

Part - II

Q. No. 04

Introduction:

In the years since the current Taliban leadership took power in 2021, Pakistan-Afghanistan relations have seen a dramatic and substantial decline, moving from early optimism to growing tension and animosity. At first Pakistan had hoped that collaboration against TTP and a stable western border would result from the Taliban's return. Relationships have fallen to an all-time low, possibly the lowest since the Karzai era, but the reality has appeared to be the reverse.

Crucial elements affecting bilateral ties:

1. Border shield and Militancy

- TTP return to violence:

The initial

cause of conflict in the drastic rise in TTP cross border assault in Pakistan, which Pakistan claims are being supported by the Kabul.

• Afghan Taliban's Position:

The Kabul have denied Islamabad claims of providing refuge to the TTP and have generally been unable to take meaningful action against it. Islamabad sees it alleged complicity.

• Intensification and Clashes:

Military escalation has resulted from the failure of diplomatic attempts and Taliban mediated negotiations. Pakistan has changed its strategy, targeting TTP hideouts within the Afghan territory.

• Undemarcated Durand line:

Another cause of Durand line's ambiguity as the international border.

2. Refugee Issues:

• Deportation Policy:

Since Pakistan decided in late 2023 to repatriate and deport all undocumented foreigners, the majority of whom were Afghan.

• Humanitarian and Diplomatic strain:

This move has been heavily criticized by the Kabul and international bodies, and this further eroded trust and goodwill between the two states.

3. Regional alignment:

• Evolving leverage:

Pakistan, which was formerly the main supporter of the Taliban, has seen its influence wane. Taliban prioritizes domestic legitimacy and has shown growing anti-Pakistan sentiment.

• Competing regional interest:

• India:

India is actively engaging with

Kabul, Pakistan views this as a move to destabilize its western border.

- China and Asian Republics:

These countries are engaging Taliban primarily for security and economics reason. eg: CPEC extension.

- Mediation:

The rising tension have led to regional Power like Qatar and Saudi Arabia stepping in to mediate ceasefire and dialogue, highlighting the broader concern over regional instability caused by bilateral breakdown.

Conclusion:

The post 2021, relationship is dominated by security concerns stemming from the TTP's safe haven in Afghanistan, directly contradicting Pakistan initial goal. This security failure has been compounded by the refugee crisis and headline deportation policy, all set against a backdrop of regional realignments. The trajectory is

firmly pointed toward mistrust, border volatility, and competition rather than the expected alliance.

Q. No. 08

Introduction:

The Pakistan Movement (1930-1947) was shaped by key political and social ideologies, such as Islamic nationalism, anti-colonialism, and desire for self-determination. These ideologies developed in the response to sociopolitical realities and events such as the 1930 Allahabad Address, the 1937-1939 Congress Ministries and 1940 Lahore resolution.

Role of key political and social ideologies in the Pakistan Movement (1930-1947):

1. Islamic Nationalism:

- Emphasized Muslims as a distinct nation with unique religious, cultural, and political identities, as articulated by Allama Iqbal and Muhammad Ali Jinnah. This unified Muslims across regions, particularly

2. Anti-Colonialism:

Aligned with the broader struggle against British.

3. self determination and political representation:

Muslim, fearing marginalization in Hindu majority, demanded political safeguards like separate electorates, later escalating to a separate state.

4. Socio~~economic~~^{economic} concerns:

Muslims, often economically disadvantaged, sought a state to ensure social and economic uplift, addressing grievances over limited access to education and jobs.

- Influence of key Event on the demand for a separate homeland:

• Allahabad Address (1930):

Allama Iqbal, in his address in Allahabad proposed a idea of separate state in northwest India, emphasizing that muslim were a distinct nation with their own cultural and political aspiration.

- Provided the ideological basis for Pakistan, inspiring muslim intellectuals to envision a state preserving muslim identity

• Congress Ministries (1937-1939):

Congress's rule in eight provinces post-1937 elections led to accusation of anti-muslim policies, including Hindi imposition and discrimination.

- Deepened muslim fear of "Hindu Raj", galvanizing support for the muslim League. The perceived marginalization validation the need for a separate homeland, transforming the league into a mass movement.

3. Lahore resolution (1940):

The Muslim League, under Jinnah, demanded 'independent states' for Muslim in Muslim majority regions, clarifying the goal of sovereignty.

- Formalized the Pakistan demand, uniting diverse Muslim groups and mobilizing mass support.

Conclusion:

The Pakistan movement was propelled by Islamic nationalism, anti-colonialism, and self-determination, fueled by socioeconomic grievances. The Allahabad Address sparked the vision, the Congress Ministries exposed the urgency, and the Lahore resolution solidifying the demand for separate homeland, leading to Pakistan's birth in 1947.

Q.No. 07

Introduction:

Despite contributing less than 1% of global emissions, Pakistan ranks fifth on the Global Climate Risk Index due to its geographic diversity, exposure to intensifying monsoons, glacier melt, and extreme weather events like the 2022 floods which displaced 33 million people and caused \$30 billion in damages. The V20 assesses vulnerability based on exposure to hazards (floods, droughts, heatwaves, storms), socio-economic challenges like poverty and inequality, and limited adaptive capacity, due to weak infrastructure and governance.

- Argument in favor:

• The role of Global Climate Change:

The primary driver of the hazard itself is global climate change. Pakistan contributes less than 2% to global greenhouse gas

emission but is geographically exposed to its most severe consequences.

- **Glacier Melt:**

Accelerating melting of the Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindukush glaciers feeds the Indus River system, leading to Glacier Lake Outburst (GLOFs) and eventually threat long-term water scarcity.

- **Weather extreme:**

Increased frequency and intensity of heatwaves, prolonged droughts, heavy monsoon rains (as seen in recent 2025 floods) are direct climate impacts.

2. Environmental Hazardous Development Model:

- **Unplanned Urbanization:**

Rapid, often unregulated urban expansion has encroached upon natural flood plains and wetlands, destroying natural buffers.

• Water mismanagement:

Over extraction of ground water, inefficient irrigation practice, and inadequate water storage capacity heighten water stress during droughts.

• Deforestation and land degradation:

Widespread deforestation for development and fuel use, alongside unsustainable land practices ^{lead} risk of landslides and floods.

- Climate resilient and nature positive development:

1- Enhance climate Governance and Finance

• Mainstream climate risk:

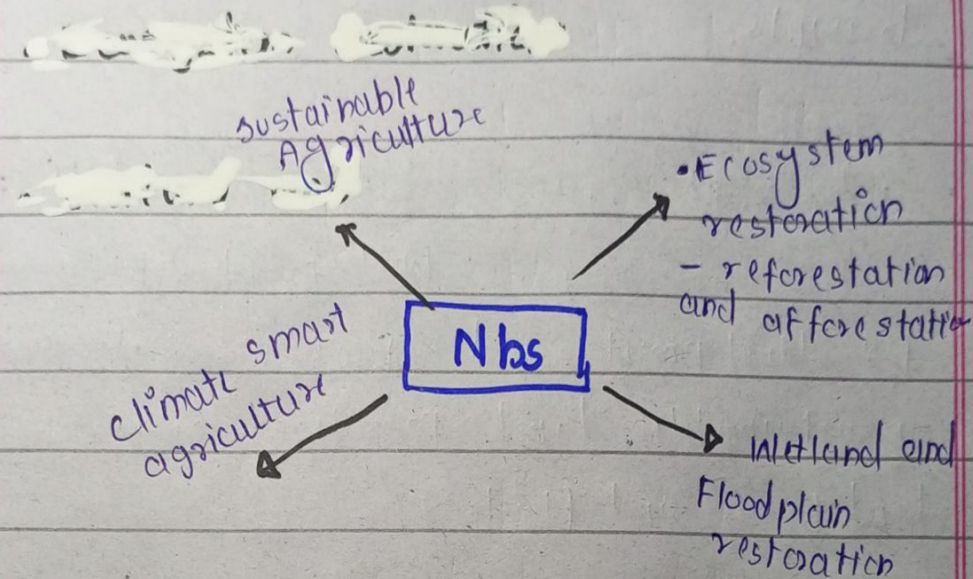
Mandate the integration of multi-hazard vulnerability and risk assessment (MHVRA) into all national provincial and local development planning.

• Innovative Financing:

Established a dedicated

ring fenced Climate resilience Fund using a mix of public resources.

2. Implement Nature Based solution for resilience



3. Prioritize resilient infrastructure and Urban Planning:

• Green infrastructure:

Adopt green building codes and implement green infrastructure in urban areas. (e.g. permeable pavement, green roofs, and urban forest.)

• Early warning system:

Invest heavily in modern, decentralized Early warning system for floods.