

PART-II

Date:

QUESTION # 3

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is the country that appeared on map on 14th August, 1947. Since then, Pakistan has been facing controversies regarding its administration structure. General Ayub Khan after abrogating martial law divided into 2 units, named as East Pakistan and West Pakistan. When Yahya came to power, he abolished that structure and created more provinces in Pakistan and also created Balochistan provinces. There are also controversies regarding making Gilgit Baltistan as a province or not. The debate regarding creation of more province has re-ignited in the year 2025. There are rumors that 27th amendment is in pipeline that is meant to carve out more provinces from existing 4 provinces. Whether the more provinces are created or not, there are some hurdles

that could be faced while creating it. However, there are alternative solutions that can be adopted.

HURDLES IN CREATING NEW PROVINCES:

There are some hurdles while creating new provinces. Following are these:

1) NATIONAL CONSENSUS IN ASSEMBLIES TO CREATE PROVINCES:

While reaching to decision of creating more provinces, $2/3^{rd}$ majority is required in National assembly as well as in provincial assembly of relevant province. The politics of Pakistan is marked by multi-polar parties. Many new bills introduced in assemblies are subjected to criticism of opposition. Achieving $2/3^{rd}$ majority on the bill concerning the creation of new province is a distant dream. Therefore, national consensus on creating new province is a hurdle.

2) FLOODGATE TO CREATION OF PROVINCES:

There are many groups in Pakistan that advocate the creation of provinces based on linguistic and ethnical lines rather than on the basis of improving governance. Creation of Sindhistan, Pashtunistan and Sindhani Tahreek for creating Karachi as a separate province are some of them. If government of Pakistan creates 12 provinces, it would open flood gate for creating more provinces.

3) POOR ECONOMIC CONDITION OF PAKISTAN:

It is clearly visible that Pakistan is facing worst economic crisis of the century in the form of rising debts. Creating new provinces would increase the burden on national exchequer. Each new province would require its own provincial assembly, courts, administrative bodies and set of new hirings and employments. Renaming NWFP to KPR incurred a cost of \$8bn to Pakistan. Creating new provinces would be

much more than that. Therefore, creating new province is not feasible while keeping economic condition of Pakistan in focus.

4) **NATIONAL CONSENSUS ON DIVISION OF RESOURCES:**

If new provinces would be created, NFC and National water accord of 1992 needs to be revised. Achieving consensus on the division of resources is somehow possible because provinces have already lots of issues and reservation on current NFC composition and water sharing formula.

5) **DEEPENING OF NATIONAL DISINTEGRATION:**

Pakistan is already facing national integration crisis. Pakistan is divided into Sindhi, Balochi, Pashtuns and Punjabi. It is common in Pakistan to kill the people of other ethnic group. Creating more provinces would exacerbate the situation that would in turn hurt national integration.

(6) MORE HURDLES TO FDI AND INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE:

If more provinces are to be created then foreign investors need to deal with 12 administrative units. This ultimately creates more hurdles to trade and investment. Besides, the tolls and trade fee linked to inter-provincial trade would also increase.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PURPOSE ALTERNATIVE TO NEW PROVINCES:

Instead of creating new provinces, the government of Pakistan should strengthen local government by taking full steps.

2) FUNCTIONS AND SERVICE DELIVERY:

The functions that are currently falling under provincial jurisdiction should be transferred to local governments. These include education, hospitals, health services, population control, sewage treatment and solid waste management, infrastructure development and etc. In order to

strengthen the service delivery, all the government officers should be transferred under local government control.

2) POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION:

Local government should be constitutionally protected. There should be specific timeline to be included in constitution the defines the election time period. Local government should be protected from the ^{government} interference and meddling of provincial and bureaucracy. Election for local government should be conducted on party basis. There should be proportional seats for women, labours and peasants.

3) FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION:

It should be added in constitution that 30% to 40% of provincial share in NFC award should be transferred to local governments. They should be allowed to collect agricultural tax, capacity tax, immovable property tax and cess, fees and tolls. ~~The~~ Local accounts officer are answerable to

provincial auditor general and
finance minister.

4) ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTION:

Old local government should be replaced by new one hirings conducted through provincial service commission. Talented, qualified young individuals should be given chance to fill the posts after rigorous examination.

5) CAPACITY BUILDING AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION:

The local government staff should be properly trained to build capacity. Yearly performance evaluation should be carried out. KPIs for evaluating performance should be introduced and process for evaluating the performance should be devised. Provinces should be empowered to evaluate the performance and the local government should be allowed to challenge the evaluation in case of any discrepancy.

CONCLUSION:

The purpose of creating new province is to improve the governance for people. However, it has so many drawback. But, the same objective can be achieved by strengthening local government. It brings government closer to people. People can participate in decision making. It would inclusive government. It would help to bring future national leaders who have enough political experiences. Therefore, local government is good alternative steps to new provinces creation.

Improve presentation

Use 2 pen

Add graph and chart

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QUESTION # 2

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan and Afghanistan are immediate neighbours sharing around 2264 km long border. The relation between 2 countries is not because of shared border but its foundation lies in religion and ideology. Pakistan and Afghanistan relation are just like roller coaster with many ups and down. Afghanistan blocked Pakistan membership in United Nation. It is the only Muslim country that did this. Pakistan reciprocated with friendly gesture and feared Afghan Mujahadeen who halted Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Pakistan then recognized Afghanistan government in 1996 when Afghan Taliban overthrew Soviet backed government. Pakistan then fell from good graces of Afghanistan when it allowed US Airforce to use its bases. However, Pakistan was accused of double game by US for giving bases in Pakistan on one hand and

assisting Afghan Taliban on other hand. Pakistan also played decisive role in Doha talks. However, despite all these services, Pakistan and Afghanistan relation remained tense and fragile.

FACTORS THAT MARRED PAK-AFGHAN RELATIONS

1) DURAND-LINE ISSUE:

Durand line is bone of contention in Pak-Afghan relation. Afghanistan says that the agreement linked to demarcation of Durand line was made between Britishers and Afghanistan government was expired in 1993 as it was meant for only 99 years. Therefore, this border has no legal basis. Pakistan rejects the claim and asserts that this border still hold legal value and it is of international law that successor state got all the borders from parent state. Afghanistan has accepted the border in 1905, 1921 and 1934. This is the reason Afghanistan has issues while facing the

border. This border issue creates strain in their relation

2) PASHTUNISTAN ISSUE:

Pashtunistan issue is another hotspot in Pak-Afghan relation. Afghanistan is of the view that the Durand line has separated families of same ethnicity. They are of the view that it should be vanished and eastern Balochistan and KPK and FATA should be amalgamated with the southern and northern provinces of Afghanistan. Pakistan is against this claim and says that NWFP was given a choice to either align with India or Pakistan at the time of referendum. At which, NWFP choose Pakistan. Pakistan says that Afghanistan is landlocked country. It want to create Pashtunistan to gain access to sea.

3) RIISING TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN SUPPORT FOR IT:

Pakistan has witnessed surge in militancy after Taliban take

over of Kabul. Pakistan accuses Afghanistan of providing safe heavens to Pakistan Taliban and allowing them land to be used as launching pad for attacks on Pakistan. Pakistan's PM Shahbaz Sharif have openly warned Afghan government to either support us or Taliban. This issue has led to recent short clashes between Pakistan Army and Afghanistan Army in which Pakistan has conducted aerial and land operation against them. This issue has strained Pak-Afghan relation to the extent that no other factor has done yet.

(4) **AFGHANIS REPATRIATION ISSUE:**

Pakistan's government has taken decision in 2024 to send all the Afghan emigrants back to Afghanistan. The reason given to the world was that these emigrants are burden on Pakistan's economy but the real reason is that Pakistan want to pressure

Afghanistan government to halt its support for Pakistan Taliban. This is another factor that spoiled their relation.

(5) **INDIAN FACTOR: INCREASING RELATION BETWEEN TWO:**

It is noticed that relations between India and Afghanistan are improving. Afghanistan foreign minister was in New Delhi when Afghan forces launched the attack on Pakistan. This move created disturbance in Pakistan and gave rise to notion that India is befriending enemy of the enemy. India has also asserted that it would open its full functional embassy in Kabul. The recent stand off between Pakistan and India has created a scenario that any Afghan government attempt to improve relation with India would be considered as deterioration of relation with Pakistan.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE THE RELATIONS:

(1) HALTING OF SUPPORT FOR TTP:

Afghanistan government should stop the misuse of its soil against Pakistan. It should stop support TTP and handover TTP's commanders to Pakistan.

(2) INCLUSION OF AFGHANISTAN INTO CPEC:

Pakistan with the help of China should include Afghanistan into CPEC. It must clearly explain benefits and perks in CPEC for Afghan cash strapped economy.

(3) REVIVE TRADE RELATIONS:

Another step to improve relation between the two countries is to revive the trade relation. Pakistan should allow its border to be used for trade but it must strengthen the checks at border to stop smuggling of drugs.

(4) FENCING OF BORDER:

Another crucial step is to fence the

border. If Afghan government is hesitant in taking direct action against TTP, it must support Pakistan in securing and facing the border.

(5) **ROLE OF ULEMAS ON BOTH SIDE:**

Pakistan and Afghanistan are both muslim countries with strong hold of Ulemas. The Ulemas of both sides should play a role in improving relation between the two. Ulema should give unanimous fatwa against the use of Afghan soil against Pakistan.

(6) **LEVERAGING CRICKET DIPLOMACY:**

Both countries have huge passion for cricket. The national teams of both country should play and visit each other's country. State should ensure all the possible measure to ensure safety of teams.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan and Afghanistan are brother countries. Pakistan should find out diplomatic solution in halting Afghan government support for TTP along with kinetic measure. The current period in which Pakistan enjoys good relation with all super powers serve as a high time to eliminate terrorism and maintain good relation with Afghanistan.

Substantially low

Add diversification of references

QUESTION # 8

ANSWER :

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are Muslim countries with brotherly relations. Since the creation of Pakistan, both have enjoyed good relations. Pakistan has trained thousands of military personnels. Pakistan has also its troops to protect Saudi territories during Gulf war. They have conducted military drills together. These include Al-Samsam, Al-Shehab and Al-Battar. The friendship is not only limited to military cooperation but also to financial vistas. Saudi Arabia had given \$2 bn to Pakistan when USA imposed sanction on Pakistan because of its nuclear programme. In 2023, when Pakistan was on the brink of default, Saudi Arabia had given \$1.2 bn to Pakistan. Now Pakistan and Saudi friendship has entered into another phase when both the countries have signed Mutual defense Pact.

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PACT:

Both countries signed the pact on 13th September, 2025. The pact includes the clause that attack on one country is an attack on both. This is first such pact of its nature between two muslim countries.

CAUSES OF THE PACT:

1) INABILITY OF USA TO PROTECT ITS ALLIES:

USA was unable to protect its allies in Middle East. Hamas was in Qatar for negotiation with Israeli officials over ceasefire, when Israel launched attacks on Hamas. Qatar has largest US base Al-Udeid in Middle East. USA said that Israel did not inform him of attacks. This attack tarnished US's image as security provider in Middle East.

2) VICTORY OF PAKISTAN OVER INDIA:

Pakistan has achieved big success

by knocking down Indian fighter jets Rafales, Su-30 and MiG-2000. It was clear victory for Pakistan not against India but against all the countries whose military technology was used by India. Pakistan appeared as credible security provider to Middle Eastern country with professional army and nuclear weapon.

(3) REVEALED BELICOSITY OF ISRAEL BY ATTACK ON IRAN

Israel attacked Iran nuclear facilities to neutralize the threats of nuclear attack from Iran. USA gave it full support and even attacked Iran with bunker buster bombs. This created sense of insecurity in Saudi Arabia to protect its sovereignty by looking for another security provider.

(4) PARTIALITY OF USA:

USA has always favoured as sole hegemon of Middle East. It can go to any extent to protect Israel interest. This created alienation between USA and Saudi Arabia.

(5) PAKISTAN NEED TO ACQUIRE MODERN WEAPON:

Pakistan has achieved victory over India in recent standoff - with India. Pakistan knows that India is acquiring advanced weapons for preparing for another standoff. Pakistan is suffering from economic crisis. It needs financial assistance to acquire advanced weapon. This pact helps Pakistan to acquire modern weapon with Saudi's assistance.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE PACT:

(1) START OF ISLAMIC ALLIANCE:

The pact between two countries appears to be the start of Islamic military alliance. Iran has also offered to include it the pact and create Pakistan-Saudi-Iran pact.

(2) A BLOW TO THE IMEC:

This pact seems to be a blow to IMEC that was key takeaway of 2024 G-20 meeting.

IMEC seems to be buried under the sands of Saudi Arabia as Saudi Arabia is the main country and contributor of project.

(3) EMERGENCE OF NEW TEMPLATE OF SECURITY:

The pact defines new template of security. Rich country with lack of military muscles can financially support poor country with lot of military might.

(4) PROTECTION OF PAKISTAN ARMY MILITARY MUSCLE TO MIDDLE EAST:

Pakistan Army is enjoying good reputation after sweeping India in May 9 stand-off. The pact is testimony to the fact that Pakistan military muscles are now projected to Middle East.

(5) REPLACEMENT OF AMERICA WITH PAKISTAN:

Saudi Arabia supply uninterrupted oil oil export to USA in exchange of security promised by

USA. This pact seems to be a blow to this dependency as it opens multiple choices for Saudi Arabia to depend on its security which in turn detrimental to energy security of America.

(6) CLOSING OF INDIA AND ISRAEL:

This pact would bring Israel and India closer as both are Pakistan's enemy and closely watching all the developments in the Middle East.

(7) INCREASING BONDMIE BETWEEN SAUDI AND CHINA:

Pakistan deep imports military equipments from China as Saudi-Arabia now also linked to Pakistan military power so it indirectly brings Saudi and China closer.

(8) STRENGTHENING OF CPEC:

Keeping in view the pact, Saudi Arabia may opt to join the CPEC in order to further strengthen its relation with Pakistan and China.

(9) CURRENCY SWAP AGREEMENTS:

As Saudi Arabia is no longer dependent on USA for security, it may accede to currency swap agreements to increase its oil export and revive its relation.

(10) ~~DEDOLLARIZATION DUE TO WEAKENING OF PETRO-DOLLAR STRENGTH:~~

~~Saudi exports its oil in dollar that strengthens the dollar in international market. The shifting of military alliance allows Saudi to export oil in multiple currency that would lead to dedollarization.~~

(11) ~~ENERGY SECURITY DILEMMA OF INDIA:~~

~~India's energy demand is fulfilled by Saudi Arabia by 94%. India is hostile to Pakistan. Therefore, India has to face repercussions in its energy sector in any future stand off with Pakistan.~~

Date:

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is enjoying golden time in its history. It must carefully frame its policy toward other countries. It should focus on

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

First add how it's historic deal

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