

Q.No. 2 PAK-AFGHAN

Introduction:

Even after ages, Pak-Afghan relations remain disputed and controversial. The absence of strong leadership in Afghanistan and the political instability of Pakistan have made it more vulnerable to the deteriorating relations. However, Pakistan is still in the favour of the diplomatic relations and negotiations for the establishment of strong ties.

Recent Escalations between Pak-Afghanistan:

i) Insurgency of Terrorism

This is not the first time that insurgency of terrorism hit badly Pakistan because it had happened many times and Pakistan response was strong and undefeated.

ii) Afghani leadership supporting TTP

For various terrorists groups, Afghanistan is considered to be the safe heaven for them and they operate from their bases. Afghanistan needs to understand it cautiously.

iii) Undeclared retaliation of Pakistan:

In order to ensure the safety and security of every citizens of Pakistan, the retaliation to counter terrorism along the border is strong and she captured many posts of the terrorists.

iv) Afghan Foreign Minister visit to India

Recent escalation happened, when Afghan Foreign Minister Amir Khan Muttqi was on the official visit to India for 6 days. India's

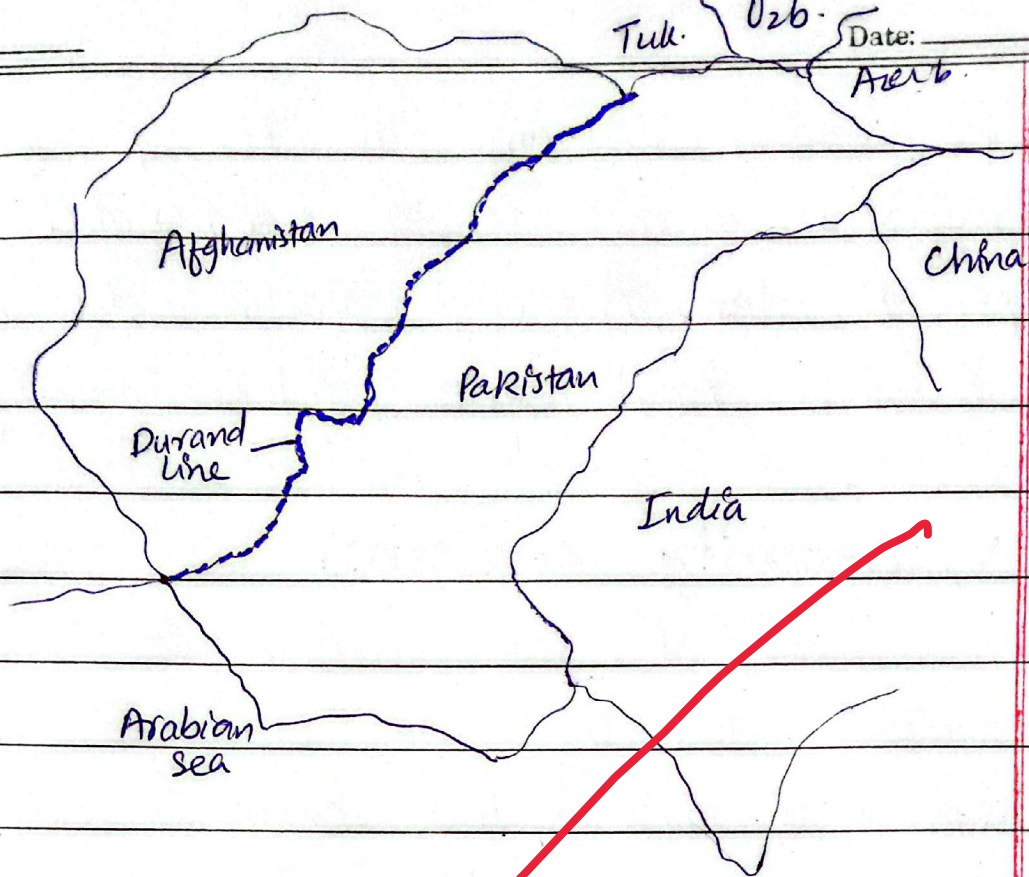
profoundly welcome to the foreign minister makes it a questionable for Pakistan. Although, India does not recognize Afghanistan internationally.

v) Security concerns:

Pakistan remains active to combat terrorism and conducts operations. After this escalation, it is to be ensured that Pakistan must be vigilant and aware of such outfits.

vi) Major blow to trilateral relation of Pak-Afgh-China:

Visit of Wang Yi in past few months for the purpose of enhancing trilateral relations and economic cooperation between them. But now, India's involvement provided a major blow as always she did India's encouraging and normalization of ties uprising.



Above illustrated map demarcates the boundary line between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Although, Afghanistan does not consider it a international border.

Pathways to improve relations

i) Mediation by China:

Along some other countries, China played a huge role as a mediator between the Pakistan and Afghanistan to prevent further cross-border attacks and strengthen the relations.

ii) Diplomacy is key role

It is evident that in any attacks, diplomatic relations only acted as peaceful resolution of the disputes or conflicts.

Afghan leadership must join hands with Pakistan for diplomatic engagements.

iii) Afghan leadership must consider terrorist outfits as existential threat

Terrorist insurgencies is not only a threat for the Pakistan safety and security but also for the Afghanistan because terrorist like TTP, BLA, ISIS-K, Al-Qaeda they all are threat to the stability of Afghanistan too.

iv) Involvement of more mediator

Pakistan diplomacy recently with middle-east countries, western countries, and with central asian

Date: _____
countries is extraordinary. Taking into account the clash of relations with Afghanistan, there is need for Pakistan to involve more key mediators.

v) Strengthen political leadership that serves as representation of Afghanistan

Afghanistan support to the terrorist is merely a devastating implications for both countries, so she should remove the training camps and posts of these terrorist and strengthen the leadership and negotiate with the Pakistan.

vi) Pakistan defense pact with Saudia

Pak-Saudi defense pact can be source of improving ties as Pakistan can involve Saudia or create pressure on Afghanistan because this pact makes Pakistan stand

out in South Asia.

Write 8 sides

Discuss mediation part separately

Conclusion:

Pak-Afghan relations remain tensed even after mediation by China, however, key global alliances and Pak-Saudi strategic relations can serve as improving ties for the better future Afghanistan when take first step to curtail terrorist operating places in her country, then there can be hope of peaceful diplomatic relations.

QNO.5

Paris Climate Agreement

Introduction:

Paris climate agreement adopted in 2015, a global pact that aimed to reduce the global warming below 1.5°C above pre-industrial level. United States which is a global emitter, its participation served as global strengthen but

after its withdrawal from the agreement. It created a leadership vacuum and also made it arduous to curb the emissions.

Significance of US involvement:

US contributing to the 15% of the emissions aimed to reduce it. It's support for the research and technology (Green Fund) for other developing countries to adapt and mitigate the emissions obviously served as a major contributor and now its withdrawal raised a question.

Implications of US withdrawal:

i) Weakening global unity:

US aimed for the contribution of 3Bn\$ to the mitigation for the emission but it still contributed only 1Bn\$ after Trump halted the funding. This contribution

raises a global concerns for the eradication of emission.

ii) Diminishing technological cooperation.

US withdrawal is major setback for the other countries because US has been a hub of renewable energy resources and its policies for clean energy projects now questionable.

iii) Retarded growth globally.

US being a great power can play a key role but now its absence impacts globally. It is to be noted that growth toward green initiatives and complete shift to renewable energy sources might be slow down.

The Road Ahead

Future efforts in the absence of the world leader

against climate change are discussed below.

1) Shift toward multilateralism.

Global shift from the absence of US to curtail the emissions is slowly growing. Involvement of EU (European Union) that reinforced the Green Fund and pledged to ensure carbon neutrality by 2050 and UNFCCC conventional mechanisms can act as crucial role to curb the impacts.

2) Strengthening cooperation with strong economic powers:

China, a dominant key player in geo-politics and geo-economics serve as an essential factor because China ensured the implementation of carbon neutrality by 2060. China needs to involve EU and other organizations

for a collective step.

3) Involvement of non-state actors:

US, other states, like California, and Apple and Tesla corporations with the civil society movements (e.g. We are still in) is important to hold the agreement and provides a progressive pathway.

4) Green Finance Innovations

Green Finance Innovations and Carbon pricing can incentivize compliance for the better outcomes. Funding for the initiatives like Green Fund can prove beneficial and effective.

Conclusion:

The withdrawal under the presidency of Donald Trump raised a question. The efforts of other countries and sub-national entities to

Where is the asked part?

The conclusion of efforts was asked

push forward is effective - The question still hinges on whether the shared policies, ambitions, and innovations can sustain the momentum against climate change.

Q.No. 8

Pak-Saudi Defense Pact

Introduction:

Pak-Saudi defense Pact signed on 17 Sep, 2025, is a historical shift in the relations and makes Pakistan a strong key player in South Asia for the strategic deterrence against its hostile neighborhood. This pact carries many good implications but still depend on the performance of Pakistan.

A major clause written on this pact is:

Any aggression against either country shall consider the

aggression against both.

Causes of defense pact

i- Strengthen bilateral ties

Pakistan and Saudi relations in the case of defense remained a beneficial and peaceful. However, there was no previously such agreements.

ii- Security concerns

Saudia has been taking help from the US and buying its arms and weapons for the security purpose but the shift regarding the no action from US placed Saudia in hot waters.

iii- Attack on Qatar by Israel

Israel attacked on Hamas leaders in Qatar capital i.e Doha, even US was responsible because US took the responsibility of protecting the key middle eastern allies. Some analyst believe

that this attack is the reason of signing a defense pact.

iv- Hedging against threats.

Attack of Israel on Iran and the back support of US raised huge concern for the Saudi security and safety so she wanted to reduce the reliance on US.

Implications of deal

1) Strategic deterrence

This pact ensures the strategic deterrence between the Pak - Saudi relations. Due to the on-growing regional security concerns, it was crucial to deter for the safety.

2) Nuclear Umbrella

As Pakistan is nuclear islamic country and its ties with middle eastern country like

Saudia impacted effectively. Now, the Saudi's also falls under this category as Pakistan held the responsibility for defense cooperations.

3) Economic benefits for Pakistan

As there is strategic benefits to the Saudia as well as Pakistan gained increased economic ties. This pact will provide and boost the economy of Pakistan. This serve as a great shift with balancing relations

4) Chances of Qatar to join

Ishaq Dar stated that this pact welcomes other countries too. Qatar after the attack of Israel feels vulnerable to further threats and to improve the security, there is chances that Qatar will join this pact.

5) Major shift to sideline the India allegations

India recently attacked and allegedly placed Pakistan "a state sponsored terrorist" in the Pahalgam attack. Moreover, the unilateral decision to hold Indus Waters Treaty in abeyance. This pact provides unique benefit for Pakistan to overcome and placed huge deterrence that India will think before attack again.

Substantially low answer

Conclusion:

This historical strategic mutual defense agreement (SMDA) serves as a nuclear umbrella and welcome other allies to join. It places Pakistan key player in good terms as air superiority. It will bring not only defense ties but also economical shift.

Q.No: 3

Formation of New Provinces

The formation of new provinces in Pakistan has resurfaced in political debates, administrative discussions and on other platforms. Smaller provinces provide good governance, equitable resources and fair distribution but despite of it, this seems not possible because of the political instability, weak governance issues, fragmented institutional frameworks. This requires delicate handling because of the complexities constitutional, political, and economical.

Major Hurdles involved

1) Power politics

Ruling parties fear that they will lose their electoral strength especially in the larger province i.e. Punjab, so it seems not happening of new province.

2) Legal complexity:

Article 239(4) of the constitution requires two-third majority to alter the provinces but establishment does not want to vote against their own territory.

3) Fiscal distribution

New provinces will require separate administration, budget, resources, investments and share in NFC award but the Pakistan economic situation is so viable to this reform or distribution

4) Ethno-Linguistic problems

Hazara based movement is in the cultural grievances and Sindh also fears its cultural integrity because of the creation of new provinces, if happened it will raise more concerns and threat to emerge more ethno-linguistic debates

5) Fear of Domino

Pakistan political elite hesitate to take up it because it will create destabilization to the federation and there will be more demand for the provinces.

Recommendations:

1) Build Political Consensus:

Establish a parliamentary commission on the reorganization of the provinces and conduct a feasibility report to ensure the transparency

2) Strengthen Local government

According to Article - 140 A of the constitution of Pakistan, that ensures the devolution of power. There is need to implement it

3) Revise NFC award

NFC awards should be revised after the need of each provinces because it is crucial for

the fair distribution.

Instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

4) Avoid purely ethnic delineation

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

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

avoids fragmentation, there is need

Add 12-13 headings in each question and write

8-9 sides to get above 15 in each question

basis because Pakistan is rich in

the questions carry 3-4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally.

Give examples from present events to justify answers

Conclusion/ Critical Analysis:

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

Pakistan is a frequent table talk

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

progress, there is highly need to

Good Luck

improve the structure of governance

, power devolution, and ensure

transparency for the budget

allocations.