

Q. 6 :-

Introduction.

For the purpose of ceasefire in ~~Gaz~~ Ukraine, Russia demands settlement of territories, limitation of strategic supply to Ukrainian forces and change of regime in Ukraine. On the other hand, NATO demands withdrawal of Russian forces and status quo in Ukraine. In such diplomatic stalemate, United States of America (USA) as global mediator can elevate the chances of ending war in Ukraine by diplomatic engagement with Russia and NATO.

Russia-Ukraine war:

An overview:

(*)

2014: Russian occupation of Crimea.

2022: Ukrainian President application to join NATO.

8 February 2022:
Russia attacked Ukraine

strategic culture.
500,000 troops
20,000 mercenaries
By Russia.

2023-24:
Stalemate in
warfare

Russia occupied
Southern Ukraine
Ukraine attacked
Kursk, Odessa and
Crimea.

2025: Russian
military occupied
Provotsk

Setback to Ukraine.
NATO's technology
outnumbered by
Russian infantry.

Demands of Russia to end the war in Ukraine:

(i) Russia demands territorial
settlement to end the war
in Ukraine:

Russia wants parts of Southern
and Eastern Ukraine to be
annexed with Russia. In Alaska

Summit August 2025, Russian
President Vladimir Putin put this
demand at the forefront.

(ii) Limitation of strategic supply
to Ukraine is necessary to end
war in Ukraine:

It is strategic culture of Russia
that it cannot bear NATO
intervention on its borders. Therefore,
Moscow wants ban on supply of

ammunitions by west to Ukraine to end the war.

(iii) Russia sees change of regime in Ukraine essential to ceasefire:

In 2014, Pro-Russian President was overthrown by mid parliamentary coup. As Vladimir Zelensky is seen by Russia as pro-western, Russia demands new elections in Ukraine.

(Goerge Witkoff statement after visit to Moscow in March 2025).

Demands of NATO to end war in Ukraine:

(i) Withdrawal of Russian forces beyond 2022 lines to move towards ceasefire:

EU and NATO links any chances of peace in Ukraine to withdrawal of Russian forces to pre-2022 lines. According to Ukrainian President V. Zelensky "Any chance of peace in Ukraine is linked to Russian withdrawal

from Eastern Ukraine".

(ii) status quo in Ukraine to end the conflict in Russian Neighbourhood:-

NATO outlaw any sort of regime change in Ukraine during the war. In 2024, Germany supplied 255mm shells, France provided Tanks to Ukraine to maintain status quo against Ukraine.

The chances of ending ^{Russia} Ukraine War:

(i) US constructive engagement can end Russia-Ukraine war:

United States of America is supplier of 35% of military aid to NATO. On the other hand, ideological alignment of President Donald Trump with Moscow can bring all the stakeholders on board to end Russia-Ukraine war.

(ii) US can negotiate

territorial settlement with Russia to end the war in Ukraine.

Using its military spending as leverage, USA can convince NATO to comply with demands of Russia for territorial swap. On the other hand, Russian expansionism can be limited by Trump's proposals.



(Alaska Summit: Russian

Demands: Al-Jazeera: 2025)

(iii) Trump's 28 point peace plan can bring ceasefire in Ukraine:

In November 2025, US Congress

approved 28-point peace plan to end the war in Ukraine. This plan demands EU, NATO and Ukraine to agree to certain territorial settlements with Russian withdrawal from Zaporizhia and Kherson.

iv) Trump's 28 point peace plan can maintain strategic culture of Russia which can end the war in Ukraine.

In Trump's 28 point peace plan November 2025, it is mentioned that NATO will not expand eastward. This promise can convince Russia to withdraw from de-militarized zone of Donetsk to end war in Ukraine, in accordance with plan.

v) Ukrainian will to comply with peace proposal can bring an end to the war in Ukraine.

As Trump's 28 point peace

plan can allow use of Russian frozen assets of \$100 billion for reconstruction of Ukraine and bring back Provotsk, Zophridia and Odessa back to Ukraine. Ukraine and NATO can agree to the proposal. This agreement can end war in Ukraine.

Conclusion:

Russia-Ukraine war can be ended by bilateral talks and multilateral diplomacy. However, every proposal must be approved by the aggrieved country.

Q. 4.

Answer.

Reason (First)

State-sponsored
issuing persons

socio-economic
disparities

2nd

models

models limits

1st
Centrist

analysis

External

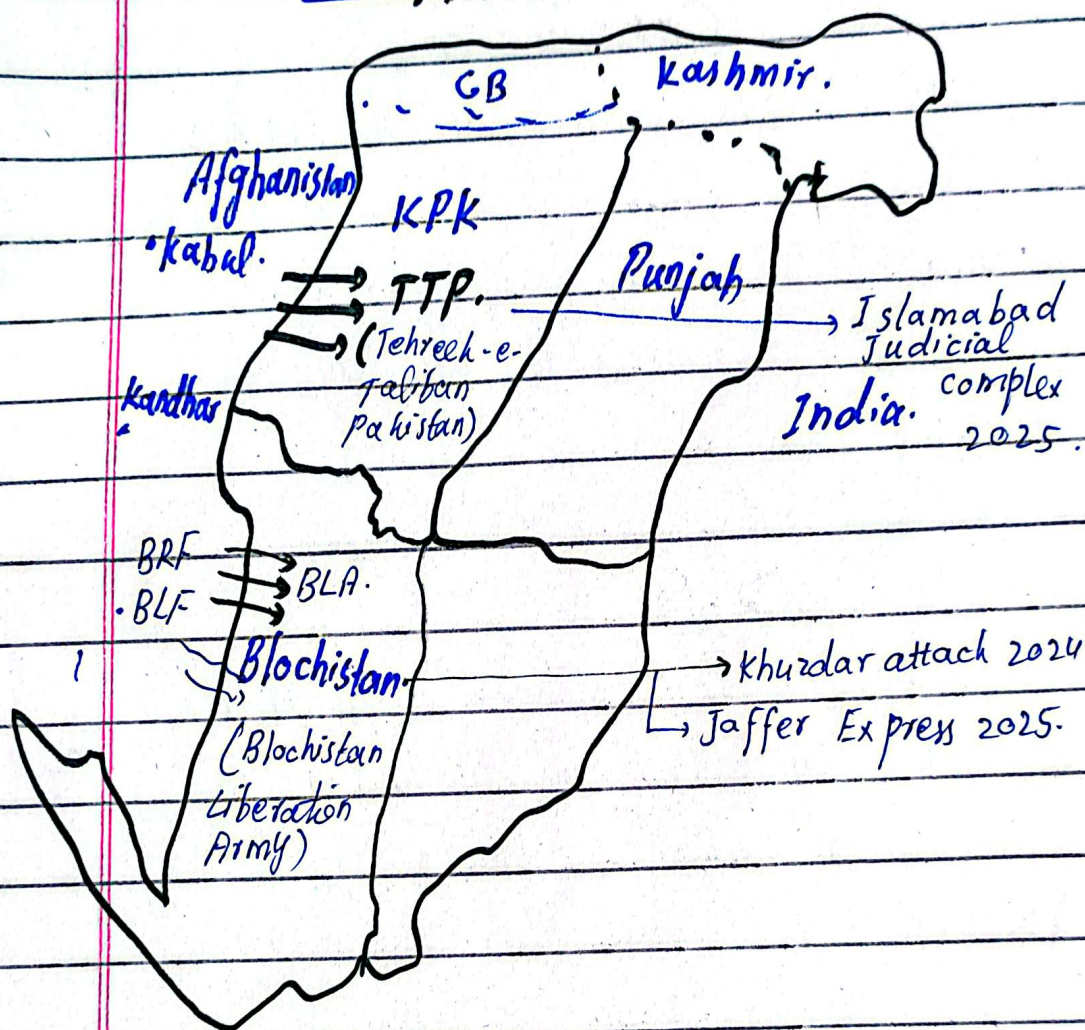
state is

inner

According to first schools of thought, militancy in KPK and Blochistan arises from missing persons and socio-economic disparities. According to the state's point of view, Afghan-Indian nexus is responsible for militancy in KPK and Blochistan. Some people emphasize the feudal reason for this militancy. However, state's

weakness and external involvement both are contributing to militancy in KPK and Blochistan. Given these reasons, 3D model (Development, deterrence and dialogue) can uproot militancy in these areas.

An overview of militancy in KPK and Blochistan:



[source: Pakistan Institute of Conflict Studies]

Reasons for dangerous revival of militancy in KPK and Blochistan:

1st school of thought

(i) Missing persons are the reason for revival of militancy in KPK and Blochistan:

This school of thought claims that state itself is responsible for militancy in the country. Intelligence agencies have apprehended and disappeared 80,000 people from Blochistan and KPK. Moreover, they blocked their access to courts resulting in furnishing militant narratives (Ifikhar

Chaudary Ruling on Missing persons 2007).

ii) Socio-economic reasons lie in the root of militancy in KPK and Blochistan:

In Blochistan and KPK, structural inequalities are the reason of militancy. Sui gas discovered in 1952 reached almost all cities of Punjab

while it reached Quetta in 1982 and Khuzdar in 2015. Moreover, poverty is 30% in Punjab while 45% in KPK and 60% in Blochistan. (World Bank outlook on poverty in Pakistan: 2025) which is the excellent ground for militancy in these regions.

2nd school of thought.

External elements are the reasons of militancy in KPK and Blochistan:

According to the federation of Pakistan, Indian Afghan nexus is using BLA and BLF in Blochistan while TTP in KPK against Pakistan. Indian funding is nourishing militancy in the region.

(Statement of Kalbushan Yadav: 2022).

3rd school of thought.

Feudal lords in Blochistan and KPK are the reason of militancy in the region.

In Blochistan and KPK, funds from

National Finance Commission (NFC) award are doled out to assemblies dominated by feudal lords of Blochistan. They also get funds from Indian proxies to fight against the state of Pakistan.

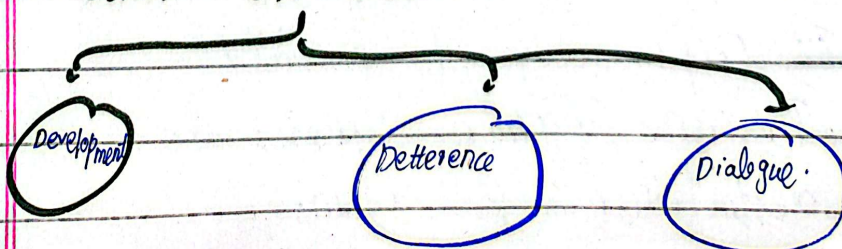
centrist school

of thought:

☹️ State is weak to recover missing persons which is the reason of militancy in KPK and Blochistan:

In 2024, Maulvi Mansoor confessed before security agencies that TTP and BLA apprehend persons to label state of Pakistan as terrorist. However, state is weak to recover those people from militant outfits which is reason of militancy in Pakistan.

Recommendations to end militancy in KPK and Blochistan



(i) Development through CPEC can end dangerous militancy in KPK and Blochistan:

CPEC aims to connect Pakistan with China through Gwadar and create 236000 jobs. However, it must be negotiated to include 50% skilled and 100% unskilled jobs for people of KPK and Blochistan to eradicate militancy in the region.

(ii) Dialogue with local leaders and stakeholders can uproot militancy in KPK and Blochistan.

In 2018, the government of Dr. Nasir Khan initiated dialogue with Blochistan and KPK tribal leaders to resolve their grievances. It yielded effective results to resolve militancy in KPK and Blochistan.

(iii) Diplomacy to thwart Indian-Afghan Nexus to destabilise Pakistan:

Pakistan should initiate coercive diplomacy through Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) to keep India at bay from helping terrorists.

Similarly, Pakistan should constructively engage Afghan Taliban to take action against TTP and BLA. as manifested in Qatar and Turkiye-mediated bilateral talks 2025.

iv) Pakistan should initiate kinetic action against terrorists to eradicate militancy:

Pakistan should proportionately use force against terrorist outfits if dialogue fails. According to Director General Inter Services Public Relationship, 13000 Intelligence operations were conducted in 2025 to eradicate militancy in KPK and Balochistan.

Conclusion

Militancy is a looming threat for

a sovereignty of Pakistan. However, a carrot and stick approach can dismantle this threat for good.

Q.5.

Introduction:

- Future Efforts
- i) China emerge
- ii) Issue-based
- iii) Multilateral Funding.
- iv) Regional CoPs.
- v) South-South Cooperation.
- vi) Unified Front:-
- vii) Disproportionate.

As ~~Trump~~ President of United States of America, Donald Trump pulled America out of Paris climate agreement, China may emerge as pioneer model to combat climate change. Moreover, an issue-based small coalitions to combat climate change can emerge. Furthermore, multilateral funding models, regional CoPs can also take place. However, it can dismantle unified front against climate change and worsen Global North-South Divide.

Paris climate agreement, 2015:

Limiting temperature to pre-Industrial level 1.5°C .

Article 6: carbon
market to combat
Greenhouse gas
emissions.

Evaluation mechanism
Decided: Mutual evaluation
and verification Framework

5-Years evaluation of
binding agreement

History of USA: from architect to destroyer of climate change:

From 2016 to 2018, Barack Obama led the United States to make Cop-16 (Paris agreement) binding. However, President Trump pulled America out of Cop in 2017 and again in 2025 under his "Drill baby Drill" ideology.

Future efforts against climate change in absence of world leader:

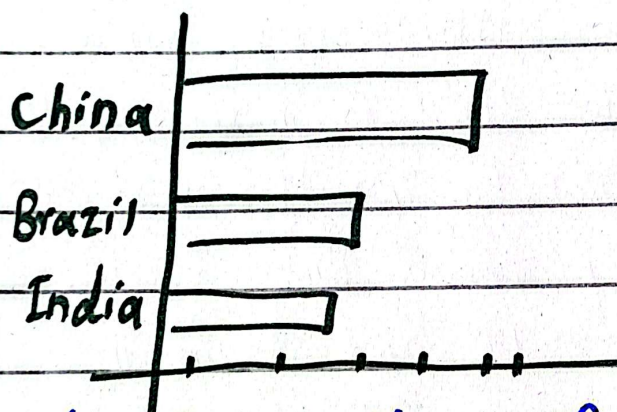
(i) China may take the lead in efforts to combat climate change.

China is trying to achieve net zero carbon emission as agreed in Conference of Parties (COP)-27.

Thus, China can replace the ^{US} ~~leader~~ as leader against climate change.

In 2024, China issued 100,000 carbon free bonds in stock market. Moreover,

in 2025 China emerged as pioneer of methane powered rocket reducing CO₂ emissions.



(UNFCCC: share of countries in renewable energy-2025).

(ii) China can help the Conference of parties in multilateral funding against climate change:

In COP-16, it was decided to commit \$100 billion for helping countries to adapt to climate

change. However, only China provided full funding to help Global South to combat climate change. Thus, China can unify the countries against climate change.

iii) A new South-South Development model can emerge to combat climate change:

In the absence of US, a new South-South Development model can emerge to combat climate change. In 2024 Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in Islamabad, working groups were decided on climate change indicating new south-south development model against climate change.

iv) Small issue-based coalitions can emerge to unify against climate change:

In the absence of US as global leader, it is possible that global issue of climate change may be addressed at regional

by small regional frameworks.
These countries can respond to each other's need effectively in case of disaster.

"In new world order, small-issue based coalitions will address global issues"

(Dr. Moeed Yusuf:

Margalla Dialogue: 2025)

v) European Union can provide technical facilities against impacts of climate change:

In Conference of parties 30 (COP 30), a framework was decided to maintain information integrity to combat climate change. European Union decided to provide technical facilities against to this framework.

Results of these efforts:

(i) New cooperation models can weaken the unified front against climate change:

In the absence of US as global leader, new models of cooperation may emerge. Such models can weaken the unified front against the climate change.

ii) Absence of US as global leader can result in disproportionate exposure to climate change.

Absence of US in international climate conferences can worsen global North-South divide. It is because of the fact that US releases 35% of Global Carbon Emissions (United Nation Framework on Climate change). However, developing nations such as Pakistan are the worst effectee of this emission. Thus, global injustice can widen in climate related issues.

Conclusion:

New world order is characterised by absence of US in global climate issue. However, US must be

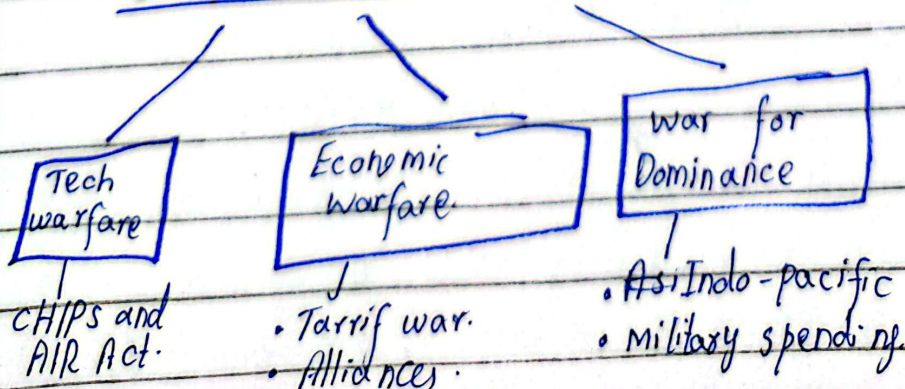
taken into global COPs to effectively combat climate change.

Q. 7.

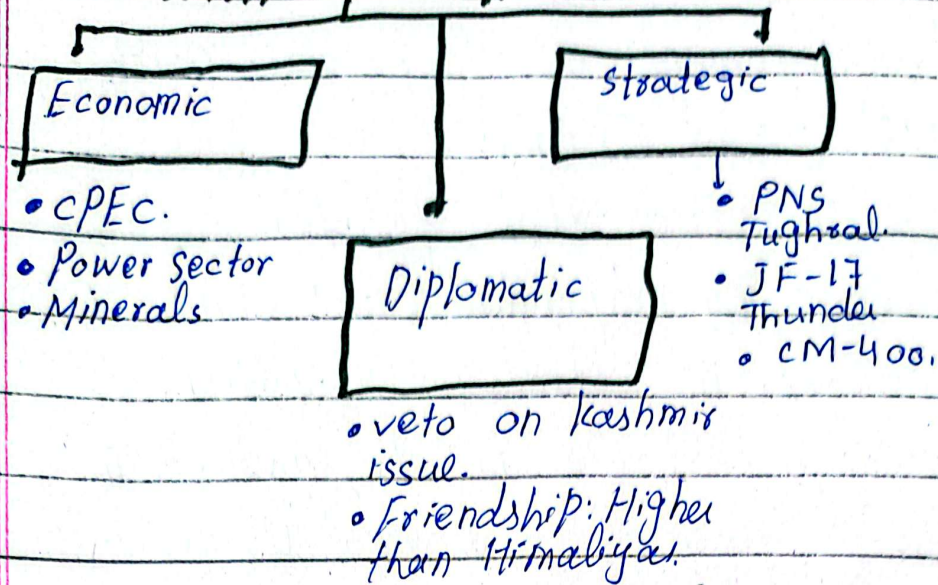
In the light Introduction:

In the light of emerging global order, Pakistan must redesign its foreign lines policy. In the latest scenarios, Pakistan must balance its recent relationship with US and strategic engagement with china. Pakistan should bolster its relationship with US in mineral, ~~cy~~ crypto and other economic sectors. However, it must be balanced by transparent agreements with US and china and defining spheres of balance with both countries in maritime cooperation.

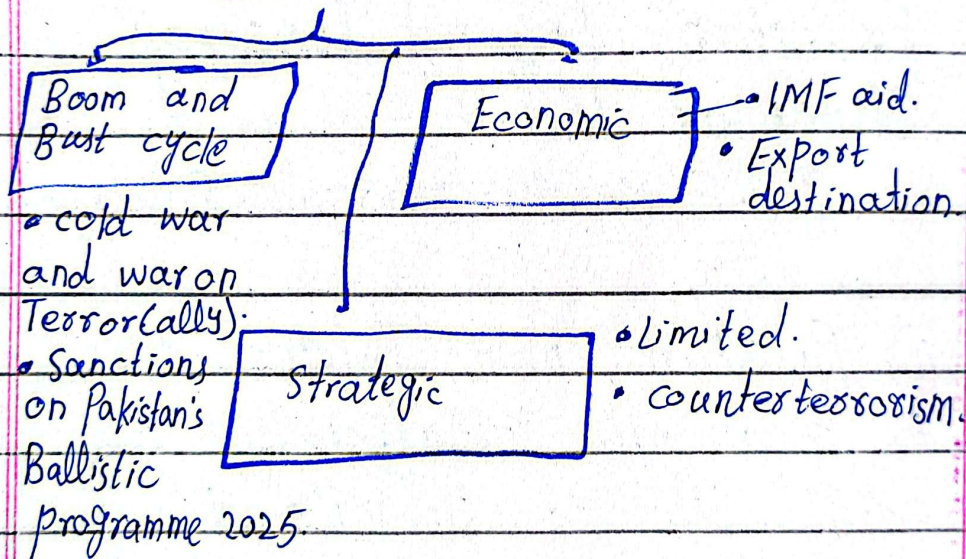
An overview of US - china Rivalry:



Pakistan's relationship with China.



Pakistan's Relationship with US:



How to balance
Recent engagement
with US and Strategic
Relationship with China?

i) Treating US out of global politics lense can balance engagement of Pakistan with US and China:

It is true that Pakistan is strategically dependent on China. However, in strategic equation, Pakistan should not be involved in bloc politics and treat US as economic ally.

"First time US is looking Pakistan beyond lens of China, or India"

(D.F. Kendy: Margalla Dialogue 2025).

ii) Pakistan must bolster its economic relationships with US to balance in strategic engagement with China:

US is the first export destination of Pakistan's textiles (Pakistan Economic Survey 2024-25).

Moreover, Pakistan needs US vote to secure International Monetary

Fund's bail out packages. By bolstering trade with US, Pakistan can reserve to invest in indigenous military productions which can balance strategic engagement with China.

iii) Recent engagement of US with Pakistan must be diversified to transform mineral sector in opportunity.

Pakistan should leverage recent engagement with US to transform its mineral sector in engine of prosperity. In 2025, US

strategic minerals signed a \$500 billion deal with FWO, Pakistan for mineral sector cooperation.

iv) Strategic minerals must be balanced by transparent contracts to maintain strategic cooperation with China.

Under CPFC Phase-II, China aims to bring an additional package in the mineral sector of Pakistan. Chinese metallurgical corporations

under SIFC is already engaged in nephrite processing. In this situation, Pakistan should maintain transparent contracts to avoid getting in the battle of minerals.

v) Counter terrorism cooperation can balance recent engagement with US and strategic engagement with China:

Pakistan has witnessed a 174% surge in terrorist attacks on its soil. In 2025, TTP killed four Chinese nationals in Afghanistan.

In November 2025, Afghan National attacked national guards in Washington.

Thus, convergence of interests can strategically engage Pakistan, China and US around Afghanistan.

vi) In maritime sphere, Pakistan should define the ^{area} sphere of cooperation to balance recent engagement of US with strategic relations

with China:

Gwadar is strategically important for China to keep US and Indian alliance in check in Indo-Pacific. In this situation, Pakistan's engagement with US over seas can imbalance its relationship with China. As Financial

Times Reported in 2025 that US aims to build deep port at Pasni, Pakistan should not allow this ~~an~~ move which can imperil relationships with China.

Conclusion.

It is true that recent thaw with US is a window of opportunity for Pakistan. But it is cyclical which must not be altered at the cost of iron-clad strategic engagement with China.