

Q2:

## Introduction

Pakistan has faced shaming relations with Afghanistan. Despite 6TC diplomacy, table talks, Asset advocacy, Pakistan is yet not able to smooth relation with Afghanistan. It has faced terrorism backed by Afghan government and India's involvement. Thus Pakistan needs to assure diplomatic ties with Afghanistan. It should focus on more autonomous relations. Pakistan should focus on more pragmatic approaches.

“Low Grade of Afghanistan and Pakistan demands peaceful relations for security purposes”

## Escalating Tensions in Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

Pakistan and Afghanistan relations has been strained when Taliban came into power 2021. Pakistan made efforts but no responsible response was given by Afghanistan.

### 2 Revival of Terrorism

Pakistan has witnessed resurgence of terrorism. Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan sanctuaries are found in Afghanistan. Though, government deny blame but evidences are found in intelligence interrogation. Pakistan has conducted missions on soil of Afghanistan for removing terrorist safe havens.

3

"2025 dedicated as deadliest year for Pakistan due to terrorism"

"TTP was responsible for 54% terrorism fatalities in Pakistan, 2024"

Taliban - Tehrik - Pakistan is backed by Afghanistan government. It is also supported by India.

## 2) Challenges in Refugee repatriation

"Pakistan holds nearly 3 million of Afghan refugees both legally and illegally"

Refugee in Pakistan put extra pressure to economy of Pakistan. Moreover, they serve as hotspots for wolf attacks in Pakistan.

Refugee crisis is seeking immediate measures for securing national interests.

### 3. Alleged Indian Nexus with the Taliban

"India's External Affairs Minister

S. Jaishankar met Taliban Acting

Foreign Minister Amir Khan

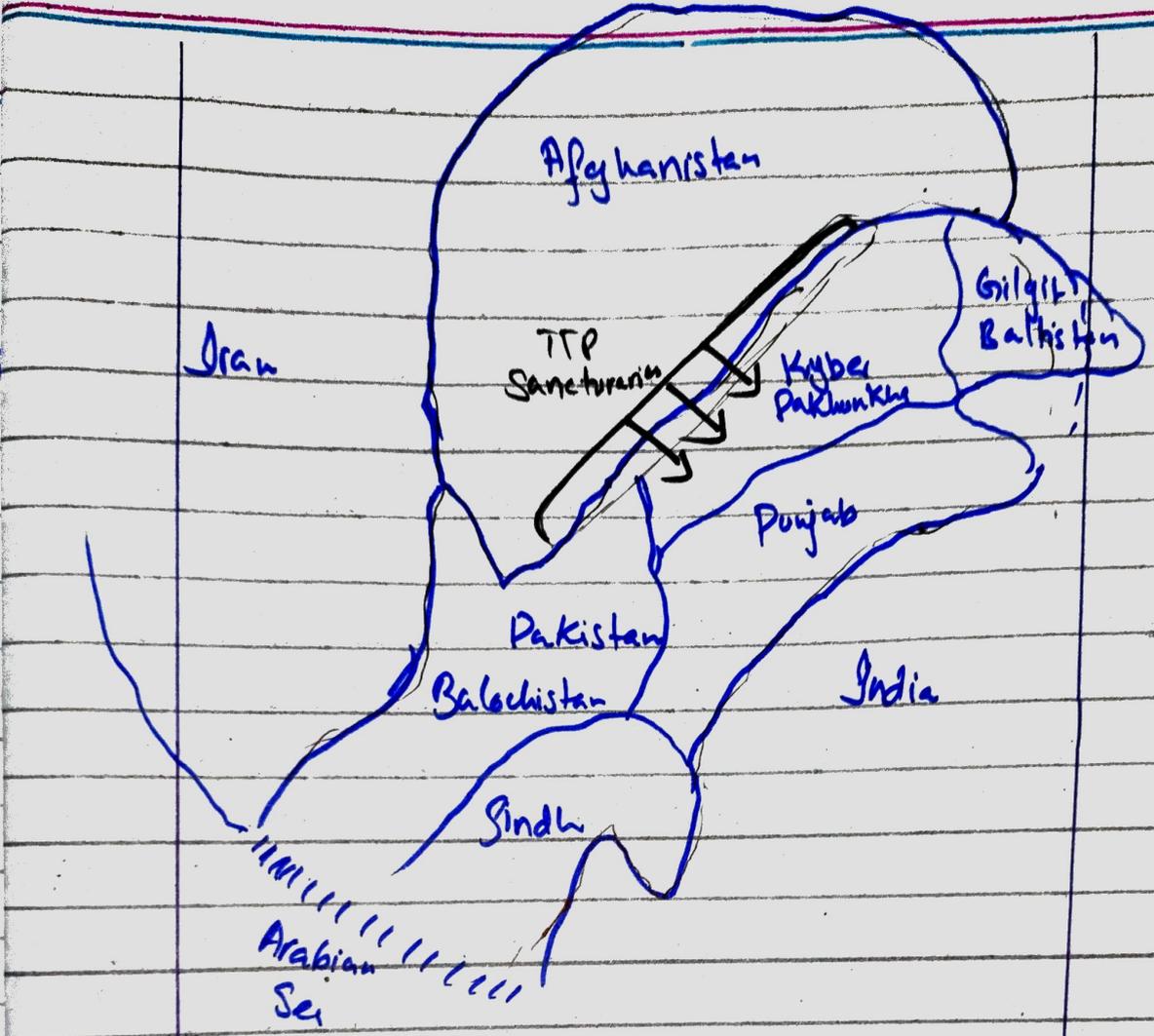
Mutlaqi in Jan 2025 (Dubai)

High-level Indian-Taliban meeting.

"Humanitarian aid, and development investment highlighted concern"

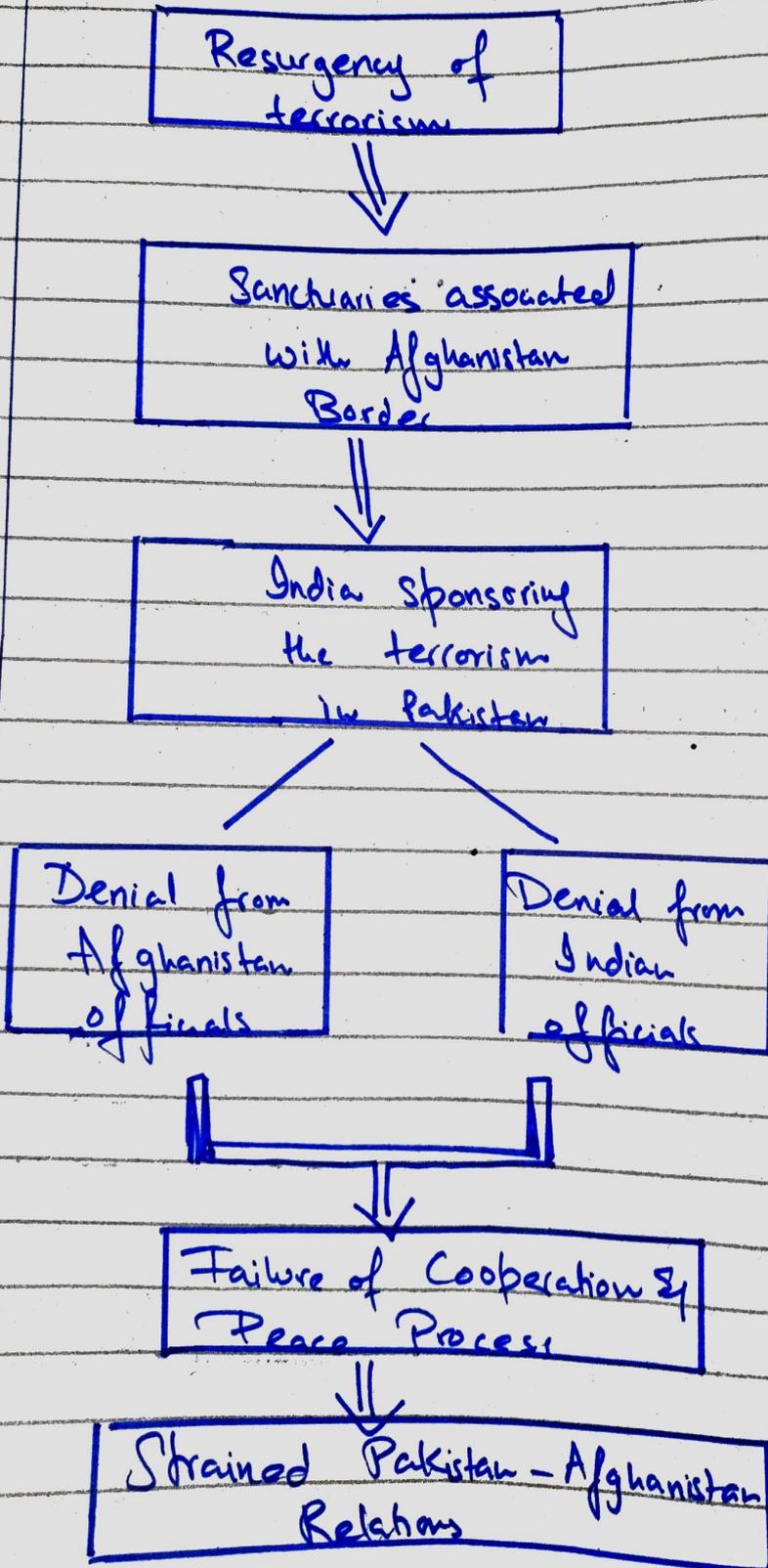
"Pakistan Defense Minister Khawaja Asif publicly accused India of 'penetrating' the Afghan Taliban leadership, linking India to escalations in Pakistan-Afghanistan"

India is involved directly into insurgencies and terrorism in Pakistan.



#### 4- Failure of Peace Process

Peace Process have been failed with ~~P~~Afghanistan due to their resistance. Moreover, recent 'Kabel mission' has escalated the tensions.



# Policy framework for PAKISTAN

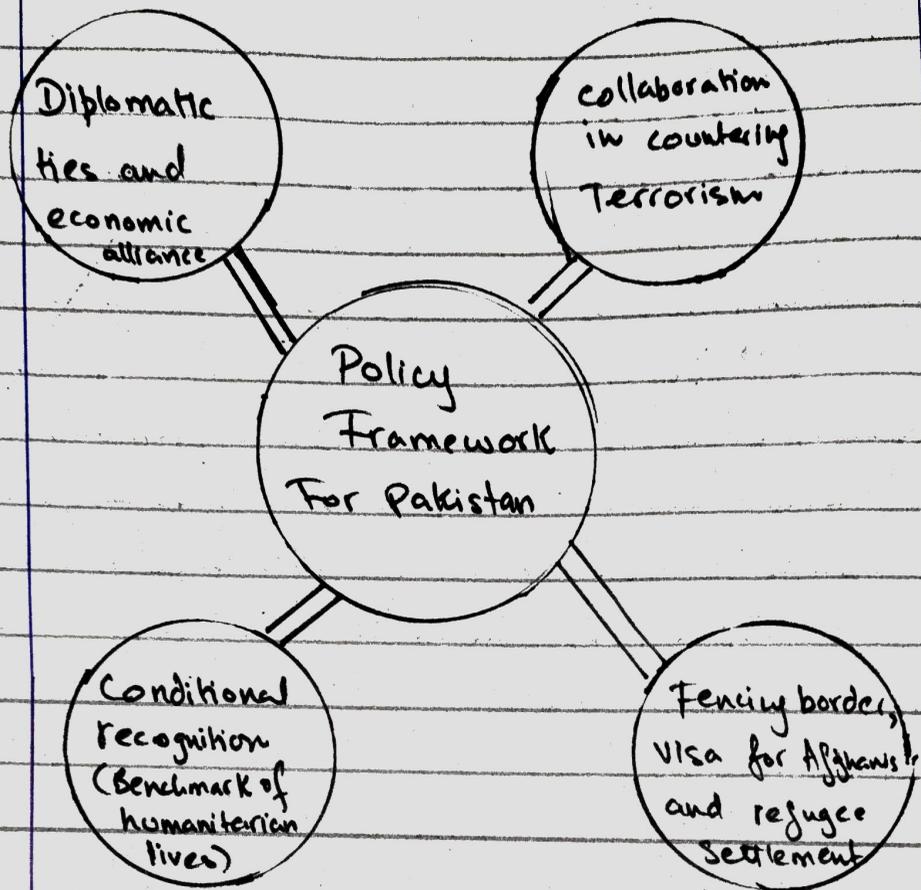
To address these issues.

Pakistan should take Afghanistan into consideration as Pakistan share long border with Afghanistan.

OIC diplomacy, advocacy for Afghanistan, Peace talks are all efforts. But Pakistan needs to be more focused on autonomous relations.

- 1- Diplomatic ties and regional security should be prioritized with table talks and conditional recognition.

Diplomat relations should be kept as Pakistan ties previously shown. It continued its embassy in Kabul after TTP government came to power. Thus, table talks should be preferred to ensure regional stability.



2- Border Fencing and Refugee influx should be settled.

Border fencing is almost 90% complete by Pakistan as it would prevent infiltration. Moreover, Pakistan should focus on settling refugee of Afghanistan with visa, screening and licensing.

### 3- Counter terrorism with mutual cooperation,

Pakistan should counter terrorism with help of Afghanistan as if the government of Afghanistan is not involved, regional and national stability would become impossible. Thus, both nations should consider security relations.

### Conclusion.

Pakistan needs to focus on countering terrorism. It should involve in diplomatic ties with Afghanistan as the long border could not be neglected for national security purposes.

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Q2.

## Introduction

USA and Pakistan's relation have been revived. Pakistan has been given significant importance. USA has recognized Pakistan's geopolitical and geoeconomic importance in curbing growth of China and India. Moreover, it can sustain its global hegemony and control over waters through Pacific regions. Pakistan sits in middle. Thus, USA is recognizing strategic importance of location of Pakistan. Changing global dynamics are allowing Pakistan to show non-alignment with any global power, and only shift towards issue-based alliances.

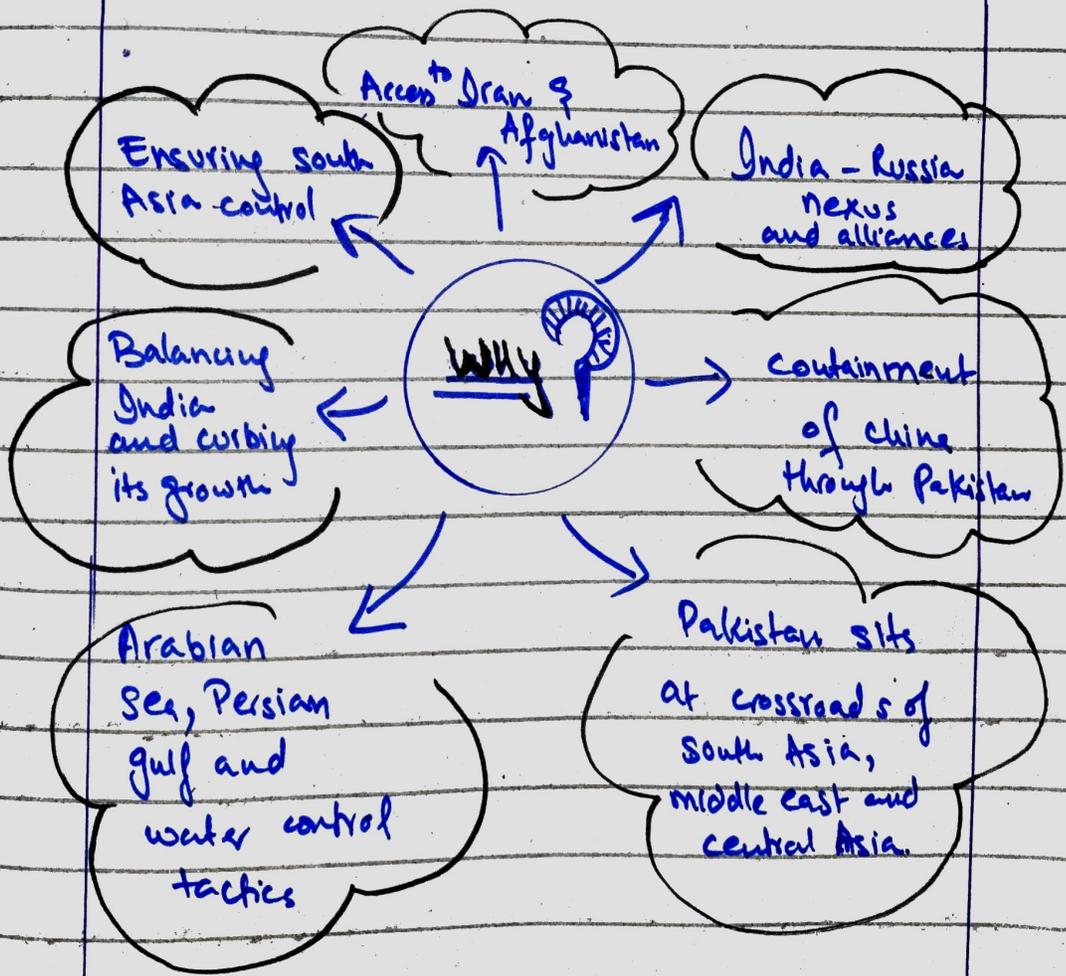
Global order  $\Rightarrow$  Shifting to regionalism

$\Downarrow$   
Multipolarity with middle powers.

USA → Policy shift  
"America First"

Shifting alliances

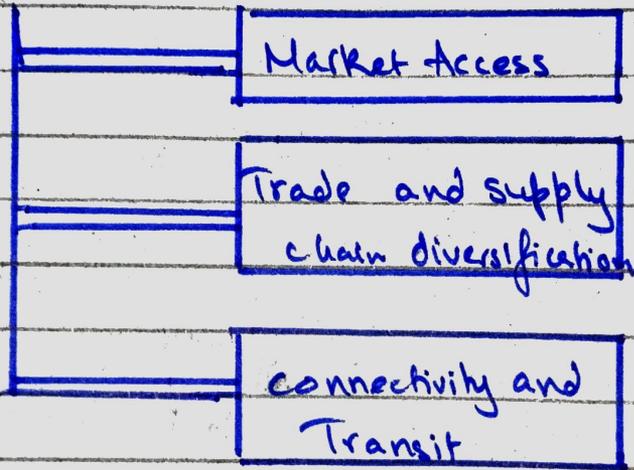
Inclination shifting  
to Pakistan from  
India



## Renewed Pakistan-USA Relations

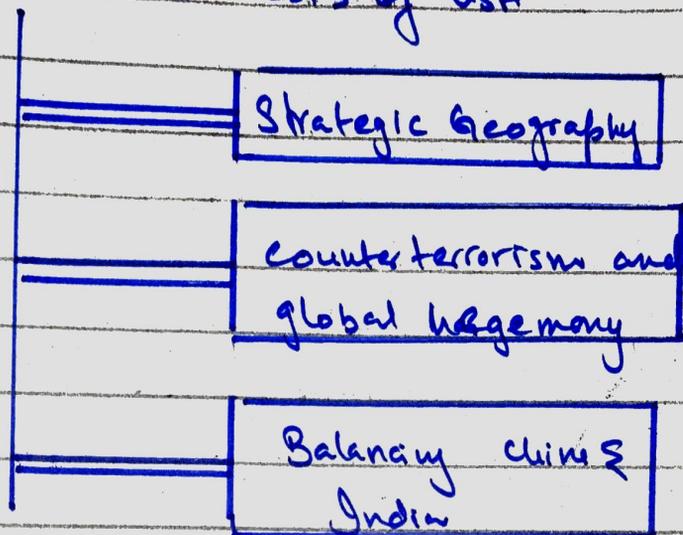
Pakistan and USA relations have been renewed in recent year (2025) owing to global changes in power dynamics.

### 1) Geoeconomic interests of USA

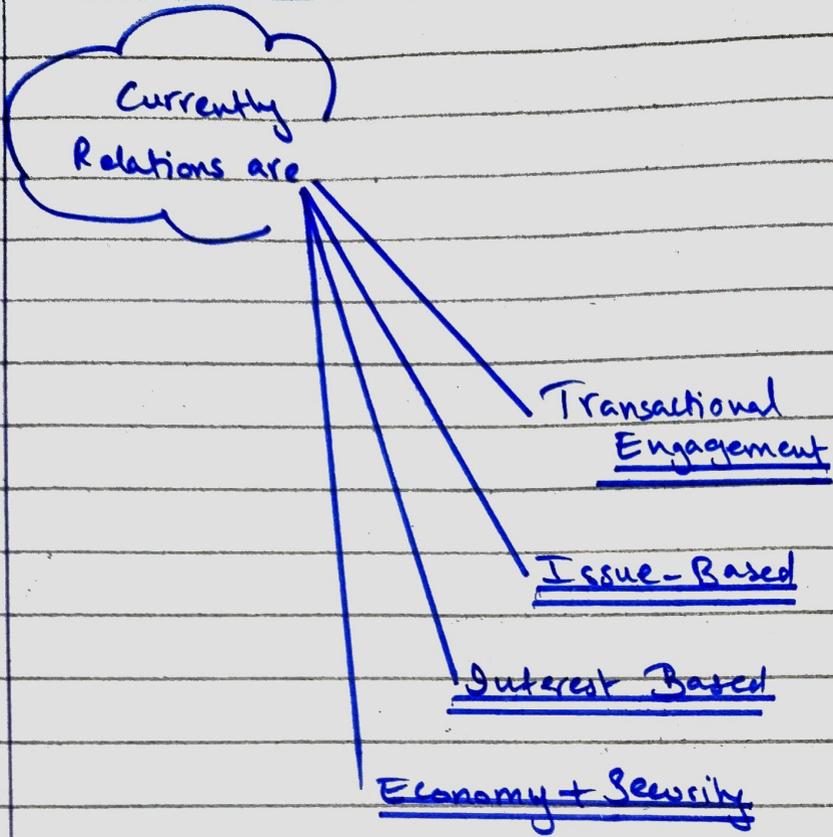


Geoeconomic interests of USA allow USA to explore markets of South Asia central Asia through Ports of Pakistan. It allows USA to control over Pakistan's connected transit route to central regions. Thus, Pakistan is geo-economically important.

## 2- Geopolitical Interests of USA



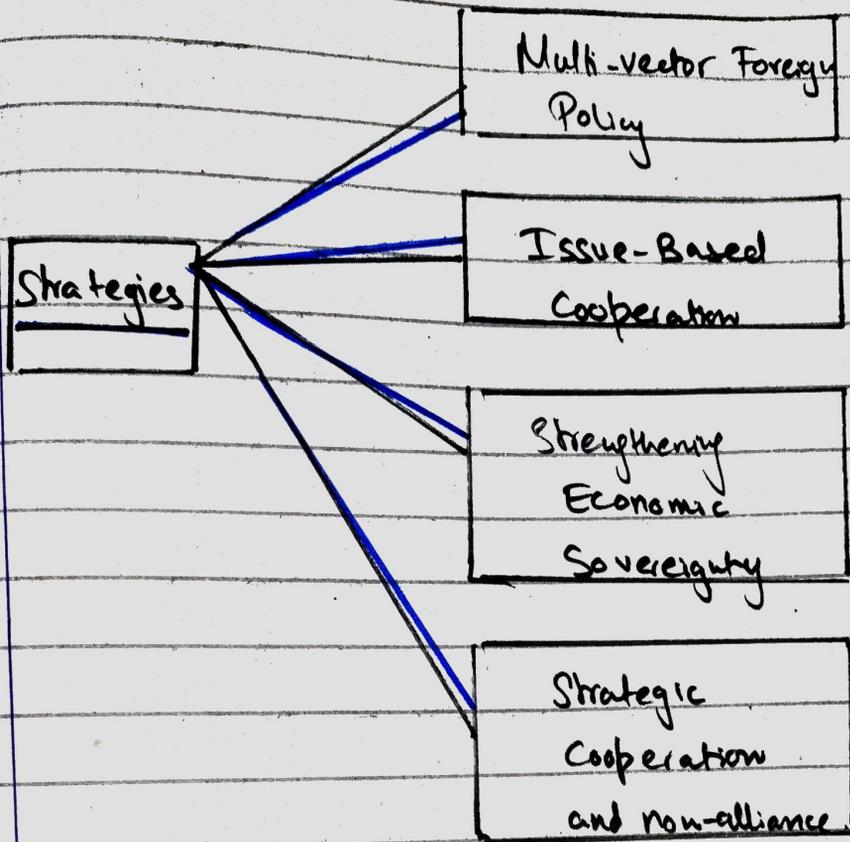
Geopolitical interests of USA revolves around its geostrategic location as Pakistan sits at crossroad between South Asia, Central Asia and Middle east passages. It can help USA counter China and India. It can make USA have control over Arabian <sup>Sea</sup> and Pacific ocean. It makes USA strengthen its hegemony. Thus, Pakistan is geopolitically significant for USA.



Strategies Pakistan can  
adopt to maintain a balanced  
approach in this evolving  
environment

1- Multi-vector foreign Policy should be considered in multipolar world

Multivector foreign policy should be consider by aligning with various nations for different



purposes. Diverse and detailed foreign policy could help Pakistan grow.

2. Issue-based cooperation should be considered for diversifying options in changing global order.

Pakistan should focus on issue-based cooperation rather than general agreement. This will allow strategic partnerships with mutual benefits. It will deter any side pressure and will make Pakistan sovereign in its decisions.

3 Economic Sovereignty should be ensured for escaping over-reliance and pressure-based ties.

Economic sovereignty should be ensured for escaping over-dependency on nations. Pakistan should orient around geo-economic benefits.

4. Non-alliance with any global bloc should be considered for avoiding entering into any conflict or war.

Non-alliance with any regional or global power could ensure maximum benefits for Pakistan.

USA ⇒ Trade & textile benefits

China ⇒ CPEC benefits (Roads, Infrastructure)

Russia ⇒ Energy benefits.

## Conclusion

Shifting global order is pushing Pakistan to seek diverse opportunities and strengthen its economy. Multilateralism and regionalism is paving way for Pakistan by providing opportunities of new alliances and agreements.

Q4.

## Introduction

Analysis of Ukraine-Russia Conflict gives an idea of fragmenting global governance. NATO claims to deter influence of Russia as it is challenging global rules, governance and national sovereignty. However, Russia claims to stop western expansion, control and hegemony. Both are presenting claims based on subjective perspective. Ukraine has become a battlefield for global powers to showcase their abilities.

The war has been ongoing for last four-years. Hence, negotiations and good faith of Alaska could be followed to change destiny of Ukraine.

## Analyzing future of the Ukraine-Russia Conflict

Ukraine-Russia war is the war that has changed global order as it has impacted global supply chains. It has sparked energy crisis and economy pressures.

OFFICIAL START of Phase-1  
2014-2021

Russia<sup>U</sup> annexed Crimea after disputed referendum

2014 onwards  
Donbass war

Pro-Russian separatists  
(DPR = Donetsk People's Republic)  
(LPR = Luhansk People's Republic)

Failure of Minsk-1 and Minsk II  
Peace agreements  
2014-2015

24-Feb-2022 - Full scale  
military invasion of Ukraine

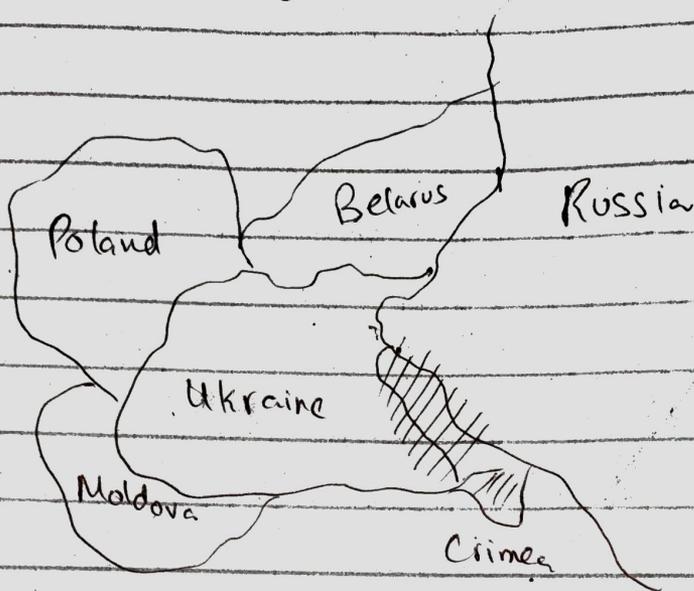


Till Today Conflict is ONGOING.

Reason that trigger was Ukraine  
announcement of joining North  
Atlantic organization (NATO).

Announcement by Prime  
minister, Zelensky, of joining  
NATO triggered Russia. Russia  
had previously warned Ukraine  
of non-alliance. However,  
the independent and sovereign  
decision was challenged when  
Ukraine wanted to join NATO  
despite Russian Pressure.

# Claims by NATO



- 1) States have sovereignty and rights to choose alliances, no one can dictate them.

NATO claims that regions, states and countries are independent from any global pressures or powers in deciding future of alliances, agreements and relations. NATO claims Russia is challenging a national sovereignty by invading Ukraine and stopping it to join NATO.

2- NATO claims international law has been violated and invasion is threat to global order

NATO claims international law has been violated as ICJ Court was not, UN resolutions have been fully negated by Russia. This challenges global governance and poses emergence of anarchy in global world.

3- NATO argues that if Russia isn't contained, credibility of its own organization would be questioned

NATO argues that its credibility would be questioned if it didn't stop Russia from invading Ukraine as it will show NATO a weak organization with no defense role.

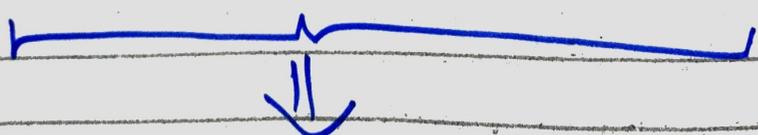
To ensure defense role of military, NATO needs to show its power to Russia. NATO needs to revive its worth and importance.

NATO =>

Countries can decide themselves about alliances  
=> State Sovereignty Threatened

NATO credibility is questioned if Russia not answered  
=> Organization's work Compromised

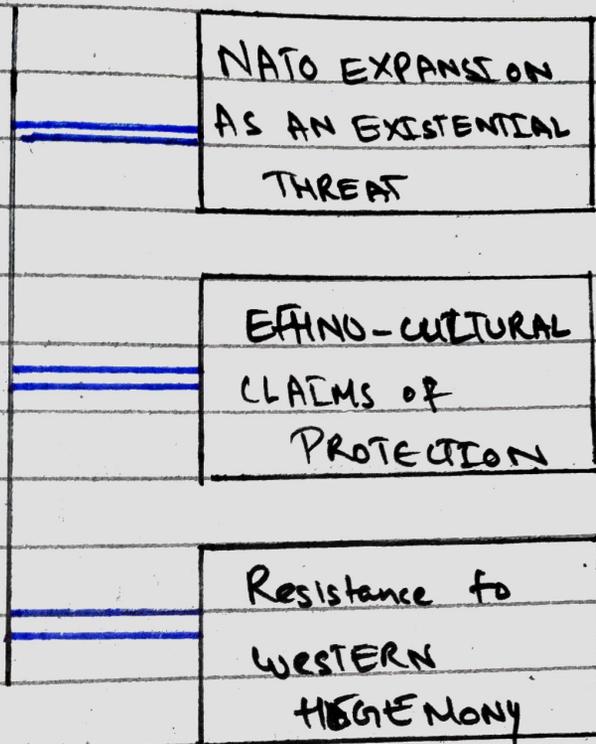
Global governance and international law is failing  
=> UN, WTO, WEF, WHO  
Questioning the global governance framework.



NATO wants to deter Russia to restore its credibility

Pr "G7J warrents against Russia were neglected and refuted"

## Claims by Russia



"Invasion of Iraq (2003) and  
 Invasion of Libya (2011) by  
 NATO-US Alliances claim  
 and justify the act as  
 right"  $\Rightarrow$  "Counterargument  
 of Russia that if NATO  
 does it, its justifiable and  
 when other non-NATO country  
 does it it is threat, terrorism,  
 war and conflict?"

← ~~Russia~~ <sup>Russia</sup> claims to protect its boundary from western, especially US military, surveillance and espionage.

Russia claims that it cannot allow western powers to come close to its borders and keep eye on its activities. Hence, it is stopping expansion.

2. ~~Russia~~ <sup>Russia</sup> wants to protect its ethnic associated people living in Ukraine

Russia claims its ties with Ukraine and pronounce to protect its ethnic-related people from western influence. Russia wants Ukraine to continue its tradition and culture.

## ALASKA Summit — Potential

-Diplomacy →	Historically Associated with Cold-war era diplomacy
Hope →	Projects hope of mutual concessional deal
<sup>CAN</sup> Deter war →	Implies that world war 3 could be deterred
Conflict resolution →	Ensure optimism in resolving national conflict

Alaska Summit provides hope as it can be taken as example in resolving contemporary conflict.

Alaska summit provides hope as it has already been an example of defusing world war 3 in cold war era by mutual talks, terms and solutions.

Alaska summit footprint could be utilized in today's Ukraine conflict for restoring world peace order.

Alaska Summit provide footprint which could be followed for the sake of conflict resolution. It could allow cease fire and pave way for strategic conclusion without indulging in war.

## Conclusion.

Analysis of Ukraine Russia conflicts give a narrative of proxy war. NATO was expanding to keep more close eyes on Russia under the disguise of alliance. On the other hand, Russia challenged

Western powers and showed their  
strength by invading Ukraine

Q5:

## Introduction.

Water is an essential tool for survival. Pakistan is agriculture-based economy. 90% of its water irrigation is associated with Indus river. Suspension of Indus water treaty with unilateral decision is a threat to national sovereignty and regional stability. India is perpetuating intense relations among South Asian nations. India is utilizing leverage of being upstream from Pakistan. However, China holds a bigger leverage as it is even an upstream to India in river supplies. Thus, this act of India will rise regional tension. Pakistan should improve internal governance and should focus on re-negotiation of Indus-water treaty. Roles of mediation could be played by global power or regional organizations.

India's hydro aggression is demonstrated with suspension of Indus water treaty on 23rd April after Pahalgam, Kashmir attack

India has suspended Indus water treaty of 1960. Thus, it stopped data sharing to Pakistan after accusing Pakistan involvement in terrorist attack of Pahalgam. Without any debate, communication, evidence, India unilaterally suspended the treaty. Thus, making Pakistan vulnerable to artificially induced floods and water scarcity as flow data, shared by India previously, has abandoned.

Unilateral decision post Pahalgam attack is questionable as the

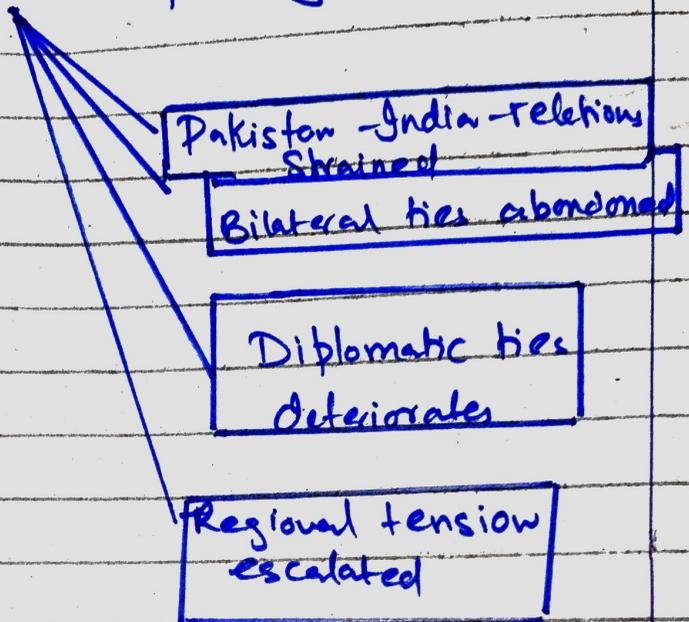
suspension of water treaty occurred just after a day

Pahalgam attack  $\Rightarrow$  22 April 2026

Suspension of water treaty  $\Rightarrow$  23 April 2026

re Question of evidence arises that how come India knew that this attack was linked to Pakistan within single day?

## Implications for regional stability



Post suspension of Indus water treaty  $\Rightarrow$  Pakistan also cut its air space facilities to India



Bilateral relations suspended.



India overriding international law and showing its resilience



World Bank role is questionable.

- 1- Implications could be analyzed with Strained Pakistan-India relations after unilateral suspension.

Pakistan and India's relation has been strained due to unilateral suspension and accusation. India is defaming Pakistan, and spreading narratives of terrorism is only perpetuated in South Asia from the soil of Pakistan. This is escalating relational ties.

- 2- Repercussions could be viewed from lens of regional stability as it is escalating water tensions.

"Future war will be fought on war" —Diplomat.

Water from Indus-river is as essential for Pakistan as breath. It supplies 90% of agriculture lands. Thus, it can impact crop-yield, food production, supply lines and economy of Pakistan and region.

- 3- Regional trade corridors threatened, alliances re-shifting and India is exposing its rebellious attitude.

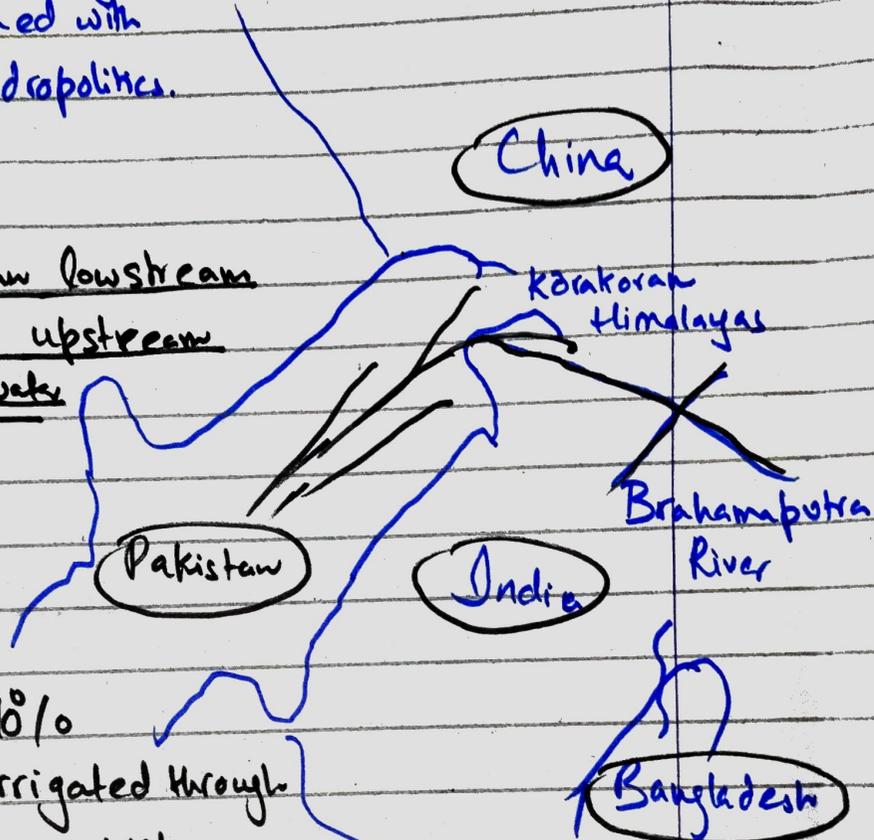
Bilateral trade between both countries have been suspended. Moreover,

regional alliances are shifting.

Regional stability is threatened with regional hydropolitics.

China upstream of Brahmaputra River  
India Downstream

Pakistan downstream  
India upstream  
Indus water



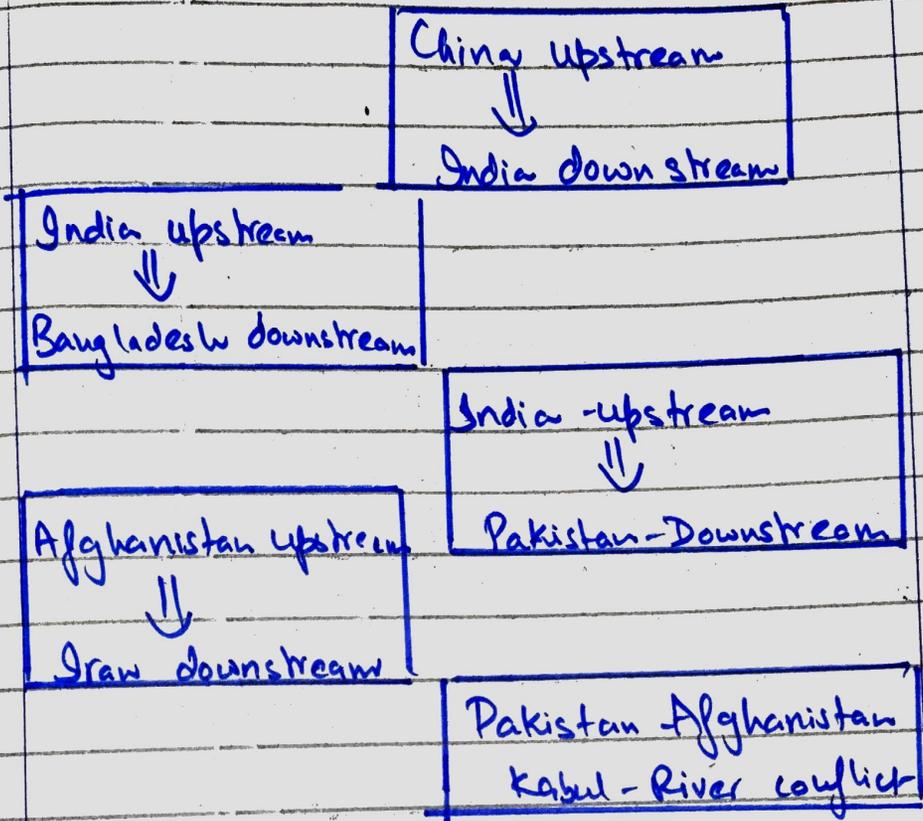
Pakistan 90% land is irrigated through Indus Basin which is downstream. Leverage of upstream to India give ~~it~~ control of exploitation.

Bangladesh dependent on Ganges waters and Brahmaputra

"In March 2025, India announced US \$ 77 billion plan to build ~200 dams on Brahmaputra"

→ "China announced upstream project of Yarlung Tsangpo on Brahmaputra"

# Hydro politics in Region of South Asia



"Bangladesh renegotiating Ganges treaty after it expired in 2025-Dec"

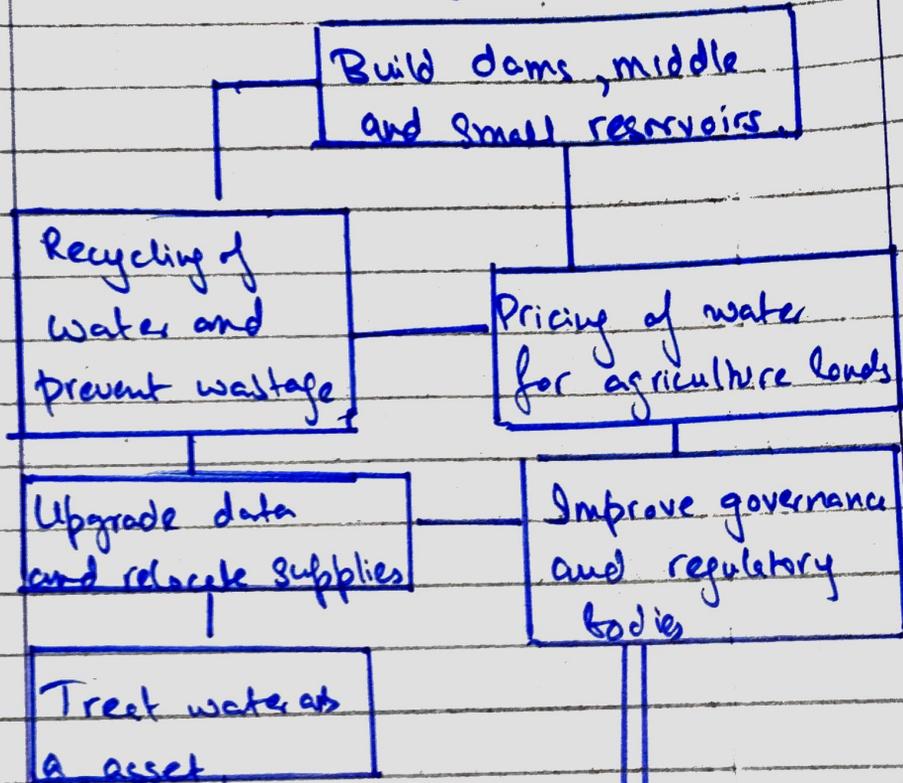
Teesta dispute unresolved

"China - India - water conflict over Brahmaputra"

"Iran claimed it received 100 million cubic metre water from Afghanistan Helmand river, when treaty allotted 820 million"

"Indus - water treaty is another blow to regional stability"

## Measures Should Pakistan take for water security



Indus-water data analytics and rights are necessary for Pakistan's Sustainability

Renegotiate water treaty, utilize regional power and platforms like SCO.

It should also try to resolve Kashmir Issue as it could leverage hydro-politics of Pakistan

## Conclusion.

Pakistan needs to consider implications that could spill inside and around the region. Regional power must compete either with upstream leverage, sanctions or talks to minimize hydro conflict in the region. As this can bring chaos and wars.

"More than 200 water disputes have been reported in South Asia from 2019-2025" — World Bank

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