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Pakistan affair
Test #2

QNo:1

**New phase of pak-Afghan conflict is diff from past.
Re-emergence of Indian led non-state actors.**

1- Introduction:

The western border of Pakistan with Afghanistan has always been in hot waters due to historic grievances and contemporary conundrums. In the late 2025, Pakistan and Afghanistan again jumped into hot waters, eye-to-eye at western borders. This has re-shaped the diplomatic relation to strategic concerns. Moreover, the assistance of Indian proxies to Afghan Taliban intensified the Pak-Afghan relation as it raises the terrorism influx in Pakistan.

2. Snap-shot of Pak-Afghan relation :

Pre-9/11

- Assistance to Afghans.
- Madrasahs for trainings of Afghan mujahideen.
- Settlement of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

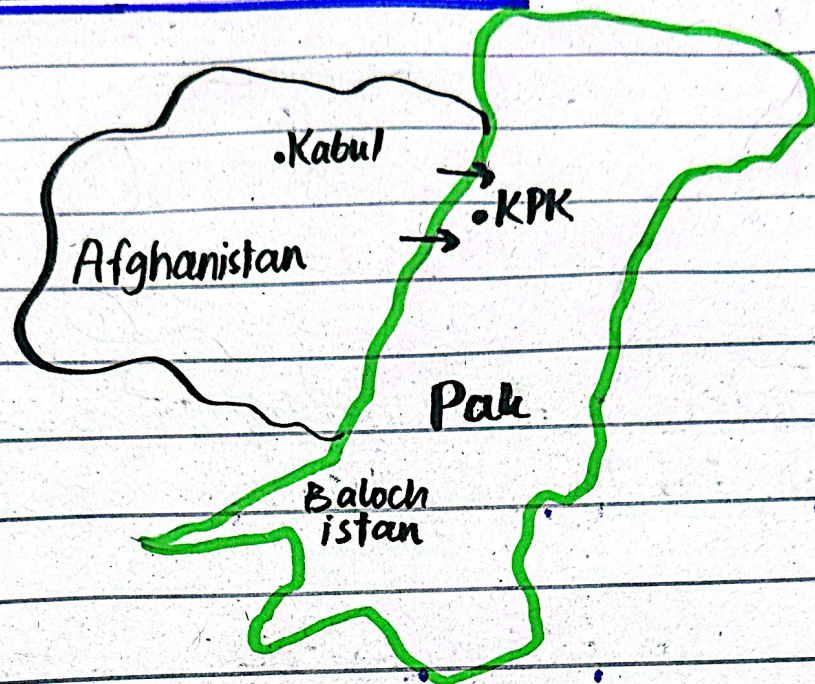
Post-9/11

- Pakistan against Afghanistan in war on terror.
- Regional alliance to strategic ally.
- Influx of terrorism in Pak.
- Border skirmishes.

Current Status

- Early 2025: Diplomacy, trade partnership, CPEC and BRI
- Late 2025: Hardening of border, Indian-Afghan proxies conducting terrorism in Pakistan.

3. Joining hands to seeing eye to eye each other : Pak-Afghan relations in hot waters;



The year 2025 holds two sides of Pak-Afghan relations like a coin. In early year both states share deep diplomatic relations with a 3-day visit of Pakistani foreign minister Ishaq Dar to Afghanistan. But it becomes concerning when Pakistan and Afghanistan met eye to eye at western borders. Afghanistan accused Pakistan of conducting missile and drone attacks. In these border skirmishes both states share exchanged

fires, and drone attacks. Meanwhile, there witnessed a steep influx in terrorism as well. This how Pak-Afghan relation entered into a new phase of regional ally rather than being trade-partners like past.

4. Factors that contributed to a U-turn in Pak-Afghan relations;

(a) Rising terrorism in Pak;

2025 was a year of worse and extreme terrorist attacks in Pakistan. There was rise of 34 percent in terrorist attacks in Pakistan involving Indian and Afghan proxies.

(b) Settlement of refugees;

Pakistan ordered the return of 15 lac Afghan refugees which lead to resentment in Afghan government eventually hardening the relations between both states.

(c) Irrenditist claims of Afghanistan;

The irrenditist claims of Afghanistan over KPK in Pakistan is also a major reason of U-turn between Pak-Afghan relations.

5. Re-emergence of Indian led non-state actors;

With the rising tensions between Pakistan and Afghanistan and alliance of Indian and Afghanistan, Indian proxies like BLA are strengthening their roots in Balochistan. The 84% rise in terrorism in Pakistan is a proof that Indian-sponsored proxies are creating unrest in Pakistan.

6. Role of Indian non-state actors in Pak-Afghan relations;

India sees Afghanistan as a regional alliance and Pakistan as a 'regional' ally. Re-emergence of Indian non-state actors in Pakistan is creating instability and unrest diverting focus from western

borders.

7. From war of bullets to war of narratives;

While Afghanistan and Pakistan are exchanging bullets at western borders, India continues to spread false narratives to accelerate regional instability and chaos in Pakistan. Multiple social media have been reported and dismantled so far for spreading false narratives in Pakistan.

8. Behind the curtain aims of India in Pak-Afghan thaw;

India opposes the development of Gwadar port and CPEC in Afghanistan. So, Indian sponsored non-state actors and Raw agents continue to exploit Gwadar and CPEC by targeting civilians and Chinese meanwhile Pakistan is busy in managing 2640 long border with Afghanistan.

9. Critical analysis : a bird's view;

The Pak-Afghan conundrum shares a blend of emotions. It has witnessed the rise of diplomacy as well as it touched the heights of hard power. Pak-Afghan relations are rooted in long-term resentments and miscommunication. Both states share a history of alliance the interference of regional actors has hardened their relations. The interference of Indian non-state actors has worsened the relations and it will continue to do so if Afghanistan will not choose a balanced stance. The peace of the region will maintain only if Indian interference is unitedly / collectively countered by Pakistan and Afghanistan.

10. Conclusion;

In a nutshell, the new phase of Pak-Afghan relations is sponsored by Indian non-state actors that continue to create resentment and false narratives between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

QNo: 2

Non-tritonal security threats faced by Pakistan.
How these are different in grounds and nature

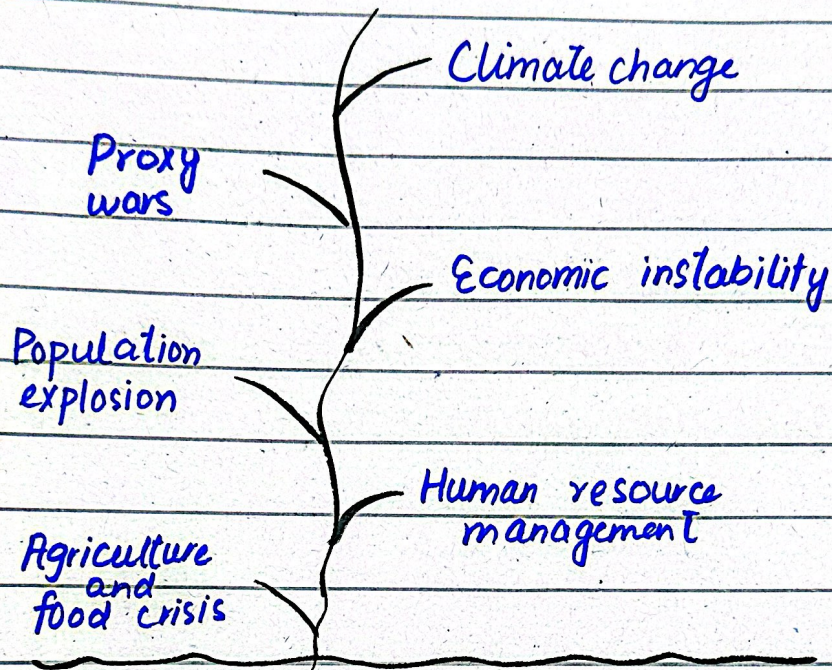
1. Introduction:

The contemporary era is witnessing a 5th general warfare in which the nature of threats has been shifted from tritonal to non-tritonal. Today, Pakistan is exposed to multi-dimensional nontritonal threats like climate change, economic instability, population explosion and youth bulge, debt burdens and proxy wars. These non-tritonal threats are entirely different in nature than that of military and tritonal threats.

2. Non-tritonal threats for Pakistan;

The threats that do not involve eye to eye military interactions and one on one warfronts are

known as non-trilateral military threats.
In case of Pakistan, these threats
are multi-dimensional and
completely different in grounds.



**Non-trilateral security threats
different in nature and
grounds**

3. Verisal of Climate change;

Pakistan is a
part of top 10 climate vulnerable
countries causing a non-trilateral threat
to security of Pakistan. The floods of
2022 and 2025 affected around 55
million people across country.

4. The terrorism conundrum and proxy wars;

Pakistan has become a sensitive site of proxies. The re-emergence of TTP and BLA has caused a 34% rise in Terrorism alone in 2025. These foreign sponsored proxies are major non-tritorial threat for security of Pakistan.

5. From bullet warfare to bread warfare: food crisis in Pakistan;

Due to the floods of 2022 and 2025, agriculture was a major hit in Pakistan. The agricultural production in Pakistan dropped to 0.56% leading to extreme food and agriculture crisis in Pakistan.

6. Population explosion and youth bulge : a time ticking bomb;

The alarming population growth of Pakistan with yearly addition of 6 million children is knocking at the door like a time ticking bomb. Such huge population of around

241.5 million people has raised serious security and food concerns for Pakistan.

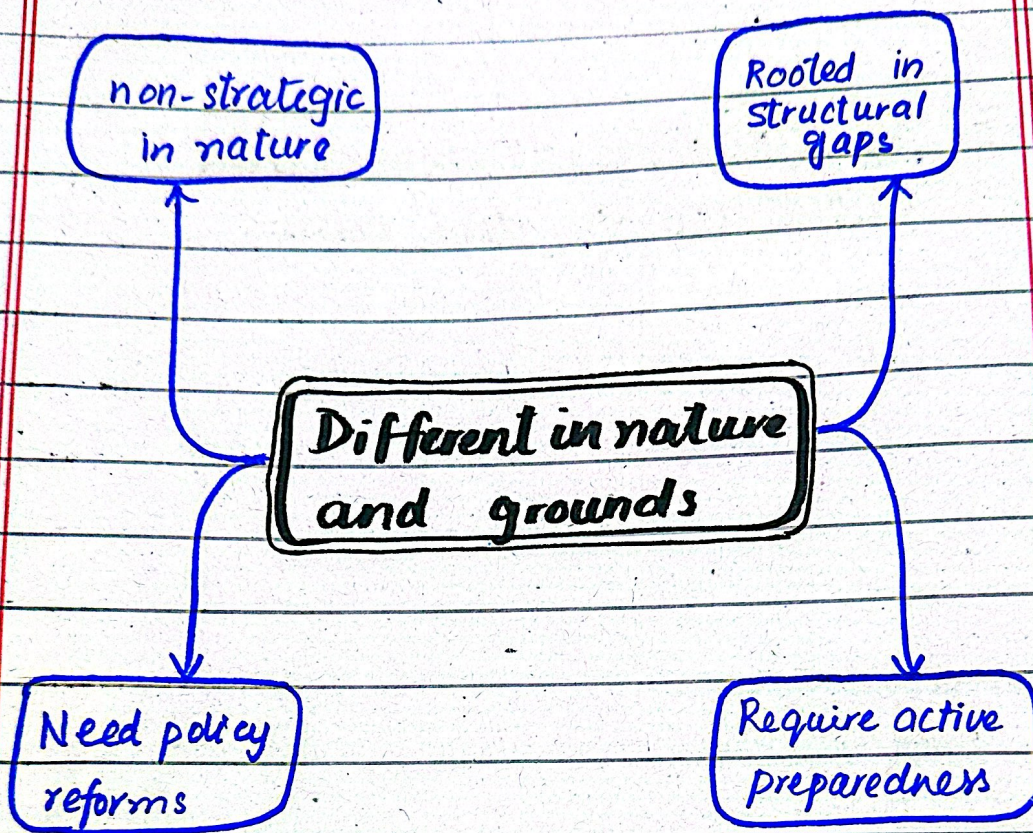
7- The economic dilemma and vicious loop of debt crisis:

The stagnant economic growth of Pakistan is questioning the survival and future of state. Moreover, Pakistan being entrapped in a vicious loop of IMF loans and public debt of around 76,007 billion rupees is a concerning situation for Pakistan.

8- Human resource management:

It is quite complex to manage 241.5 million population with an oscillating economy. Currently, Pakistan is struggling with resource management, inflation, educational crisis, unemployment and low per capita income questioning the development of state.

9. Contrasting nature of non-territorial security threats;



10. Non-strategic in nature;

Non-territorial security threats are non-strategic in nature and cannot be measured by strategic planning. Their approach and nature is non-traditional rooted deep in contemporary issues.

11. Rooted in structural gaps;

Non-trifonal threats like HRM and economic instability are deeply rooted in structural and institutional gaps and require advanced approach to be dismantled.

12. Need policy fixation;

The deeply rooted non-trifonal security threats require effective policy fixation and reforms to treat the root causes of threats.

13. Active preparedness and alertness;

The non-trifonal security threats require active preparedness and alertness to avoid huge disasters like economic default, climate disasters, droughts etc.

14. A comprehensive roadmap to dismantle non-trifonal security threats;

Active, alert and effective policy framework can provide a

road map to dismantle these threats:

Comprehensive Road map

- Effective disaster management techniques
- Population control policies
- Providing employment based on meritocracy
- Equal distribution of state resources
- Active preparedness for climate disasters
- Building dams and water security
- Protecting critical cyber structure

15. Conclusion:

In a nutshell, contemporary era requires a credible and alert approach to deal with tritonal and non-tritonal security threats of 21st century. These non-tritonal threats like cyber threats, economic instability, HRM, population explosion demand an active and intellectual approach to limit the security threats.
