

Question No: 2

The HTS Islamist rebels have toppled down Bashar ul Asad regime in Syria. Critically evaluate the reasons and implications of the unprecedented change in Syria.

Introduction:

The Assad family ruled Syria for almost fifty years. Hafiz ul Assad came into power through a coup against the government and ruled as president for around three decades from 1970-2000. When he died in 2000, the presidency shifted to his son Bashar ul Assad. He also ruled for almost twenty years now his government is toppled down by Islamist Rebel known as Hayat Tahrir al Sham (HTS). Mains reasons behind the fall of Damascus are the Russians and Iran are stuck in their own

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conflict with Ukraine and Israel respectively. Therefore they could support Assad government. Moreover, Turkey is accused to support HTS to topple the government in Syria. Furthermore, implication can be good or bad depends on situation. If diversified group unit or not for the formation new government.

Reasons behind the Fall of Syria:

There are several reasons behind the fall of Syria like Russia and Iran and its proxies are busy in their own war and more.

Russia stuck in its own problem:

During Arab Spring in 2011, Russia supported Assad government to crush the protests or uprising against his government and successfully he dispersed people. But, now Russia is stuck in its own war with Ukraine. Although the war

predominantly frozen, but still around 200,000 soldiers are deployed at the borders. Moreover, Europe and United States of America have imposed sanctions over Russia. Which ^{have} hampered Russian economy. Therefore, Russia could not ^{support} as much as it did in past and eventually fall of Syria occurred.

Assad could not get Iran support:

Apart from Russia, Iran remained an other key ally of Assad regime. It has supported him through his government but currently Iran and is involve in recurring attacked with Israel. First Israel attacked Iranian Embassy in Damascus in return Iran attacked Israel with drones and rockets. Israel again attacked in Tehran killed Ismael Haniya and also attacked Ashraf. After these attacks

Leave a line space between headings for neatness

add and highlight references
against these arguments

Iran retaliated with ballistic missiles.

Hizbollah in Lebanon: Hizbollah from Lebanon also supported Assad regime but currently it is also badly hit by Israel. Israel attacks in Lebanon killed many people and several displaced. This indicated their stuckness in wars. This means, Syrian government could not get that support as earlier.

Turkiye supported HTS:

Turkiye is accused of supporting rebels led by Hayat Tahrir al Sham to topple the Assad government. Turkiye want to suppress the SDF through HTS because if others who were fighting with SDF became weak. HTS with the help of his its allies took advantage of the situation in the region and changed the regime in Syria.

Add more arguments in this part

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Implications of Fall of Assad
government: Assad government's
fall has not only implication
over Syria but also has severe
implications over the region.
Moreover, some implication over
global powers.

Domestic Implication: It has
severe potential implication over Syria.
Because in Syria three to five
groups are controlling their own
areas. Such HTS, SDF and more.
If they not unit to form single
government it would good, but
it is almost impossible to that SDF
and HTS would give consensus over
a government. Assad government
was centralized has military and
system. But after regime change
different militant groups recontrolling
Syria. If they would not unit, it
would be more devastating for Syrians.

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Regional Implications: Fall of Syria is a big defeat for Iran. Because it would hit the Iranian route up to Israel and its proxies. Iranian connection from Iraq and then Syria from where to Lebanon where its allies Hizbollah. Assad regime was pro-Israel but it would be difficult for it.

Russian presence in Syria: Russia has also presence in Syria it has military base here and some other strategic importance to geographical significance for its war with Ukraine but America is going to increase its influence in Syria. That means Syria influence of east is now converting into pro-western.

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 7-9 pages.

End with conclusion

Attempt and upload a single qs at a time for evaluation.

Question no:4

Russia- China growing economic, strategic and geo political collaboration is an effort to potentially challenge the US led world order. Discuss.

Introduction: the US-led world order, established after WWII, has long characterized by economic dominance, military alliances, and global institutions that promote western ideologies. However, the 21st century has witnessed the rise of alternative power china and Russia as a challenge to this hegemony. Based on shared interests and mutual opposition to Western influence, the growing economies, strategic, and geo-political collaboration between Russia and China marks a significant shift in global dynamics. This cooperation encompasses trade agreements, military cooperation, and a shared vision of

multipolar order. As both nations seek to counter balance US influence, their allies poses questions about future global order and stability.

Historical Context:

the foundation of Russia - China collaboration allies in their historical partnership, marked by both rivals and partnership.

During cold war this partnership fractured because of ideological difference. But after cold war period they found mutual interest to counter US influence.

Economic collaboration:

Economic cooperation form the backbone of Russia - China alliance. Trade between two nation surged in recent years, in 2023, it surpasses \$200 billions. Russian has become crucial supplier of gas and oil to china, particularly

after western sanctions. Both countries are trying to shift the dollar dominance and trade in local currencies. These measure strengthen their economic ties while reducing the impacts of western sanctions.

Strategic and Military Cooperation:

Russia - China collaboration is evident in their growing military partnership. They are conducting joint military exercises and committing to enhance defence partnership. Russia supplier of key advanced weapons and technology to China, it further strengthen China's military capabilities. Moreover, both nation's strategic aim to counter US led alliance in Asia pacific.

Geopolitical Collaboration: On the geopolitical forums, such as BRICS and SCO, China and Russia have strategically allied themselves.

They advocate for multipolar world order based on principles of sovereign equality and non-intervention, directly opposing the US-led system. Their collaboration is evident in Middle East and Africa and Latin America, they invest in infrastructure and development project to extend their reach.

Challenges to US-led world order.

The growing collaboration has significant challenges for the US-led world order. They are challenging US domination in trade by introducing local carriers trade. Their military cooperation has weakened the US lead cooperation NATO and AUKUS. Furthermore, their advocacy for multipolar signals a shift away from western dominated institutions like UN and IMF. If it remain continuous, it would bring the shift to multi order.

Question No: 6

COP29 summit ended in Baku.
Critically evaluate its failure and
Commitments:

Introduction:

The 29th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP29), held in Baku Azerbaijan, concluded with mixed outcomes. It reflected both progress and significant shortcomings in global climate action.

Key Commitment at COP29:

1. Climate Finance Agreement: Developed nation committed to mobilize \$300 billion annually by 2035 to support developing countries in addressing climate change challenges. The pledge aims to enhance mitigation and adaptation efforts in vulnerable regions.
2. Carbon Market Mechanism: After many years negotiation, COP29 finalized

rules for international high-integrity governments-backed carbon markets. This development would reduce the cost of decarbonization and potentially increase members states to achieve necessary decarbonization levels.

Features of COP29:

1) Inadequate Financial Commitment:

Many stake holders criticized the \$300 billion annual pledge as insufficient, given escalating climate crises. Concerns were raised over the lack of proper mechanism to imp equitable distribution of fund timely.

2) Critics over Host Country:

Azerbaijan itself a oil producing country and has suppressed the climate activities ^{means} and undermine the objectives of the COP conference

these are views of critics.

Unanimous Decision: The consensus driven UN conference has criticised over decisive decision making.

Unanimous decisions could not successfully implemented.

Question No:7

Critically evaluate the beneficiaries and losers of the ongoing conflict in the Middle East.

Introduction: The conflict in middle East which intensify since last year October 2023 still going on and further spreaded into other countries, Beneficiaries of this conflict are globals like USA and European countries, weapon industries, energy industries. In contrast losers are local populations; they lost several lives and infrastructure and peace, further Environmental loss and instability.

in neighbouring as well.

Beneficiaries of Middle East

Conflict: There are many states, institutions and markets are the beneficiaries of the conflict:

Global power: Global powers are the beneficiaries of the conflict. Like USA and its allies through Israel persuading their interests in middle east. As Iranian allies are becoming weak with in conflict of Israel it is in favour of USA interest. Moreover, currently regime change in Syria pro Russia is also in favour of USA.

Weapon Industries: The owners of weapon industries are getting immense benefits. Since those beneficiaries are the USA weapon market accesses by Israel.

On the other hand, Iran is purchasing weapons from Russia.

Therefore, USA, European and Russian weapon markets are beneficiaries of war.

Energy Industries:

All oil producing countries are the beneficiaries of war - such as Arab countries and USA in this conflict.

Losses of war:

Local Population: Local population is the biggest losses of war because they have lost more than 40000 lives along with this they lost all the infrastructure in Gaza and many in Lebanon as well.

Environmental Impact: Bombing and excessive use of oils are damaging the environmental structure.