

Part II

Q#4.

Pak-Afghan Relations

→ Post 2021 → Today : Quick Overview

When the Taliban took Kabul in August 2021, Pakistan initially hoped for friendly relations, after two decades of fraught ties. That early optimism has given way to a relationship marked by episodic cooperation, frequent tensions (border incidents, policy disagreements) and growing external influence as regional powers engage Kabul. The net trajectory; from guarded engagement to uneasy, security-driven friction, punctuated by periodic diplomatic de-escalation efforts.

1. Border Security - the main source of deterioration.

→ Cross-border militant threats.

Pakistan's chief security concern has been militant groups operating from Afghan territory that attack Pakistani targets (TTP). These threats from Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan has driven Pakistan to press Kabul for action.

→ Escalations into crossings closure.

The relationship has seen intermittent armed clashes along the Durand Line and temporary closures of major crossing. The Torkham and Chaman border closures disrupt trade and increase mistrust.

⇒ Forexample:

Torkham was closed during fighting & reopened for trade in March 2025.

→ Border Management.

Pakistan has increased border posts and screening measures and at times

built outposts to control movement, producing tit for tat tensions

⇒ Effect on ties

- Border incidents have disproportionate diplomatic cost.
- Even when trade and high-level talks continue security flareups produce immediate deterioration in trust and frequent closure.

2. Refugee Issue — humanitarian and political pressure.

→ Large repatriation / deportation moves

Since 2023, Pakistan has pursued crackdowns on "illegal foreigners", setting deadlines for departures and pushing many Afghans to leave. Reporting in 2025 document resume expulsions affecting over a million people.

→ UNHCR linked dashboards

Pakistan hosted large numbers of Afghans: UNHCR-linked dashboards noted millions hosted (UNHCR reported 2.8 million Afghan nationals in Pakistan as of late 2024 / Early 2025 dataset.)

→ Effect on ties.

Pakistan citing security / illegal residency concerns, Kabul decrying unilateralism & calling for dignified returns.

It reduced goodwill and complicated joint border security cooperation efforts.

Regional alignments - how outside actors shape their ties.

→ China

Beijing has emerged as a converging power - trilateral dialogues (China-Afghanistan-Pakistan)

Pakistan uses China's conveying role to press for cooperation while also seeking Chinese leverage with Taliban.

→ Russia, Iran, Central Asia.

Afghanistan has diversified outreach toward Russia, Iran and Central Asian states, which reduces Pakistan's exclusive leverage.

→ United States.

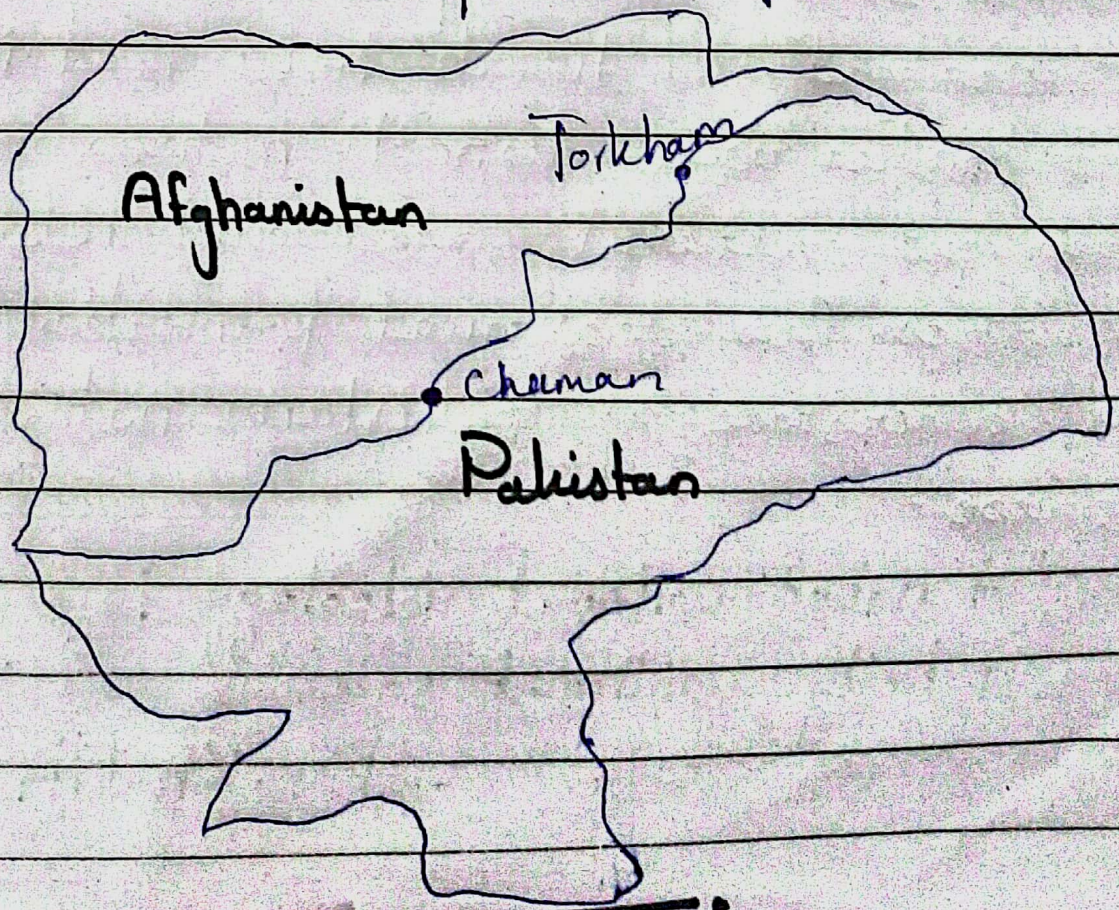
US interests in Afghanistan waned after 2021 but remains relevant for counter-terrorism intelligence & for how Pakistan calibrates its own security posture.

→ Effect on ties.

- This has diminished bilateral monopoly.
- These forums have at times prevented escalation but they have not solved core security disputes.

→ Conclusion.

Since 2021 Pakistan-Afghanistan ties have moved from guarded engagement to an uneasy relationship dominated by border security incidents and refugee management pressure, while regional alignments have changed the balance of influence. Absent sustained, cooperative mechanisms for border control, humane refugee repatriation, and targeted counter-terrorism cooperation, the relationship is likely to remain cyclical-alternating between confrontation rather than stable partnership.





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Q#6.

Role of Ideology in Pakistan's nation building process

→ Introduction

The creation of Pakistan in 1947 was not merely a political separation but the realization of an ideological vision. The Two-Nation Theory, articulated by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, held that Muslims and Hindus were distinct nations with divergent cultural, social and religious identities. This ideological foundation became the cornerstone of Pakistan's nation-building process.

"A nation without ideology is
a body without soul"

— Dr. Khalifa Abdul Hakim

→ Evolution of Ideological Interpretation Over Time

→ Early Years (1947-1958).

Leaders like Liaqat Ali Khan emphasized Islamic democracy and national integration. Islam was seen as a unifying force for ethnically diverse provinces — Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, NWFP and East Bengal.

→ Ayub Khan's Era (1958-1971).

Ayub's military regime promoted "modernist Islam" and economic nationalism, downplaying clerical influence. The 1962 Constitution omitted explicit Islamic provisions, which triggered opposition from religious parties.

→ Bhutto's Era (1971-1977).

Following the 1971 "separation of East

Pakistan," the ideology was reasserted to rebuild unity. Bhutto's slogan,

"Islam is our faith, democracy our polity, socialism our economy" combined religion with populism. The 1973 Constitution declared Islam the state religion and required laws to conform to Islamic system.

→ Zia-ul-Haq's Islamization (1977-1988).

Zia used ideology as a political tool for legitimacy, implementing Hudood Ordinance, Zakat and Ushr System and expanding Shariah Courts. This era also deepened sectarian divides.

→ Contemporary Period (1988-present).

Post-Zia governments adopted a moderate approach. Musharraf's "Enlightened Moderation" 2001, sought to reconcile Islam with modern global values. In 21st century ideological debates revolve around

countering extremism, defining Islamic democracy and reasserting pluralism in national identity.

→ Conclusion.

Ideology has remained the soul of Pakistan's creation and continuity, shaping its political and social evolution. Yet, its interpretation must evolve from slogan to substance - aligning Islamic values with democracy, equality and social justice. Sustainable nation building demands that Pakistan's Ideology be a source of unity and inclusion, not division.

Q # 8

Role Of Key Politics and Social Ideologies In Pakistan Movement.

Introduction

The Pakistan movement was not a sudden development but the culmination of an evolving ideological and political consciousness among Indian Muslims. During 1930 to 1947, key ideologies - centered on religion, cultural identity and political harmony - shaped the movement's direction. Political experiences during this period, particularly the Allahabad Address (1930), Congress Ministries (1937-39) and Lahore Resolution (1940), gave tangible form to the idea of a separate homeland.

→ The Allahabad Address: Ideological Blueprint

Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address (1930) marked the first articulation of a separate Muslim state. Iqbal proposed a federation in which Muslim-majority provinces - Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan - were consolidated into one unit. He declared

"Islam is not merely a matter of private beliefs; it has social and political structure"

This speech transformed the Muslim identity from a religious group into a political nation.

→ Congress Ministries: From Ideology to Realization

The elections of 1937 were a turning point. Congress's victory and subsequent

policies - promotion of Vande Mataram, Wardha Scheme of Education and marginalization of Muslims - confirmed Muslim years of Hindu dominance. Jinnah called it a "Hindu Raj in the making".

These expressions transformed Muslim League into the sole representative of Muslims, as Muslims realized that coexistence within a Hindu-party would mean cultural and political subjugation.

→ **The Lahore Resolution: Ideology becomes Policy.**
Lahore Resolution (1940) passed by the All India Muslim League in March 1940, gave practical shape to the ideological foundations of Pakistan. It demanded "Independent States" in Muslim majority areas. The Resolution institutionalized the **Two Nation Theory**, converting a philosophical vision into an achievable political program. It

unified the Muslim Masses under Jinnah's leadership and gave the movement a clear unifying objective.

→ Social Ideology & Mass mobilization.

Socially, the movement drew upon Islamic value of unity, brotherhood and justice. The league's slogan,

“Pakistan ka matlab kya,
La ilaha illallah”

reflected how religious ideology became a tool of mass mobilization. The sense of a shared faith became the emotional core of political struggle.

→ Conclusion.

Between 1930 and 1947, the Pakistan Movement evolved through the fusion of Islamic Ideology and political pragmatism. The Allahabad Address laid its intellectual foundation, the Congress Ministries exposed the danger

of Hindu Majority and the Lahore Resolution translated ideology into a political demand. As Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah declared,

"We are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilization"

Hence, Pakistan emerged as the realization of both an ideological dream and a political necessity, born from the conviction that Muslim identity could not flourish in a Hindu-Majority state, but only in a state of its own.

Teacher Sign _____

Q#5.

Changing Dynamic of Pakistan-US Relations.

→ Introduction.

Pakistan-US relations have the historically oscillation between strategic convergence and mutual mistrust. The emergence of new government in both Islamabad & Washington, alongside global power alignments, has added new dimensions to this complex relation.

→ Historical Background.

Since the Cold War, Pakistan & the US have cooperated based on immediate strategic needs - from countering communism in the 1950s to the war on terror post-9/11. However, the absence of

sustained trust and divergent long-term goals often turned the relationship into a transactional one.

→ Global Power Shifts and Realignments.

• China's Rise.

Pakistan's deepening strategic partnership with China especially under CPEC has shifted its focus eastward, reducing dependency on US.

• US Indo-Pacific Strategy.

The US now views India as its major partner in Asia to counter China, marginalising Pakistan in regional calculations.

• Afghanistan.

After the 2021 US withdrawal, Pakistan's role diminished from a "frontline ally" to a "regional stakeholder".

→ Development under New Government

- The US prioritizes democracy, human rights, and Indo-Pacific containment, while maintaining limited engagement with Pakistan on counter-terrorism and regional stability.
- The new Pakistani government seeks balanced ties - aiming to restore economic and diplomatic relations with West while maintaining its all-weather alliance with China.

→ Nature of Relations.

Despite official agenda of "strategic partnership" the current relationship remains transactional.

- Pakistan seeks economic aid, trade access and IMF support.
- The US seeks limited security cooperation & regional stability.

→ Conclusion.

Pakistan-US relations today are pragmatic, issue-based and shaped by shifting of global alignments. In essence the bond is transactional rather than strategic, driven by immediate interests rather than shared visions. There is a little evidence of long-term strategic convergence.

