

## Current Affairs Mock

Question 7

Ans: India US strategy

The United States alongside its allied countries, is actively pursuing a comprehensive strategy aimed at encircling China in the Indo-Pacific region. This strategy involves strengthening military partnership, establishing forward military bases, conduct joint exercises and patrols near China's maritime periphery. Additionally, US is forging the security alliances and partnerships with regional countries, providing military assistance and engaging in diplomatic efforts to curb China's assertive behaviour. Through this multifaceted approach, US and its allies seek to



counterbalance China's growing military and economic power.

## Elaborate containment part Implications for Pakistan

### 1) Strategic implications

From a strategic point of view, the partnership causing an imbalance of power between India and Pak. Critics argue that India-US nuclear deal undermines the US non-proliferation policy and raises concerns about India's status as a non-signatory of NPT.

Additionally, it is suggested that deal could obstruct the confidence building measure and hinder the resolution of pending issue between India and Pakistan.

This partnership promotes the narrative of Indian exceptionalism supported by US for its own ulterior motives.



Furthermore, Washington's foreign policy highlights its mercurial nature and the preferential treatment given to India over Pakistan despite latter's fight against terrorism and its status as major non-NATO ally.

## 2) - political implications :

India-US Partnership causes regional instability. The Pakistani government expressed its concerns to Bush Administration in 2005 about the negative consequences of India-US strategic partnership, particularly regarding the induction of new weapon systems such as missile system which could destabilize the strategic balance in the region and trigger the arms race.

US maintains that its co-operation with India is

Follow the margin line



not aimed at influencing China-India-Pak dynamic but rather at containing China - However, Pak does not agree on this statement and views the India-US cooperation as empowering India to counter China's influence in Indian Ocean region. Pak fears that it will be left marginalized while India assumes a significant role in regional affairs.

### 3) Economic implications:

This deal will significantly benefit the Indian economy by opening the US markets and facilitating the exchange of industries and professionals.

This will lead to development of industries and stronger Indian economy. Pakistan will be left behind in terms of the economic benefits and technological advancements. It argues that the cooperation will create the asymmetric situation.



where India gains a strategic advantage and access to the latest technologies.

Recommendations for policy options to follow:

1) China-Pakistan defense and economic cooperation

Since the US had refused to provide Pak with advanced defense technology in past, as it is evident from its repeated

suspension of the sale of F16 Pakistan turned to China for help.

The hallmark of their joint defense cooperation has been the co-production of JF-17 Thunder Jet fighter aircraft by Chinese Chengdu Aircraft Industrial Co-operation and Pakistan

Aeronautical complex.

China agreed to sell eight nuclear capable submarines to Pakistan in 2016, half of which



would be coproduced at Karachi Shipyard engineering work. Besides, critics has also claimed that china has been helping pakistan in the production of indigenious drones.

Another point is their joint military exercises, engagement in economic areas also.

## 2) Pak - Russia co-operation:

Through most of the cold war, Pakistan and Russia remained unfriendly due to divergent security interests. However geostategic realities led to adjustment in their foreign policies.

As result, both countries engaged in multilateral frame works for regional security cooperation arrangements such as Dushanbe Four, SCO, Moscow conference on international security.

## 3) Restoring strategic balance through Nuclear Deterrence



Pakistan began its military programme after 1971 war. Pakistan learnt lesson that neither it could match India's conventional superiority nor could it depend on external military help in future crisis. Therefore, developing strategic deterrence became a priority.

Pakistan nuclear post deterrence is the determinant of strategic stability in South Asia.

### Conclusion:

In sum, Pakistan has not objected to the US strategic Partnership with India. What concerns the most is that US is pursuing discriminatory policies in providing India with high end dual use defense technology. The increasing acquisition of military power through such advanced

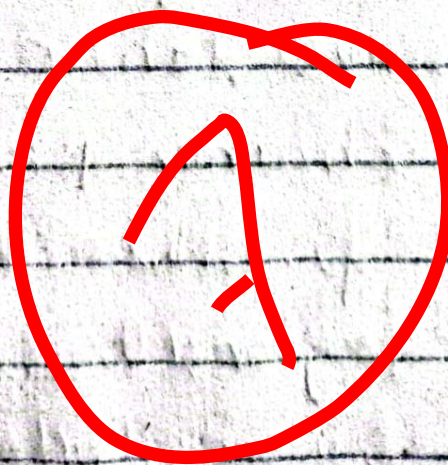


defense weaponry has made India aggressive in its relationship with Pakistan. Thus, exploiting its strategic partnership with US, India has worked to diplomatically isolate the Pakistan through projecting it a state sponsor of terrorism and refusing to engage with Pakistan in regional organisation such as SAARC.

Imbalance

Improve presentation and number of arguments

Add references





## Question no. 2:

Ans: China's brokered deal

The changing world order is becoming increasingly evident in the middle east, as demonstrated by this recent <sup>signals</sup> reapproachment deal that shift in Riyadh's policy towards the region and beyond. Traditionally, aligned with US, Saudi Arabia's decision to sign a Chinese brokered deal while its foreign minister was in Russia marks a significant departure from its previous stance. Iran's president Ebrahim Raisi has vowed to prioritize the country's regional interests and has successfully enlisted China's help in mediating between itself and its long standing rival.

Improve your hand writing



China itself has positioned itself as a key power broker in the region, leveraging its soft power to secure economic, strategic and diplomatic benefits from deal. The implications of this agreement between US ally Saudi Arabia and adversary Iran, brokered by China for adversary for US's future in the region remains uncertain.

### Impact on Middle East

Cooperative development and good faith adherence to agreement could lead to regional peace and stability, as well as economic integration both within and between regions while it is too early to determine the potential positive outcomes, some have outlined here.

The government may foster



trust and respect between hostile parties and could result in reduced violence - and proxy wars in the region, with Yemen being a notable example -

Although the UN secretary

General and US have expressed

hope for end to the war in Yemen it may overly optimistic to expect an immediate end to Iran backed militias while Iran relies on these groups to safeguard its interests against US and Israel. Their use against Riyadh may be curtailed.

Additionally this deal may serve as foundation for revival of JCOPA as analysts suggest that any deal between Saudi and Iran would require



guarantees from Iran regarding its nuclear programme. Iran pledge to increase inspections of its nuclear sites by the IAEA is a positive indication in this regard. This also presents an opportunity for Iran to have an important regional ally and minimize threats from the US and Israel.

### Impact on Pakistan

Stable relation b/w between Saudi and Iran benefits Pakistan's efforts to promote regional integration and increase domestic economic development.

As Iran and Saudi attempt to resolve their differences through negotiation, improved regional peace and stability may increase the Pakistan's commercial potential with middle east and Central Asia.



Iran is an important neighbour and Saudi employs almost three million overseas Pakistanis and provides financial support. In times of need, Pakistan can use this opportunity to seek crucial investments from both countries to ensure the China-Pak economic corridor.

### Support for multilateral forums

This agreement may also support multilateral forums such as Shanghai Cooperation a platform for regional countries to discuss the security and economic issues. Pakistan and India are members of SCO. Pak recently joined it and Saudi agreed to participate.



**Important Note:**  
Marks would be given on the following parameters  
a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15% Graphs and charts 10%

Qno 2- **Increased collaboration between Iran and saudia within SCO**  
1- Introduction  
2- Manifestations of Revival of Militancy  
3- Reasons of revival  
4-5 **could create an opportunity for Pakistan and india to engage in constructive dialogue**  
4- Policy Recommendations  
4-5  
5- Analysis ( could add the current positive developments)  
6- Conclusion

Q 4- **For instance, in a recent**  
1- Introduction  
2- Overview of global financial super cycle  
3- Reasons for this cycle 4-5  
4- Implications on Pakistan 4-5  
5- Recommendations for Islamabad to follow 4-5  
6- Conclusion  
**foreign minister agreed to join the May 2023 SCO**

Q 5- Introduction  
2- overview of Ukraine War  
3- Possibility of continuation of west lead order 4-5 points  
4- Possibilities of decline in west lead order  
4-5 points  
5- Analysis on which possibility is more likely  
4-5 points  
6- Conclusion

**This is not a way to attempt paper  
Discuss it in tutorial**

Q 6- Introduction  
2- overview of the phenomena of floods and water scarcity  
3- Factor responsible for floods 4-5  
4- Factors responsible for water scarcity 4-5  
5- Recommendations 5-6  
6- Critical Analysis  
7- Conclusion



Q7- Introduction  
2- Manifestations of US- India partnership to contain China 4 points  
3- How it would adversely impact Pakistan 5-6 points  
4- Recommendations for Islamabad to follow 6-7 points  
5- Critical Analysis  
6- Conclusion

Q 8- Introduction  
2- G-20 conference in Indian held Kashmir - an overview  
3- Objectives of India 5-7 points  
4- options for Pakistan to follow  
5- Conclusion