

Q4 Analyze the trajectory of Pak-Afghan relations in post-2021 influenced bilateral ties?

⇒ Introduction:

Pakistan-Afghanistan relations entered a new phase after The Taliban takeover of Kabul in August 2021, marking the end of the two decades of US presence in Afghanistan. Taliban initially were welcomed by Pakistan, hoping it will ensure a friendly government, stable border and reduced Indian influence. However, post-2021 developments have shown that bilateral ties remain complex. Key issues remain between the two are the following border security, refugee management and shifting regional alignments.

Changing Political Dynamics After 2021

After the fall of Ghani government, Pakistan supported an inclusive political set up in Afghanistan. However, Taliban government reluctance to form broad-based government and unilateral moves have led to diplomatic unease.

Pakistan advocate for international recognition of the Taliban regime but faces challenges facing balancing global pressure.

Pakistan opened its embassy in Kabul and continued diplomatic engagement.

2) Border Security and TTP Resurgence

The Durand Line, a longstanding border dispute remains one of the core incidents. Despite Pakistan's fencing 90% of the border cross border attacks have increased since 2021.

TTP operating from Afghan soil have carried out numerous attacks inside Pakistan.

Islamabad Accuses Afghanistan for harbouring and facilitating TTP militants while Taliban government does direct involvement.

3) Refugee Issue and Deportation Policies

3.7 million Afghan refugees living in Afghanistan many without legal documentation

Following the increase terror attacks

Pakistan decided to deport illegal Afghans

This decision create friction between Kabul and Islamabad

Despite Tensions Pakistan has continued to provide humanitarian Assistance and facilitate Transit trade.

4) Regional Alignments and Power Politics :

Post-2021 Afghanistan's geopolitical environment has evolved and regional alignments have begun to reshape

China and Afghanistan

China engagement with Taliban for security and economic interests regarding BRI and CPEC

Pakistan support regional framework like Moscow Format and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) to ensure collective engagement with Kabul

5) Economic and Trade Relations

are strained

Though Pakistan is Afghans main transit route but the closure of the trade route has created political tensions -

Two sides have discussed to open Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA)

Smuggling, custom issues and border control have further affected economic cooperation

Current challenges & Prospects

Security threats, border issues and refugee pressure have replaced earlier expectations of cooperation

However both nations share economic interdependence and ethnic linkages, suggesting that constructive dialogue remains possible

Future stability

Taliban commitment to prevent TTP operations

Coordinated border management and legal trade facilitation

Regional cooperation under SCO or China led mechanism to stabilize Afghanistan

Conclusion:

In Post-2021 Pakistan relations have moved from hope-hesitation

The Taliban regime policies, the TIP resurgence, refugee tensions and shifting regional alignments have made ties increasingly fragile

Q5 Assess the changing dynamics . . .
. . . Transactional cooperation?

⇒ Introduction:

Pak-US relations have long oscillated between security cooperation and periods of mistrust. Trump and Shehbaz have initiated a fresh phase of engagement driven by converging short term interests

Key Drivers

(a) Geopolitical Context:

The US strategic focus has shifted from ~~towards~~ towards Great Power Competition, South Asia and Countering Terrorism. Pakistan's economic recovery

security along its western borders and balancing ties with China and the Gulf. These parallel but not identical priorities create both scope for cooperation and friction.

(b) Leadership and high level contacts

US-Pak have reopened channels for dialogue on trade and security, signalling willingness on both sides to reset relations. Recent trade negotiations and meetings between Pakistan's military leadership and US officials to pragmatic reapproachment.

(c) Regional Re-alignment:

Pakistan's China partnership and India growing security ties with US and Afghan instability force Islamabad to diversify its diplomacy.

(2) Areas of Cooperation

(a) Security and Counter-Terrorism

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US still values Pakistan cooperation on counter-terrorism

and intelligence. These security linkages remain an imp tie

(b) Economic Ties

Recent negotiation to expand trade and US investment in Pakistan's energy and mineral sectors indicate an economic dimension growing in importance.

(c) military - military and pragmatic diplomacy:

Meeting between Pakistani military leadership and senior US figures show that practical security channels remain open even when political relations are transnational

Sources of Tension

Trust Deficit
and legacy issue

Domestic Politics
and legitimacy
pressure

Competing
Partnership

Evidence of Transactional Dynamics

Recent engagement has been heavy on issue-based bargains: trade negotiations, investment proposals, limited security cooperation and episodic high level meetings to manage crises.

Despite transactional features, there remain a strategic overlaps: preventing Afghan instability, countering terrorism and maintaining regional balance.

Conclusion:

In short post 2021 and especially after the change of government, Pakistan-US relations have revived on pragmatic lines: largely transactional cooperation reinforced by selective strategic overlaps - enough for practical partnership or mutual interest; but insufficient for a deep, trust-based strategic alliance.

Q6 Discuss the role of ideology in Pakistan's nation-building process. How the interpretation of ideological contours evolved over time in Pakistan's political and social discourse?

⇒ Introduction

The ideology of Pakistan has been central to its creation and nation-building process. It was primarily rooted in the Two nation theory which emphasized that Muslims of the subcontinent were distinct nation with their own culture, identity and therefore require a separate homeland.

Since independence in 1947 Pakistan's ideological foundation has its political development, constitutional framework, educational system and socio-political discourse.

1) Ideology as the foundation of Nation Building

The ideology of Pakistan originated from the Two-Nation Theory articulated by Allama

2. Role of Ideology in Political and Constitutional Development:

(a) Constitutional Principles

Objective Resolution (1949) became the corner stone of Pakistan's constitutional development, declaring that sovereignty belongs to Allah and the democracy, freedom, equality and social justice must be practised.

(b) Islamization of State Structure:

Successive constitutions (1956, 1962 and 1973) embedded Islamic provisions such as the requirement that law conform to the Quran and Sunnah.

(c) Political Legitimacy

Political leaders often invoked ideology to justify their rule. Civil and military regimes alike used "Islamic

... to strengthen their legitimacy
and consolidate authority.

✦ Evolution of Ideological Contours Over Time :

(a) Early Years (1947-1958)

The founding fathers envisioned Pakistan as a modern Islamic democracy where Islamic principles would guide governance but coexist with democratic institutions and civil rights.

(b) Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969)

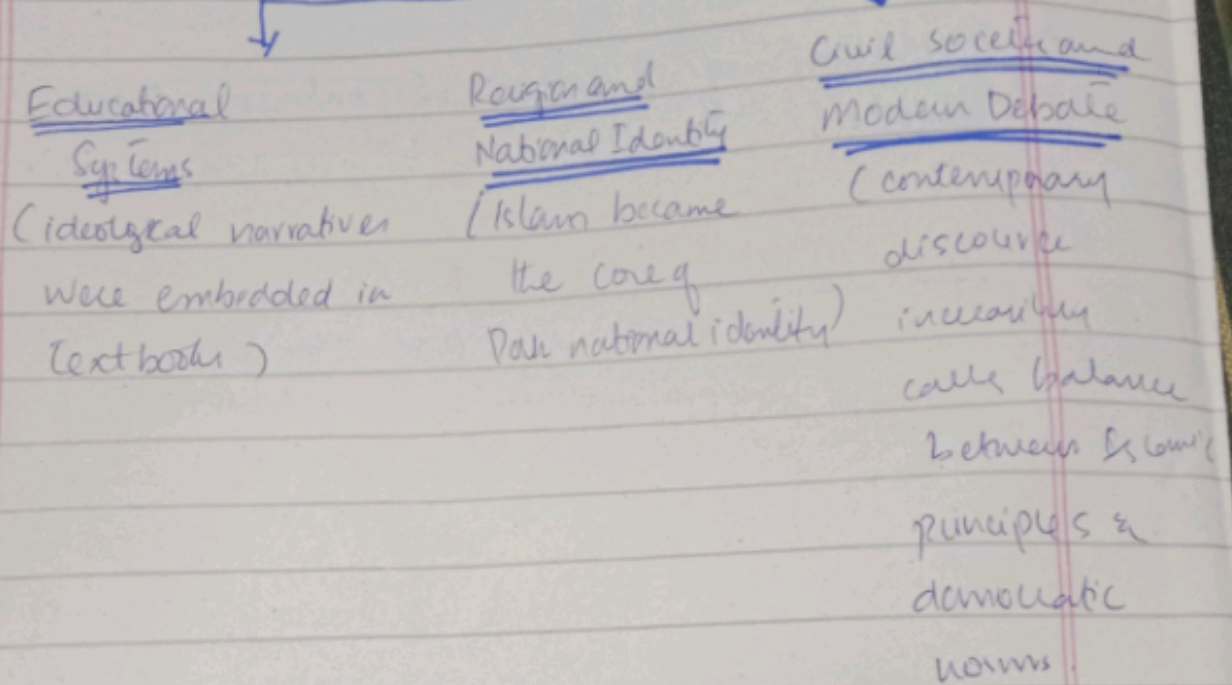
Ayub promoted "Modern Islam" and downplayed religious conservatism to modernize Pakistan's economy and politics.

(c) Zia (1977 to 1988)

Zia era marked the most significant shift in the interpretation of ideology
Islamization policies.

→ Ideology was tool of political legitimacy

Ideology and Social Discourse



Q7) Is the climate change or Pakistan ... and enhance resilience.

Ans Pakistan's high placement among V20 is primarily driven by climate change - the growing frequency and intensity of extreme weather but those climate hazards translate into usually large losses because Pakistan's development model and governance choices have amplified vulnerability.

Evidence that Climate Change is the Main Driver.

- The 2022 monsoon season floods have caused extreme devastation and have been linked to changing rainfall patterns and warming that enhance monsoon intensity and glacial melt.

These events are consistent with climate driven increase in extreme precipitation and glacier hazards.

2) How Pakistan's development model amplifies impacts.

(*) Land-Use and Watershed management

Deforestation, unsound agricultural practices and poorly managed river basins reduce natural buffering worsening floods and landslides

Unplanned Urbanization

Rapid unplanned urbanization worsen the consequences

Climate hazards create potential for disaster; the development model determines whether the potential become catastrophic

Recommendations

Short Term

- (Pre-arranged finance)
- (Early Warning systems)
- (Expanded social protection)

Long Term

- Land-use planning
- Green economy
- Climate fiscal framework
- Institutional strengthening and decentralization

Conclusion:

Pakistan's membership in the V20 is rightly read as a significant signal that climate change is imposing outsized physical hazards - but the scale of human and economic damage is heavily constrained by Pakistan's development choices.