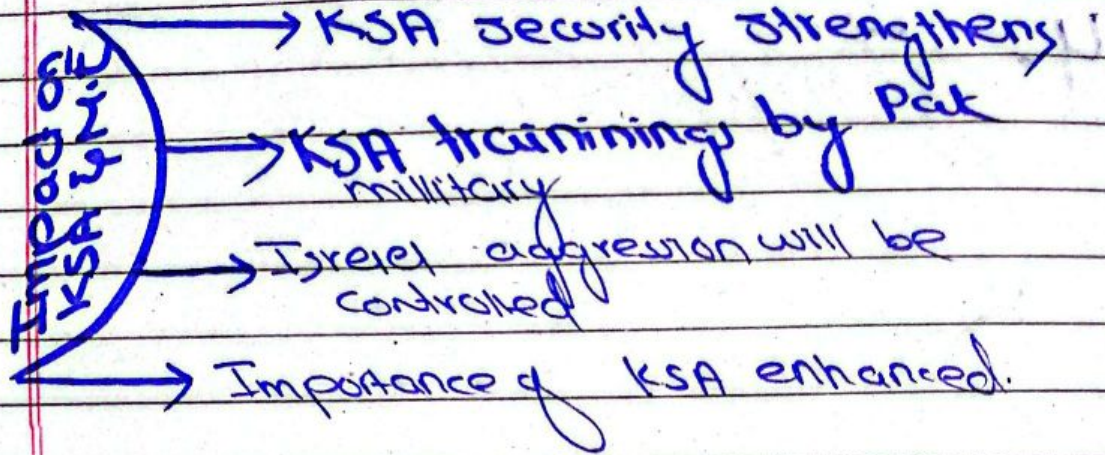
to Pakistan.

(C) Modernization of weapons:-

Pakistan in Pact with KSA

will work on its weapon

modernization,



This pact has strengthened military capabilities of KSA, enhanced security and importance of KSA and restrained war-mongering nature of Israel.

5- Will Iran enraged? No

This pact won't enrage Iran because KSA and Iran are, are normalised and both have same common threat of Israel. So, Iran will not be enraged with Pak.

6- KSA has to balance between India and Pak:-

KSA is largest trading partner of India. This deal created anger in India, b/c in case of any aggression of India, KSA

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will support Pakistan.

7- Impact of this deal on USA:-

USA being a largest trade partner of M.E and has increased diplomatic relation with Pakistan, not enraged with this deal.

8- Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, KSA - Pak pact is new beginning in the relation of Pakistan and KSA and has far reaching implications.

Question: 4

There is dangerous - - -
- - - recommendation.

1- Introduction:-

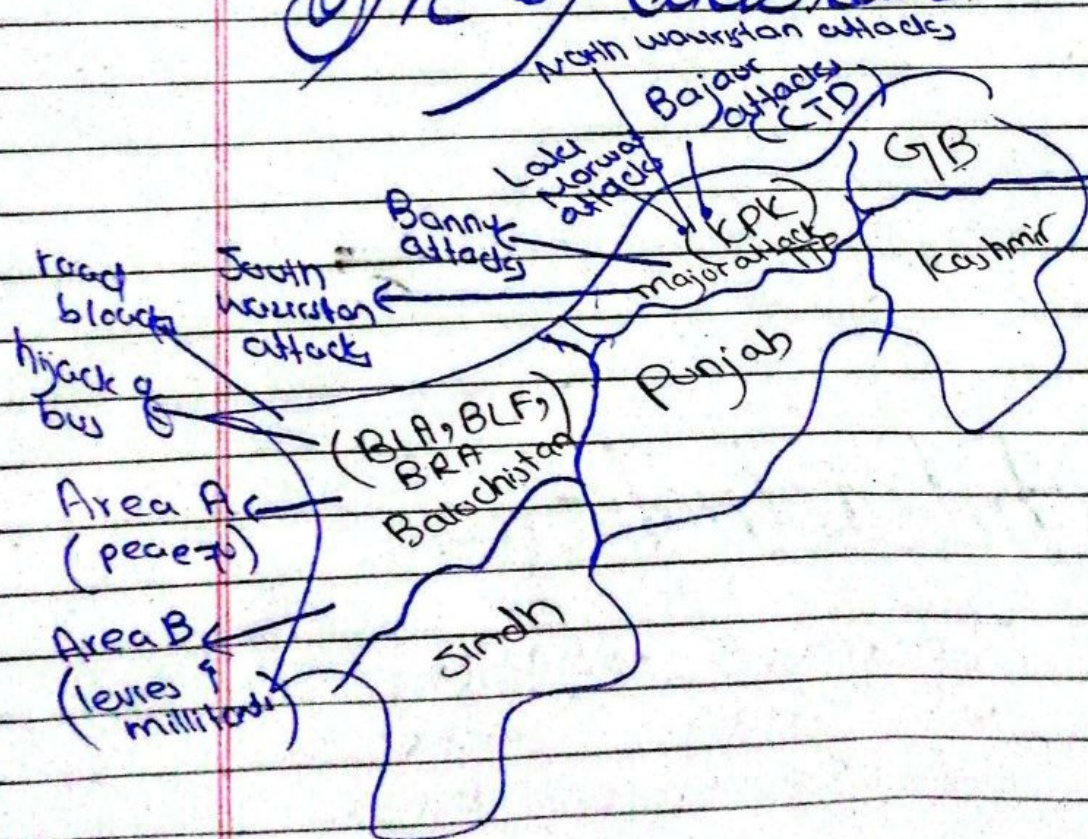
~ Increased militancy
in Pakistan: Reasons
and Recommendations ~

ee Terrorism is the act of
demanding unlawful and
demanding at the
gun point"

~ Christopher

Since the arrival of Taliban government in Afghanistan, militancy has been renewed in many provinces of Pakistan; particularly in Balochistan and KPK. This can be controlled by investment in socio-economic development of the region.

2. Increased Militancy in Pakistan:-



2(a) Major Terrorist Outfits

- ↳ TTP (Majid Brigade)
- ↳ BLA, BRA, BLF

2(b) Launching pad of TTP:-

TTP used Afghan soil to attack on Pakistan. (Paktika and Nangrahar)

2(c) Launching pad of BLA, BRA, BLF:-

These terrorist organisations use Iran to carry out malicious activities inside Pakistan. (Saraavan)

2(d) Major targets of these terrorist organisations.

- i- They target military personnel
- ii- They target energy installation
- iii- Targeting of civilians and police force
- iv- Chinese developers and CPEC developments
- v- They target counter terrorism forces.

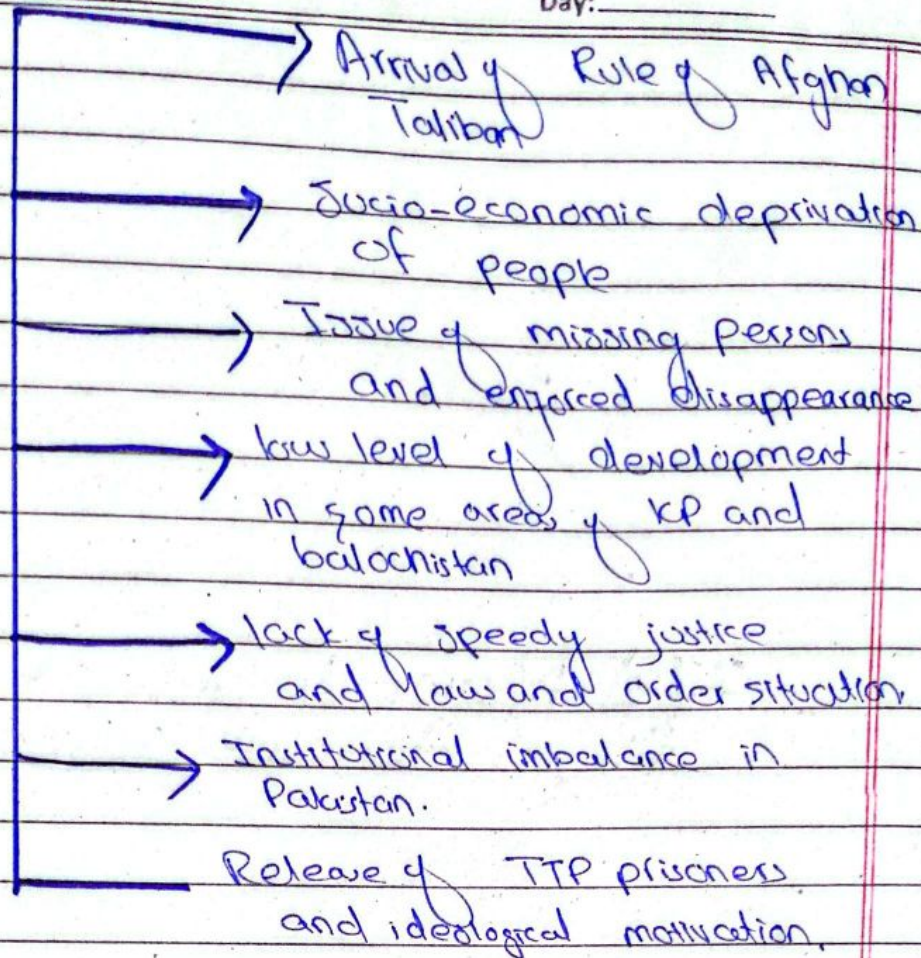
2(e) Method of their attacks:-

- (i) IED blasts
- (ii) Suicide bombing
- (iii) Guerrilla warfare

(3) Causes Of Increased Militancy:-

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3(a) Arrival & Rule of Afghan Taliban

"Departure of USA without a clear policy will create another ground of Al-Qaeda and worst affected would be Pakistan"

~ UN Sec. Gen.

3(b) Socio-economic deprivation of people of KP and Balochistan:-

Oil is extracted from Balochistan, but people are deprived of it. Reko Deh mines share was also unjust. Similarly, development in FATA is compromised. People have low living standards, this gives ground to militancy to sport.

3(c) Issue of missing persons and enforced disappearance in Pakistan

Main demand of these extremely angry is to tackle the issue of enforced disappearance and missing person. State has to deal with it.

3(d) Presence of political instability in Pakistan

Political instability in Pakistan provides opportunity to militant groups to enhance their activities and create insurgency in the state.

3(e) Institutional Imbalance of Pakistan

Due to imbalance of institution in Pakistan, terrorist organisations get advantage and carried out militant attacks.

3(f) Role of foreign involvement in uprising insurgencies:-

India (RAW) has been funding these organisations for destabilising the state of Pakistan.

cc No religion support terrorism

— Borak Sharma.

4- How to Eradicate Militancy:-

Measures for
terror
eradication:-

- By conducting intelligence based operation
- Socio-economic development of deprived communities.
- Investment in human development index
- Kinetic operations against Terrorist
- Zero tolerance policy
- Pressurizing Afghan Taliban through China and USA.

(a) Conducting intelligence based operations.

Instead of authorising the people, intelligence based operation with local community confidence will eradicate extremist outfit.

(b) Investment in Socio-economic development and human index.

Deprivation create dissatisfaction. Therefore, betterment of people living standard & provision of security will terminate terrorism.

(c) Zero tolerance policy for terrorist outfits

Military operation and zero tolerance for militants and terrorists and no negotiation with them will help in mitigating terrorism

(d) Pressurizing Afghan Taliban Through China and USA

Afghan Taliban need to be pressurized through China and USA to deradicalize the TIP.

Afghan Taliban has to ensure deradicalization of terrorism

4- Conclusion:-

Conclusively, Terrorism has resurged in Pakistan and can be controlled by holistic approach.