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'CURRENT AFFAIRS'

"SUBJECTIVE PART - PART-II"

COP 29 SUMMIT :-

Q No 68-

Ans :- The COP 29 Summit, held in Baku, ended with mixed results. Here's a simple evaluation of its failures and commitments.

FAILURES :-

① Lack of Concrete Action Plans :-

While many countries made pledges to reduce emissions, there was no clear road-map or binding targets to hold nations accountable. This made it difficult to measure actual progress.

② NO Agreement on Funding :-

Developing countries pushed for more financial support to deal with climate change, but wealthier nations did not commit enough funds. This created a

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divide between rich and poor nations, hindering collective action.

③ Weak Targets on Emissions:-

Some countries failed to commit to stronger emission reduction targets, and the global ambition to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C remains uncertain.

④ Influence of Big Polluters:-

Some large polluting nations, like the U.S. and China, were criticized for not taking more aggressive steps to address climate change, as they are major contributors to global emissions.

COMMITMENTS &-

① Increased climate Financing:-

Some countries pledged more funding to help developing nations cope with the impacts of climate change, especially for adaptation and loss and damage.

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② Transition to Renewable Energy :-

Several countries committed to shifting their energy mix toward renewable sources like wind and solar, aiming for a cleaner future.

③ Carbon Neutrality Goals :-

Many nations renewed their commitments to achieving carbon neutrality by mid-century, although the paths to reaching these goals were not always clear.

④ Public - Private Partnership :-

There was a focus on involving the private sector in the fight against climate change, encouraging investments in green technologies and sustainable projects.

CONCLUSION :-

while there were some positive commitments the COP 29 summit faced

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criticisms for not taking bold enough actions or ensuring clear, enforceable steps towards meaningful climate action. There is still a long way to go before the world can meet the climate targets needed to avoid catastrophic environmental impacts.

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Q No 78-
Ans 8-

BENEFICIARIES AND LOSERS OF THE ONGOING MIDDLE EAST CONFLICTS 8-

The conflict ongoing in the middle East have have created a complex situation with both beneficiaries and losers. Here's a simple evaluation.

BENEFICIARIES 8-

① Arms Manufactures and Defense Industries :-

- Global arms companies profit from the increased demand for weapons, as countries involved in or affected by the conflicts stockpile military equipment.

② Geopolitical Players :-

- powerful nations like the U.S, Russia, and china use these conflicts to expand their

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influence in the region by supporting different sides.

- For Example, Russia gains strategic footholds through its support for regimes like Syria's while the U.S. maintains ties with allies like Israel and Saudi Arabia.

③ Human Smugglers and Traffickers :-

- with large populations displaced, smugglers profit from desperate migrants and refugees trying to escape conflict zones.

LOSERS :-

① Civilians :-

- The greatest loss is borne by ordinary people, who face death, injury, displacement, and destruction of their homes. Millions live in refugee camps with little access to basic necessities.

② Regional Stability :-

- Neighboring countries like Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey struggle with the economic and social pressure of hosting refugees and dealing with spillover violence.

③ Economic Development :-

- war-torn nations like Syria, Yemen, and Iraq experience severe economic setbacks, with destroyed infrastructure, reduced trade, and lost livelihoods.

④ Youth and Future Generations :-

- Many child children are deprived of education due to war, creating a "lost generation" that will face challenges rebuilding their countries.

CONCLUSIONS :-

The middle East's conflicts have devastating

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Consequences for civilians and regional stability, while arms manufactures and geopolitical players often exploit the situation for gain. The overall impact leans heavily toward loss, particularly for the people and nations directly involved, highlighting the urgent need for conflict resolution and humanitarian aid.

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Q NO 8-

Ans 8- The Hypothetical Scenario of HTS (Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham) Islamist rebels toppling Bashar al-Assad's regime in Syria would mark a significant and unprecedented change in the region. Here's a critical evaluation of the reasons behind this change and its potential implications.

REASONS FOR THE CHANGE:-

① Weakening of Assad's Regime :-

- Years of civil war, economic collapse, and sanctions weakened the Assad regime's grip on power, making it vulnerable to rebel forces.

② HTS Gaining Strength :-

- HTS consolidated power in northern Syria, taking advantage of the fractured opposition and

Leveraging resources to build a formidable force.

③ Diminished Support for Assad :-

- International backers like Russia and Iran may have reduced their support due to internal challenges or shifting priorities, leaving Assad isolated.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE CHANGE :-

For Syria :

① Increased Instability :-

- The fall of Assad could lead to a power vacuum, sparking further violence among rival factions, including secular opposition, Kurdish groups, and remnants of Assad's loyalists.