

Q NO 2

1. Introduction

Pak-Afghan relations are currently at a low point due to recent conflict in October 2025. Even after China's mediation, relations continue to remain tensed due to deep-rooted issues such as, Durand line issue, Afghan refugees issue, cross-border militancy and diplomatic challenges. These issues can be resolved through dialogues, trust-building measures, economic cooperation and counterterrorism measures.

2.1. Durand Line Issue

2.2. Afghan Refugees Crisis

2. Major Factors Behind Pak-Afghan Tensed Relations

3. Cross-Border Militancy

e.1. Trust-deficit

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2.1. Durand Line Issue

The 2600 km border, called "Durand Line" is accepted by Pakistan but no Afghan government even Taliban recognized this border. Even in recent conflict, Taliban's defense minister called it "imaginary border". This shows that this issue will remain a flashpoint.

2.2. Afghan Refugees Issue

Pakistan hosted documented and undocumented Afghan people. Due to Afghan refugees Pakistan's economy is strained and also terrorism increased. That's why, Pakistan wants to send refugees back to Afghanistan.

2.3. Cross Border Militancy

The cross border militancy is also major issue behind tense relations. Islamabad's stance is that there are safe heavens of TTP - a terrorist group - in Afghanistan, following recent airstrikes on TTP leadership by Pakistan. Meanwhile Afghanistan's stance is that

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it is attack on their sovereignty
so they retaliated.

B.4. Trust - Deficit Between Two

The trust-deficit between Islamabad and ~~Pak~~ Kabul is deep-seated. Kabul accused Pakistan that it betrayed them. Meanwhile, Pakistan's stance is that it supported Afghanistan from decades.

3-1. Encourage Dialogues

3-2. Trust-Building Measures

3. Path to Improvement

3-3. Economic Improvement Prioritize

3-4. Counter-Terrorism Measures

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3.1. Promote Dialogues

The tensions between two nations will not lower until both talk. Even China's mediation could not stop the recent conflict but still it is the way to improve relations as China-Pakistan-Afghanistan, all three depends on each other for national progress.

3.2. Trust - Building Measures

It is very important for both to encourage trust-building measures. The Pakistan must assure Afghanistan that it will not let any country use its land or air bases against them. Similarly, Afghanistan must also assure Pakistan of crack down on terrorism.

3.3. Prioritize Economic Improvement

Both nations should prioritize economic uplift. China wants to promote trade through CPEC in Pakistan and Afghanistan. This way, both states should ensure to separate conflicts and trade.

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3.4. Counter-Terrorism Measures

Both nations should ensure counter-terrorism measures. There must be joint strategy to overcome terrorism. Under there is constant threat of terrorist attacks, not Kabul nor Islamabad would be prosperous.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, the tensions between Kabul and Islamabad are deep-rooted that even China's mediation could not stop the conflicts. The reason behind it lies in diplomatic and political issues which can only be improved through dialogues, consensus and talks.

1. Introduction

The dangerous revival of militancy in Pakistan specially in KPK and Balochistan is alarming. This is because of the return of Taliban's in Afghanistan, ethnic grievances, and social issues which can be controlled through reassurance, solving social issue and negotiations.

2. New Wave of Terrorism

From the past two years, the new wave of terrorism can be seen in Pakistan. The 2025 attack on Jafar Express in Balochistan and also many attacks in KPK are proof of this.

3.1) Local Grievances 3.2) Social Issues

3. Reasons Behind Revival of Militancy

3.3) Failed Negotiations

3.4) Economic Crisis

3.1) Local Grievances

In Balochistan, the revival of Militancy is fueled by a sense of political and economic injustice. For decades, the local population has felt that its vast natural resources, such as gas and minerals are being extracted without providing them any benefit.

3.2) Social Issues

Poverty and lack of opportunities are major drivers of recruitment for militant organizations. In KP and Balochistan, militant groups exploit youth by offering them salary, food and a sense of purpose.

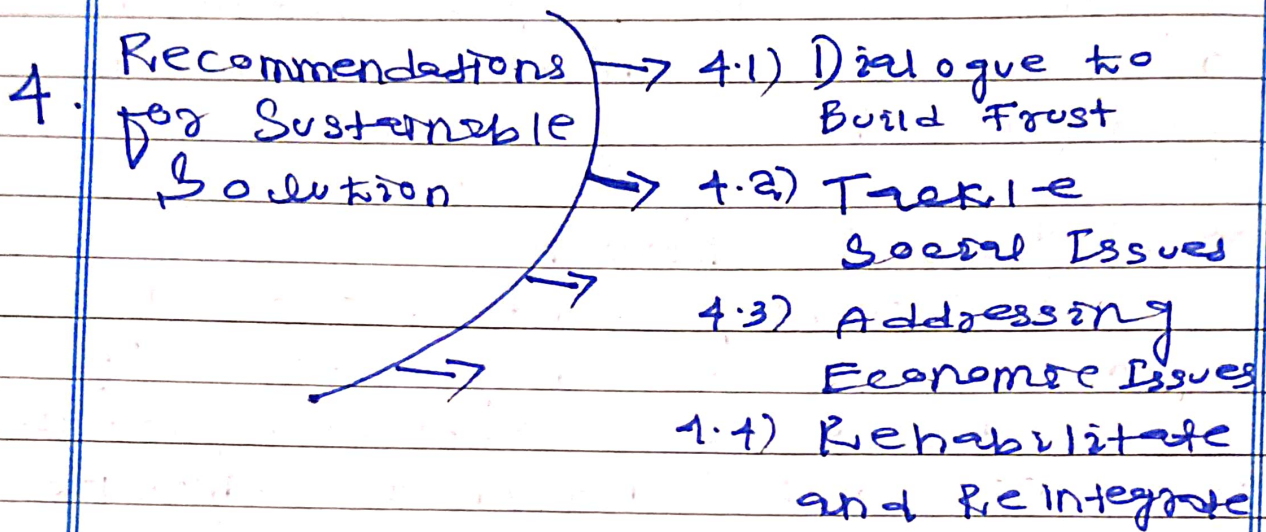
3.3) Failed Negotiations

The state's policy of engaging in peace negotiations with TTP in 2021-2022 failed. The ceasefire was not used for peace but was exploited by militants to regroup and reestablish their network.

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3.4. Economic Crisis

Pakistan's economic situation has severely weakened State's ability to counter terrorism effectively. This limits the funds available for security forces and development projects.



4.1) Dialogue to Build Trust

The State must initiate a sincere dialogue with local communities and tribal elders in affected regions - The goal is to win their trust by demonstrating that the State is on their side.

4.2) Tackle Social Issues

A long term solution must involve tackling the issues that fuel militancy. The government

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should launch targeted development programs in the most vulnerable districts of FPK and Balochistan.

4.3) Addressing Economic Crisis

This requires concrete actions, not just promises. The government must ensure that the province receives its fair share of revenue from its natural resources and CPEC projects.

4.4) Rehabilitate and Reintegrate

To break the cycle of violence, the state must establish effective de-radicalization and rehabilitation centers. These institutes should be for low-level fighters who surrender or capture.

5. Conclusion.

The current wave of terrorism in Pakistan is a complex problem with deep-rooted flawed policies and socio-economic despair. Lasting peace can only be achieved through sincere political dialogue and economic development.

1. Introduction

The relationship between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia has deep historical, religious and strategic roots. The bond has often translated into strong, though sometimes informal, security cooperation. However, the recent signing of "The Strategic Mutual Defense Agreement" is a new chapter in their partnership. The reasons behind it involves geopolitical interests and its implications will be power balance, concerns about nuclear proliferation and security structure.

2. Causes of Defense Pact

2.1) KSA Changing Security Needs

2.2) Pakistan's Economic Interest.

2.3) Nuclear Umbrella

2.1) KSA Changing Security Needs

KSA feels its traditional security is under threat. It faces ongoing dangers from Houthi rebels in Yemen and sees Iran as major regional rival. Recent attacks in Gulf have pushed Riyadh to diversify its allies.

2.2) Pakistan's Economic Interests

Pakistan is facing severe economic challenges and urgently needs financial support. By signing this pact, Islamabad secures its role as Saudi's key non-Arab security partner. This commitment is expected to receive aid and investment.

2.3) Nuclear Umbrella

A major cause is KSA's desire for security guarantee against a nuclear armed Iran. As the only declared nuclear power in the Muslim world, Pakistan is natural choice.

3. Implications of Defence Pact

3.1) A Shift in South Asian Power Balance

This deal directly impacts the strategic balance between India and Pakistan. India's close ties with USA and now K.S.A's formal alliance with Pakistan creates difficult situation for New Delhi.

3.2) New Security Structure in the Middle East

It signals the creation of a new security arrangement in the Middle East that is less dependent on the United States. This move could encourage other Gulf states to seek similar formal defense pacts to ensure their own security.

3.3) Deepening Economic and Military Integration

This pact will lead to concrete cooperation. This will tie the two countries closer

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together in both economic and military matters for years to come.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, the Pakistan-Saudi defense pact is an important event. For Saudi Arabia, it provides a reliable security guarantee. For Pakistan, it offers a vital economic lifeline.