

QUESTION # 02.OUTLINE

Introduction.

- I. History of Pakistan-Afghanistan relationships
- II. Resurgence of TIP and ISKP
- III. Impacts of reinvigoration of militancy on Pak-Afghan relations
 - A. Strained relationship between Islamabad and Taliban governments
 - B. Rising militancy ^{has} targeted confidence building ~~among~~ between Islamabad and Taliban's government
 - C. Emerging battleground, targeting Peace and security
 - D. Deteriorating trade and economic developments
 - E. Cross border movement and brotherhood among Pashtuns is in turmoil.

F. Pakistan's global image and regional stability is challenged.

G. An increasing threat to multilateral partnership with regional countries.

H. Rise of India's regional hegemony aspirations.

Way Forward.

- Need for change in policy.
- Reassessment of past policies.
- Cultivate goodwill and trust.
- Confidence building and strong, optimistic public opinion.

Conclusion.

Introduction.

Nobody can deny the fact that relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan has always been in shambles. Since the inception of Pakistan, people saw that Afghanistan did not accept independence of Pakistan, but as long as Taliban government hold throne in Afghanistan, they developed cordial relationship because of brotherhood and Islamic nation status.

However, since the Taliban's government has come back to office, Pakistan seriously noticed a surge in militant activities, imposing a great threat to security and peace conditions of Pakistan. Therefore, many of times, Pakistan tried best to curtail such exacerbating conditions through bilateral talks and agreements, but this time, Pakistan and Afghanistan relationship is again in confusion. We are gradually losing our ties with Afghan brothers and international image of Pakistan is also deteriorating, which is eventually pleasing neighbouring rival India.

Having noticed such agitation, both Afghanistan and Pakistan must shift their policies for making a peaceful neighbourhood and trade relations.

I. History of Pakistan-Afghanistan relationships.

Although history witnessed turbulence between both nations since their birth, but they always maintained an air of brotherhood among Pashtuns tribes. However, troubles arose because of demarcation of Durand line, because for Pashtuns this line is a trouble a call for conflict. Because they are

together. No boundary could challenge their brotherhood. For the matter of Durand line ex-president of Kabul, Hamid Karzai once said:

“Durand line is the boundary of hostility”

So, Durand line has always been a problem, but situations got better in the last Taliban's government when both of the Islamic nations enjoyed cordial relationship. Although, Taliban's government has restored, since 2021, which was considered another chance for Pakistan to have its favourite ^{own} trained government on the soil of Afghanistan, but the situation is purely upside down. It has been noticed that since the rise of Pakistan's supported Taliban's government is back, the revival of TIP (Tehreek-e-Taliban of Pakistan) has started which is again targeting both governments' friendly relationships.

II. Revival of TIP and ISKP and Afghan refugees' migration problem.

After so long when Pakistan attacked its hope of economic and regional development

with Afghanistan, (because of its favourite government of Taliban) and we are witnessing two hilarious issues threatening regional stability and relationships.

First, the resurgence of Tehreek-e-Taliban of Pakistan (TTP) which is supported through militant groups of Afghanistan and the second is refugee migration problem.

Although, in the past, Pakistan has been successful in combating white terrorism and curtailing Taliban's inhuman strict violent activities, after its military operation of (Zarb-e-Azab-2011), but with the rise of Taliban's government these militant activities are increasing skyrocketedly. Eventually, destroying peace and security in Pakistan.

Therefore, Pakistan's government blamed Taliban's government for supporting TTP for such attacks on Pakistan's western border, but they denied and issued an edict in the favour of Pakistan.

The second chaotic situation arose when in (October 2023), Pakistan's government issued a deadline for Afghan refugees to emigrate to Afghanistan, which infuriated Afghanistan government. Ultimately, Pak-Afghanistan relationship

has entered into another phase of instability and hostility.

⇒ **Imp**
Political and Socio-economic impacts of extremism and refugee's problems on Pakistan and Afghanistan relationship:

Through a complete and precise picture of history and contemporary situations, one can easily analyze what impacts this tumultuous situation could have on neighbor relationship, which are as follows:

a. Strained relations between Taliban and Pakistan's governments:

On the complain of Pakistan to Taliban's rulers about exacerbating situations of peace and security in Pakistan due to TTP, which is supported by Taliban and militants in Afghanistan, Taliban rulers blamed Pakistan's military and security institutions for not being efficient and eligible to maintain peace on their borders.

This response infuriated military personnels and government who always supported Taliban's government, even Pakistan has always been criticized ^{globally} for supporting Taliban and for playing double-game. Hence, one can say or interpret that such a cold-shoulder could strain relationships between both nations, which is already witnessed, when Pakistan asked Afghans to leave Pakistan's territory.

With this behaviour, both of the nations are making their ties strained; not remained in present situation when the whole Islamic nation is being targeted through western superpowers like United states of America and Israel.

B. Rising militancy has targeted confidence building and trust between Islamabad and Taliban:

Similarly, it is undeniable to notice that both of the governments are losing trust and confidence in their brotherhood and regional solidarity, eventually, giving initiative to rival countries to develop hateful strategies to destroy both nations and regional peace.

of both developing and more advanced nations. Through a healthy tie, both nations can develop programs and policies for internal trade and development projects. As both of the nations are rich in natural resources, but this problem is keeping them apart of mutual understanding and integration for developing strategies of regional development and progress.

5. Cross-border movement and Pashtun brotherhood is in turmoil.

It was believed that because of Taliban's government both of the neighbors would be able to develop strategies for easy cross-border movement and developing cultural ties with each other, but the present situation has worsened every hope of stability.

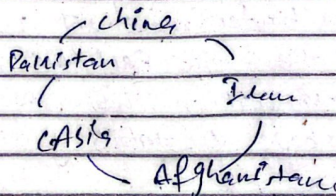
6. Pakistan's global image and stability is challenged.

Through the rise of Taliban and their militant activities, Pakistan is also battling with internal destruction and separatist movement, but now it also has to combat with its declining image of "first hand country to counter

terrorism. who can trust on Pakistan as an emblem of Peace when it is not able to develop happy relationship with its neighbours and Islamic states, therefore, Pakistan is in serious situation internally and externally.

→ 7. An Increasing Threat to multi-lateral Partnership:

This chaos on borders is also a challenge to multi-lateral partnership, as Pakistan and Afghanistan are part of partnership and trade relations.



Unlike, a healthy partnership and development, we are losing trust and confidence of other nations.

8. Rise of India's regional hegemony Aspirations.

The last but not the least, is the

biggest challenge of sharp increase in India's regional hegemony. India's rise was the only wish of India in South Asia. Therefore, it has been involved in stirring insurgencies in Pakistan and Afghanistan by supporting militants through the help of (RAW).

With the present situation, both countries gave another chance to rival India to be strong against Pakistan and to increase regional hostility.

Way Forward:

As we are combating with a lot of internal political problems, therefore, both of the nations must focus on positive and optimistic attitude to get benefit of each other.

There is a great need to shift their policies who support extremism and militants.

→ Pakistan should try to build confidence and goodwill among people of Afghanistan.

- Both nations must focus on regional stability to combat external threats and superpowers.

conclusion

To conclude, it is a fact that both Pakistan and Afghanistan has always been in confused situations, but today is the high time when both of nations should shake hands and fight against their rivals and when whole west is against Islamic states.

QUESTION #3

OUTLINE

- I. Introduction
- II. The history of India-US strategic ties.
- III. Indian diplomacy: India-US strategic partnership
- IV. Implications for Pakistan in future.
 1. Rise of India's regional hegemony aspirations
 2. US help to India is increasing massive buildup of military weapons which would add to the security concerns of Pakistan

3. Assistance of India in developing nuclear technology would compel Pakistan to opt for a countermeasure and generate an arms race between India and Pakistan.

4. Pakistan will have to upgrade existing inventory of nuclear weapons

5. Partnership could help to India for obtaining a permanent seat in security council which could be problematic for Kashmir issues.

6. ^{will} Exacerbates political, social, defence and economic relationships of Pakistan

7. ^{budget} will shift Pakistan's policy towards military and nuclear weapons, which in return affect other institutes of Pakistan.

V. Options for Pakistan.

- Maintain status quo.
- China-oriented policy.
- Improve internal peace conditions and balance among provinces.

Conclusion