

DATE / /

SEMRA ASHRAF.

BATCH : 03.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q No: 02:

PAK KSA signed historic Defence Pact. Critically evaluate causes & implication of The deal.

Introduction:-

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia had brotherly relationship since 1947 rooted in mutual respect and strategic cooperation. Over the decades, their partnership has expanded beyond cultural and economic ties into a comprehensive defence collaboration. Pak and KSA has informal defence agreement since 1967 when Pak defend Harman Sharefain. This time agreement is in formalized/written form. This agreement will be beneficial for KSA in term of security and for Economically for Pakistan. Saudia Arabia always support Pakistan in times of economic and diplomatic need. This alliance continues to serve as a cornerstone of Muslim World unity and regional stability.

Background:-

Since Pakistan Independence, KSA was among the first countries who

recognize Pakistan. Both states have good relations on basis of religious and security and economic interests. Formal defense agreement signed between Pakistan and KSA in 1960. During 1970s, as regional tensions rose in Middle East, Pak and KSA signed agreements for military training and defence planning. Hundreds of Pakistani military personnel have trained Saudi soldiers, pilot and technicians. Both countries conduct jointly military exercises - KSA also supported Pakistan during war with India and provide financial and oil assistance. IMCTC's head is Raheel Sharif, who was Ex-COAS in Pakistan. He is heading Islamic military counter terrorism coalition body.

Do not raise a question

Why KSA signed Defense Agreement with Pakistan - Causes

- 1) Pakistan is the only nuclear power country in all Islamic states/Muslim world. Pakistan will provide Nuclear Umbrella to Muslim world when needed. As per statement from government officials of Pakistan and KSA, this defense pact covers all aspects of security. It means Pak will provide KSA, Nuclear facility when needed.
- 2) KSA is having very good relations

Kindly add headings and not bullets

- with USA, but when Israel attack Qatar (a country which always act as a mediator), KSA fear and anger to USA make them sign this treaty.
- 3) Pakistan has very good, professional and brave army. Pakistan army is world top 10 of the army.
 - 4) During war between India and Pakistan, world see the bravery of Pakistan army, so this victory also was one of the big reason that KSA signed defense pact with Pakistan.
 - 5) Since inception it still in between India and Pakistan. Frequent war and border tensions, especially over Kashmir have keep Pakistan's security concern. In this context, KSA emerged as trusted ally, providing diplomatic, moral, and financial support to Pakistan. During 1965 and 1971 war, KSA openly supported Pakistan, supplied oil and financial aid and raised Pakistan's case in International forum.
 - 6) The Pact allowed Pakistan to gain experience in desert warfare, modern equipment handling and joint operations enhancing its own defense capabilities through exposure.
 - 7) KSA viewed revolutionary Iran as threat to its leadership of the Muslim world and

Pakistan aimed to maintain a delicate balance between KSA and Iran both Muslim allies.

8- KSA is already biggest remittance to Pakistan but in past 2-years VISA restriction to Pakistan make it slow. In coming days, VISA restriction will less. 8 Billion dollar remittance received from KSA to Pakistan.

Once restrictions will removed, Pakistan will get more jobs and remittances.

Pakistan hope to get more time to return 3 Billion dollar that received from KSA when Pakistan face shortage of Dollar in 2020-2023.

9- For Pakistan, alignment with KSA, one of the most influential state in the Muslim world, strengthened its diplomatic standing in global and Islamic organisations like OIC. It also helped Pakistan gain backing in international forum.

10- Last but not least, KSA responsibility for Islam's holiest places, Makkah and Madinah need dependable military partner for their protection. Pakistan armed Muslim army was seen as a credible and loyal defender of these sites in any emergency.

IMPLICATION:-

Strengthening Bilateral Relations

This defence pact symbolised the KSA ties religious solidarity to strategic alliance. It institutionalised cooperation through military assistance and defence cooperation.

Economic Benefits

Pakistan received financial assistance, oil on deferred payment and investment from KSA especially during economic crises. During war with India and threat of sanctions KSA support helped Pak maintain economic stability. It also strengthened remittance flow, as millions of Pakistani workers migrated to the Kingdom. Thus defence pact indirectly boosted Pak economy and ensured energy security.

Strengthening Islamic Military Identity

The pact enhanced concept of Muslim unity in defence, portraying both nations as protectors of Islamic world.

Pakistan military involvement in defending such holy sites elevated its status among Muslim nations, reinforcing its image as the fortress of Islam.

Contributing to Pak Defence Modernization

Continued military cooperation led to exchange of defence knowledge, improving

Publics capacity in desert operations
and equipment maintenance

Ques: Formation of New Province is recurring discourse in Pak. Hurdles El give Recommendations:-

Demand for new Provinces (South Punjab,
Bahawalpur, Hazara) repeatedly surface
because of perceived under representation,
weak local governance and uneven
development. But legal, Political,
administrative, fiscal and security obstacles
plus risks to national cohesion if
handled poorly make creation of
provinces difficult. Pakistan need a
clear and well-reinforced roadmap.

Hurdles:-

1- Constitutional and Legal Hurdle:-

Pakistan constitution is very
high bar for altering provincial boundaries
because if any amendment procedure
require substantial majority in parliament,
hardly need to get permission from
that province, from which that part
is going to make separate province.
This principal is big legal constraint.
Constitution provides the amendment
trigger but lacks detailed, binding
procedural steps for boundary drawing,
liability division and temporary
governance - Article 239 of 1973

constitution states that altering provincial boundaries requires constitutional amendment approved by two-third majority in both houses of Parliament and by two-third of the provincial assembly concerned.

2: Political Hurdles:-

Provincial restructuring redistributes political power and fiscal resources - In Punjab central leadership fears losing its numerical edge in National Assembly. In Sindh, nationalist groups oppose division as threat to Sindh identity. New provincial governments will need funds for building, staff and new recurrent expenditure. Without transitional transfer new province may be fiscally fragile. Punjab receives 82% of NFC award on the basis of its population. So it will not allowed to divide as percentage of NFC will also reduce.

3: Administrative and Fiscal Hurdles:-

A new province must build its own institutions, secretariats, police, judiciary and civil service, require extensive resources. While proponents argue that local budgets would be better targeted, opponents warn that non-development expenditures could rise sharply.

4. Resource - Sharing & Economic Dispute

Dispute resource allocation are among entrenched federal-provincial tension in Pakistan. NFC award established under Article 160 of 1973 constitution states the distribution of revenues between the federation and provinces. Although the 7th NFC Award 2010 improved Provincial Shares, 47% to 57%, disagreement persists over population-based criteria, Poverty Index & tax collection. The creation of new provinces would renegotiation of NFC formulae, involving not only federal & existing provincial governments but also the new entrant. Each new province will demand fiscal autonomy, administrative infrastructure and representation in federal decision bodies.

Similarly water distribution regulated by 1991 Water Apportionment Accord is a recurring source of tension, especially between Sindh and Punjab. Establishment of new province will start new debate on Indus water.

5. Ethnic and Security Concerns

The secession of NWFP as KPK in 2010 under 18th amendment illustrate this risk. The move is intended to recognize Pashtun identity, alienated

the Hindko speaking Hazara population, triggering violent protest in Abbottabad and Mansehra - This shows ethnic symbolism can over shadow developmental logic.

Similarly in Sindh, the Mahajir Proving movement (2012) and various protests like the Sindh Solidarity Conference led to violent clashes in Karachi.

Security institution also fear that fragmenting existing administrative set ups in volatile areas such as Baluchistan or Ex-FATA could complicate law enforcement. Through 23 Amendment, Merger of FATA to KPK, still facing policy challenges.

Examples:

India experience also demonstrate the fine line b/w cultural recognition and political fragmentation. The creation of Telangana (2014) was successful b/c it rested on administrative feasibility and economic rationale, not ethnic exclusivity.

Why New Province

- 1) South Punjab stay poor and underdeveloped, with nearly half its people living below the Poverty Line.
- 2) Bahawalpur lost its separate Provincial status after the One Unit Plan in 1955. Since then people feel identity and fair political representation were

taken away.

- 3- When NWFP was renamed KPK, the Hazara region felt ignored because it has a different language and writing.

Recommendations:-

- (1) There should be separate act for Province ~~constitution~~ making like Province Formation Framework Act. Set a criteria of Population size, Geography, Service delivery need-
- (2) Government should make clear law that explains how new provinces can be created, step by step through a fair and legal process.
- (3) Experts, economists should study the proposed area and give report.
- (4) All major Political Parties sit together and reach to common decision.
- (5) New Provinces should be created for better administration not only on language or ethnic ground.
- (6) People from all groups, language in new provinces give equal right under law.
- (7) After creating new Provinces, the Government should check every few years if development is improving and adjust Plans where needed.

Q No 03:

There is dangerous revival of militancy in KP & Baluchistan - Critically evaluate the reasons & give recommendation.

The revival of militancy in KP and Baluchistan reflects a complex interplay of internal failures and external influence. Two provinces faces threats from distinct groups, the TTP and BLA Baluchistan.

1- CROSS BORDER - DIMENSION / AFGHAN Taliban:

The Afghan Taliban return to power after the US withdrawal has emboldened the TTP. The Porous Durand Line allows militants to use Afghan Territory for attack. Despite repeated assurances, Kabul's reluctance to act against TTP sanctuaries has deepened mistrust and triggered retaliatory strikes by Pakistan.

TTP attacks in KP's Bannu and North Waziristan have often been coordinated from Afghan soil.

In 2022, Pakistan found several TTP training camps in Afghanistan were directly connected with Taliban leadership, providing both weapons and strategic guidance.

The Khyber Pass has historically been a route for arms smuggling enabling the TTP to maintain stockpiles even during military crackdowns in K.P.

Political & Administrative Weakness:-

After military operations, the lack of political follow up allows militants to return.

Pakistani counterterrorism strategies blur military offensive and political negotiation, creating confusion among civil and military. After Zarb-e-Azam and Radd-ul-Fasad, civilian institutions were often unable to resume governance enforce law & order or provide

justice - Civilians deaths during counterterrorism operations increase local resentment. Militants use these events as propaganda.

Frequent change in provincial and federal leadership have hindered long-term planning for military prevention.

Balochistan citizen forced disappearances is very big issue due to which Mahrang Baloch is doing protest and now arrested. There is very big gap between government and people of Balochistan. As per Pakistan

forces they have very limited
 people because on border and
 in Baluchistan they are find in
 illegal activities. India is supplying
 them - Govt - Baluchistan forces is
 used by India and India is doing
 a lot of funding to them - we have
 a very big example of Kalbushan
 Jadav, he cross this border and
 was involve in many attacks - So
 military have some people which are
 involved in this propaganda. Actually,
 rest of people may have cross
 border or living in the mountain
 to harm rest of other provinces - They
 are not in armed forces custody - This
~~mis~~ misunderstanding is creating a
 very big ~~misunder~~ gap between
 Baluchistan and government.

Global and Regional Jihadist:

Militant in KP and Baluchistan
 is not isolated, it connect
 to global jihadist. The TTP align
 with Al. Qaeda.

Funding from regional and international
 networks - Jihadist network help
 militants with training, intelligence
 and communication.

India Involvement:-

India Involvement with BLA can understand as broader strategic objectives in region, particularly its longstanding rivalry with Pakistan. It is desired to counterbalance China's influence in Pak western provinces. The BLA, an insurgent separatist group that attacks on Chinese projects, Pakistan security forces and infrastructure, provides India with a proxy through which it can indirectly weaken Pakistan stability without engaging in overt military confrontation. Such support can take the form of intelligence sharing, training, funding, allowing BLA operatives to carry out high-profile attacks that disrupt governance and trade routes like Gawadar Port.

Recommendations:

- ① We need to strengthen local government and administration in KP and Balochistan.
- ② Ensure fair delivery of justice.
- ③ Young people should have jobs so should develop industries, and small business.
- ④ Build more school, hospital in underdeveloped areas.
- ⑤ Should have awareness campaign.

Elaborate this part

against military and radiation
work with neighbour countries
and International organisations to
stop funding, weapons and
support military goods.

**Q. How Pak balance relation
after recent engagement with
US and Strategic Partner
China.**

China is a global economic power
with population 1.4 Billion with
highest economy and second largest
economy by nominal GDP.

US is global economic power
having largest economy by nominal
GDP and 2nd largest purchasing
power parity. It contribute about
26% of the global economy and
15.5% in PPP.

Pakistan should:

- (1) Maintain Neutrality in Conflict
- (2) Good Economic Relation with both.
- (3) Focus on Defense
- (4) Diplomacy & Dialogue
- (5) Prioritize Domestic Development

DATE: _____

Instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15% Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each question and write 8-9 sides to get above 15 in each question

the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

Give examples from present events to justify answers

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

always give headings from the question statement.. take words from the statement

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question... if you fail to do so, no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Good Luck