

Part II

Q2 Answer.

INTRODUCTION:-

Pakistan and Afghanistan have a tricky relationship for a long time. Even though China stepped in to try and fix things, the tension between two countries is still strong. There are few big reasons why they are not getting along well, and it helps to know what those are if we want to think about how they can improve things in future.

Border Issue.

First biggest problem is border issue, especially the Durand Line. This border was made a long time ago.

when the british were ruled,
and afghanistan has never
fully agreed that this
line is the right border.
On the other hand, Pakistan
thinks it's official and
tries to control the border.

Because the border is not
fully accepted by both sides,
it causes a lot of ~~big~~
fights and mistrust. ~~As~~ the
border area is open, so
people and sometime militants
move back and forth easily.

Pakistan worries about militants
crossing into their country to
cause trouble, and afghanistan
sometime thinks Pakistan is
helping these militants. This
back and forth blaming
does not help either side
trust each other.

Political Issue.

Another reason is the political problem and different priorities in both countries. Different government shuffled in Afghanistan due to several wars. So it's hard for them to keep a proper plan about Pakistan. Pakistan has its own political and security goals that doesn't always match what Afghanistan wants. Even though China is trying to bring them together, it's hard because both sides does not Trust each other. They and their government are busy with their own problem.

Economic and Social Issue.

Pakistan and Afghanistan does not have strong economic and social connections. They

could trade more and share culture, which would help people get along better. But because of all the security problem and conflict, it's hard for them to grow these connections. When people don't talk or work together much, it's easy for misunderstandings and fear to grow.

How Pak-Afghan relation become better.

First, Pak-Afghan need to build trust by talking honestly and sincerely. Both of them should listen to each other's worries without blaming and try to work on things together, like stopping terrorism and boosting trade. Secondly, they need to agree on the border

issue to resolve it and then stand on final commitment. if they can settle the Durand Line issue or find a new solution, a lot of their problem will get easier. Finally, they should help their people to connect more like allowing easier travel, cultural events, and business deals - so they can understand each other better.

Conclusion.

To sum up, Pakistan Afghanistan relations are still tense because of border fights, political trouble and lack of trust even though China tried to resolve these issue. but it has not resolved yet. if they focus on better talking, respecting borders and

building people connections,
their relations can be
improved. if they work on
these things, it could bring
peace and stability not
just for them, but for the
whole region.

QNo 3 Answer.

The Formation of New provinces, in Pakistan.

The idea of creating new
provinces in Pakistan is
something people talk about
a lot. Some believe that
making new provinces could help
with better management, fair
distribution of resources and
giving smaller regions more
say in their own affairs.
but making new provinces
is not easy and comes

with many problems.

challenges.

One big challenge is political disagreement. Different political parties have different agendas. Pakistan's politics is very diverse, with different parties and ethnic group having different interests.

For example, groups in southern punjab want a seprate province called Sonkeistan because

they feel ignored by the punjab government. Similarly, some groups in khyber

Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan also demanded seprate provinces based on ethnic identities.

These demands often cause political fights. Also, some national leaders worry that

making new provinces might encourage more ethnic division, which could weaken Pakistan's unity. Second big challenge is legal and constitutional issue.

According to Pakistan ~~base~~ ~~consti~~ constitution, creating a new province require approval not just from the federal government but also from the provincial assembly of that area. that might be divided. For example, when the idea of creating a new south punjab province come in attention, punjab provincial assembly opposed it strongly. This legal requirement means that even if there is popular support for new province in some areas, it can be blocked by existing province.

leadership. This makes the whole process very complicated and slow.

Economic challenge.

Economic concerns are also important. Creating a new province means spending a lot of money on building government offices, hiring staff and providing public services. Some regions that want new provinces like part of Balochistan are economically weak and depend heavily on federal support.

People worry about whether these new provinces will have enough funds to run smoothly or whether they will cause more economic problems. This uncertainty makes both politicians and ordinary people hesitate to fully support new provinces.

Social and cultural challenge.

Social and cultural differences in Pakistan also add to the

problem. Pakistan has many ethnic groups; Punjabis, Pashtuns, Bloch, Sindhis, Saraikis and more.

Some groups want new provinces based on their ethnicity or language, hoping it will give them better representation.

But if provinces are created along ethnic lines, it might increase ethnic tensions instead of reducing them.

For example, the demand of Saraiki province in southern Punjab has created disagreement between Punjabi and Saraiki speakers.

Suggestion to make new provinces in Pakistan.

First, there should be open

and fair dialogue involving all stakeholders political parties ethnic group and civil society. This way, everyone's voice can be heard, and decision can be made peacefully. Secondly, the government should try to simplify the legal process so it's easier to create new provinces when there is clear support. Finally, the government must prepare a strong economic plan before creating any new provinces, to make sure it can survive and serve its people well. Pakistan needs to promote national unity while respecting local vicinities, so new provinces become a way to bring people together, not divide them.

Q No 4# Answer.

The Dangerous Revival of Militancy in KPK and Blochistan.

The revival of military in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Blochistan has become one of Pakistan's most serious security challenges in recent years. These two regions which have been the epicenters of conflict for many years, are seeing a dangerous rise in militant activity. While there are several factors contributing to this resurgence, addressing them is essential for restoring peace and stability.

Reasons for the Revival of Militancy.

- (1) Ethnic and Regional Discontent.
Both KP and Blochistan

have significant ethnic and regional issues that contribute to the rival of militancy.

In Balochistan, the sense of alienation among the Baloch people is one of the major drivers of militancy. Many Baloch groups feel marginalized by the central government and have long demanded greater autonomy and larger share of the region's resources, especially its natural wealth. The

ongoing insurgency by groups like the Baloch Liberation

Army (BLA) is partly driven by these feelings of neglect.

Similarly in KP, particularly the tribal areas along the

Afghan border, many local have grievances related to both historical injustices and

recent instability due to war on terror. The area has long been used as a battleground for proxy war, and people in KP are often caught between local insurgents and the Pakistani state.

2. influence of Afghan conflict and cross-border militancy.

The ongoing instability in Afghanistan, especially after Taliban return to power has had a direct impact on ~~society~~ security situation in Pakistan's border regions.

Militants in KPK, particularly in the tribal areas, have been able to regroup and resurface due to the porous border with Afghanistan. The Taliban's control of Afghanistan has created a vacuum,

allowing militant groups to find a safe place and recruit fresh fighters. These groups are now operating with more freedom making it harder for Pakistani authorities to maintain control over the region.

Recommendation for Addressing the Military Issue.

- (1) Strengthening Governance and providing economic opportunities. Pakistan government must improve governance both KP and Balochistan. This includes building stronger local institutions ensuring the provision of basic services (like healthcare, education and infrastructure) and creating job opportunities. Economic development programs, particularly those that

empower the local community could help reduce the appeal of militancy by providing young people with alternative to violence.

- (2) Addressing block issue and improved border security.

In Balochistan, it is critical to address the political and economic grievances of the Baloch people. This can be done through meaningful dialogue giving Baloch communities more autonomy and sharing the region's resources more fairly. Pakistan should enhance its border security particularly along the porous Afghan-Pakistan border, to prevent the free movement of militants. Building trust with Afghanistan could help address some of the regional instability that fuels militancy.

Q NO 5# Answer.

Trump's withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement

In 2017, former U.S. President Donald Trump made the controversial decision to pull the United States out of the Paris Climate Agreement which aimed to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial level.

Although President Biden rejoined the agreement in ~~200~~ 2021, the legacy of Trump's withdrawal still has implications for climate change efforts moving forwards. With U.S. occasionally stepping back from global leadership, it raises important questions about how climate change actions can

Continue without the active participation of such powerful nation.

Impact Of trump's withdrawal on global climate change efforts:-

1 Reduced Global Momentum And Leadership

When the U.S one of the largest carbon emitters, stepped away from the paris agreement, its sent a signal to other nations let climate change may not be a top priority. The U.S has historically been a global leader in environmental policy, and its withdrawal weekend the collective global response to climate change.

2 Financial Commitments at Risk:-

A key part of this agreement is the promise by developed nations including the U.S

to provide financial aid to developing countries to help them deal with the climate change. Trump's withdrawal from the agreement meant that the U.S. would also pull back from its financial commitments. This put poorer countries at a disadvantage, further exacerbating global inequality in the fight against climate change.

Future holds without U.S

Leadership:-

The Rise of other global leaders:-

Even with the U.S. stepping back, other nations have started taking up the mantle of leadership in climate change efforts. The European nation, China, and India have all ramped up their environmental policies, with E.U., in particular positioning its self as a global climate

leader. The shift of leadership away from the U.S. could also allow these nations to take a more active role in driving global efforts.

2. Strengthened regional and local efforts:-

In the absence of U.S. leadership, the regional and the local efforts could play an increasingly important role. In the U.S. itself, many states, cities, and private companies have continued to pursue climate action despite Trump's policies. States like California, which has its own strict environmental regulations, this decentralization of climate action shows that even without the U.S. federal government taking the lead, local initiatives can still make a significant impact.