

## SUBJECTIVE PART-(PART-II)

Qa

### 1. Introduction

Pakistan and Afghanistan were brotherly countries in the historical era. However, in recent ~~for~~ years, their relations are tensed. Most recent clashes started in October, 2025. The reason behind tensed clashes are rise in terrorist attack in Pakistan at unprecedented level. Pakistan is facing frequent attack on its citizens, military personnel, Chinese citizens, and police officers. Most of these attacks are carried out by Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), whose sanctuaries are present in Afghanistan. Despite continuous diplomatic pressure by Pakistan, Afghanistan is not ready to eliminate TTP safe havens from its country. These tensed relations can be improved with continuous mediation efforts by neutral partners, persuasion of carrot and stick policy, creation of international pressure on Taliban government, and ensuring border security. Through these measures, relations between both countries can be improved to ensure regional peace in South Asia.

### 2. Major factors behind tensed relations of Pakistan and Afghanistan



Some of the factors are discussed below;

(a) Unprecedented rise in terrorist attacks in Pakistan challenge security situation of the country

Since last years, Pakistan has been facing continuous attacks on military personnel, citizens, and Chinese nationals. Different terrorist attacks in Kurram District, North Waziristan, and Karachi took hundreds of lives. These attacks not only challenge security situation of the country but also erode trust of the public in government. Due to rise in attacks, Pakistan took decisive action against Taliban government to halt providance of safe haven to Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and other terrorist groups based in Afghanistan.

(b) Revival of militancy in Pakistan after withdrawal of USA and Taliban takeover in Afghanistan

Since After Taliban takeover, Pakistan faces revival of militancy through various groups, such as Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF), Majeed-Birgade and others. These militant groups are also integrated with TTP and work for



separatist movement in Balochistan province. Despite carrot and stick policy by Pakistan, these militant groups get support from Afghan-based terrorist groups. These separatist groups challenge writ of the state and ~~sec~~ sovereignty of Pakistan. The state has frequently made efforts to persuade Taliban's strict policies against terrorist groups. However, Taliban government's reluctance in this dilemma <sup>has</sup> further tensed relations between both countries.

(c) Continuous diplomatic efforts and carrot and stick policy of Pakistan remained ineffective and compelled the country toward hard stance against Afghan-based sanctuaries

Pakistan and Afghanistan are brotherly states due to similar cultural and ideological basis. Both are muslim states and share large border with each other. Pakistan has since-long continued its diplomatic efforts, and mixed policy to persuade and pressurize Taliban government against TTP. However, the soft policy of Pakistan became ineffective that is apparent from rising terrorist attacks in the country. Hence, it tensed relations between the neighbouring states.



(d) Infiltration of terrorists and militants from Afghanistan into Pakistan; Afghanistan's reluctance to ensure border security

As both countries share a long border and security should be ensured on both sides. Due to mountainous areas, it is very hard to ~~control~~ infiltration of terrorists groups. Despite military's efforts, border is porous. It needs both country's efforts, ~~to~~ which is largely ignored by Taliban government, which is another reason behind ~~tensed~~ relations in the region.

(e) Afghan refugee crisis and their repatriation is another factor behind tensed relations between neighbouring countries

Pakistan hosts millions of refugees from Afghanistan since decades. Even, it hosts highest number of refugees in South Asia. Repatriation policy of Pakistan is systemic ~~but~~ that send refugees in waves. However, ~~oppressive~~ Afghanistan's uncompromising attitude complicates this as well. This is another factor behind ~~tensed~~ relations between them.



### 3. Recommendations to improve Pak-Afghan relations; Some suggestions are given below;

(a) Continuing mediation efforts through international partners to ensure regional peace in South Asia; Pakistan should continue its mediation efforts through neutral partners, such as China, United States, and others. Additionally, Pakistan should integrate international organization like United Nation (UN) to restore peace in the region and control terrorism as well.

(b) Strengthening border security to control infiltration of terrorist groups through Pak-Afghan border; Alongside mediation, Pakistan should ensure border security. Electrical fencing at Pak-Afghan border can prove beneficial. Additionally, use of ~~the~~ technological surveillance on both sides will control Fitna-ul-Khawariz in Pakistan.

(c) Improving socio-economic conditions in Balochistan and marginalized areas to reduce chances of militants' exploitation of the public; The government must invest in marginalized population to enhance human



development, increase literacy, build infrastructure like roads, schools, universities etc, provide employment and education opportunities in Balochistan, KP and other rural areas. In this way, people's way of life will be improved and it will restore confidence of public in the states. Through these efforts, chances of militant exploitation of rural youth will be highly reduced. Subsequently, improving security situation and improved ties with Afghanistan.

(d) Raising issue of terrorism at multiple international fronts to pressurize Afghan policy of reluctance against TTP

Pakistani leader must continue raising this heinous issue at various national and international platforms like United Nations, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), ~~SAD~~ Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and other platforms. In this way, Afghanistan's policy towards TTP can be reformed to take strict action against safe havens in the country. In this way, Pakistan's terrorism issue can be addressed, leading to improved ties between both countries.



(e) Border clashes and frequent attacks on each other will deteriorate trust between both countries, worsening future relations

Pakistani government must ~~open~~ keep all diplomatic channels open and strive to resolve the tensions in peaceful manner. It is because, attacks on each other will not worsen relations between them and erode regional peace. Additionally, it can weaken Pakistan's soft stance in the region. Hence, negotiations and table talks with strong security situation, law and order can bring back peace in the region.



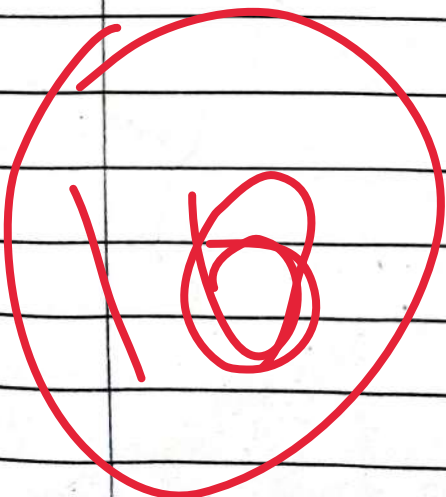
Map of Pak-Afghan Territory



#### 4. Conclusion

To sum up, the continuous tense ties between Pakistan and Afghanistan are mainly due to perpetual terrorist attacks in Pakistan and reluctance of Afghan government to take strict actions against TTP. To reduce tensions, both countries should restrain themselves and ensure peaceful negotiations. Pakistan must make efforts to internationally pressurize Afghan government and simultaneously continue its current policy to eliminate terrorism and ensure regional peace in South Asia.

Add china's failed mediation and link argument with it





## 1. Introduction

Pakistan and Saudi-Arabia share ideological and religious similarities. Recently, both countries signed a historic defence pact. The immediate cause was destabilized condition of Middle-East. Other causes include Israel's oppressive attitude towards Middle East, continuous support of U.S for Israel, attack of Israel on U.S-ally Qatar, and energy crisis of Pakistan. This pact diversified partners of Saudi-Arabia to rely on only oil, and also reflect that Pakistan can address its economic crisis through this deal. However, this historic deal can push Pakistan into unending conflicts of middle East as well. Currently, it is a historic pact that revitalized relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

## 2. Historic defence pact between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia

Pakistan and Saudi-Arabia signed a defence deal on 17-september-2025. This defence pact include though not fully publicized but some of its components are discussed below;



- (i) Attack on one country will be considered attack on both countries in future
- (ii) Military-industrial collaboration; There is possibility of co-production of arms and military equipments in future to strengthen indigenous defence production.
- (iii) Joint exercises and training; Both countries will carry out joint drill exercises and training programs to empower military personnel.
- (iv) Intelligence sharing; Cooperation of intelligence and counter-intelligence operations in future.

### 3. Causes that pushed Pakistan and Saudi Arabia into defence Pact

- (a) Attack of Israel on US close ally, Qatar, became an immediate cause that pushed Saudi-Arabia towards defence pact with Pakistan

The situation of middle East is unstable since years due to Israel's oppressive policies and militant organization. Qatar was playing as neutral mediator to sign a ceasefire agreement between Hamas and Israel. However, Israel's



attack on Qatar proved that U.S can't be a credible partner to rely on. Hence, it became a major push for Saudi Arabia towards defence pact with Pakistan.

(b) Regional security tensions of both Pakistan and Saudi-Arabia

Pakistan faced a small war with neighbouring rival, India after Pahalgam incident. Also Saudi-Arabia observed unstable and unpredictable situation of middle East. These regional threats pushed both countries to sign a defence pact.

(c) Diversification of partners from reliance on ~~narrow~~ few allies

Pakistan required an economic partner for future engagement. Additionally, Saudi-Arabia also diversified its reliance on United States for its security. The nuclear deterrence from Pakistan will prove beneficial for Saudi's security and Pakistan also got an economic reliable partner to boost its fragile economy.

(d) Energy and Economic ties of Pakistan to boost economy of Pakistan



As Pakistan is a debt-driven country which is facing major energy and economic crisis. In this difficult situation, the defence pact can improve economic situation of Pakistan and provide a hope to resolve energy crisis as well.

#### (4) Implications of Saudi-Pakistan defence pact

##### (a) Saudi-Iran Rivalry and strengthening of Saudi's defensive power:

Through the recent defence pact, Saudi's defensive power strengthens due to nuclear deterrence provided by Pakistan. This pact has shifted the power dynamics between Saudi and Iran in the region. Hence, ensuring regional peace to prevent any future experimentation of Iran with Saudi Arabia.

##### (b) India's shifting dynamics in South Asia

With the South Arabia's stronger alliance with Pakistan, India can move to deal with countries that are rivals of Saudi Arabia to counter its impacts. Hence, Saudi-Pakistan defence pact has



strengthened Pakistan's regional power in South Asia.

(c) Pakistan may enter into unending middle East conflicts

On the other hand, Pakistan may enter into complicated conflicts of middle-East ~~that~~ through Saudi-Arabia. However, they can be countered through nuclear deterrence that ensure regional peace in both south Asia and middle East.

(d) Diversification of Saudi Arabia partnership from United states for its security

Saudi Arabia diversified its security in a long-run through formal deal with Pakistan. It highlights that Saudi Arabia reduced its reliance on United States for future security situation.

(e) Conclusion

To conclude the historic deal of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan signed due to shifting dynamics in the regions, <sup>increasing</sup> security threats and energy crisis of Pakistan. This defence pact reflect that formalization of strategic partnership between both countries in defence and industrial collaboration to ensure regional peace in future.



Q7

## 1. Introduction

The recent engagement of Pakistan with United States ~~rem~~ have remain optimistic. The historical ties of Pakistan and United States are transactional with good and bad times. On the other hand, China being a credible partner historically, remains an all-time friend of Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan should take pragmatic foreign policy efforts to pursue its national interest. Simultaneously, it should remain conscious to never compromise relations with all-time partner, China, at the expense of US relations. Hence, Pakistan needs a balanced and pragmatic policy to ensure peaceful relations with both super-powers of the world.

## 2. Pakistan must pursue a pragmatic foreign policy to ensure its national interest

The ~~current~~ recent engagements of Pakistan with US were positive with both countries collaborated in defence, technology and Gaza - ceasefire deal. However, Pakistan must pursue a pragmatic



policy to protect its national-interest, and make strategic economic deals with U.S. The long-term policies will increase dependence of both countries that will be beneficial for long-term peace as well. As learnt through historic transactional relations with U.S, Pakistan must not incline towards U.S in this dilemma

### 3. Pakistan should ensure strategic ties with China along-with U.S collaboration

United States (U.S) is a super-power country and Pakistan can't afford bad ties with it. At the same time, China has been a strategic partner with comprehensive programs like China-Pakistan economic corridor (CPEC). Pakistan's long-term interest lie within China's special economic zones and CPEC project that is a bright ray to boost economy of Pakistan. Hence, a balancing policy is needed to ensure ties with both China and U.S.

### 4. Pakistan should diversify its economic dependence beyond U.S and China

It should engage with European Union (EU), SCO countries, and others



partner to reduce over-dependence on either US or China. Economic independence will allow Pakistan to pursue an independent foreign policy based on its own national interests.

(5) Strengthen National Security Policy (NSP) to keep foreign policy of Pakistan consistent

Political instability and policy inconsistencies can hamper Pakistan's decision making capacity. Hence, government must formalize NSP to ensure policy consistency. Internal conflicts will be resolved in this way to make Pakistan a credible long-term partner.

(6) The Country should avoid anti-China or anti-US alliance to continue this balancing foreign policy

Anti-China or anti-US policy can deteriorate this balance and push Pakistan into dilemma of vagueness like India is facing. Hence, Pakistan should collaborate with both countries at neutral realms for regional and international peace.



### (7) Conclusion

To conclude, currently, Pakistan is at a fragile balancing foreign policy between China and U.S. In this condition, Pakistan should ensure this balanced policy through pursuance of its national interest. Additionally, the country should avoid any anti-U.S or anti-China policy and collaborate at neutral arenas to successfully balance this quagmire.

Elaborate the balancing part and discuss relationship with facts





Q4

## (1) Introduction

The revival of militancy in K-P and Balochistan is due to many reasons. The major reasons include ~~can~~ porous border with Afghanistan, establishment of Klashankor culture in these areas, socio-economic condition and youth alienation, weak law and order situation and external non-state actors (NSAs) involvement in the region. To restore peace, the government must invest in education, infrastructure to improve socio-economic situation. Additionally, strengthen law and order, ensure border security, and incline youth from militancy towards education and employment to reduce militancy in these areas.

## (2) Causes of revival of militancy in Balochistan and KIP

### (a) Revival of militancy mainly happened after Taliban takeover of Afghanistan

Taliban government has provided sanctuaries to terrorist groups like TTP and Majeed Brigade. These groups support separatist movements in Balochistan and



K-D to challenge writ of the state of Pakistan.

(b) Interference of non-state Actors (NSAs) in Balochistan and K.P to challenge security situation of Pakistan

many non-state actors (NSAs) are working in the country to deteriorate law and order situation in marginalized areas. The presence of Kulbhushan Yadav, an Indian Navy officer, in Pakistan and his acceptance about interference in Pakistan proved the involvement of RAW, to continue militancy in Pakistan.

(c) Perpetual Socio-economic crisis in marginalized areas that pushed youth into militancy

The rural areas of K.P and Balochistan face significant crisis, such as illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, clean water ~~is~~ deficiency, lack of infrastructure etc. Due to these crisis, illiteracy rate is also very high in both provinces. Additionally, majority population lives under poverty line. Moreover, rising unemployment pushed the youth towards militant groups. like



Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF), and Majeed Binyade. Hence, Socio-economic crisis is another cause of revival of militancy in Balochistan.

(d) Weak law and order situation in both provinces and revival of militancy

In rural areas of Balochistan, levies forces work for security. The state had not established formal laws in those region. Due to weak rule of law, militant groups have exploited this situation and established their sanctuaries in many areas of K-P and Balochistan.

(e) The issue of enforced disappearances further worsened the militancy situation

Due to weak rule of law, enforced disappearance has become a serious issue in Balochistan. People face these crisis and state unresponsiveness further instigate voices of separatism in the marginalized population. Hence, lack of investigations and injustices are another cause of dangerous revival of militancy in K-P and Balochistan.



### (3) Recommendations to counter militancy in KIP and Balochistan

#### (a) Ensuring rule of law and strong security to reduce vacuum of exploitation

The state must establish formal law enforcement authorities and ensure their implementation to improve security situation of KIP and Balochistan.

#### (b) Investing in human development and infrastructure to improve socio-economic situation of Balochistan and KIP

The government should increase focus on education, human development, skills building to ensure literacy rise. Additionally, there must be large project to build infrastructure in rural areas.

The state should provide scholarships and employment opportunities for youth to counter militancy in the region.

#### (c) Investigations and justice in cases of enforced disappearances will restore public trust in the state authorities

There must be thorough investigations and prevalence of justice to



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%

(d)

### Strengthening border security with

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

hold accountable those involved in these heinous acts to restore public trust in the state. In this way, militant groups will not be able to exploit general public against the state.

Afghanistan; Border security will prevent non-state actors (NSA) from entering the country and control militancy in marginalized areas of K.P and Balochistan.

### (4) Conclusion

To sum up, the revival of militancy in K.P and Balochistan is due to weak rule of law, peripheral socio-economic crisis, porous Pak-Afghan border, interference of non-state actors. It can be controlled through strengthening of border surveillance, ensuring empowering law enforcement authorities and addressing socio-economic crisis of the region. Through these efforts, public trust can be restored to counter separatist movement. Hence, ~~re~~ reducing militancy and reviving economy of both K.P and Balochistan.