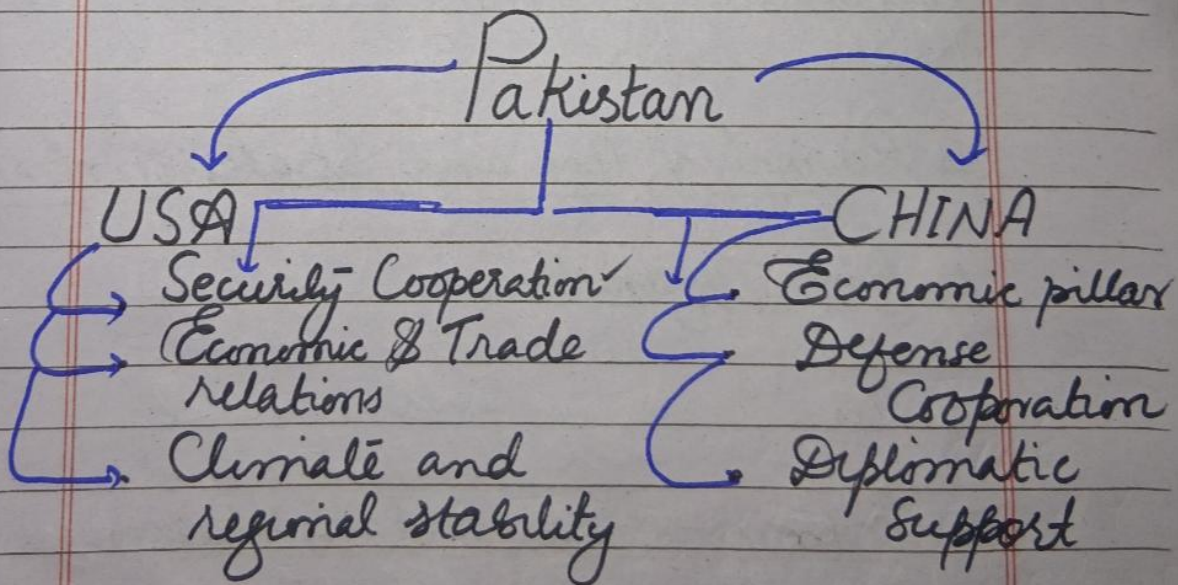


Question No. 6

Ans:-

INTRODUCTION:-

Pakistan's foreign policy has historically navigated a complex path between two major global and rival powers. In the current geopolitical landscape marked by US-China rivalry, a delicate balance in its relation with both Washington and Beijing is crucial for Pakistan's strategic autonomy and economic interests.



→ Strategic Partnership with China:-

- 1) ECONOMIC PILLAR → CPEC is a flagship project of China's Belt and Road Initiative, transforming Pakistan's infrastructure, energy sector, and connectivity. CPEC deepens the economic ties.
- 2) DEFENSE COOPERATION → As the China is the primary defense supplier, supporting its army modernization and technical needs. In addition, China solidify some sort of joint exercises and intelligence sharing.
- 3) DIPLOMATIC SUPPORT:- China consistently offers diplomatic support to Pakistan on every international reforms particularly in Kashmir and FATF.

→ Revival of Ties and Strategic Interests:-

- 1) Post-Afghanistan:- US always remains a crucial partner in counter-terrorism and regional stability.
- 2) Economic Trade and Relations:- US is the major exporter for the Pakistani goods and direct foreign investment. Pakistan seeks

the enhanced market access and investment from the US.

3) Climate and Regional Security:-

Both partners have shared interest in climate change mitigation and regional stability with counter-narcotics and maritime security which provides avenues for cooperation.

⇒ Balancing Strategy for Pakistan

- (i) Economic Diversification
 - (ii) Shared interests
 - (iii) Non Alignment
 - (iv) Indigenous Capacities
 - (v) Regional Integration
 - (vi) Leveraging Geographical Location
- Balancing Strategies

(i) Economic Diversification:- EPEC is a vital for Pakistan's stability but Pakistan should actively seek investment and trade opportunities with other countries too like EU, Middle East To

avoid over-reliance on a single partner.

2) Shared interests: - China emphasize economic development, regional connectivity through CPEC, whereas with US, she focus on counter-terrorism, climate change and regional security.

3) Non-Alignment: - Pakistan's stance should be one of the cooperation based on mutual respect and national interest rather than alliance against a third party.

4) Strengthening Indigenous Capabilities: - Investment in human capital, technologies advancement, and self-reliance in defense and economic can reduce the dependency on external powers.

5) Regional Integration: - Actively pursue some regional cooperation like ECO, SCO to enhance its own standing and reduce the need of heavily on one global powers.

6) Lean Leveraging Geostrategic Location: - Pakistan's location can be leveraged to its advantage as a hub for the trade and connectivity, attracting interests from both powers.

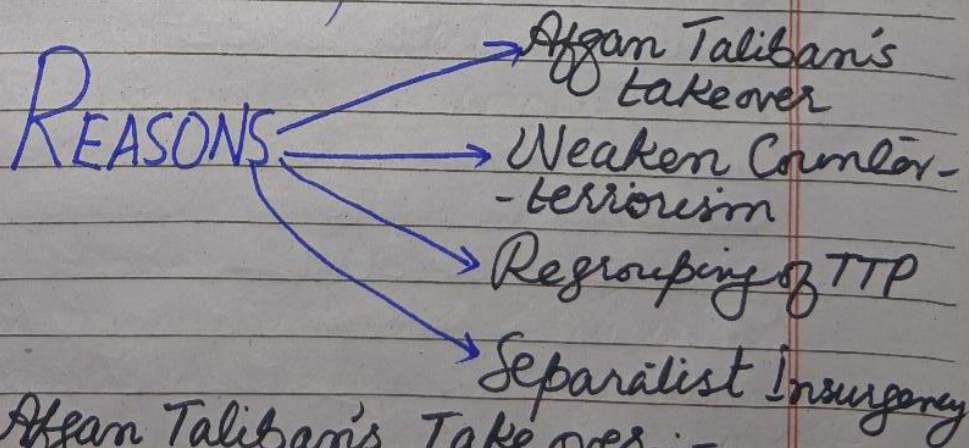
CONCLUSION:- Balancing relations with both Washington and Beijing is a very continuous diplomatic challenge for Pakistan. By adopting a pragmatic, interest based foreign policy with economic diversion, strategic shared interests, Non-alignment, Pakistan can safeguard its national and international role as constructive in multipolar world.

Q No. 3

Ans:-

INTRODUCTION:-

The resurgence of militancy in KP and Balouchistan is a significant threat to Pakistan's national security, stability, and socio-economic developments.



(A) Afghan Taliban's Take over:-

(a) Border Infiltration:- The Pakistan-Afghan border has become a more significant challenge,

facilitating the movement of militants, weapons and resources.

(b) Lax Border Control:- Afghan's interim government's perceived inability to control anti-Pakistan militant groups.

(B) Weakened Counter-Terrorism:-

After successful terrorism military operations like Zarb-e-Azb and Radd-ul-Fasaad there was a period of relative calm. Diverted attention due to political instability, economic crises and other security challenges with Pakistan might allow militants to regroup.

(C) Regrouping of TTP:- The TTP and its alliances increase their efforts in tribal districts and parts of Balochistan to recruit and gain local sympathy.

(D) Separatist Insurgency:- There are instances where BLA and other groups have found common ground or tactical alliances with religiously motivated militant groups, expanding the threat matrix.

Recommendations:-

1) Robust Border Management:-

Maintain the effective border fencing along the Pak-Afghan border, utilize modern surveillance technologies such as drones, sensors.

2) Intelligence based operations IBOs:-

Continuous conduction of IBOs against militant groups in KP and Baluchistan, target their leadership and finance channels with minimum collateral damage.

3) Counter-Narrative and Deradicalization:-

Develop counter-narrative to expose the extremist and their ideology of militant groups, promote moderation, and highlight the true spirit of Islam.

4) Regional Cooperation:-

Enhance intelligent based intel with neighbouring countries to combat cross-border terrorism.

Conclusion:-

The surgeny of militancy in KP and Baluchistan demands a strategy combining security operations, socio-economic development, robust border management, counter-narrative and regional cooperation to achieve long lasting peace and stability in Pakistan.

Question No. 1

Ans:-

Reasons

Pak-Afghan Relations

- 1 → Border Disputes
- 2 → Military and Cross-Border Terrorism.
- 3 → Refugee Issue
- 4 → External Influences

Reason:-

① Border Disputes and Management:-

(a) Border Fencing:- Border fencing is the ongoing efforts to curb illegal crossings and militant infiltration reviewed by Afghanistan to formalize the Durand line which leads to protests.

(b) Trade Disturbance:- Border closures frequently disrupt the bilateral trade and transit, which is impacting both countries.

② Military and Cross-Border Terrorism:-

(a) Accusation Policy:- Pakistan accuses Afghan-Taliban government of providing sanctuary to anti-Pakistan military groups particularly

TTP,

⑥ Afghan Counter-Accusations:-

On return, Afghan Taliban government recuses back to Pakistan of supporting various insurgent groups within ~~Pak~~ Afghanistan.

③ Refugee Issue:-

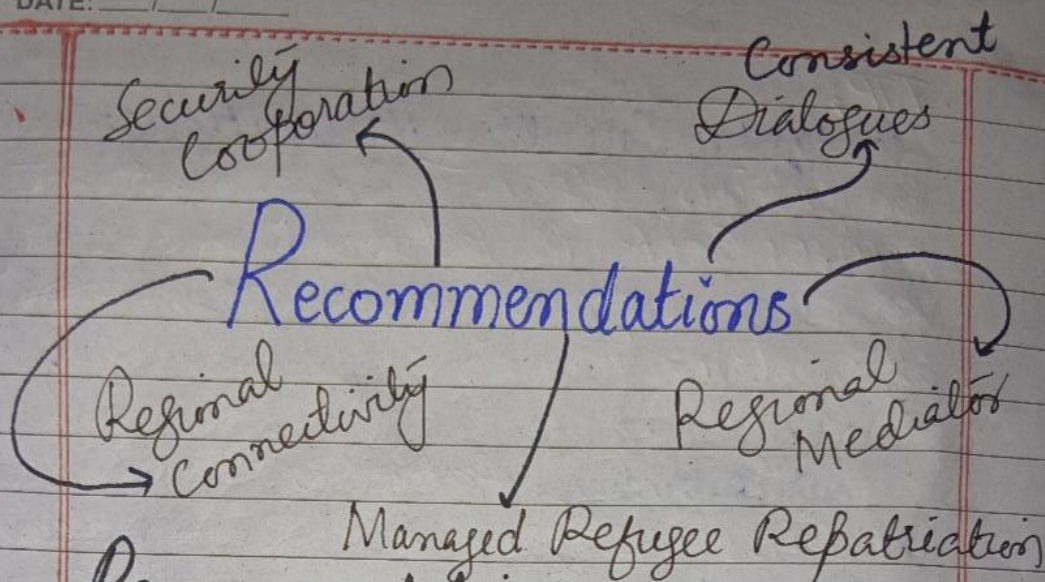
① Refugees:- Pakistan has hosted millions of Afghan refugees for decades.

② Repatriation Concerns:- Pakistan's recent push for the repatriation of illegal Afghan nationals has created humanitarian concern and further strained diplomatic ties.

④ External Influences and Geopolitics:-

① India's Role:- Afghanistan's strong ties with India have been a point of contention for Pakistan, which views Indian influence on them.

② Great power Competition:- Great power competition means involvement of China, the US, and other regional power indirectly impacts Pak-Afghan relations.



Recommendations:-

- (A) Consistent Dialogues:- Establish regular and consistent dialogues based on security and diplomatic patterns that will directly address the grievances and build confidence.
- (B) Security Cooperation:- Explore coordinated border patrols or intel to interdict militant more effectively and invest in modernization of border security in both sides. to facilitate legitimate trade and movement.
- (C) Regional Mediators:- Improve transit trade agreements, ~~mitigate~~ mitigate bottlenecks and ensuring smooth flow of goods and explore joint economic projects, especially in energy and infrastructure.

(D) Managed Refugee Repatriation:-

Ensure repatriation of Afghan refugees in phases and coordinate with international organizations and seek international assistance to support the reintegration of refugees in Pakistan.

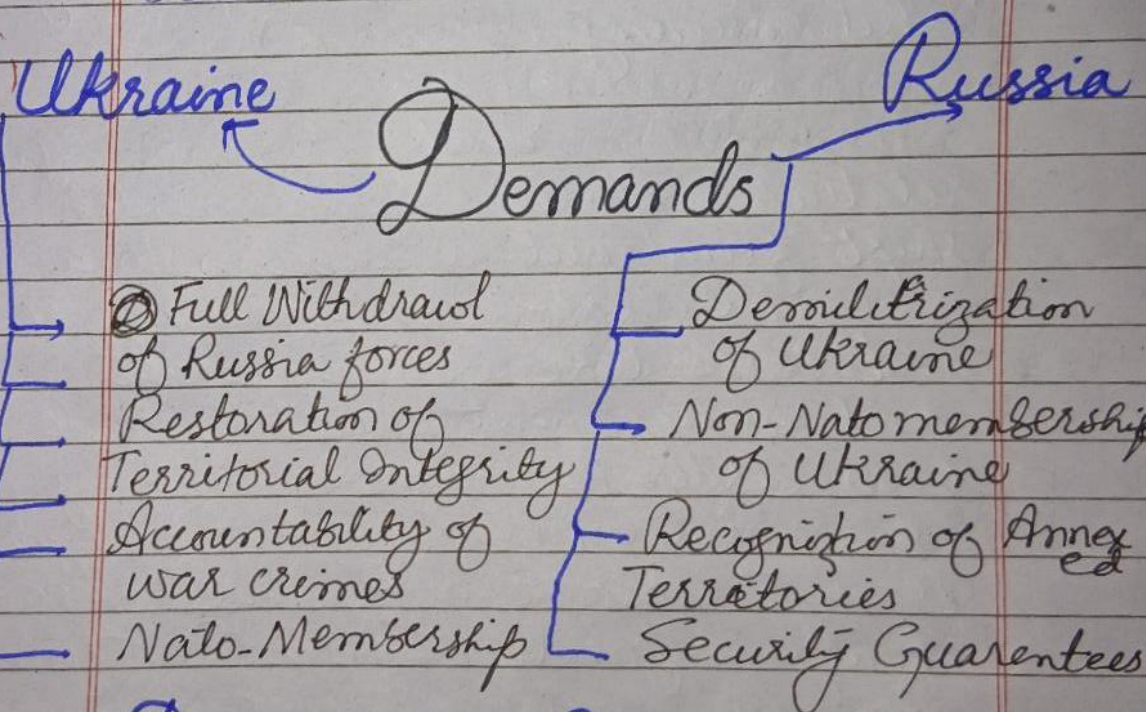
(E) Regional Mediators:- Regional mediators may come forward as China's role is somewhat limited but regional or international actors like Qatar, Turkey, UN could play a role in facilitating dialogues and ensuring agreements.

Conclusion:- Improving Pak-Afghan relations requires a fundamental shift from mutual suspicion to a real time cooperation. Addressing the root causes like Border disputes and management, Military and cross-border terrorism which may be eradicated by consistent dialogues, security cooperation, Regional connectivity, Regional mediator. In this way we should apply regional stability, and good faith of both nations.

Question No. 5

Ans:-

INTRODUCTION:- The war in Ukraine, is in third year, the most significant conflict in Europe since WWII. The chances of its end appear remote because their demands are diametrically opposed, creating an intractable stalemate.



Demands of Russia:-

(a) Demilitarization of Ukraine:-

Ukraine has to dismantle military capabilities and remove its leader as soon as possible.

(b) Non-Nato Membership: - Russia demands a guarantee that Ukraine will never join Nato and remain Non-nato country.

(c) Recognition of Annexed Territories: - Russia demands on the recognition of Crimea which was annexed in 2014 and Oblasts as the part of the Russia Federation.

(d) Removal of Sanctions: - Russia demands the removal of international sanctions imposed on Russia.

→ Ukraine's Demands: -

(a) Full withdrawal of Russian Forces: - Ukraine demands full withdrawal of Russian forces from all internationally recognized territories including Crimea.

(b) Restoration of Territorial Integrity: - Ukraine demands restoration of territorial integrity within its 1991 borders.

(c) Accountability of war Crimes: - Ukraine and its western allies demands accountability for its damages.

(d) Security Guarantees: - Ukraine seeks robust security by advocating for the NATO membership.

Possible Scenarios for the end:-

(a) Decisive Military Breakthrough:-

It achieves irrevocably alters the balance of power.

(b) Frozen Conflict:- War will end into a frozen conflict with de facto ceasefire along current front lines but no formally peace treaty.

(c) Exhaustion and Stalemate:- Both sides could reach a point of mutual exhaustion, where the human and economic costs become unsustainable.