

GHANI IKAKAR

BATCH-83

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PAPER:

CURRENT

AFFAIRS

PART - II

Q. NO. 02:

PAK - AFGHAN

RELATIONS

INTRODUCTORY

REMARKS

The Pakistan and Afghanistan relations are witnessing a worst time in history. There are many factors behind this strained relations. However, the Tehreek-i-Labail (TLP) is the most eminent one.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

(1). Refugees Rehabilitation:

Pakistan gave place to the refugees of Afghanistan in 1990s during Soviet-Afghan war.

(2). Normal Relations

Historically, the two countries have often observed normality and fraternity.

CURRENT SCENARIO OF PAK - AFGHAN RELATIONS

MAJOR BARRIERS

II) TTP

ca) India's patronage and Intervention in spoiling Pak-Afghan Relations

III) TTP:

ca) Involved in terrorist attacks in Pakistan

TTP is found guilty in many terrorist attacks inside Pakistan

cb) Taliban Has provided Shelter to TTP leader
The Taliban

government has provided safe sanctuaries to the prominent leaders of TTP

cc) The Taliban Government relentlessly support for TTP Terrorist

The Taliban government has not abandoned TTP's support despite

Kindly increase content under headings and add reference

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multiple request from
the government of
Pakistan.

cd) Ishaq Dar's initiative
in this regard

Although Pakistan's
foreign minister visited
Afghanistan to persuade
Taliban to abandon
TTP's support, there
did not come any
positive response in
return of this
initiative.

ce): CHINA AND RUSSIA'S
EFFORTS PROVED FUTILE

China wanted to
include Afghanistan
in its BRI project.
Which aims to
elevate the global
south. This project
was intended to
connect Russia and
Afghanistan with Pakistan.
Therefore, China requested
the Taliban government
to unicast TTP's
support and establish

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peace. Unfortunately, the Taliban government has still not taken any stringent measure in this regard.

(cf): Taliban's apathy to take measures pulled Pakistan to target terrorist sanctuaries

Ultimately, Pakistan got compelled to attack TTP's leaders in Kabul. Pakistan launched a attack against them. In return, the Taliban also retaliated. A one day war was witnessed between both the countries.

ca1. Factor of Indian patronage

ca1. India embolding Taliban to attack Pakistan
Indian government

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is supplying military equipment and providing assistance.

(b). India came to Taliban's support even though it has not recognized Afghanistan yet.

The Indian demonstrates support to Afghanistan during the recent war. However, it has not recognized Afghanistan internationally.

POROUS BORDERS AND CROSS BORDER TENSIONS

Porous borders which allow the entry of people between both countries without any check and balance also intensify the tensions between them.

= 1 MEASURES OR IMPROVEMENTS OF RELATIONS

(1). STRENGTHENING THE TRIBAL INITIATIVE

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PROPOSED BY KPK GOVERNMENT
The government
should facilitate
the members of
Tribal Jirga to
arrange more meetings
with the Afghan
tribal chiefs in
order to expedite
the process of
negotiations

(B)- NEGOTIATIONS ON
GOOD OFFICE THROUGH
CHINA

Pakistan government
should take assistance
of China. It should
summon the leaders
of Taliban to
China for peace
talks

(C): TALIBAN SHOULD
ABANDON TTP'S
SUPPORT

Without abandoning
TTP's support, Taliban
would hardly gain
recognition in the
world.

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CONCLUDING REMARKS

Imbalance

Write 8-9 sides

To conclude, the main obstacle between Afghanistan and Pakistan's relations is TTP. Therefore, there should be an immediate consensus on mitigating TTP's violence.

Q. 100.08. PAK - SAUDI DEFENCE DEAL

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This deal came into being after Israel's attack on Qatar. Saudi realized that US is no more a trustworthy ally and sought assistance from Pakistan.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PAKISTAN - SAUDI RELATIONSHIPS

CA1. PAKISTAN AS DEFENDER OF HARAMAIN SHAREFAN

Historically, Pakistan has provided security to KSA for the

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~~protection of harmain
sharefain~~

(CB): RAHEEL SHARIF
APPOINTED AS CHIEF
OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
DEFENCE

Raheel Sharif was
appointed as the
chief of joint
defence of Islamic
countries in Middle
East of Gulf

CAUSES OF DEFENCE PACT

(A):- ISRAELIS ATTACK ON
QATAR:

The main cause
of this defence
pact was Israel's
attack on Qatar

(B): AMERICA'S RELUCTANCE
TO PROTECT QATAR
AGAINST ISRAEL

Qatar was the
main military ally
of Israel. However,
when Israel attacked
on Qatar. US did
not stop or

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condemn this measure of Israel.

(C): SAUDI - REALIZED AMERICA IS NOT TRUSTWORTHY FRIEND

After witnessing the American's unpredictability in relations, Saudi trust on America as a defence ally vanished.

CDI. SAUDI - SEEKED PAKISTAN'S ASSISTANCE FOR DEFENCE

Ultimately it signed a defence pact with Pakistan to safeguard its existence

=> IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEAL.

-> This deal entails both positive and negative implications

POSITIVE IMPLICATIONS

(A) USA FOR PAKISTANI WORKERS

Middle East countries would grant visas to Pakistan workers.

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They will lift the
ban on visas.

(B). MONETARY AID
FROM SAUDI WOULD
MEET PAKISTAN
ECONOMIC CRISIS

The Saudi will
provide loans and
monetary assistance
to Pakistan.

(C). FLOW OF REMITTANCES

Higher remittances
will arrive in Pakistan
to manage its
economic woes

(D). FACILITATIONS FOR
PILGRIMS

The massive
price of pilgrimage
would reduce

= NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS

(A). UNCERTAINTY OF
SAUDI'S SUPPORT IN
CASE OF PAKISTAN-
INDIA CONFLICT

There is no
certainty that
Saudi would
shield Pakistan

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against India's aggression.
Because, Saudi has a
good diplomatic
relations with India.
It can atleast
contribute in condemning
India's aggression.

(13). ENHANCE US
ANNOUNCE

This defence pact
is clearly against
the interest of
the US. It has
not demonstrated
any displeasure yet.
It can show annoyance
from Pakistan in
the future.

CONCLUDING / VOTE

To sum up,
it can be said
that Pakistan -
Saudi pact was
the outcome of
Israeli attack on
Qatar. Shortly, it
entails both pros
and cons for Pakistan.

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(2). LACK OF POLITICAL CONSENSUS

The lack of political consensus is the ample hinderance in the formation of new provinces. Everyone wants to secure his interest through political platforms.

(3). ECONOMIC CRISIS

Economic crisis also undermines this idea. The government does not hold substantial resources for the creation of new provinces. It cannot afford the expenses on the creation of new infrastructure for new provinces.

(4). EVEN THE EXISTING PROVINCES ARE INCAPABLE.

The existing

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are incompetent.
They are unable
to reveal better
performance. Provinces
have not met
the term of
18th Amendment in
a genuine way.
Therefore, new provinces
would further add
to this impasse

C51 ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE ISSUE

New provinces
require enough
employees and
bureaucracy. It would
be difficult to
meet administrative
and governance
needs of new
provinces keeping
in view the
current fragile
structure

[p.T.O.]

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RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS REGARD :

III. OVERHAULING THE FLAWS IV. CURRENT PROVINCES

There should be a strategy and efficient policies to address the challenges faced by ignored people in South Punjab and others demanding new provinces

C2). THE WOES OF THE SOUTH PUNJAB SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

Government should contemplate on the issues of South Punjab. It should provide all the facilities of a new province to them according to their aspirations.

C3). IMMEDIATE AND GENUINE IMPLEMENTATION OF 18th AMENDMENT

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The provinces should implement the 18th Amendment in true sense beyond interest. It would hinder people from the demand of separate provinces

CH. RESOLVING ADMINISTRATIVE AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

The efficient governance and administrative issue would minimize the rhetoric of new provinces

CONCLUDING REMARKS

To conclude, it can be said Pakistan is not in the position to afford new provinces. Its already present provinces are faced with multiple challenges.

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Q. 100-04: REVIVAL OF MILITANCY IN KP AND BALUCHISTAN, REASONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

There are several reasons of militancy in these two provinces. The major is the intervention of India and Afghanistan in these provinces.

=1 REASONS OF MILITANCY IN KP AND BALUCHISTAN IN BALUCHISTAN

(1). THE MATTER OF GAWADAR

Gawadar holds very crucial position for the prosperity of Pakistan. However, the Baloch insurgents do not want it to be given to Pakistan without their major say and dominance in it.

Therefore, they are fighting for it.

(2). BLA / BLF ?

Balochistan Liberation Army and Baloch Liberation Front are two Baloch insurgent groups. Their aim is to isolate Port Balochistan from Pakistan. Hence, they are involved in crafting chaos

(3). UNFAIR ELECTION HAS BROUGHT REPRESENTATIVES AGAINST THE WILL OF NATIVE PEOPLE

The unfair elections further fuelled the fire. It intensified the annoyance in people. They do not want to be governed against their will.

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(4) REKODIA / SANDIK

Rekodw and Sandik are very valuable assets. The Baloch insurgents claim equal share in it. Therefore, they do not allow its extraction.

(5): INDIAN PATROIVAGE FOR BLA: GULBOSHAN JADEV

The India is constantly aggravating terrorism in Baluchistan. It was found involved in many stances. The capture of Indian spy from there is a case in point.

In ICPIL

(1). POROUS BORDERS WITH AFGHANISTAN

ICP province has porous borders with Afghanistan. These borders assist in

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exchange of militants

(2). TTP: A LOOMING THREAT

Some of the remnants of TTP exists in KP province. They act as facilitators in the acts of terrorism.

(3) TALIBAN REGIME RESTORED THE CEASED TTP ORGANIZATION

This organisation has exceeded their activities in the province

WAY FORWARD OR APPROPRIATE COURSE OF ACTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT

(1). MAXIMUM REPRESENTATION TO FOLKS OF BALUCHISTAN

The government should cede maximum representation and shares to the people of Balochistan

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in minicrafts and
Gawadar:

(2) FREE AND FAIR
ELECTION TO BRING
GENUINE REPRESENTATIVE

Genuine representative
would diminish
their grievances
at local level

(3) EMPOWERING AND
EQUIPPING ANNOYED YOUTH
OF BALUCHISTAN WITH
BETTER LIVELIHOOD

Jobs and better
employment opportunities
would prevent youth
to fall in the
net of insurgent
rhetoric

(4) NEGOTIATIONS AND
RELEASE WITH POLITICAL
PRISONERS

The government
should release the
political prisoners
and address their

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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