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CURRENT AFFAIRS TEST:1
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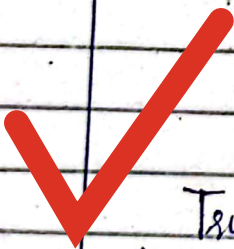
Q.2.

Critically evaluate Trump's Gaza Peace Plan and its potential impacts on the future of two state solution. In light of these impacts, recommend a comprehensive policy framework for Pakistan to respond to evolving situation.

INTRODUCTION:

"From the seeds of hope,
the tree of peace shall grow,
sheltering both nations."

(Nadeem Ahmed)



Trump's Gaza Peace Plan 2025 is a hope for peaceful settlement of decade-long Israel-Palestine conflict. It is a multilateral agreement b/w Israel and Hamas, led by U.S President Donald Trump, aiming

to end the ongoing Gaza war and broader Middle Eastern crisis. Announced on 29 Sep 2025, the plan includes 20-point framework with three phases. The plan emphasized the two-state solution as a viable option. It ensures ceasefire and hostage release. It also aims to demilitarize Gaza. Based on these developments, Pakistan's policy framework ~~for~~ must prioritize diplomatic engagement, support for self-determination of Palestinians and Humanitarian Assistance to the affected Palestinians.

2. TRUMP'S GAZA PEACE PLAN:

The Gaza Peace Plan, led by US president Donald Trump is announced on 29 Sep 2025. It aims to end the Gaza war and broader Middle Eastern crisis. The Plan is divided into three phases, with 20 points agenda.

i- Phase 1: Immediate Ceasefire and Humanitarian Assistance

It aims cessation of hostilities, release of Israeli hostages and delivery of aid to Gaza.

ii- Phase 2: Demilitarization of and security

It includes disarmament of Hamas, destruction of militant infrastructure and deployment of an International Stabilization Force.

iii- Phase 3: Governance and Reconstruction

Transitional governance by Palestinian technocratic committee, international supervision and rebuilding of Gaza.

3. CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE DEAL:

Hamas accepted the deal partially, not completely, i.e., they would not get demilitarized.

a- Agreements in the Deal:

i- Ceasefire.

ii- Opening of Sharm-ul-Sheikh border.

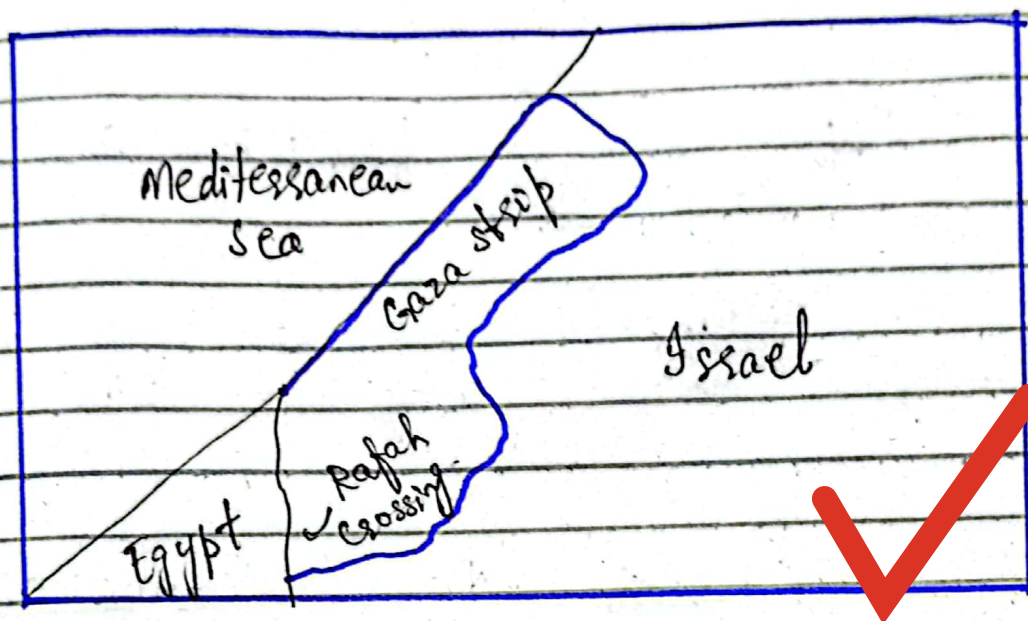
iii- Food and medicine supply will be opened.

b- Disagreements in the Deal:

i- Hamas did not commit for it

deweaponization.

- ii- Two-state solution is missing in this agreement
- iii- Palestinian authority that governs West Bank did not have right to govern Gaza.



4- IMPACTS OF GAZA PEACE DEAL ON FUTURE OF TWO-STATE SOLUTION:

The potential impacts on two-state solution is uncertain, with some viewing it as a step forward and others seeing it as undermining Palestinian statehood.

i- Regional reactions including Muslim world and majority of world countries:

Regional countries endorsed two-state solution (UNGA). **NATO, US, UK and France** accepted it. Long-term peace will be elusive without it.

ii- Opposition of Palestinian authority and statehood.

Netanyahu outrightly opposed statehood and Palestinian authority of Gaza.

iii- Establishment of a technocratic government in Gaza:

A technocratic government in Gaza will be established in which Palestinians experts (economist, security policing and reconstruction experts) will be hired. This can be done with Israel's approval. **Tony Blair and Trump** will oversight it.



5. COMPREHENSIVE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR PAKISTAN:

Pakistan should adopt a policy framework for responding to Gaza Peace Plan 2025 in the following ways.

Diplomatic Engagement

Pakistan need to maintain strong ties with Muslim and Arab countries to promote the two-state solution.

Support for self-determination of Palestinians

Advocate for a sovereign Palestinian state based on pre-1967 borders.

Humanitarian Assistance

Provide aid to Gaza and support UNRWA's efforts in refugee reconstruction.

Domestic consensus on foreign policy decisions to foster international cooperation.

6- CONCLUSION:

Gaza Peace Plan 2025 is a reconciliatory effort to end the Gaza war. Apart from some challenges, this peace deal heralds a positive future for regional and global stability. Moreover, Muslim world also gain prestige due to its successful implementation.

Q.4

Examine the multidimensional consequences of India's post-Pahalgam misadventure on Pak-India bilateral relations. —

1- INTRODUCTION:

• Borrowing from Israeli playbook and applying it to South Asia would not work in a nuclearised environment.

On April 22, 2025, a brutal attack shook the tourist town of Pahalgam in the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK). In the

Aftermath 26 innocent lives were lost. In retaliation, India took immediate measures like suspending the IWT treaty and reduction of diplomatic engagement with Pakistan. As a result, Pakistan brokered the deal with United States. Additionally, western media coverage, which is often sympathetic to India, becomes skeptical about India's assertions. As a result, escalating tensions lead to broader regional implications including escalation of Kashmir issue, regional instability and economic consequences.

2- INDIA'S POST-PATHALGAM MISADVENTURE, ON PAK-INDIA BILATERAL RELATIONS:

Without evidence of attackers, India blamed Pakistan for facilitating attackers. This prompted the Indian government to take following measures.

- 1- Suspension of the IWT
- 2- Closure of the Attari-Bawal border
- 3- Cancellation of SAARC Visa exemption scheme for Pakistani nationals
- 4- Expulsion of Pakistani military advisors.

i- These measures further exacerbated India and Pakistan tensions. Pakistan's National Security Committee convened and responded with national dignity. It rejects India's suspension of the IWT as baseless and illegal.

ii- Pakistani authorities also ordered Indian citizens - including Sikh pilgrims to leave the country.

iii- Pakistan further announced it has the right to suspend bilateral agreements, including historical Simla Agreement.

3- **CRISES REDEFINED REGIONAL POWER DYNAMICS AND SHIFTING ALIGNMENTS OF EXTRA-REGIONAL ACTORS.**

The Pahalgam Incident involved extra-regional actors such as China, US and Saudi Arabia are involved in diplomatic efforts to de-escalate the tensions.

i- Cessation of military hostilities by U.S brokered ceasefire:

Pakistani diplomats calls for de-escalation

for regional peace. Therefore, U.S brokered ceasefire was welcomed by Pakistan.

ii- Involvement of UN:

The Pakistani side tried to counter India's offensive. Delegates met ~~and~~ the president of UN General Assembly, **OIC members** and others. They strived for peace advocacy.

4- BROADER IMPLICATIONS ON SOUTH ASIA GEOPOLITICS:

The Pabalgam attack has significant implications for South Asia, which including the following.

a- Escalating tensions:

The attack and retaliatory measures have heightened tensions between India and Pakistan, with both countries engaging in military operations and counter operations, increasing the risk of full blown war.

b- Regional instability:

The conflict has destabilized the region, affecting trade, tourism and

and economic growth in South Asia.

c- Exacerbation of Kashmir Issue:

The Pahalgam attack has reignited the Kashmir issue, with Pakistan seeking international support for its stance on Kashmir, while India maintains it's an internal matter.

d- Economic Consequences:

The conflict has led to economic consequences and sanctions, trade restrictions, and disruption in the region. It affects the countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

Failure of
e- India's efforts to block the IMF executive board's approval.

India's effort to block IMF funding for Pakistan was a failure foretold. Its hubristic aims were once again crushed and it failed to harm Pakistan. However, it revealed the reality of ~~Pak~~ India.

In the "Wise" it is mentioned that

the Modi government's foreign policy failed to convert India's military gains into sustained diplomatic engagement for Pakistan.

5- CONCLUSION:

5- CRITICAL ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION:

The Post-Pahalgam crisis ~~lead~~ led to diplomatic disengagement through warfare. It revealed the reality of Indian ~~on~~ to western media and escalated regional tensions, especially in South Asia. Hence, sagacious measures can curb the crisis and revive the diplomacy between both countries.

