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Q) Challenges & Wayout of Pak-Afghan Relation to keep these smooth and beneficial?

Introduction:

Pakistan are closer with Afghanistan in the manner of culture and history, religious, social and economic ties. The prospectivity of both countries is wedded to their peace coexistence.

Pakistan and Afghanistan share a long and complex history. Both countries have been allies at different times, and their relations have been shaped by a number of factors, including the Durand Line, cross border terrorism, drug trade and Refugee crises.

In recent year, Both countries have facing acute challenges. The Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021 which has created new challenges. Meanwhile, the potential for increased crisis of cross-border terrorism, the threat of humanitarian crisis.

Despite challenges, Afghanistan has destabilized after US departure from Afghanistan.

Introduction is a bit lengthy. Shorten it. 3/4th of a page is enough.

There has been a threat perception violence spillover into Pakistan from Afghanistan as civil unrest was to breakout in the face of power vacuum created by US withdrawal.

Challenges of Security

1) Cross Border terrorism:-

Cross border terrorism is major challenge facing by Pakistan - Afghanistan relations. As we know Both countries have a long history of militants operating in their territories, And After Taliban takeover of Afghanistan has exacerbated this problem.

TTP:- The talibans has allowed safe havens for militants in Afghanistan, including the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), which is responsible for numerous terrorist attacks in Pakistan.

The Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) is a militant group that founded in 2007. The TTP involve in various terrorist attacks in Pakistan including suicide bombings, shooting and kidnapping. The Afghan militant Baitullah Mehsud founded the TTP. The purpose of TTP founding is overthrow the Pakistani government and establish Islamic state in Pakistan which

Too lengthy description for a single heading.

Divide it into subheadings. 5-7 lines are enough under a single heading.

Completely follow Shariah. The TTP has been fighting guerrilla war against government of Pakistan since its established. The TTP has able to run their terrorist activities because of its safe havens tribal areas of Pakistan and land of Afghanistan. The government of Pakistan launched several military operation against TTP but TTP has ability to regrouping and continue its fights.

The TTP lead towards massive destruction and deal of deaths in Pakistan. The TTP has killed thousands of people, including civilians, security forces and officials. The group has been weakened in military operations but still fighting, and it also poses a threat to Pakistan security.

In 2021, TTP split into two groups, one led by Noor wali Mehsud and other led by Hafiz Gul Bahadur.

The Pakistani government recently involve of negotiation with TTP, government of Pakistan offer peace deal under which Pakistan wants to complete dissolution of TTP but the demands of TTP are not acceptable of government. Taliban wants reversal of merger of Fata from KPK, Release of 100

most wanted criminals from Pakistani jail, implementation of law & shariah completely in Pakistan and TTP wants to permission to open political office of Taliban anywhere in world. Pakistan not accepted these demand because Pakistan have serious concern on these demands.

TTP will continue to fight against government of Pakistan.

The activation of TTP also strain relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan relation.

Wayout:-

- 1- Both countries need to work under share intelligence and coordination against militants. The both countries sharing information about TTP or other terrorist groups to eradicate terrorism from the region.
- 2) Both countries should be conduct Peace talks. However, Afghan government organized talks between TTP and government of Pakistan but it failed. Afghan government should pressurize TTP to settle their issues with government of Pakistan.

First discuss all the challenges and then all the recommendations/way outs.

Diplomatic Challenges:-

Being an Islamic brothers because both countries established on Islamic ideology. Both countries solve the geographical and historical issues.

Durand line:-

Durand line is the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan, its 2640 kilometer border. It was established by Britisher in 1983. The Durand line is the source of tension between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The Afghan government has never recognized Durand line as a international border. Afghan stakeholders believed that its arbitrarily divides of Pashtun tribal lands. On the other hand, Pakistan consider Durand line is the international border and recognize from western countries and USA during cold war era.

However, Afghan Taliban not made clear statement about current status of Durand line after took control of Afghanistan. But Pakistan is hopeful to solve Durand line issue with Taliban government diplomatically. Pakistan wants to line could be recognized by both countries as an international border. On other side Afghan government wants be renegotiate with some adjustment to its alignment.

Again, too lengthy description.

Wayout:-

1) Respect for each other's sovereignty. Pakistan and ~~Pakistan~~ Afghanistan should need to respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Both countries aligned their space or territory ~~violated~~ from other country. The both countries neither interfere in their internal matters.

2) - Establishment of joint commission on security and border management. Both countries want to settle their security and border issues. Pakistan's major security concern link with Afghanistan. ~~Cross border terrorism~~ hurt both countries. The joint commission should be established and the commission could be tasked with developing a plan for managing the border between both countries and cooperating on security concerns.

3) - Promoting trade & economic cooperation. Trade and ~~economic cooperation~~ can reduce tension and solve conflict between both nations. Both countries faced severe poverty, inflation and unemployment. Mutual cooperation and trade can reduce these economic crises between both countries.

Humanitarian Challenges:-

Pakistan and Afghanistan are involved in complex and interrelated humanitarian crisis.

Afghan Refugee Crisis:-

There are 3 million Afghan people living in Pakistan, they migrated during cold war times when Afghanistan burned in wars and civil crisis.

These refugee crisis have increased in number of peoples in Pakistan.

These refugees are fleeing conflict, poverty, and prosecution in Afghanistan. They have limited access in education, healthcare and employment.

Pakistan wants to get back of these Afghan refugees because these refugees involve in illegal and corrupt practice in Pakistan. And Pakistan have economic burden.

Afghanistan humanitarian crisis:-

The Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021 led to decline of foreign aid which has devastating impact on the economy. The economic downturn create poverty and. It is estimated that 22.8 million people facing severe food security, including 8.7 million children. Afghanistan facing a severe

brought, which are unable to grow food, water shortage etc. Pakistan held OIC meeting in 2022 for provide foreign aid to Afghanistan and takeup humanitarian crisis.

Wayout:-

1) Raise of awareness:-

Pakistan and other countries should raise awareness about humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan to global organizations involve and takeup this issue and help them.

2) Donation:-

Many reputable organization worked in Afghanistan. The regional countries can donate to these organization to provide food, shelters, healthcare and other essential services in Afghanistan.

Recommendations:-

- 1) Increase cooperation & economic activities.
- 2) Tackling cross border terrorism
- 3) Terrorist organization like TTP should ban in both countries
- 4) Both countries kickout militants from their lands.
- 5) Supporting Afghan people
- 6) Engaging international community.

Structure of the answer needs much improvement. Follow the suggestions to do it.

Increase the number of arguments /subheadings.

Work on the paper presentation, headings quality and the references.