

PART-II

Attempt any TWO of the following Questions.

Q. No. 2	Israel's oppression on Palestinians is going on for decades. Highlight why this dispute started in the first place, why it isn't resolved and what it requires to be resolved. (20 Marks)
Q. No. 3	CPEC has completed its 10 years in July 2023. What did this project achieve in its first decade and are challenges currently faced by the project. (20 Marks)
Q. No. 4	Instead of an Independent Foreign Policy, Pakistan requires a balanced foreign policy. In this context highlight the determinants of a balanced foreign policy. (20 Marks)

CA list of
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Q. NO. 01

1. C India
2. C Victor
3. D Pak
4. D None
5. B Wang ti

Q. NO. 02

Introduction:

Palentine - Israel conflict is a long-standing issue between the Muslims and the Jews. Since the formation of Israel there are a series of conflicts and peace resolutions but all are in vain. Now this issue is on a high swing after the Hamas attack on Israel. Routinely Israel has started its genocide of the Palentinians. Despite certain rulings of the ICJ, SC and UN there is not any stop in the war. Israel is not paying heed on all the rulings or resolutions and carrying out his full scale war. This war is still going on.

Reasons of start of Dispute between Palestine and Israel:

1. Territorial Issue - UN plan of Division

As the Britain failed to rule over the Palestine then it went to UN. UN in 1947 devised a plan of partition of Palestine between the Palestinian people and the Jews. According to plan 56% of land were given to Israel and 44% to the Palestine. Palestinians started protesting and there was a environment of uprising.

2. Israeli Illegal Settlements:

As Israel has got 56% of land more than the Palestinians and started settling illegal Jews according to a report.

To escalate internal conflicts Israel is settling Jews mainly in the West Bank. Which occupies over 20% of land.

So, the settlements have started occupying the homes of the Palestinians and not only this there are reports of the gun attacks on the Palestinians.

3. A Political Gap Between Fatah and Hamas:

Fatah ruled the West Bank and Hamas ruled the Gaza. There are many evidences of internal conflicts between them. Fatah holds relatively a soft corner for Israel than Hamas. That's why there is a conflict between them.

According to Reports:

Israel funding to Fatah accounts around \$250 including weapons.

Israel is taking this advantage and exploiting the relations of both so that there is not any political party to rule.

4. Hamas Attack:

On October 7, 2023 Hamas has attacked Israel from land, air, killing around 1200 Israelis and also hostages. As a counter attack Israel has launched a full scale invasion on Palestine killing more than 40k Palestinians including the women, children. Almost all the infrastructure collapsed.

According to UNRWA:

Almost all the Palestinians have been displaced.

Reasons of Not Settling this Dispute yet.

1. Hamas has not Totally Eliminated:

As a result of October 7 attacks the Israel has killed many Hamas leaders and its soldiers. Most prominent was the killing of the family members of Hamas Chief Ismail Haniyeh. Still Israel has stopped. As Benjamin Netanyahu once stated:

The war will continue in every corner of Palestine till all of its members, soldiers chiefs have not been killed.

To pursue his goal Netanyahu even attacked the Rafah and the war is going on.

2. US has been Repeatedly Supplying Weapons:

Since the start of war US has been supplying weapons to Israel. Recently there are reports:

US has approved \$116 billion military package of Israel.

Moreover, US is also supplying \$36 billion annually. Also the tanks and jets from the Germany and France have continued the war.

3. Repeated failure of Peace negotiations in Doha:

Since the beginning of war, Egypt, Jordan are trying to bring the Israeli and Hamas one one table. But still there is not any advancement to the peaceful resolution of conflict. On the issue of hostages Hamas is not taking the soft stance and on the issue of Palestinian prisoners Israel is not taking soft stance. So the peace process is in standstill.

President Biden 3 phase Peace plan has also failed.

4. Failure of implementation of UN, ICJ and OIC Rulings.

As the war started there are 4 resolutions come to the UN for resolving the conflict. US has vetoed 3 and the last one was passed because of US abstinence. The PM Netanyahu has said that the:

UN has supporting Terrorists:

And refused to accept it. Moreover, the ICJ ruling of cessation of war and OIC ruling on the arrest of Israeli PM and the Defense chief all are in vain.

Requirements to Resolve the Conflict:

1. Implement the Rulings of UN, ICJ and ICC:

Israel-Palestine can be resolved by implementing the rulings of UN, ICJ and ICC in full spirit. Recently on the legal request of South Africa to the ICJ and ICC ruled that

There is a complete ceasefire-binding the Israel.

And the UN resolutions on the implementation of ceasefire and ensure the supply of basic necessities. ICC issued arrest warrants for the Israeli Defence Chief and PM. All brought no fruit.

2. Implement Two state solution - Oslo Accords

There is a requirement of implementing two-state solution to resolve the conflict. Oslo accords formed the basis of recognition of PLO and Israel but not implemented in full spirit. Recently some European countries like Germany, Spain have formally recognized Israel-Palestine land shared on the point:

The lasting solution for this

Conflict is two-state solution
So, implement it now.

Now, 147 out of 193 UN member states have recognized Palestine. Then there would develop a diplomatic pressure on Israel to stop this genocide.

3. Development of a sole Representative Party of Palestine

There is a requirement of development of a political party which is a sole representative of Palestinians. This will help Palestinians to raise their voices in every platform. As this concept was suggested by the Israeli Defence chief.

War is not a solution but to develop a political party.

4. Muslims Countries Should Cut Diplomatic Ties With Israel and Put Pressure:

Prominent Muslim countries have still not taken any concrete steps to compel Israel to stop genocide. They were not cut diplomatic ties with Israel like UAE. KSA has only issued verbal statements and playing a cooperative role. Showing US to give them nuclear weapons in order to recognize Israel. So there is a need of collective voice.

Conclusion:

Despite Palestine - Israel conflict is a long-standing issue and increasing its intensity after the October 7 attacks and due to the various reasons, the war has not ended yet. These reasons include Hamas' unending ideology, constant US support, failure of international organisations and lack of decision on peace talks. This conflict can be resolved through the implementation of two-state solution; implementation of resolutions of UN, OIC and GCC and finally by raising diplomatic pressure on Israel from various countries.

Good attempt!

Q. NO. 04

Introduction:

Pakistan has brought certain changes in its foreign policy since independence. Like since independence Pakistan's foreign policy was Indo-centric and leaned toward some countries. As the time goes Pakistan has brought certain changes like security centric and now economic centric. But owing to the changes in the global order, regional dynamics and to secure its national interest Pakistan requires a balanced foreign policy rather than independent one. In this context we will highlight the determinants of foreign policy.

Determinants of a Balanced Foreign Policy:

Determinants can be divided into two categories each playing a vital role in a balanced foreign policy.

A. Internal Determinants.

1. History:

History is an important internal determinant which determines the relations with other states based on the history. There are certain

Use elaborate, specific, self-explanatory and relevant headings

countries with which the relations of Pakistan are historically good and vice versa. For instance relations with India are historically worse since independence but the relations of Pakistan with Turkey and USA are historically good. So based on this dynamic factor Pakistan should try to adopt a balanced foreign policy.

2. Geography

The geography of a state is a pragmatic factor determining the foreign policy. Geographically Pakistan either have in good position or is bad. Because there are two hostile neighbours and two friends. So to reap a maximum benefit from these neighbours Pakistan should adopt a balanced foreign policy. Like India, Pakistan should have to develop diplomatic ties and trade with India.

B. Population:

Population is a changing factor for countries to countries. Some countries' population proved a skilled labour like China and some proved a major market of consumers like. But unfortunately Pakistan has neither produced a skilled labour nor a

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

major domestic market of consumers. So in order to reap benefits from a skilled labour, should encourage the youth to learn skills and to reach out to a biggest domestic consumer market should adopt a balanced approach to India.

4. Local Ideology and Leadership

Ideology is a leading factor determining the goals of a nation and ultimately the foreign policy. Pakistan came into being with an ideology of two-nations theory and still this perception exists. So that we are lacking in a balanced relations with our neighbours. Ideology determines the course of nations. Like President of Turkey wanted to regain the Ottoman empire. Like wild Mr. Patil.

B. External Determinants of Foreign Policy:

1. International Law:

International law is an important foreign policy determinant. Pakistan should have to adopt a balanced approach so that the relations with the core countries would be good. If the relations with these P5 members are good - who determine the world order then culturally, economically,

and militarily Pakistan will get benefit. If its foreign policy is not aligned with the international law then it face sanctions like Iran.

2. Reaction of state:

Reaction of state is helpful in every difficult situation. If the foreign policy of Pakistan is aligned with the interests of other nations then it will prove beneficial. But this is not the case for Pakistan. Because of this issue Pakistan still not become able to gather most of the international support. Likewise is the case of Palestine.

3. World Public Opinion:

World public opinion is the deciding factor to shape the relations with other countries. Because of Pakistan's good public opinion in China, both countries have proved all weather friends. But owing to a negative public opinion in west Pakistan is still not able to root out the menace of terrorism from Pakistan.

4. Non-state Actors:

Non state actors is a major deciding factors to build the relations with other countries. It includes multinational corporations, Diji

tar currencies, proxies (violent non-state actors). These violent non-state actors are a major build obstacle in developing good relations with Afghanistan. In addition to this the multinational corporations decide and affect the trade and economy. So to get maximum benefit on all fronts Pakistan should have to adopt a balanced foreign policy.

Conclusion:

To conclude, all the internal and external determinants of foreign policy demands a balanced approach. This will help Pakistan to become diplomatically, militarily and economically a strong country. So, we hope that with the change of world order, regional dynamics and geostrategic position Pakistan will adopt a balanced foreign policy.