

Part - II
Q NO : 76

MIDDLE EAST AND GLOBAL POWER POLITICS

INTRODUCTION

Middle East has remained a centre of global power politics from centuries. Since the disintegration of Ottoman Empire it has faced challenges due to divide and rule policy of the Britishers and colonizers.

Division on the basis of faultlines by colonizers has fuelled the situation. Moreover the settlement of Jews and the establishment of Israel has taken the region into several wars. Like war of 1948 and

6 days war of 1967. The
Attack of Hamas on October 7
2023 has provided basis
for ethnic cleansing of Palestinians
to Israel. It has led to
the involvement of regional and
global states in the war.

CAUSE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL DYNAMICS :

REGIONAL DYNAMICS OF MIDDLE EAST :-

Political Situations-

Most of the Middle Eastern
States have authoritarian regimes
lacking political inclusivity. They
have democratic politics. People
~~are~~ suppressed. However, after
the Arab Spring the situation

is changing and States are adopting liberal policies. Recently the government of Bashar Al Assad has been toppled down by after decades of authoritarian rules.

ECONOMIC SITUATION:
Middle Eastern States are oil rich states especially the Gulf States. But due to civil wars after 2011 the situation of Libya, Syria and Lebanon is devastating.

SOCIAL SITUATION:

Middle Eastern Societies are disintegrated on ethnic and religious divide. Proxy wars have fuelled the situation.

STRATEGIC SITUATION:

Middle Eastern States are fighting among themselves through proxy wars. The war in Gaza is continued for a year. It is one of the major crises of 21st Century.

CAUSE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS OF THE REGIONAL DYNAMICS:-

▶ SECTARIAN DIVIDE ~ A SUNNI- SHIA CONFLICT :-

People of middle east are divided on basis of sectarianism mainly after the Iranian revolution of 1979. Iran is leading the Shia camp whereas Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is leading Sunni Muslims all over the world.

They fought proxy wars. A Shia government in Syria was supported by Iran and the Sunni majority rebels were supported by Saudi Arabia. This was primarily done by both the regional powers to ensure their **Survival**. Saudi Arabia wanted to contain

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Contain any revolution like the Iranian
revolution - This is considered
as rational - choice of the
States by **Realist** school of thought.

▶ ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL ~ Zionism :-

Jews started migrating from
all over the world to Palestine
after **Balfour declaration**. They
started settling here and
formed the State of Israel in 1948
which resulted in regional wars
like war of 1948, **Yom Kipur war**,
6 days war and **Intefada's**.
Muslims were marginalized and
their ethnic cleansing has been
started since October 2023,
where more than **45000** Palestinians
are killed. Hundreds of thousands of people are
displaced. There is grave
violation of human rights is

going on in Gaza. This situation
can be analyzed through Realism
where States are brutal, selfish
and expansionists. In an Anarchist
world where there is no overarching
authority which can stop it.

► COMPETING INTERESTS OF GLOBAL POWERS ~ MAXIMIZATION OF POWER

The interests of the global
powers are competing in the
middle east. USA is the
Israel acts as a proxy
State of USA in the middle
east. On the other hand
to counter this China and
Russia supports Palestine. ~~An~~
USA is provide full support
to Israel but Russia and
China just support verbally,
~~to~~ due to economic and

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Strategic Compulsions - The interests of USA are advanced by Israel in the middle east through the Israeli lobby funds an Electoral process in the USA. This concept is reinstated by the scholars of IR = **The maximization of power**

► Religious Ideologies

Palestine is a holy land of Abrahamic religions - Jews want to construct their 3rd temple here. Where as, Muslims can't allow Jews to settle take the land of prophets. These ideologies resulted in a war. They consider each other as enemies. These constructs led to the war. **The Constructive** also believes that

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negative constructs leads to
unfriendly relations and wars.

LACK OF MODERNITY:-

Middle eastern states did not
evolve with the changing
needs of time. The people
as well as leaders have
not developed moderate behaviour
towards people of other religions
and sect.

Conclusion

The situation in the
middle east ~~is~~ is deteriorating
~~once~~ once again with the
passage of time to the rise
of insurgencies, terrorism,
foreign involvement, expansion of
zionist ideology and lack
of unity and cordial relations
among middle eastern nations.

Q No: 7

Balance of terror in S.A

INTRODUCTION

South Asia comprises of 8 States of South Asia namely Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. India and

Pakistan are two nuclear powers in the region.

The balance of power was shifted in the region when India became nuclear power in 1974.

However, ^{when} ~~by~~ Pakistan became nuclear power the stability and security of the region reassured due to the concept

of MAD (Mutually assured destruction). Pakistan's doctrine is based on concept of Minimum credible deterrence. Whereas Indian

Its ~~maximist~~ ^{maximist} tendencies
nuclear doctrine is based on
its maximist tendencies in the
region.

Nuclear Doctrine of Pakistan

Pakistan became nuclear power
in 1988 while conducting 5
nuclear tests at Chagai Balochistan.

It is based on the
concept of Credible minimum
deterrence

It means that Pakistan
will ~~not~~ ~~use~~ create nuclear
weapons to the minimum
credible rate that assure deterrence
against any nuclear ~~to~~ attack.
It will not produce nuclear
weapons to the level that
threat other states. Just to the
level which deter India from conducting
nuclear ~~attacks~~

No first use policy :-

Pakistan will not use it first but Pakistan will use it against Indian Conventional as well as ~~known~~ Conventional threat. As Pakistan is a small state which cannot fight with Pakistan conventionally.

Use of nuclear material for peaceful purposes :-

Pakistan will use the nuclear material for peaceful purposes.

Nuclear Doctrine of India

India conducted its nuclear tests in 1974 with the name of Smiling Buddha. which disturbed the balance of power in South Asia.

Initially India claimed that they will use nuclear material for only peaceful purposes, But its ~~the~~ hegemonic tendencies made ~~it~~ created a security dilemma for Pakistan.

BALANCE OF TERROR:

India and Pakistan fought ~~two~~ two wars i.e. 1965 and 1971 before making nuclear weapons. A Kargil war (1999) was shortly observed after becoming nuclear weapon states. **Kargil war** Nuclear is considered as a prime reason for not escalating war of 1999. Both states knew that escalation may lead to use of nuclear weapons which will have equal repercussions for both the states.

Issues in 2019

The Indian helicopters were shot in Pakistan after the violation of border laws by India. Their pilot (prisoner of war) was sent back and Pakistan also attacked in India to take revenge. The situation did not escalate primarily due to nuclear weapons.

Signals of Cooperation

The foreign minister of India has recently attended SCO Summit in Islamabad. This level of visit was seen after long time. Both states now may work in collaboration with each other as ~~the~~ ~~is~~ peace is guaranteed by nuclear deterrence.

Economic Collaboration :-

Although at the present moment both states have very limited economic cooperation. ~~But~~ ~~due~~ ~~As~~ ~~there~~ ~~is~~ a drastic decline in threat from each other ~~both~~ states may enhance economic cooperation for development of both states.

Conclusion

Nuclear weapons are considered as the ~~sole~~ ^{primary} reason for peace in South Asia. If only India had nuclear weapons the situation would have been worse. India would be trying to dominate Pakistan whereas Pakistan resistance would be leading to standing conflicts.

Question No 5

REVIVAL OF TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan is facing a new wave of terrorism, primarily in KP and Balochistan. These terrorists are attacking foreigners primarily. The recent terrorist ~~attacks~~ in Balochistan are conducted on ethnic basis. Many people belonging to Punjabi ethnicity were brutally killed. Similarly, insurgency in KP and Balochistan ~~have~~ has re-emerged, weakening the unity of the state. Pakistan needs to review its policy regarding terrorism as well as insurgency to ensure peace and stability.

POLICY SUGGESTIONS

FULFILLING DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE:-

Pakistan needs to listen the demands of its people and fulfill them.

ENSURING DEVELOPMENT:-

Developmental programs like infrastructural development, provision of education, healthcare and basic facilities of life.

BRIDGING GAP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE:-

State should develop such a strong bond with its people that they do not involve in any activity that go against state.

Negotiation with Afghan government
Government of Pakistan should
negotiate with government of

_____ 6/11
Afghanistan to talk with TTP
(Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan) or
(Fitna - al-Khawarij) to stop their
activities in Pakistan.

Economic development:

Many people becomes part of
insurgency & terrorism because of
poverty, lack of resources, and
development. Resentment cause them
to involve in activities against state.
Thus, economic development can
bring better results.

Friendly relations with Afghan government:-

Friendly relations with Afghan
government can bring long-term
stability.

Conducting operation:

Conducting military operation
will significantly reduce

terrorism

Rehabilitation after operation:

Citizens must be settled peacefully after conducting operation.

Ensurance of Sustainable Peace:-

It must be ensured through strict surveillance of terrorists that they may not halt peace once again.

~~All~~ these efforts

All stakeholders must put their maximum efforts to counter insurgency and terrorism and ensure long-lasting peace.