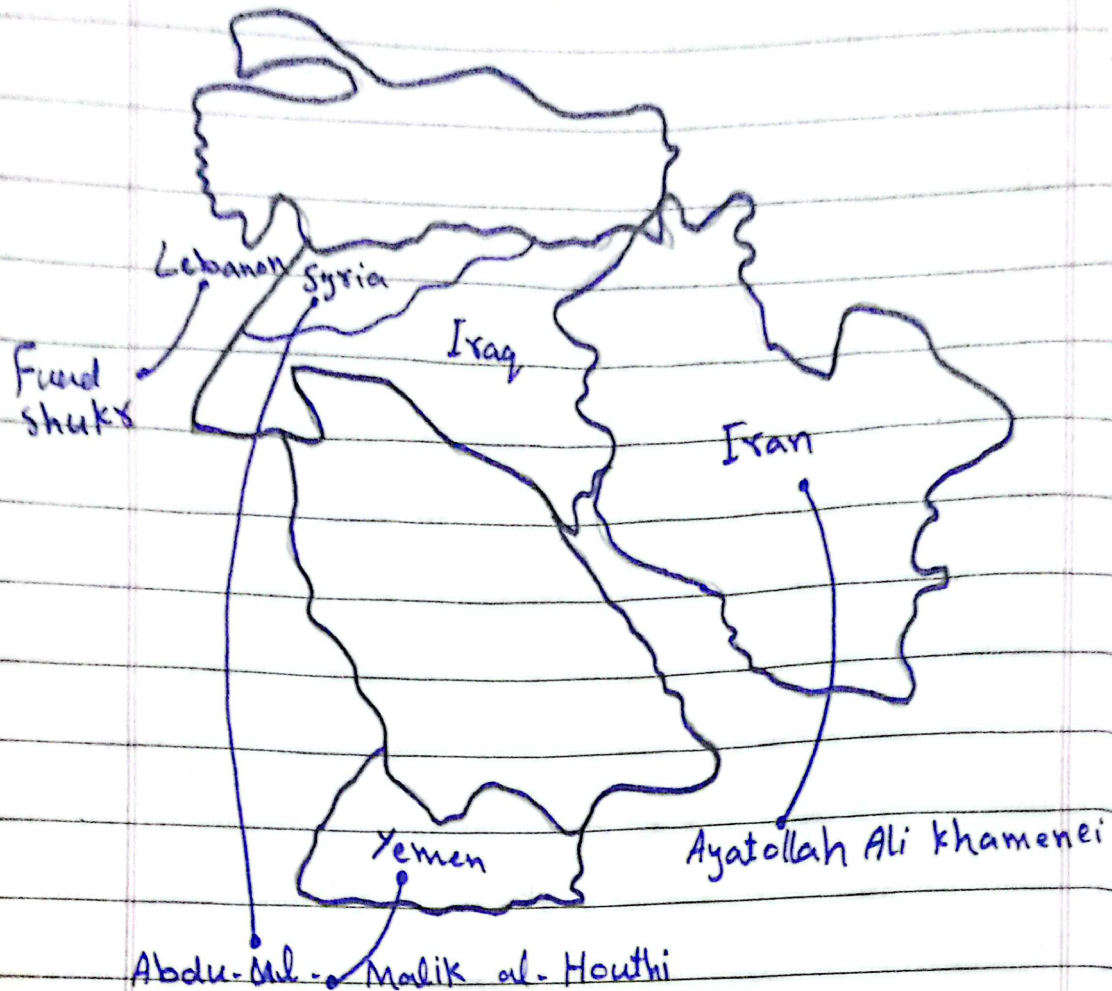


Iran-Israel Conflict & Impacts:

1. Introduction:-

The Iran-Israel conflict is a long-running fight between the country of Iran-Israel. Long ago, they were actually friends and worked together. But after the 1979 "**Iranian Revolution**", Iran's new leaders started seeing Israel as an enemy, calling it an unfair occupying power in Palestine. Since then Iran has supported groups like **Hezbollah** in Lebanon and **Hamas** in Gaza, which fight against Israel. Recently, Iran-Israel conflict has started for the first time in many years. In June 2025, Iran-Israel fought directly. Israel launched major air-strikes on Iran, targeting military and nuclear sites and killing top Iranian leaders and scientists. Iran answered back with missiles and drones on Israeli cities.

→ Middle East Is At War:
"The Key Players"



→ Main Allies of Israel:-

- United States: Israel's biggest supporter, providing military aid.
- The UK and France: Offer diplomatic and military support.
- Arab Allies: Saudi, Jordan, and UAE: Do not support Hamas and are quietly helping Israel, even though they might criticize Israel's actions in public.

→ Main Allies of Iran:-

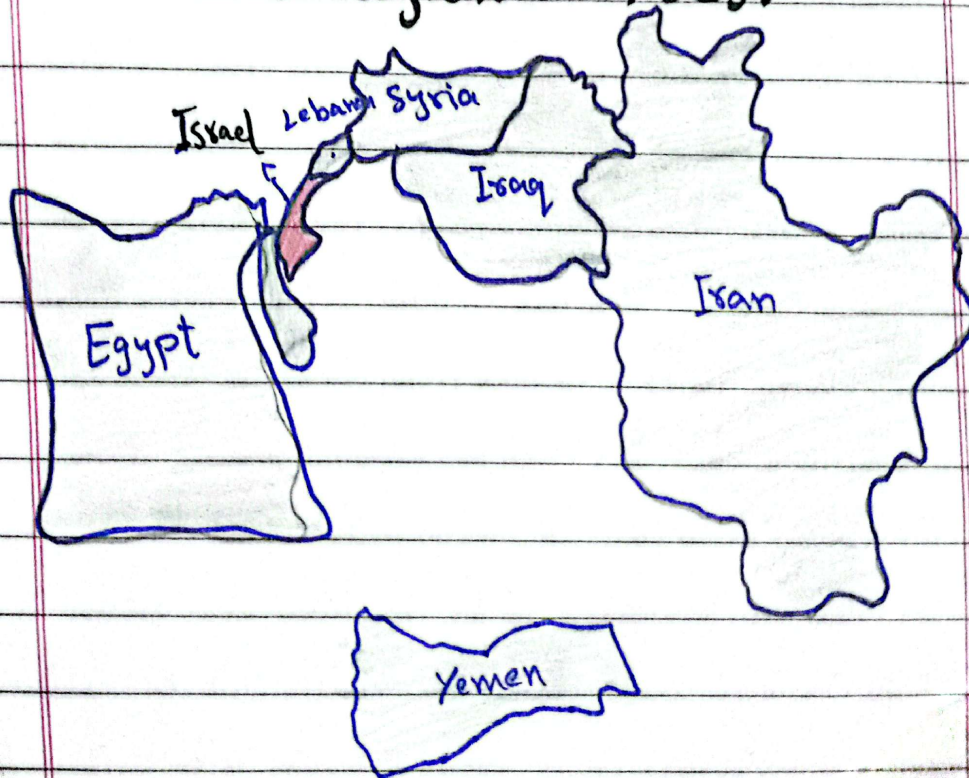
Hamas:- A militant group that controls Gaza and has been in conflict with Israel for years.

Houthis:- Rebels in Yemen backed by Iran, who are also targeting Israel.

Hezbollah:- A powerful militia in Lebanon that has strong ties to Iran.

Syria and Iraq:- Both have supported Iran that help with attacks against Israel.

→ Israel's Regional Foes:



→ Countries Roles In Iran-Israel Conflict:-

i- Saudi Arabia's Role:-

Saudi is in a difficult situation. But it has a strong security cooperation with Israel but also wants to keep good relations with Iran, especially after two countries restarted diplomatic relations in 2023. Sometimes it criticizes Israel's action, but also shared secret information with Israel about Iran's plans to attack earlier this year.

ii- Qatar's Role:-

Qatar is trying to act as middleman. In November 2023, it helped free Israeli hostages. But also allow Hamas leaders to live there, which Israel does not like. Qatar is also important because it hosts the biggest U.S military base in the middle east.

Role of Jordan:-

Jordan tries to stay balanced. It gives aid to Gaza, but also has a peace talk with Israel since 1994. In this year, Jordan even shot down Iranian missiles that were heading towards Israel. Showing it can take a strong action when needed.

v- Other Countries:-

- **Egypt:-** Tensions with Israel increased after Israel took control of a key border crossing b/w Gaza and Egypt. In 2023, Egyptian Soldier died in a border clash.

- **Syria and Iraq:-**

Both countries supported Iran. These groups often attack U.S. Military bases, especially when they feel Israel or America might attack them.

- Turkey - Under President Erdogan, Turkey strongly criticizes Israel and support Palestinians, Iran. Relations with Israel get worse after Turkey arrested 30 Mossad (Israeli intelligence) agents.

→ Possible effects of the Israel - Iran Conflict:-

- The middle East is a major oil-producing region. Conflict between Iran-Israel can disturb oil supplies, leading to higher global oil prices. This affect economic sectors worldwide. Increasing costs for transportation and goods.
- The conflict can escalate tensions in the region. ~~Ento~~Involving other countries leading to the border conflicts. This instability can affect global security and International relations.
- Increase geopolitical tensions can lead to economic instability. Stock markets may become fall, and companies

may delay investments because the situation feel unsafe.

• Impact On Pakistan and other Regions-

• Impact on Pakistan-

The Iran-Isreal conflict can create new security and economic problems. If the conflict spreads in the Middle East, oil prices will increase. Pakistan buy most of its oil from other countries, higher prices will make fuel and goods more expensive. Further-more, Pakistan has a strong religious ties with Iran, so it will keep balance it relations b/w Iran and other countries such as Saudi and USA. Any military tension in the region could also affect Pakistani workers living in the Gulf, which will reduce remittance.

ii- Impact on the Middle East:-

The Middle East

will face more instability if Iran-Israel conflict grows. Countries like KSA, UAE, and Lebanon may be forced to take sides. This can lead more wars or proxy wars in the region. Oil producing and exports could be affected which will hurt the global economy.

iii- Impact On World economy:-

The Iran-

-Israel conflict could affected the world economy. The world depends ~~too~~ heavily on oil and gas from the middle East. If war disturbs oil supply routs, global prices will rise. This will affect almost every country. Making goods and transportation will more expensive. Such countries, that are already facing inflation will suffer more.

→ Way forwards:-

i- **Strong peace efforts:-** The world powerful countries like USA, Russia, and the EU, along with United Nations, should work together, and bring Iran-Israel to the discussion table. Talking directly can reduce tensions and fighting.

ii- **Regional Cooperation:-** Countries in the Middle East, especially (GCC), should help both sides talk and reduce hate. If neighbours help, peace is more possible.

iii- **Smart Sanctions and Rewards:** Punish groups or people who make the fighting worse, but also give economic rewards to those who choose peace. This will push both sides to solutions and peace.

iv- **Oil Market Stability:-** Oil-Producing countries should work together to keep oil prices stable and increase supply if wars affect the market.

v. Security Cooperation - countries should work together to share information and ~~work~~ stop dangerous weapons from spreading in the region.

iv. UN Peacekeepers - The UN can send peacekeeping forces to the war zone to protect civilians, stop fighting, and help with humanitarian aid.

→ Conclusion:-

The Israel-Iran conflict has created a complex network of alliances in the Middle East. While Israel ~~have~~ ^{has} strong support from western side like U.S and quiet backing from some Arab states. The situation is sensitive, and any major escalation could involve more countries. But the conflict can be stop through peace talks, and power countries can bring the both countries to the discussion table. So, Peace can be bring in both countries, and also in the region.

"PAK-INDIA CONFLICT"

1. Introduction:-

"An eye for an eye will only make the whole world blind."

(Mahatma Gandhi)

This quote reminds us that revenge and endless fighting hurt everyone. The India-Pakistan dispute began at the 1947 Partition and has many parts: land, People, water, cross-border attacks, and nuclear danger.

2. Short history — key events:

When British India was split in 1947, states like Kashmir had to choose. From that fighting started over Kashmir and stopped with UN-mediated ceasefire that made a line of Control (LOC) dividing the region. India-Pakistan fought a large wars over Kashmir in 1947-48, 1965

1971 (which created Bangladesh) and 1999 (Kargil). There were many smaller clashes and long periods of tension.

-4 The core dispute: Kashmir

Kashmir is the central part of this issue. Both countries claim all the former state. Today the region is divided. India administers Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. Pakistan administers Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan, and Parts controlled by China.

5 Recent major crisis (2025) and border incidents:

In 2025 there was one of the worst crisis in decades after deadly terror attack in Indian-administered Kashmir. India and Pakistan had cross-border strike, drones and missiles incidents and a short but serious conflict in early

May 2025 before a ceasefire. These events increase fear across the region.

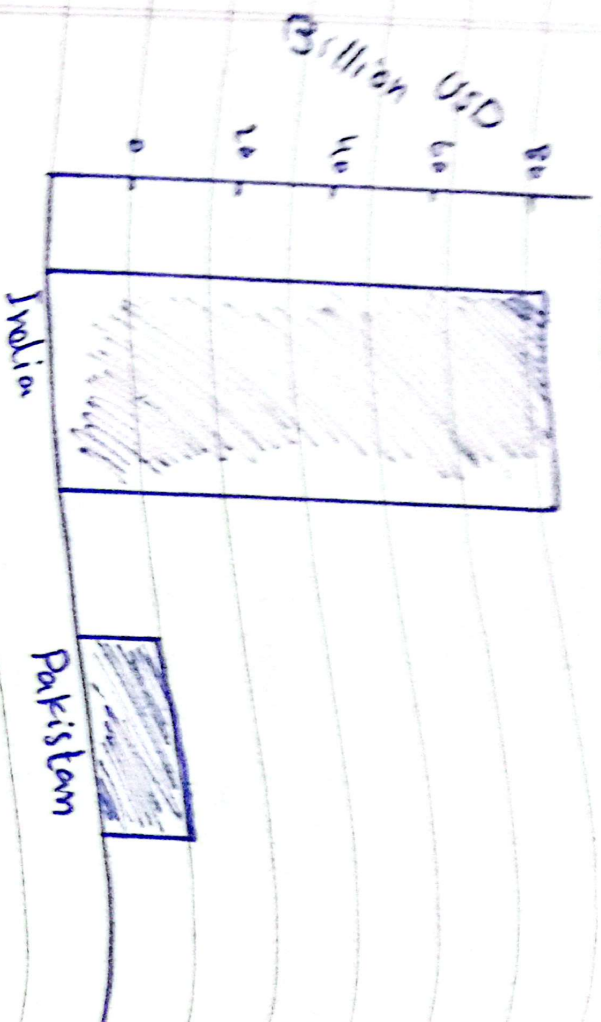
Security and nuclear dimension

Both countries have nuclear weapons. According to experts estimate India has roughly - 170 warheads, while Pakistan has about - 172 warheads. This nuclear factor increase tensions, even a small ~~cha~~ clashes can convert into ~~escal~~ escalation because both have Strategic and tactical nuclear capabilities.

Military Balance and Spending

India spends much more on military than Pakistan. SIPRI figures for 2024 shows India = \$ 86.1 bn and Pakistan = \$ 10.2 bn. This large spending gap affect force size, equipment.

Military Expenditure (2024) - India
vs Pakistan



8. Economic and Trade Dimension

Trade between the two countries has been small compared with their economies because politics often block business. Normal trade and people-to-people contacts often stop due to tension rise. Reopening trade has sometimes helped calm tensions but due to political problems the doors close again.

9. Water and resources - Indus Water Treaty:-

Water is a big strategic issue. The Indus Water Treaty (1960)

Set water sharing rules overseen by the Permanent Indus Commission. In 2025, India put certain treaty cooperation "in abeyance" Pakistan warned strongly. According to Pakistan, if any real breakdown in the treaty would be dangerous because ^{Pak}realies heavily on Indus waters for farming and power.

5. Human Cost and Refugees:-

People living near the LOC (villages in Kashmir) and areas near the international border often face problems like shelling, displacement, loss of life, and economic hardship. Tensions affect people daily life. Sometimes, travel bans, visa suspensions, and reduce culture exchange.

1. Regional and International actors:

China, the U.S, the U.N, and regional countries matter alot. China is closely involved with Pakistan and is a strategic partner of India in

areas. International mediation is rare because both India and Pakistan prefer bilateral talks.

~~People are getting news from different sources. People are not buying newspapers. This makes it difficult to get news. This makes it difficult to get news.~~

¹² → Impacts of the Pakistan-India Conflict:

i- Economic Impacts:-

The conflict reduces trade, investments, and wastes some resources on military spending instead of health, and education. For example both countries, spent over \$96 bn a year on their ~~war~~ militaries (SIPRI Report 2024). This slows economic

growth and hurts people.

ii- Social impacts:-

Cross-border tensions reduce cultural exchanges, sports events, and tourism. Families divided by the border find it hard to meet due to visa bans. Hate speech in media can fuel mistrust among common citizens.

i- Security Impacts:-

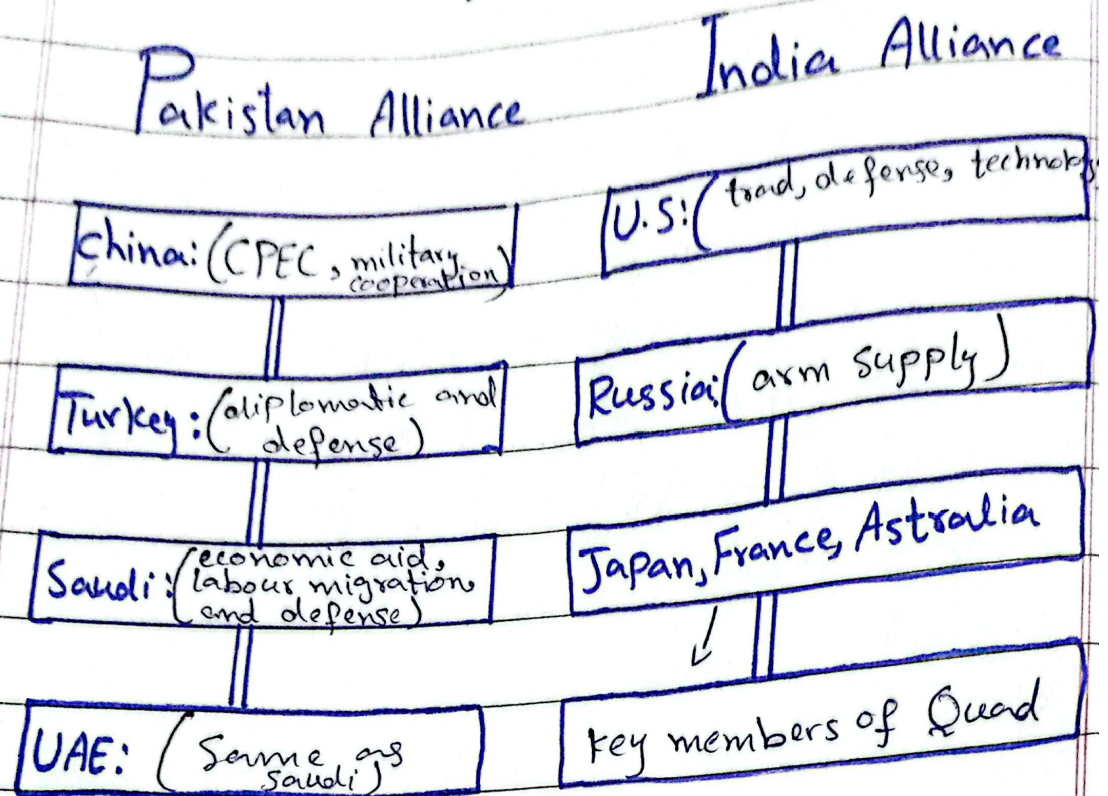
The Pak-India conflict has more impacts on security. Frequent border clashes kill soldiers and civilians. The nuclear risk makes the world nervous even a small incident can escalate.

Security forces stay alert anytime, which increases costs and stress.

- Political Impacts:-

Tensions give rise to nationalism, which sometimes politicians use to gain votes. Peace talks are often disrupted by incidents and make it hard to build long-

13. Alliances of Pak-India:-



- Way forward - Step for Peace

- Sustained dialogue: Restart talks at Political, military, and people-to-people levels even if tensions exist.

Trade and connectivity:- Open trade routes for goods, tourism, and pilgrimages. economic link reduce conflict risk.

Water Cooperation:- Use neutral experts to resolve Indus Water Treaty issues before they become crisis.

Building - Confidence measure: Release prisoners, allow sports events, and open cultural exchanges, and reduce border tensions.

Conclusion:-

The Pak-India is very complicated. It mixes history, territory, identity, resources, and great-power politics. Both countries are nuclear-arms, patient and peaceful steps are the ~~the~~ only safe path forward. Small political measures, better water cooperation, and protecting civilians can reduce danger while diplomacies work together on political issues.

