

## Pak Affairs

Q no: 5

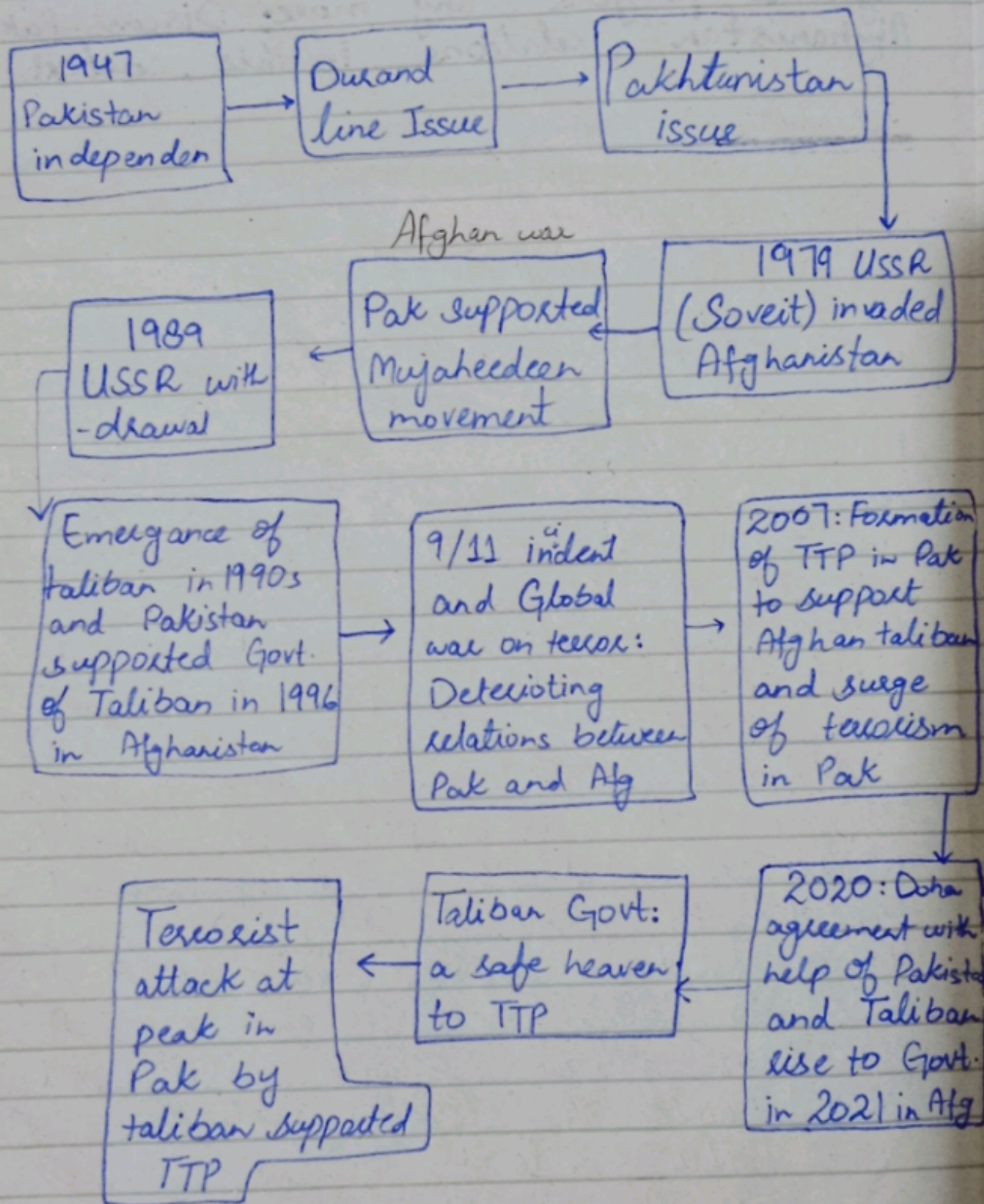
Afghanistan leaders want to pursue a more independent foreign policy and do not want to be the client of regional players any more. Discuss Pak - Afghanistan relations in this context

### Introduction:

Afghanistan is the Pakistan western neighbouring muslim country but the relation between two countries historically have been impacted by the regional players. During the cold war era, the land of Afghanistan was used as a proxy between USSR and US. USSR invasion in Afghanistan raised security concerns in Pakistan and Pakistan in search of security supported Mujahedeen movement in Afghanistan along with US, Saudi Arabia and other western countries. But after the 9/11 incident, US president George Bush declared Global war on terror and forced Pakistan to become a frontline ally in this war, to point gun at the mujahedeen that were previously trained and supported by Pakistan army. Due to security threats, Pakistan provided full support to US and Nato allies in war on terror. As a repercussion, Taliban became hostile and conducted great number of terrorist attacks in Pakistan. This further widened the gap between Pakistan and Afghanistan, which is still a biggest

Security threat of Pakistan in form of rising insurgency and terrorism

## A flow chart of Bitter Pak - Afghan relationship



## History of Pakistan Afghanistan Relations under the influence of Regional powers:-

The relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan have been historically impacted by the interference of regional players. The major historic events that lead to create a trust deficit between two neighbouring countries are given as

### USSR invasion and Pakistan unprecedented support to Mujahedeen movement:

During the cold war period, Afghanistan land was used by the USSR and USA as a proxy. Internal conflicts of Afghanistan in 1978 as a result of Saur revolution, through which communist government established in Afghanistan paved the way for Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. USSR invasion raised the security concerns in Pakistan and US viewed it as an integral Cold war struggle. "Analysts in Pakistan were of the view that the next target of USSR will be Pakistan if not constrained, due to USSR desire to reach Warm water" - Abdu Sattar in Foreign Policy. So, Pakistan and America started their united efforts along with other anti-soviet allies to constrained USSR expansion. Pakistan, America, Saudi Arabia and other western countries provided military, economical and diplomatic support to Afghan mujahedeen, who were waging a war on their own against foreign

invasion. Pakistan army provided training to mujahedeen. Intel services Intelligence granted full support to mujahedeen and the concept of jihad was promoted in tribal areas of Pakistan to help Afghan people in their fight (Afghan war). United States of America provided military aid in the form of advanced missiles and artillery so that Afghan mujahedeen could defeat Soviet union in Afghanistan. With the help of these forces, Mujahedeen were able to expel USSR from Afghanistan in 1979. During Afghan war, relations between Pakistan and Mujahedeen-Afghan population were very strengthened, but escape of USSR followed by civil war in Afghanistan for power distribution between Taliban and politicians.

### 1996 Taliban in Power: A story of joy and comfort for Pakistan

The mayhem during civil war gave the opportunity to Taliban to come in power in Afghanistan. Taliban is a political and military organization that was formed after the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1990s, during the civil war (1992-1996). They were the madrasa students of Afghanistan and Pakistan, including Mujahedeen's also. One of their leader in 1994 - foundation of Taliban - stated that, "We want to go to Kabul and announce an Islamic government here" - Al-jazeera. The situation of lawlessness in Afghanistan is the major

force behind Taliban capturing of Kabul. In 1996, ultimately they seized the Afghanistan capital, Kabul and established an Islamic Taliban government here. Pakistani officials and public of tribal areas did not discourage this act. And Pakistan accepted the Taliban government with wholeheartedly in 1997. Strong diplomatic relations were also established. Pakistan's President Musharraf visited Kabul in 2000. But the refusal of Taliban to accept Durand line, impacted the relations badly.

Durand line issue: Territorial disputed between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Durand line is the official border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. That was demarcated by the will of Afghanistan and British government in 1896. At the time of separation of Pakistan, Afghanistan rejected the Durand line as an official border. The official position of Afghanistan is that the Durand line is a "disputed border demarcation" and it has no legal sanctity - The Economic Times. When Taliban came into power in 1996, Islamabad hoped that they would recognize this 2630 km border as an official border. For this Pakistan provided huge military, diplomatic and financial support to Taliban Govt, even putted strong pressure but they denied its recognition as an official border. In 2019, Pakistan started

defend line forcing to stop terrorist surge and illegal trade but Afghanistan protested against this measure. It is still an unresolved issue that is a big obstacle in the way toward peaceful and diplomatic good relations.

### Global war on terror and Pakistan operation against taliban:

The 9/11 terror incident provoked United States for retaliatory action, which also impact the Pakistan Foreign Policy. On 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2001, US and the whole world witnessed a huge terror attack on US Pentagon, hijacking of 4 US flights, that caused almost 3000 casualties and injury of thousands people. After this incident US and Nato forces declared a Global war on terror, with the condemnation of many nations for 9/11 incident. US president George Bush stated that "Either you are with us or with terrorist." US placed a two way option in front of Pakistan and demanded frontline support to US and Nato forces. Henry Kissinger said that "To be an enemy of America can be dangerous but to be a friend is fatal." So Pakistan was left with no way and it had to accept and participated as a frontline ally in Global war on terror against taliban. Taliban fought a 20 year long war against US land invasion in Afghanistan in 2001, Nov, with the help of Pakistan, initially US gained upper

hand and killed Bin Laden who was suspected as main culprit behind 9/11 incident. But continuous war without certain goal and reason led to failure of US in war of terrorism. In this way, a peace deal named as "Doha Agreement" signed between Taliban and US government, with the help of Pakistan. But the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan never came on track again.

### in Surge of terrorism due to Taliban led TTP:

The largest drawback of Pakistan backing US in its war on terror is the rise of terrorism in Pakistan. TTP (Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan) is a political party in Pakistan that has been supported by Taliban since the start of Global war on terror, to create insurgency in Pakistan. It was formed in 2008 to provide support to Taliban in their fight against US invasion. During war on terror and after the Taliban established Govt. in 2021, TTP <sup>is</sup> responsible for all the terrorist and extremist events in Pakistan. According to UN, TTP is the largest terrorist group that is responsible for terrorism in Pakistan - (UN 2024 report). Pakistan has conducted multiple operations such as Zarb-e-Azab, diplomatic talks with Taliban government pertaining to prevent the use of Afghan land as a safe heaven for terrorist, but no response has appeared yet. Afghanistan strong ties with India

has been also a source of security threat to Pakistan. Due to the strategic depth issue Pakistan could not afford hostility at both sides of border. So the good relations with Taliban is the need of hour for Pakistan.

### Conclusions:

Without any suspicion, Pakistan and Afghanistan relations has been strained, mostly due to the interference of major powers. But diplomatic good relations between two countries is very essential for regional development and prosperity. After the Taliban victory in global war on terror, Taliban security advisor said; We do not want to be the client of others, anymore. But little focus was provided to this claim. At the current time Afghanistan Taliban government become of the client of non-state actors and responsible for deteriorating security conditions in Pakistan. Both countries should need to solved their issues through negotiation, to bring economical & social security in the region.



Q no: 6

Muslim Reformist Movements nurtured the sequential Unity in the formulation of the two-Nation theory: Discuss.

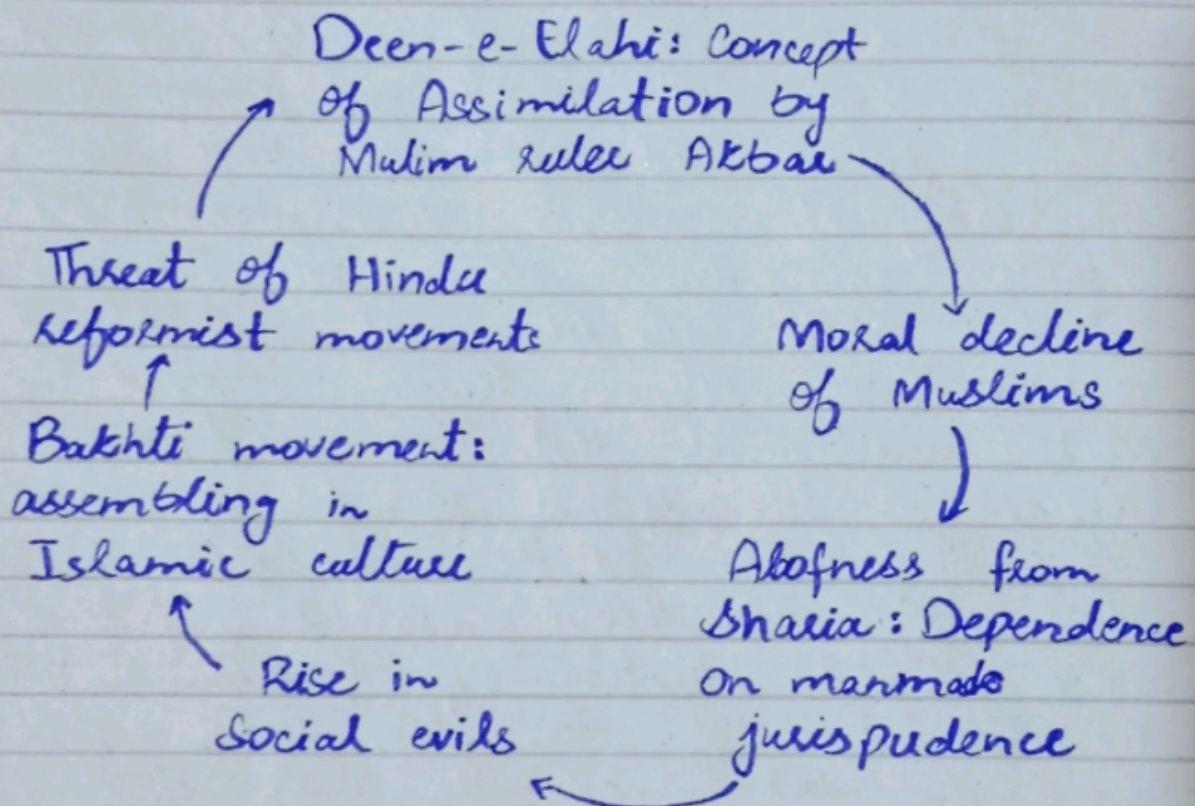
### Introduction

Muslim reformist movement started at the time of downfall of muslims of subcontinent. The main aim of these movement was to reform the regional, educational and political situations of muslims so that they gain their lost respect and power. Many muslim scholars and reformists took the responsibility of muslim renaissance. Most notable among them were Sheik Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah and Syed Ahmad Shahid. These religious leaders observed the prevalent condition of that time and made reforms in the regional, political and educational sector. They also led the foundation of two nation theory. This theory was the leading force behind creation of Pakistan in 1947. The foundation of two nation theory provided by them but after the basis, three major personalities including Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Quid-e-Azam took the responsibility, to turn the dream of a separate homeland for muslim minorities, into reality. The efforts made by these reformist to inculcate the sense of muslim integration and having a separate identity are given in detail as follow:

## Sheikh Ahmad Sirhadi opposed united Nationhood

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhadi (1564-1624) was a religious Sufi personality who not only played a significant role in reviving Islam in Indian subcontinent but also opposed the united nationhood.

Condition of Muslims and situation in subcontinent at that time



At that time Sheikh Ahmad Sirhadi wrote letters and books, at one place to aware the Muslims, and at the other place, he started open preaching, training of their pupils. These pupils with special knowledge of Islamic Shariah sent to different parts of subcontinent to spread through meaning of Islamic Shariah. His

literary efforts include Mukhlubat-e-Imam -e-Rabbi (concept of ijtehad) and Maalif-e-ladunya (related to spirituality).

He also gave the concept of government and the role of ruler in it. Jahangir, the ruler at that time, impressed through his writing and spirituality and organized a session on daily basis in his empire, at which muslim issues were discussed. At one place he stated that;

"If Muslims want to live as a Nation then they have to quit the shirk and bidaat and stay away from Hindu. If the awareness of separate identity in Muslims then they would be swept away with the flood of combined nationhood."

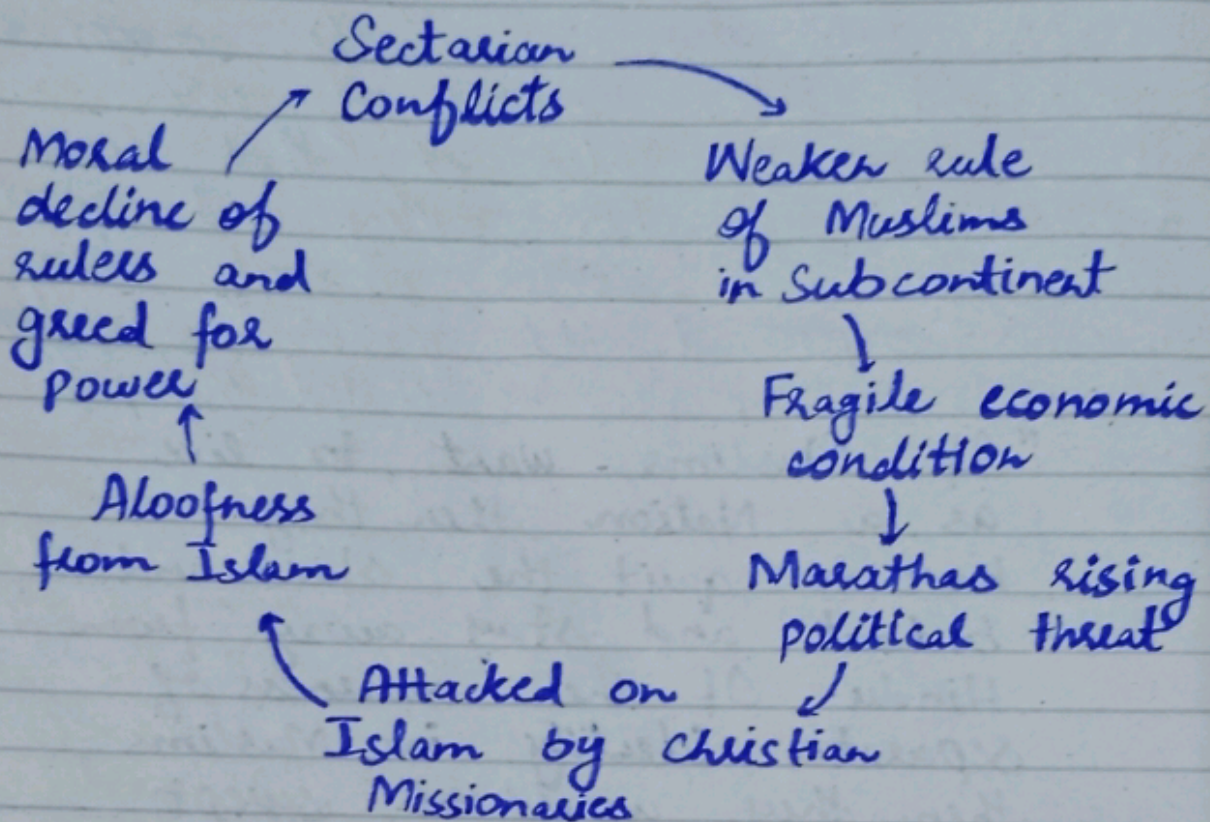
Thus he led the base of separate identity and opposed the combined nationhood which were rioting the regional and culture concept of Islam in muslim mindset.

Efforts of Shah waliullah to counter threats to Muslim rule:

Shah waliullah Dakhvi (1703-1762), a muslim reformist who belongs to a caliphate descendancy, act as a major shield against all the threats posed by non-muslims to the muslim believes and muslim rule. The fragile situation of Muslims at that time was due to internal conflicts and external

threats

Situation at the time of Shah Waliullah



⇒ Jihad against Marathas

During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Marathas were in power in major regions of subcontinent and their power was increasing at fastest rate which threatened the political concerns of Muslims. He waged a war against them in 1761 and defeated them in third battle of Panipat. Thus the renaissance movement led by Shah Waliullah paved the way for Muslim freedom movement.

⇒ Economic reforms: to strengthen the Mughal rule

Due to the political instability, empire

resources were used in a fastest and irrational way. Due to which he identified the major issue of declining economy in his book *Hijab-ul-Balighah* and provided economic reforms which include right of property ownership but at a limited level, discourage concentration of wealth, use of resources at the specific regional area development and balance in all the measures for muslims development.

⇒ Quran translation to tackle christian missionaries allegation pertaining to Islam:

Christian missionaries at that time were promoting a vision that Islam is an incomplete religion. To rebutte all the allegations of these missionaries, he translate Quran into Persian language as *Muqadima Fe tarjamatul Quran*. He also wrote multiple books and letters to remove sectarianism, social evils and moral decadence.

Sheikh Ahmad Shahidi: Ensured muslim separate identity.

Muslims at the time of Syed Ahmad Bealevi (1786-1831) were facing the brutal treatment of ~~Gikhs~~ Sikhs were showing disrespect towards the muslims culture, religion and religious sites. Syed Ahmad Shahidi launched jihad against sikh army but due to muslim betrayal, he lost the war and martyred

The movement led by Beehri was a precursor for later muslim national movement — Dr. Sachin Sen

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: founder of two nation theory.

Sir syed Ahmad Khan was a Mashaikh who made great efforts to improve the relations between Muslims and British. He started the Aligarh movement, wrote books to decrease the British aggression against Muslims after 1857 mutiny, to improve Muslim conditions so that they can compete the Hindu at all levels.

### Life sketch of Sir Syed Ahmad

- Born in 1817 in Delhi
  - Began career as a clerk in East Indian company in 1838
  - Sadr-us-Sadoor: saved 20 British families in 1857 war
  - 1887: appointed as the chief member of civil service commission by Lord Dufferin
  - Founder of Aligarh movement
- ⇒ Urdu-Hindi controversy: Sir Syed efforts to protect Urdu

In 1867, Urdu-Hindi controversy arises in subcontinent. After the failure of 1857 war, the Muslims condition in subcontinent was very terrible. They were blamed for mutiny against the British. This on the

Other side lead to the rise of Indians in the eyes of British. They took the opportunity to remove the muslims in their ways and established a hindu cultural society. So they started a campaign to change the language. But Sir syed Ahmad protect the urdu language through his great efforts.

⇒ Notion of muslim separate identity:

Sir syed always called muslim a nation but the urdu-hindi controversy strengthen her view regarding muslims separate identity. He stated that

**I am convinced that Hindu and Muslims could never become one Nation as their religion and way of life were quite different.**

Allama Iqbal fostered the idea of separate Nation for muslims:

Allama Iqbal was a national poet and religious philosopher who gave the concept of separate state for muslims minorities. He provoke the nationalism among sub continent muslims through his poetry, sayings and Alahabad speech

**I want to see the**

Punjab, NWFP and Balochistan  
in the form of one homogenous  
State

Quaid-e-Azam: founder of Pakistan.

The political reformist  
movement of Sir Syed, Allama Iqbal  
followed by Quaid-e-Azam who fulfilled  
the dream of a separate homeland. He  
ensured the muslim unity and integration  
against British and Indian hegemony.  
He said;

We do not demand Pakistan  
to have a piece of land  
but we want a laboratory  
where we could experiment  
on Islamic principles