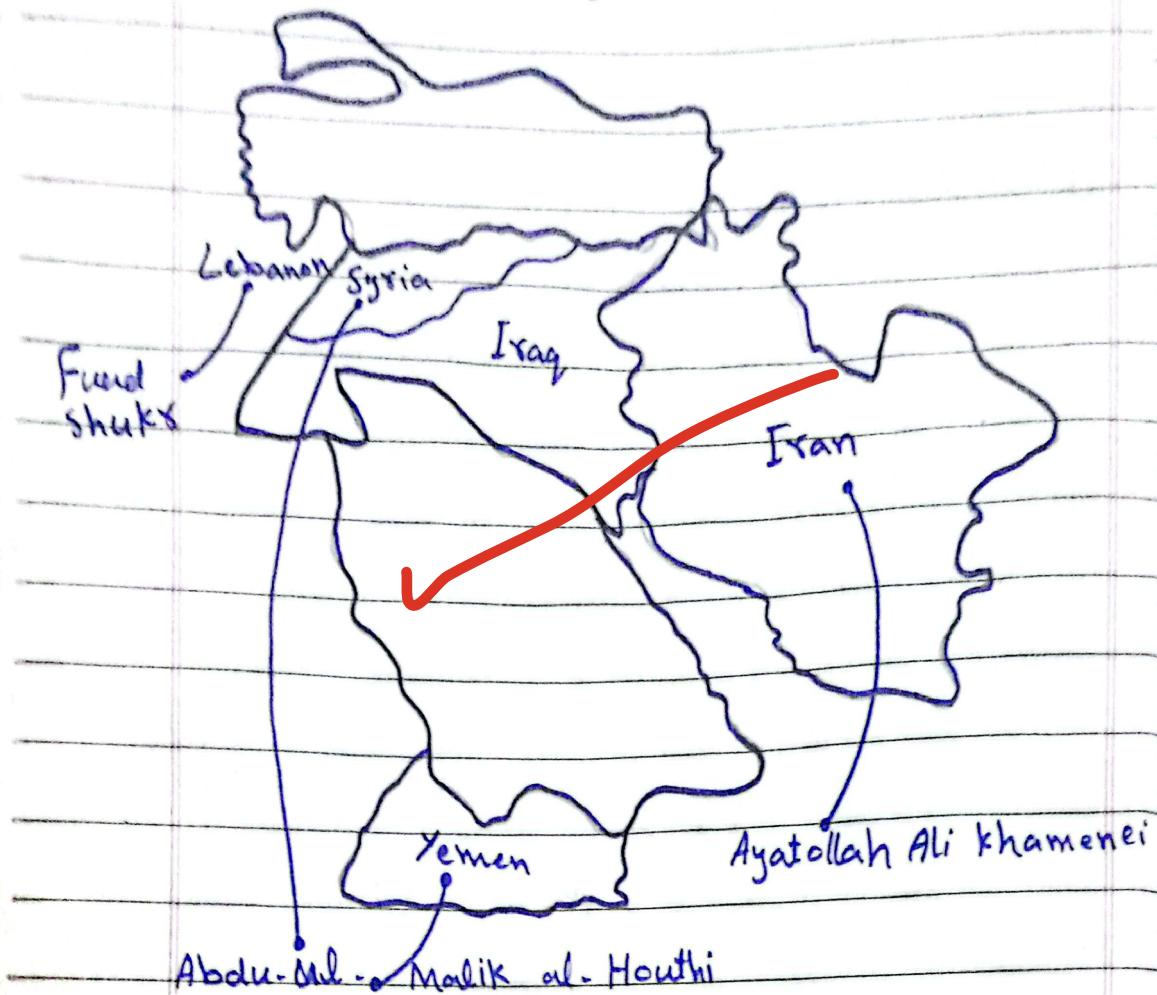


Iran-Israel Conflict & Impacts:

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 Israel's cities.

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



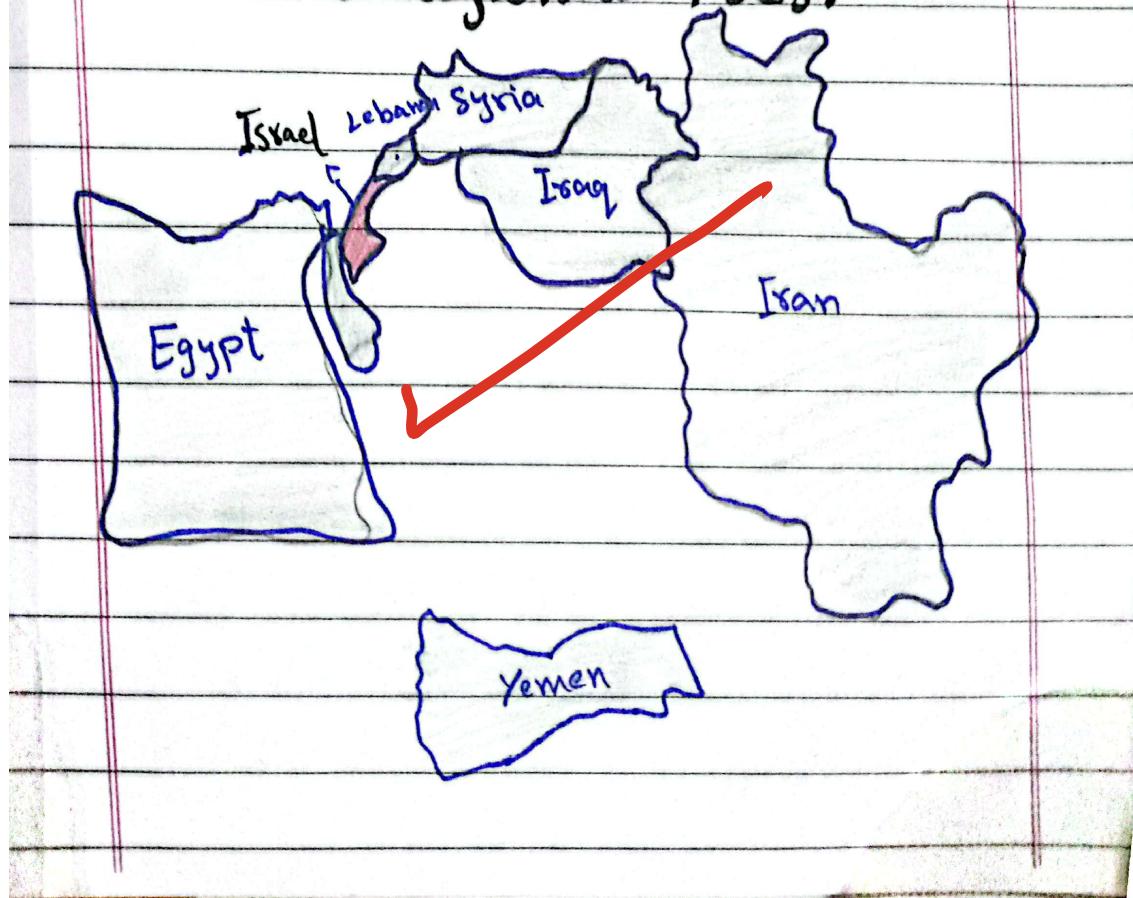
→ Main Allies of Israel:-

- United States: Israel 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 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:-

be specific with your headings.

i- Saudi Arabia's Role:-

Saudi is in difficult sit-

uation. 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.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments/

- 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 got 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. ~~Env~~ 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

attempt by giving subheadings; not points.

may delay movements because the situation feel unsafe.

→ Impact on Pakistan and other Regions-

• Impact on Pakistan-

The Iran-Israel 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. Furthermore, Pakistan has a strong religious ties with Iran, so it will keep balance its 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 USA, UNE, 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 affect the world economy. The world depends heavily on oil and gas from the middle East. If war disturbs oil supply routes, 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 power-

ful 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.

i- **Regional Cooperation:-** countries in the

Middle East, especially (GCC), should

help both sides talk and reduce

hate. If neighbours help, peace is more possible.

i- **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.

v- **Oil Market Stability:-** Oil-Producing

countries should work together to keep

oil prices stable and increase supply

if wars affects the market.

iii. Security Cooperation: countries should work together to share information and ~~not~~ 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 ^{has} strong support from Western side like U.S and ~~not~~ quiet backing from some Arab states.

The situation is sensitive, and any major escalation could involve more countries. But the conflict can be stopped 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.

DB

"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

in 1971 (which succeeded Bangladesh) and
1999 (Kashmir). There were many smaller
clashes and long periods of truce.

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
administered Jammu & Kashmir and
Ladakh. Pakistan-administered 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

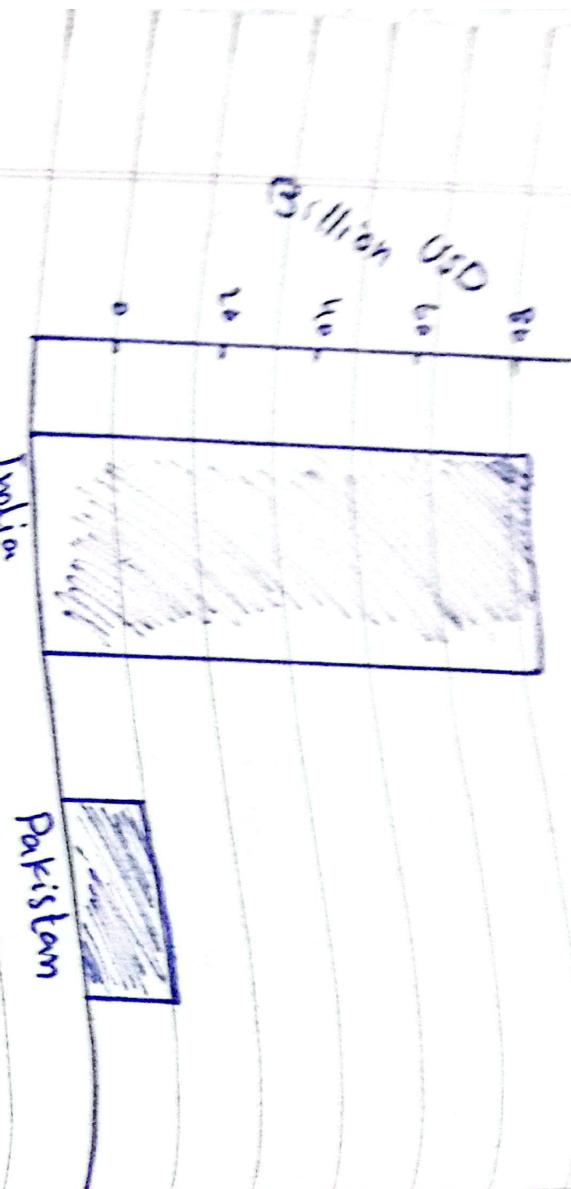
Both countries have nuclear weapons. According to experts estimate India has roughly - 170 warheads, while Pakistan has about - 172 warheads.

This nuclear factor increase tensions, even a small clash can convert into ~~escalate~~ 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 oversees 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} relies heavily on Indus waters for farming and power.

3. 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's daily life. Sometimes, travel bans, visa suspensions, and reduce culture exchange.

4. Regional and International actors:

China, the U.S., the U.N., and regional countries matter a lot. 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.

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 militaries (SIPRI Report 2024), this slow 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:-

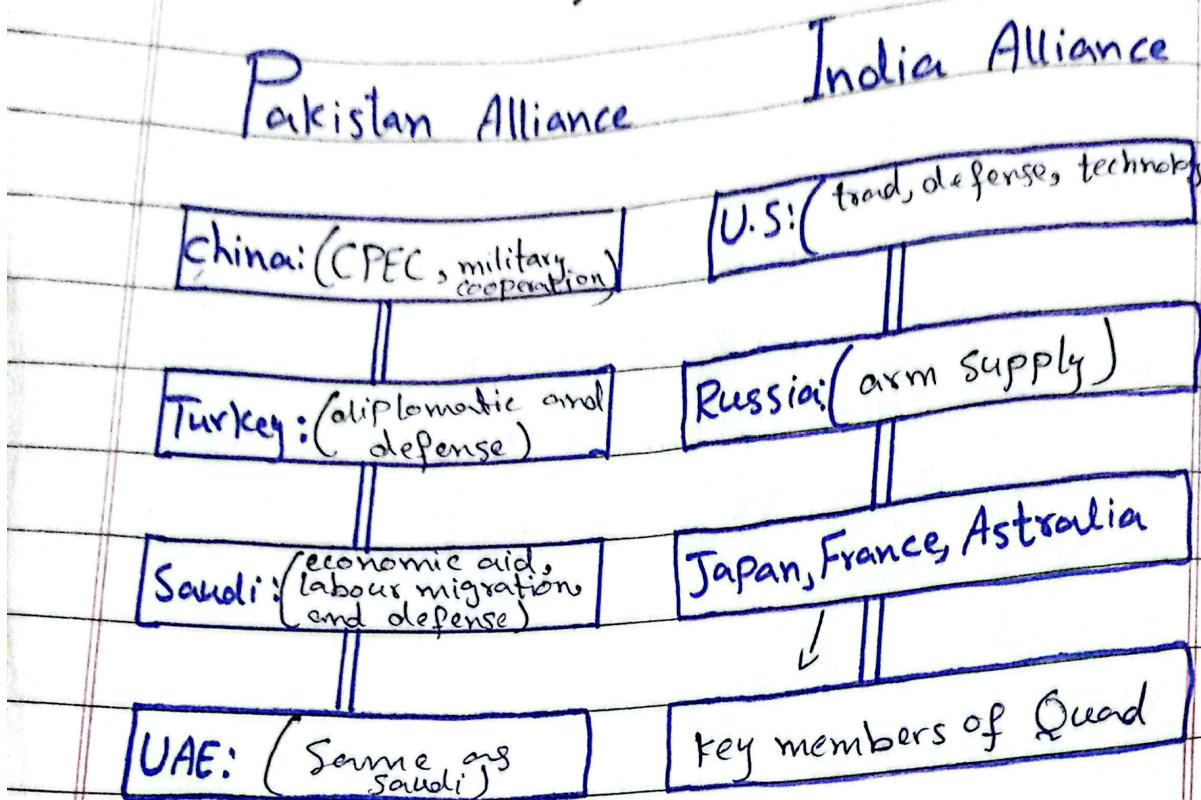
The Pak-India conflict more impacts on Security. Frequent border clashes kill soldiers and civilians. The nuclear risk makes the world nervous, even a small incident can escalate.

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 talk often gets 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 exports to resolve Indus Water Treaty issues before they become crisis.

Date: _____

Building - confidence measure: Please
business, 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-
armed, patient and peaceful steps
are the ~~the~~ only safe path forward.
Small political measures, better water
cooperation, and protecting civilians
can reduce danger while diplomatics
work together on political issues.

