

Q2

Intro:

The rapprochement between Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iran is a diplomatic win for China and showcasing the softer power to the world. This peace deal has significant socio-political implications in the Middle East and Persian

Socio-political implications on Middle East.

a. Stability in Middle East:

Both of the powers are involved in Middle Eastern crisis. They both fought each other using proxies. An apt example is of Yemen. As for UN, more than 850,000 have been killed in ^{the} war in Yemen. Improved relations between two countries could potentially lead to reduced hostilities.

b. Energy market:

Both are major oil producing countries in the region. However, Iran has been debarred for trade by US-led sanctions. If the rapprochement proves to be a success then the oil prices and global energy market may stabilize.

c. Shift in regional alliances:

Prior to the success of rapprochement by China, both the powers

were involved in fighting each other and joining alliances against each other. For example, in 2017, Riyadh intercepted a ballistic missile over Riyadh International Airport, asserted that it was supplied by Iran to the Houthi rebels. Another important message sent to Iran was the killing of Qasim Soleimani by a US drone attack and the Saudi media celebrated the attack.

Socio-political implication on Pakistan:

Pakistan has historically maintained peaceful and balancing act between Iran and Saudi Arabia. The reason is that any developments in these countries, affect Pakistan. Some measures that Islamabad should follow:

a. Engage with both:

A country like Pakistan should never take sides and only work for fulfilling the national interests. Furthermore, Pakistan has historical ties with both countries and Pakistan should help in conflict resolution.

b. Promote peace:

Islamabad could advocate for greater peace in the region and focus on collective security mechanism. Furthermore, Islamabad

Should encourage organization of islamic cooperation to lessen the tension between two parties and foster the stability and cooperation in the region.

Q. Economic Ties: Pakistan can get benefit from it by exploring economic opportunities in middle east. It is evident that china's aim is to manipulate the market of middle east. Import cheap oil and sell its products using CPEC. This is for sure that promoting and expanding trade relations and economic cooperation can offer incentives for regional stability.

In conclusion, Iran and Saudi Arabia rapprochement is a huge success for china and its trade. Moreover, the rapprochement will end years long conflict and peace and trade will boom once again in the region.

Q3:

Intro:

The revival of militancy in Pakistan can be associated with many factors.

These factors are external and internal factors which helps the militant groups to reform and fight against the state of Pakistan. Some reasons are.

Reasons:

a. weak governance and political instability:

Weak state institutions and political crisis have weakened the country beyond imagination and make it prone to the attacks. On 1st June Pak-Afghan border, army personnel were martyred, in the midst of June 2023, another attack on military checkpoint in Quetta took several dead.

It is evident that weak rule of law, political instability have created spaces for militant groups to operate with impunity.

b. Regional conflicts:

unfortunately! the geography of Pakistan is a blessing and a curse at the same time. curse in a sense that we are surrounded by hostile countries where the militant groups are always at dagger drawn to one another. For example, Afghanistan, where the defects rulers are Afghan Taliban and they are fighting against ISK chapter. They have spilled over into ~~Pakistan~~ Pakistan, and preparing a fertile land for militancy.

c. Ideological factors:

Pakistan has many ethnic groups. Preponderantly, Shia muslims and Sunni muslims. They both have ideological

Differences since the advent of caliphate. Moreover, the institutions whose they're ~~the~~ are responsible for the rise in militancy as well, because they brainwashed the young minds and use them for their precious purposes. For example, the recent tragedy in ~~Paro~~ Paro climax, a bordering area with Afghanistan, where the two sects are fighting against each other and killed a dozen from each group.

Implications:

a. Regional instability:

Militant groups operating from one country have regional ramifications. For example, Afghanistan alleged support for TTP and their involvement in cross-border attacks in Pakistan has been a point of contention between Pakistan and Afghanistan, leading to conflict like situation.

b. Impact on education:

Militancy impacts education system and promotes extremist ideologies, affecting the country's education and spread fear. For example, attack on Army Public School, Peshawar and attack on Bacha Khan University, Darsela, resulted

in loss of lives and heightened the vulnerability of educational institutions to terrorist attacks.

c. Security concerns:

The rise of militancy not only pose a threat to regional stability but also the image of Pakistan is affected. This resulted in loss of tourism, capital flight and a reign of terror is imposed. For example the attack on Parliament National cricket team had resulted billions of loss of Rupee to Pakistan cricket Board.

Recommendations:

a. Promote socio-economic development:

Government should focus on uplifting the impoverished areas because the marginalized people are more easily manipulated by the radical groups.

For instance the people of Baluchistan, and KPK are targeted easily by the enemy of the state. So, Pakistan should encourage investment in underdeveloped areas to create economic opportunities.

b. Regional and international cooperation:

Pakistan should utilize the international and regional platforms and also collaborate with neighboring

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Countries do lack the terrorism. For example, Pakistan should join Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure which helps against these evils.

c. Eliminate online Radicalization:

Addressing online radicalization is crucial in combating the spread of extremist ideologies and recruitment by militant groups. Pakistan's government and tech companies should collaborate and use content monitoring algorithms, AI-driven tools, and user reporting mechanisms to remove extremist content swiftly, so that online reach of radical ideologies can be curtailed.

conclusively, removal of military in Pakistan is mainly due to weak government institutions and political instability. There should be strong emphasis on socio-economic development, improved governance, and proactive security measures.

Q 6

Ans
Intro:

Pakistan undoubtedly faces two extreme-water related situations: floods and water scarcity. Both are interconnected and arise from a combination of natural and human-induced factors.

2

Factors:

a. Climate changes:

Climate change has unleashed all the negative outcome on Pakistan. Due to which, now ~~we~~ Pakistan is witnessing extreme weather patterns, including floods. For example, the floods of 2022 which inundated half of the Pakistan, destroyed infrastructure and \$30 billion were lost and also millions of people across the country were affected.

b. Deforestation and land degradation:

Pakistan has less than 5% forest cover (WWF, Pakistan). Every year thousands of hectares of forest is destroyed for making various human settlement. This, however, leads to land degradation and land degradation means reduced water absorption capacity and this leads to intensified floods and land slides.

c. Inadequate Drainage infrastructure:

The drainage infrastructure is outdated. Daily, new settlements are being built without proper environmental impact assessment. For example, the largest city, Karachi, has experienced frequent urban flooding almost every year during monsoon season. The reason is outdated drainage

system and encroachment on natural drainage channels have led to waterlogging in various parts of the city.

3 Factors responsible for water scarcity:

a. Population growth:

According to world Bank, Palestinian population growth is 1.8% annually, leaving behind India and China. The current population is 281 million and the water per person is less than 100 m³. As the population grow, the demand for water for agriculture, industry, and domestic use rises, leading to depletion of water resources.

b. Agriculture water use:

Agriculture water use for the the land is a need but also mismanaged by the authorities. 96% of the country's water is used for agriculture where around 40-45% is wasted due to traditional methods: furrow and basin irrigation system. water-efficient practices, such as drip and sprinkler irrigation, remains limited, thus contributing to water scarcity.

c. over-Extraction of water from aquifers:
Palestine is mostly semi-arid and rely heavily on ground water

for irrigation and other use. Pakistan has about 1.2 million tube wells extracting 50 million acre feet of water every year for irrigation. This led to the declining water tables and increased water scarcity in these areas, affecting farming communities and ecosystems.

4

Recommendations:

- i. water resource management should be implemented and ensure equitable access to water.
- ii. Irrigation system needs upgradation. water-efficient technologies should be encouraged.
- iii. Rain water harvesting and drip irrigation system should be encouraged.
- iv. Develop and implement climate change adaptation strategies to cope with changing rainfall patterns etc.
- v. increase the public awareness about the importance of water conservation and flood preparedness.
- vi. international community should assist Pakistan financially and morally due to its less contribution to world's CO₂ emissions.

Thus, flood and water scarcity are both interconnected and cause mainly by humans. By implementing

These recommendations, Pakistan can better manage its water resources, reduce the impact of floods, and ensure sustainable water availability for its growing population.