

"PAK AFFAIRS"

Q4: Analyze the trajectory of Pakistan Afghanistan in the post 2021 current regime in Afghanistan and How border security, Refugee Issues and regional realignment influenced bilateral ties?

PAK AFGHAN RELATIONSHIP:

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan and Afghanistan had always been in a fluctuated relationship. They share ideology ~~and~~ ethnicities and religion. Pakistan being Afghanistan muslim neighbour was of the view that, Taliban regime and taking over Kabul will be a strategic win for Pakistan, but multifaceted issues

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments.....

came in and weakened Pakistan's position
within Afghanistan. So the blend of
distrust and unreciprocative attitude of
Taliban towards TTP clearly indicated
than Pakistan's perception of new
regime was somewhat a dream and
those concerns of security and eradication
of terrorism destroyed bilateral ties.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Afghanistan had two core conflicts
when it comes to Pakistan. First the
issue of Durand line that has always
been regarded to be the international
border and second, disagreement

of Pakistan on greater Pakistanism. These
two issues had always been there and
checked the progress of both the countries.

RESTORATION OF Taliban Regime:

Decades long war on terror ended and
U.S forces withdrew from Afghan land
and year 2021 was glory for Afghan Taliban's
as they took over Kabul and initiated governing
the country. Pakistan assumed it as ~~the~~ the
beginning of strategic relationship and
perceived that now Pakistan can gain its
political depth within a region. However,
Afghanistan had a different mindset and
they took no responsibility against TTP

that shaken Pakistan's trust and Pakistan-Afghanistan ~~conflict~~ begins. The core areas were

- a Refugee crisis
- b Border security
- c Regional realignment.

1 REFUGEE CRISIS:

Post 9/11, Pakistan was defamed. Pakistan was seen as a terrorist sanctuary. Pakistan had to struggle hard to uplift its status and that is why, Pakistan provided logistic and intelligence assistance to U.S to ensure that Pakistan has nothing to do with terrorism. This created distrust in the neighbourhood. ~~and~~

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

Taliban regime was restore and many Afghan civilians felt unsafe and fled from the country.

This has given courage to ~~opt~~ take unlawful means, and due to unsecured border, along with Afghan refugees many Taliban entered the country.

Image Uplifting and Deportation of Refugees

When Refugees entered in Pakistan, ~~not~~ not all were ~~need~~ shelter needy refugees but Taliban took the cover and started making their hideouts in Pakistan. Pakistan in the year 2023 expelled all the ~~un~~to unregistered Afghan civilians and provided no soft corner to terrorism.

This was inhumane to Afghanistan

and they called it The violation of International law and approached regional organization who acted as mediator (UNHCR)

Role of UNHCR :

According to UNHCR, no refugee should be returned forcibly to the place where the life of the refugee is threatened.

Pakistan was condemned for that as that Pakistan violated international law and by deporting the refugees their lives are at stake because of fragile and unstable infrastructure of Afghanistan.

Pakistan refuted and responded

that only unregistered masses are expelled
registered ones are still living in the country.

This action of Pakistan was perceived

as a threat to Afghanistan and

Pak-Afghan ties were weakening from

that point.

do not use one word/vague headings. they should be elaborate and self explanatory.

2 SECURITY:

Pakistan geography ~~where~~ makes Pakistan
to be at benefit as well as a threat
when it comes to security. On the East
India while on West its Afghanistan, at
the same time Pakistan has to fight at
both the fronts that is why Pakistan has
to maintain good will towards Afghanistan

for the pursuit of strategic relation.

Trilateral meeting on the Issue :

Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Wang Yi, Pakistan

Foreign Minister Ishaq Dar went to Kabul

in August 2025 and had a meeting

with Afghan Taliban leader for the

sake of cooperation. He ensured that

Afghan soil will never be used

against Pakistan and China's agenda

was connectivity through C-PEC.

However, These trilateral talks

ended well, but Past can never be

forgotten.

Cross Border Attack (Oct 17-18, 2025).

Security as always remained a question mark and the operation that Pakistan launched to destroy the terrorist hideout in Afghanistan, had brought Afghan Taliban to the state of war and they ~~start~~ started striking Pak border.

This was a most recent Pak-Afghan war where Pakistani soldiers were killed and while retaliating, soon after 48 hours Afghans asked for cease fire. So,

Security is the biggest hurdle in normalizing

Pak-Afghan bilateral relationship.

2. Regional realignment:

As Afghanistan can not be trusted

fully. The vacuum created was quickly filled by India. When deportation was going on, India provided the aid to Afghanistan and increase trade, on the other hand Iran being sectarian rival to Afghanistan also proposed to extend economical and political link. This will for sure lessen the Traditional influence of Pakistan. As Afghanistan is also tilted toward India which in turn is a threat to Pakistan's security.

Way Forward:

In order to restore peace and have friendly bilateral ties, Pakistan

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments.

has to take strategic steps. Pakistan should involve mediators to mitigate misunderstanding to ensure regional peace, International organizations should show optimistic presence. Liberal approach should be followed i.e. peace and stable economy.

end the answer with conclusion.

Q5 Assess the changing dynamics of Pakistan's relations in the context of strategic realignments and global power shifts after new governments in both the countries. Do you think the nature of relation is strategic partnership or a transactional cooperation discuss.

Introduction:

Pakistan and U.S partnership was always short term and need based. Both the countries had a shared past where there is mistrust and cooperation both. They do not have shared identities and the foreign policy of both the countries is distinctive.

in many ways. Global and regional landscape and transition in the government of both, Pakistan and U.S has reshaped the bilateral ties and now different dimensions are seen in pragmatic way.

Historical Background.

a Pak - U.S Alliance Against Soviet Union And Pakistan Membership in Seato And Cento.

In the era of cold war the enemy of both the countries was common "Soviet Union". Pakistan and U.S. both were on the same page in regarding the Soviet Union expansion. Pakistan became the member of Soviet (Seato and Cento) backed by U.S for security purpose.

b War On Terror.

Pakistan and U.S worked together in eliminating the terrorists. In this case Pakistan provided ~~some~~ logistic assistance and intelligence making the thing go smooth. In return Pakistan got huge aid.

and military support to mitigate terrorism.

(Cold War Era - Strategic Era) :

This was the only phase in Pak-US relationship where both allied strategically against common interests (i) no expansion of Soviet Union and (ii) mitigation of terrorism.

Changing Dynamics And Power Shifts.

If we keep the governments of both the states in view, we can see that both are by far on good terms after Pakistan 10th May stand off. If we talk of politics on individual level we can clearly state that, Trump's personality and mind operates on rational and interest based commitment. His mind is the mind of a businessman, who works with the partner that is suitable ~~for~~ and matches his interests. Remember!

"There is no permanent friendship only permanent interests".

During Biden's time Pakistan was completely sidelined and the focus was (Ukraine China India) Then when Trump was elected as 45th President the dimension shifted.

Pakistan has close ties with China and U.S has ties with India strategically. Pakistan has now uplifted its status after the victory in Pak India war. Secondly Pakistan accepted Trump's involvement in ceasefire, it has given the sense of superiority to the U.S President. and it to the year 2025 is marked successful for Pakistan's image. Trump's warm meet up with Shahbaz Sharif. Shahbaz Sharif publically calling Trump worthy of Nobel Peace Prize unveils that both the countries are on romantic terms these days.

STRATEGIC VERSUS Transactional Partnership:

TRANSACTIONAL PARTNERSHIP:-

Pakistan is U.S has a transactional relationship. Both had always been on give and take terms. Pakistan can not be the strategic partner because of Pak China nexus. ~~As~~ U.S is rival to China and Pakistan is

China's close ally. Pakistan changed its policy by showing low dependence on U.S and extending ties with Russia, China and Gulf which shows Pakistan balancing act. China being a rising power is enemy to U.S (super power) and Pakistan being with China can not be strategically trusted, but yes when it comes to trade, investment and support, America considers Pakistan that shows that America works on the basis of interest with Pakistan.

1. Example: Suspension of U.S Aid 2018.
In 2018 U.S suspended aid by accusing Pakistan for no cooperation on terrorism. It showed transactional behavior.

2. U.S, Pakistan and IMF in 2023
FATF (Financial Action Task force) is the body that monitors money laundering and Terrorists financing. Pakistan was put on grey list and Through FATF pressure was built on Pak and then in 2020 Hafiz Saeed was arrested for financing terrorists. Thatishow later IMF bailout for Pakistan was restored. So again transactional relationship.

WAY FORWARD :

a Expansion of economic ties rather Aid :

Pakistan should use 'soft power' to attract U.S. investment instead of relying upon foreign aid. Pakistan should show productivity in IT sectors and in agriculture. As U.S. has interest based policy, Pakistan should work in accord with that interest and not on the basis of begging for aid.

b Work non-militarism:

Pakistan whole focus is on security. It should shift its focus from security to economy, on health, on pandemic preparedness, on education. This will gender strategic interest of U.S. in Pak.

Conclusion:

If ~~the~~ Pakistan work on these areas, the relationship will prosper and will benefit Pak's interest too.

Q9 Evaluate the role of key political and social ideologies in Pakistan movement between 1930-1947. How did events such as Aligarh Address, Congress ministries of 1947 and Lahore resolution demanded separate home land?

Introduction:

Period from 1930-1947 is the era which made
mod muslims think about their social and
political distinction. It was somewhere engraved
in hearts and mind that Muslims are
different from Hindus, culturally, socially
and religiously. They have their autonomy
way which is being suppressed by
Hindus. Events like Aligarh, 1937
Congress rule and Lahore resolution
lead towards the demand of
separate homeland.

Key ideologies:

Nationalism:

Muslims are culturally, religiously different

Two Nation Theory:

Muslims and Hindus can not coexist as one state

Political Grievance:

Hindus Governance will make muslims second class citizens.

All these ideologies lead to the occurrence of events that helped muslims pave their path towards their own separate home land.

! The Allahabad Address:

The Allahabad Address was held on 29 Dec 1930 in Allahabad. The president of Muslim League during the session (Allama Muhammad Iqbal) delivered it.

In this presidential address he envisioned with autonomous structure inside British empire. Allama Iqbal

He laid the ideological foundation of Pakistan. He addressed that Hindus and Muslims are two different nations with different cultures and proposed that Muslim majority area (North western area) should be made a separate home land. Where Muslims can enjoy autonomy. The famous line from his address says it all.

"I would like to see, Punjab North West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan to be amalgamated into one state, Self Government with in British empire or without British empire. I see it as a final destination of Muslims".

2. 1937 Congress Ministry Rule:

After 1937 elections. Muslims were badly defeated. Hindus formed government, as Hindus won 8/11 seats and became the winning party. Muslims were excluded from coalition government and thus

discuss these in more detail by giving subheadings.....

Failure has ~~put~~ engraved the danger of Hindu dominance and muslim decline. Hindi was given Supremacy over Urdu. Hindi Urdu Controversy began. Job ~~discrimination~~ discrimination started, Muslims were employed on the lowest ranks. Anti Islamic schemes (Wardha scheme) was introduced in schools which proved that Muslims are in ~~the~~ need of a Seperate Homeland.

Lahore Resolution: 1940

After the ~~first~~ great political failure of muslims in 1937, muslims were whelmed. They gathered in Minto Park Lahore for the session of All India Muslim League.

In this ~~session~~ session a resolution was put forth by A-K Fazlul Haq that demanded a Seperate home land. This resolution laid the foundation and insisted upon no more Hindu Muslim unity.

This ~~was~~ was widely spread and accepted by majority of the muslims.

This created the sense of anger in British that Muslims now no more wants minority rights as a breathing space but they want their (Political Identity) Lahore resolution clearly stated:

1. Demand for Independent State:
It demanded separate home land.
2. Sovereignty:
Muslims wanted sovereignty to manage their affairs.
3. Protection of muslim rights:
It demanded, cultural, economic and administrative rights protection.
4. Rejection of Unity
It rejected the idea of Hindu-Muslim unity.
5. Territory
It demanded to own N.W.F.P, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan full control.
6. Political Stability:
No more minor representation.

Toward Pakistan:

That is how Allahabad Address, Lahore resolution and 1937 elections lead to the construction of Homeland (Pakistan).