

Q.2: Pak-Afghan relations continue to remain tense even after mediation by China. What do you think are major factors and how could it be improved.

=> Outline

1. Introduction.

- a) Historical & cultural & religious ties reference
- b) China as mediator.
- c) Thesis: Despite mediation, relations remain strained due to a complex interplay of historical distrust, security dilemmas, recent issues.

2. Major Factors behind the Persistent Tension.

A) security Dilemma.

- i) Presence of TTP & Safe Havens
- ii) Afghanistan's counter narrative.
- iii) Durand Line Dispute
- iv) Intelligence Rivalry

B) Political and Ideological Divergence

- i) Clash of governance models.
- ii) Recognition and Legitimacy.
- iii) Historical baggage.

C) Economic and Humanitarian challenges.

- i) Refugee crisis.
- ii) Trade and Transit issues.
- iii) water disputes so little

D) The Regional geopolitical dimensions.

- i) India's Role in Afghanistan.
- ii) Limits of Chinese mediation.
- iii) US - withdrawal and Power Vacuum

3. Measures for improvement. A way forward.

A) Diplomatic & confidence building measures:

Date: _____

3. Recommendations for a feasible way forwards.

A) Building constitutional and political consensus.

- i) Clarify the constitutional process.
- ii) Bipartisan parliamentary committee.
- iii) Phased approach.

B) Ensuring Fairness and Inclusivity.

- i) Administrative, No Ethnic, Basis.
- ii) Transparent resource-sharing formula.

C) Managing the transition.

- i) ~~cost~~ cost benefit analysis.
- ii) Federal support for setup.
- iii) Public mandate.

conclusion

Q. 3: The formation of new provinces is a recurring discourse in Pakistan. Critically evaluate the hurdles and give recommendations.

Ans.: 1. Introduction:

While the creation of new provinces is often argued for administrative efficiency and political empowerment, the process is fraught with significant constitutional, political, and ethno-nationalist hurdles that requires careful navigation and consensus-building.

2. Critical evaluation of major hurdles.

A) Constitutional and legal hurdles.

- i) High legislative threshold.
- ii) Provincial Assembly's consent.

B) Political and Administrative hurdles.

- i) Lack of political will.
- ii) Inter-provincial and intra-provincial rivalries.
- iii) Administrative Overhaul.

C) Socio-cultural and ethno-nationalist hurdles.

- i) Ethnicity vs administration.
- ii) Opposition from established interests.

D) Economic and Resource-based hurdles.

- i) Division of resources.
- ii) Financial viability.
- iii) Cost of establishment.

- i) Sustained, High level dialogue
- ii) Joint commission on TTD.
- iii) De-escalate the durand line

B) Security cooperation:

- i) Intelligence sharing.
- ii) Coordinated border management.

C) Deepening Economic Interdependence.

- i) Formalize Trade Agreement.
- ii) Energy and Infrastructure projects.
- iii) Managed Refugee Repatriation.

D). Regional and international engagement.

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60%

References 15% Subject

specific language 15%.

Graphs and charts 10%

Conclusion:

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

Add facts

Otherwise outline is fine

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

always give headings from the question statement..

The path to normalization requires pragmatic, step-by-step engagement, prioritizing economic survival and security over historical grievances and zero-sum geopolitical games.