



GENERAL KNOWLEDGE - II

(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

QUESTION 6:-

How do you see Hamas-Israel war? what are the possible implications on regional and global power politics?

ANSWER:-

-: Introduction :-

The conflict between Hamas, a Palestinian militant group and Israel is deeply rooted in the historical and geopolitical complexities of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Hamas which control the Gaza Strip, and Israel have engaged in multiple conflict over the years, marked by period of violence, ceasefires and attempts at peace negotiations.



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-: Background:-

The history of Palestine and Israel is complex and deeply rooted in broader historic and geopolitical context of middle east.

Ottoman Empire:-

The ottoman empire controlled the conflicted region from early 16th century to late end of world war 1. During this time Christians, Muslims and Jews lived there. And this area was relatively stable.

World war 1 and British mandate:-

After world war 1 the league of nations granted British the mandate to administer Palestine. At this point many Jewish immigrated leading to tension between Arab countries and Jewish communities.

Balfour declaration:-

In 1917, the Balfour declaration came expressed British support for the establishment of a "National home of Jewish people" in Palestine. This declaration contributed to Jewish Arab tensions.

1947- UN Partition plan:-

The United nation proposed a partition plan in 1947 for a separate state for



Jews and Arabs, with Jerusalem as an international city. The Jewish leadership accepted the plan but Arabs rejected it.

1948 Arab-Israeli war and creation of Israel:-
Following the declaration of the state of Israel in May 1948, neighbouring Arab invaded Israel and leads to Arab Israel war. Israel emerged victorious, but the conflict resulted in displacement of hundred of thousands of the Palestinians.

Post-1967 six day war:-

In the six day war Israel occupied west bank, East Jerusalem, the Gaza strip, the Sinai peninsula and the Golan Heights. The status of these territories become major point of contention.

Oslo Accord:-

In the 1990s the Oslo Accord aimed at establishing a framework for the resolution of Israeli-palestinian conflict. The agreement created the Palestinian authority and outline a process for achieving a two state solution.



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-: Ongoing Issue :-

7th October:-

On 7th of October 2023 Hamas a Palestinian militant attacked Israel in the frustration and response of this long sacrifice and war.

Response:-

In response to the attack of Hamas Israel started bombardment on the vulnerable people of Palestine. Israel started to kill through bombs, fires and shooting of innocent people of Gaza strip.

Israel forced a complete siege to Gaza and advised people to leave their location and immigrate to East of Palestine.

* Possible implications on Regional and Global Politics *

Following are some possible implications on regional and global politics to help find a solution of this conflict and stop the killing of innocent people.



QUESTION 2:

Six new members being added into BRICS. How do you see the geopolitical and economic implications of the expansion? What are the possible hurdles in the way of organization?

ANSWER:-

-Introduction:-

BRICS is an acronym representing a group of countries that are known for a significant influence on regional and global affairs particularly in terms of economic development and political influence. The formation of BRICS is rooted in the shared goals of these nations to enhance influence in global governance and promote inclusive development.

-Member Countries:- (former)

- 1- Brazil → Major economy in SA known for agricultural wealth.
- 2- Russia → A Eurasian country with substantial energy resources.
- 3- India → South Asian with rapidly growing economy.
- 4- China → 2nd largest economy focus on manufacturing.
- 5- South Africa → only African member for diverse economy and significant minerals.



Regional stability:-

Escalation of the conflict can have profound implications for regional stability. It may strain relations between Israel and neighbouring countries potentially leading to broader regional tensions.

International diplomacy:-

The conflict draws international attention, with various countries and international organizations taking sides or calling for peace. The diplomatic responses and efforts to mediate can shape global perceptions of the parties involved.

Impact on Global Alliances:-

The conflict can strain relationships between nations that support either the Palestinian cause or Israel. It may influence alliance and diplomatic ties, particularly among the countries in the Middle East and beyond.

Security concerns:-

The conflict can contribute to broader security concerns including the threat of terrorism and extremism. Instability in the region has the potential to impact global security dynamics.

Humanitarian crisis:-

The ongoing crisis can result in



humanitarian crisis, with civilian casualties displacement and challenges in providing aid. The international community may be called upon to address these humanitarian crisis concerns.

Energy Markets:-

The middle east is a critical region for global energy market. Any disruption in the region, including conflicts like these can impact the global economy and energy security.

Refugee flow:-

Escalation of conflict may lead to influx of refugee, affecting neighbouring countries and potentially extending to other regions. This can have implications for global migration patterns.

Conclusion:-

Peace efforts in Palestine have faced numerous challenges. The global world must take initiative and think of a permanent solution of this crisis and Palestine. #



Flow chart of Primary objective.

Economic cooperation



Political dialogue



Development Initiative



Reform of global Institution



Cultural and people to people
Exchanges.

New members:-

In August 2023 at the 15th BRICS Summit, South African president Cyril Ramaphosa announced that 6 emerging market group countries are invited to join the block. Full membership is scheduled to take effect on 1st January 2024.

Countries invited:-

- 1- Argentina
- 2- Egypt
- 3- Ethiopia
- 4- Iran
- 5- Saudi Arabia
- 6- United Arab Emirates



Balancing Interest:-

The expanded organization will need to balance interest of large community that will be challenging.

Conclusion:-

Overall, the expansion of BRICS is both challenging and full of opportunities. While it has the potential to enhance South-South cooperation, diversify global power dynamics, and strengthen emerging market influence, this bloc will need to navigate internal difference and geo-political tensions to achieve its full potential.



QUESTION 88

US-India growing strategic partnership is mainly to contain China but it also has massive...?

ANSWER:

The strategic partnership between the United States and India has geopolitical implications for the region, including impact on Pakistan. There are several policy options that Pakistan may consider:

Diplomacy and Dialogue:-

Enlarge inactive and constructive diplomatic efforts to address concerns and misunderstandings with both the United States and India.

Promote dialogue as a means to address regional security issues, emphasizing the importance of multilateral approach.

Regional Cooperation:-

Strengthen regional alliances and cooperation with neighbouring countries, including China and Afghanistan, to enhance collective security.



boosting its overall economic strength and potential
New market opportunity:-

The expansion will open up for new market and investment opportunities for business

Strengthening Emerging Market cooperation:-

The enlarged BRICS can promote economic cooperation among emerging, facilitating trade etc.

Potential hurdles:-

Divergent Interest:-

The new members have different political system, economic priorities and foreign policies which would be a challenge to reach on a common goal.

Institutional challenges:-

The expanded BRICS may need to adapt its governance structure and decision making process to accommodate larger membership

Geo political tensions:-

Some of new members as in Iran and Saudi Arabia have geo political rivalries that can complicate cooperation



The expansion of BRICS is a significant geo-political and economic implications and economic development.

* Geo political Implication :-

* Increased South-South Cooperation :-

The expansion of BRICS will enhance cooperation among developing countries, fostering solidarity and promoting shared interest on the global stage.

* Diversifying Global power Dynamics :-

The expanded BRICS will represent a broader range of emerging economies, challenging the traditional dominance of western powers in global governance.

* Emerging Market Influence :-

The enlarged BRICS will amplify the voice of emerging markets in international institutions.

* Economic Implications :-

* Expanded economic footprint :-

The new BRICS will bring their diverse economies and resources into the block.



Participate actively in regional reforms that promote dialogue and cooperation, such as the SCO and SAARC.

Economic developments:-
Focus on domestic economic development to make Pakistan more resilient.

Explore economic Partnership and Trade agreement.

Counter-terrorism cooperation:-

Strengthen efforts to combat terrorism and extremism, showcasing Pakistan's commitment to regional and global security.

Balanced foreign policy:-

Maintain a balanced and independent foreign policy that takes into account national interest.

Diversify diplomatic and strategic Partnership.

International Partnership:-

International ties must be strengthened with the immediate region.

Conflict resolution:-

Pursue diplomatic solutions to longstanding issues such as Kashmir to reduce tension in region and build confidence.



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Military modernization:-

ofocusing on modernizing military to ensure the country's defence capabilities and deter potential threats.

Conclusion:-

It is important for Pakistan to navigate its foreign policy with a nuanced approach considering its national interest, regional dynamics and global realities. Each policy option should be clearly assessed to determine its feasibility and effectiveness in achieving Pakistan's long term strategic objective.
