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Q No-4

Analyze the trajectory of Pak-Afghan relations in the post-2021 period of current regime in Afghanistan. How have border security, refugee issues, and regional realignments influenced bilateral ties

Introduction

Pakistan is Muslim brother country, Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan are part and parcel for peace in South Asia. The longest border of 2611 km length separating these autonomous body. In past when USSR attacked Afghanistan, Pakistan favoured Afghanistan for the regional safety and security, for international peace to mitigate the conflict between

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The nation, USSR left its mission unsuccessfully, similarly NATO forces for international peace fought war against terror and tried to crush terrorist in Afghanistan. Pakistan helped Afghanistan under these crucial conditions, Pakistanis take care of Afghan refugees, border management and border security. Resultantly Pakistan faced severe problems in the form of instability, suicide bombing, blasts and numerous target killings in the country. When USA left Afghanistan with **Doha Deal**, Pakistan favours both the countries in a peace mission. As a result peace deal done without any delay after withdrawal

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of US forces, Afghanistan make other plans for survival of the fittest.

2021- The Second Coming of Afghan Taliban

First of all the word **Trajectory**, which means path followed by the projectile is called trajectory. The relations of two nations were at peak at some time on 15 August 2021, World Watch in disbelief that US led Ashraf Ghani government fell down and government came in the hands of Taliban. After two or more than two decade of war they came into power. Pakistan which is immediate neighbour of Afghanistan want peace.

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in Afghanistan for prosperity. However, the swift Taliban take over in August 2021 upended these expectations, revealing a far more complicated and unpredictable reality.

**Turning point of relations;
TTP as the primary trigger.**

i- **TTP Resurgence under Afghan Taliban**

Afghan Taliban returned to power in August 2021, emboldened their ideological ally, the Tehreek-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP), regrouped, rearmed and started cross border firing at Durand line which is against the international law. In 2025, all the attacks on Pakistan in the form of terrorist groups almost 70% of them

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on KPK by the TTP and TTA (Tehreek-e-Taliban Afghanistan) a militant group.

SIGAR Report also claims that 7.2 \$ billion's worth arms, left by USA are used by terrorist in different attacks against Pakistan.

ii. Border Fencing: Security Dilemma.

Pakistan's efforts to fence 2611 km Durand line 94% completed in 2023 - became a major flash point in Pak-Afghan relations. In 2021, Pakistan's Foreign Minister said "The fence means to protect -- not divide". On the return Taliban's spokesperson **Zabiullah Mujahid** replied, "The fencing has created and we do not want it".

iii - Friction due to Refugee Issue.

Pakistan hosted over **3** million refugees including **1.4** million registered under **UNHCR**. Following the fear of influx which burdened the economy and resources of Pakistan, in **2023**, Islamabad launched a repatriation approach which targeted undocumented Afghans. This move faces sharp criticism by Afghan Taliban. Taliban Spokes Person **Zabechullah Mujahid** calling it inhumane and un-Islamic and neighbourly values. According to **UNHCR** data, more than **1** million Afghan refugees have been repatriated to Afghanistan so far.

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Regional realignment

South Asia is a hub of global trade. Peace and stability in this region guarantees their peace in the other economic zones.

Afghanistan's relations with India

Pakistan is considered an enemy of India. Eastern border neighbour of Pakistan is India, and western border neighbour of Pakistan is Afghanistan.

In **2025**, war between India and Pakistan increased the distances between India and Pakistan. Afghanistan's foreign minister recently visited India. He gave his video message of recent border clashes in Durand line. Afghanistan's relations

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With India's ex. considered
beneficial for Afghanis but,
they are not in favour
of Pakistan in Afghanistan.
India is financing different
projects. For example **Salma
Dam** or India: Afghanistan
friendship Dam. This proves
a weak relation between
India and Pakistan and
Afghanistan and Pakistan.

SAAR, (South Asia Association
for Regional Cooperation) countries
clashes are not good
signs of economic growth
of region.

**China's factor in Pak-
Afghan's relations.**

China is playing its
diplomatic role for
peace in the region.

CPEC, which is game changer

from Afghanistan. US are

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for Pakistan. involvement of China reflects the Chinese interest in this region for the development of projects. **Central Asian route** through Wakhari Corridor is possible only when peace in China, Pakistan and Afghanistan have been fixed. India is trying to destabilise the Chinese projects in Pakistan through TTP and TTA.

US Factor in Pak-Afghan relations

US (United States of America) is considered a super power of the world. Donald Trump also gave his views on Pak-Afghan borders, conflicts, and demand an air base from Afghanistan. US also

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wants to stay in South Asia. Pak - Afghan conflict is adding more fuel to the fire.

Conclusion

It is famous saying "Fear of suffering is worse than the suffering itself", Pakistan - Afghanistan relations could be destructive for both the countries. Pakistan is victim of Mujahadeed and War against terror, so under these circumstances both the countries have to focus on the bilateral problems for the peace, stability and prosperity of the region and also the World.

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Q No-7

Is the climate change or Pakistan's environmental-hazardous development model that takes Pakistan to the top of V20? Argue in favour or against and recommend a strategy to mitigate environmental risks and enhance resilience.

Introduction

Pakistan is entering a new period of climate instability, where floods, cloudburst and intense monsoon events happens all the time, not some times. Once predictable monsoon seasons are now much stronger than the predictions. The repeated destructions all over the country reflects how inadequate urban planning, infrastructure creating with climate change on following basis.

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development and disaster readiness are. In this context Pakistan's climate crisis has evolved into multifaceted threat to economic stability, social resilience, and national security, transcending just environmental concerns.

Overview of the Recent Climate Change

Pakistan has had a lot of bad weather in the past few months, which shows how vulnerable its climate is. Pakistan has faced **29** floods since its independence **1947**. Terrible flood in **2022**, affected **33** million people and **30.5** billion resources of Pakistan. Recent flood of **2025** losses are more than 2022, because the

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destructive intensity of flood
2025 was more than
2022. Under these circumstances
Pakistan's climate change
can not lead Pakistan
to the top of V20. Chairman
NDMA (National Disaster Management
Authority) gave briefing in
PAC (Public Account Committee)
and claimed that Pakistan
has 7500 glaciers if
temperature rise 2°C
Then within next 52 years,
65% glaciers of Pakistan
will melt down, under
these circumstances how is
this possible for Pakistan
to be at top of V20.

Pakistan's Failure to
Deal with climate change
Pakistan has failed in
dealing with climate change
on following basis:
Floods can be less severe

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i- Gaps in Resilience Framework

Pakistan has demonstrated time and time again that it can not prepare itself for natural disasters. In 2022 floods, 33 million people affected and 30 \$ billion loss of resources was enough for eye opening but the same reactions are repeated in 2025. People are unable to rebuild their homes and farms annually due to floods and other man-made disasters.

ii- Gaps in Adaptation Framework.

Pakistan has made plans how to adapt, but not much has been done to put them into action. Agriculture which is considered a backbone

Floods can be less severe

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for the country still use old irrigation methods. uncontrolled urbanization, over-population and old fashioned construction methods are adding fuel to the fire. Because of this lack of consistency, Pakistan is unable to control over-ramped climate change.

iii - Gaps in Mitigation Framework

Pakistan has had a hard time balancing its national interest with its global climate duties. For of them is China, which is largest emitter of Carbon more than 30% of the world, it is neighbour of Pakistan which is affecting Pakistan's climate. Solar energy can mitigate

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This problem Deforestation, 10 billion trees 7. surani is under files and multiple other projects which could help Pakistan in climate change.

Recommendations for Strengthening Pakistan's Climate

i- Political Measures

Parliament should have to pass law at federal, provincial and local level to implement the laws of climate change with help of local enforcement agencies.

ii- Economic Measures

Pakistan's budget planning committee should have a plan, and share in GDP for climate safety

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iii- Diplomatic measures

Pakistan should actively participate in climate-diplomacy use its position - vulnerable nation to gain international funding and investment on green energy.

iv- Social and Technological Measures

Climate should focus on community resilience. People can be better prepared for emergency by learning about them in schools, colleges and university level. Similarly technology can make it best, by adopting modern means of living, urbanization, irrigation etc.

iv- Environmental Measures

Pakistan climate plan should focus on protecting ecosystem, floods can be less severe

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if we expand reforestation projects. long term with strong monitoring, make rules against cutting down trees, and protect wetlands.

Conclusion

Pakistan's worsening climate problems, such as cloudbursts, and flash floods, glacier/glaciers outbursts, and catastrophic urban flooding, shows that climate change is no longer a distant threat but an urgent national catastrophic Pakistan should adopt short term strategies for long term achievement to save himself from natural or man-made disasters to fall under top of V20.

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Q No-8

Answer

Ideology

Ideology is a set of principles, a framework of actions and guidance system that gives order and meaning to life and human action.

Ala Abad Address- 1930

Round Table Conferences (RTC) from 1930-1932 were held in London, on the Muslim League meeting at Lahore in 1930, which was chaired by Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) in his presidential address on annual meeting. He proposed a separate Muslim ~~in~~ majority state.

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in northwest area of
sub continent, where they
can freely move and
worship according to
their rights.

Now or Never

Three years
after Allahbad address
in 1930, a Cambridge
student federation led
by Ch. Rehmat Ali in
1933 and published a
pamphlet Now or Never,
in this name of
separate muslim homeland
was suggested Pakistan.
Very few among the
muslims welcomed this
idea of separate electorate.
Many thinkers considered
Mr - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
an Ambassador of
Hindu - Muslim unity.

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Round Table conferences (1930-1932)

In these conferences there was a plan of power sharing should be discussed but Congress did not take it seriously and aimless rounds of Muslim League were so high after failure of these conferences Muhammad Ali firmed himself in London and separate from Indian politics.

Government of India Act 1935.

The deliberation of Round Table conferences in the form of Government India Act 1935 which provided for the federation of India, comprising "provinces and princely states with independent legislative assemblies

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Where the Muslims will be the protected minority". The provinces were given autonomy. Both the Congress and Muslim League were the critics of Government of India Act 1935. The Government of India Act was implemented in 1937.

1936-1937 Elections

The provincial elections were held in winter of 1936-1937, there were two major parties of subcontinent Congress and Muslim League. There were total 1771 total seats, Congress secured more than 750 seats from all the 11 provinces. Muslim League won only 106 muslim seats, whereas Unionist party

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also got more than hundred seats, Congress was in power of 9 provinces.

Unionist party formed his government in

Punjab. Maulvi-Fazl-i-Haq was able to form his government in Bengal.

Pirpur Report (1937)

To investigate Muslim grievances, the Muslim League formulated the Pirpur Report.

Sherif Report

Muslim grievances under Congress run provinces, sufferings of Muslims under Congress rule are described in Sherif Report.

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Day of Deliverance

December 22
1939, Congress ministries
designed, and soon Muslims
celebrate this day as
the day of deliverance.

Congress Education Policy

Congress introduced new
educational policy like **Wardha**
Taleemi Scheme. The main
purpose was to sway
Muslim children against
their ideology.

Pakistan Resolution (1940)

On 23rd of March
1940, a resolution passed
which is called Pakistan
Resolution. At this time
British Government was
fighting **WWII (1939-1945)**

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and Muslims were ill treated by the Hindu rulers. Under these circumstances in Lahore at Minto Park 22-24 March 1940, Muslim League passed a resolution for separate home land. After 10 years of Alahbad address 1930, The resolution by Jinnah comes as a true dream and Muslim demanded for separate homeland. Jinnah argued that "

"Hindu and Muslims are two different nations, religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor inter-dine and indeed they belong to two different nations and civilizations."

This resolution was chaired by A-K- Fazl-e-Haq Chief Minister of Bengal.

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Conclusion

After the sacrifices of millions Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947. There were multiple events taken place since 1930-1947, under Hindu Raj and British Colonialism came to an end and as Sovereign State Pakistan emerged on the map of the World.