

Q3

Introduction:

OIC remained a failed organization for years due to internal rifts and conflict of interest. Lack of conflict resolution and United States influence on its member countries turned it into almost a ghost organization. However, it is perceived that due to Hamas-Israel conflict and Iran-KSA rapprochement may provide an opportunity for its success but the prospects for such a development seems rare.

OIC will not represent the Muslim world in wake of Hamas-Israel war:

There are multiple factors which bar the muslim world, especially, the Arab countries to unite for a cause.

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Israel is a trade partner of Saudi-Arabia:

Saudi-Arabia is one of the major economy in the muslim world and it has significance for the OIC. Contrary to it, Israel is one of the major trade partner of Saudi Arabia which halt it to take a strict stance against Israel.

US' influence on OIC member countries make them inactive participants:

US has greater influence on OIC member countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt etc. On the other hand, Israel is one of the key ally of United states. ~~Due to~~ In order to prevent Israel from any consequences, the United states pressurize and give incentives to the OIC member countries so that they do not take harsh stance towards Israel.

Divide between the muslim world makes every effort fruitless:

Similarly, the muslim world is divided due to ideological differences and competition for controlling regional politics. For instance, Saudi Arabia and Iran both want to be major player in regional politics. Owing to this, no one is supporting others stance.

KSA's aspirations for nuclear power increase US' influence on it:

Saudi Arabia is desiring to get nuclear power with the support of United states. For this purpose Saudi Arabia will never make United states upset. This has increased United states influence on KSA which bar it to take any harsh stance towards its allies especially Israel.

Iran-ksa reapproachment has little impact on OIC's success:

Both Iran-ksa wants to be regional powers: and dominate regional politics:

Owing to their aspirations to lead the regional politics, both they will not support each other's stance.

Hamas, for example, is being supported by Iran; therefore, Saudi Arabia will never support Hamas or Iran's stance whole heartedly. In this way cooperation in OIC remains a dream.

Ideological conflict between both leave them with little choice to unite for greater cause:

Moreover, ksa is supporting Sunni world and Iran is supportive of Shia Community. They both want to

export their respective ideologies. For years, they are supporting each other's rival governments or militias in the Middle East. So, in the wake of their reapproachment, chances of taking a single stance utopia. They will never unite for a single cause whole heartedly.

US' influence on Arab countries to reject Iran's stance: make it difficult for them to unite:

Iran has been under United States sanctions due to its nuclear program. Besides this, Iran is a great rival of United States. This enmity towards Iran, the United States influence muslim countries, especially middle eastern nations to not own Iran's stance. Since, Hamas is being Iran supported by Iran. So, the prospects of unification

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muslim world seems rare.

Iran will become major benefactor in Hamas- Israel conflict:

Iran supported Hamas to attack Israel, because it never want Israel to be recognized by Arab world

Conclusion:

The United states influence on OIC member countries, internal rights and aspirations for leading the regional politics are the major reasons which halt muslim leaders to take a united stance and work for success of OIC.

Q4

Introduction:

India - Middle East Europe Economic Corridor has come as a competitor of China's Belt and road initiative (BRI). Both have potential and prospects for the future. However, BRI stood a greater project as compared to IMEC due to a number of reasons.

Potential of BRI vs IMEEEC:

BRI is a multidimensional project whereas IMEC is limited to connectivity:

BRI is a multidimensional international project covering every aspect

of development. Along with connectivity it is developing special economic zones, skill and human development projects, trade in local currencies. Whereas IMEC only spans to rail, road and sea route connectivity.

BRI expands to 150 countries but IMEC limited to 20 nations:

BRI has been expanded to 150 countries in almost all the continents. On the other hand, IMEC is covering and will revolve mostly between G-20 nations. Thus, it is less expanded project than BRI.

BRI has huge finances whereas IMEC's funding is limited to few hundred billion dollars:

BRI with an estimated investment of \$ 8 trillion dollars is a greater project as compared to IMEC's pledged \$ 600 billion dollars.

China has invested almost 1000 billion dollars across the world. However, IMEC is still on paper.

IMEC limited to Middle-East Asia and Europe but BRI expands to more continents:

IMEC will cover Middle-East, Asia and Europe, thus, smaller in its scope and expansion. But BRI has been expanded to Africa, Asia, Europe, America's.

BRI is funded by China only but IMEC will be funded by private entities as well:

BRI is being funded by China, therefore, the policies will be rigid and free of influence. On the other hand, in IMEC, private entities will also participate, which may direct its scope due to influence of

more than one party

Future prospects of the two projects:

The following are the future projects for the two ~~core~~ projects.

BRI has been a successful project but IMEC is still at MOU stage:

BRI has been a successful project which can be witnessed with the timely completion of CPEC projects and its uninterrupted work across the world. However, IMEC is still at Memorandum of understanding stage, whose success still to be judged.

BRI is integrating the economies and IMEC will integrate territories only:

IMEC is mainly a connectivity project based on rail, road and sea route development. On the other hand, BRI is developing special economic zones, increasing trade in regional currencies which

shows it is an all rounder project.

US's presence will limit IMEC expansion but china's BRI is open for all:

China follow the stance of collective development, and its project is open for every nation. But in IMEC, United states influence will limits its scope to fewer nations only

There will be issues of funding for IMEC, china has already spent a huge amount:

China is world's second largest economy, it has ample funds resources to fund BRI but IMEC is a collective project of many countries which may delay its funding due to ^{question of} sharing of responsibility.

Conclusion:

Though IMEC is a competitor project of china's BRI, it has little scope than BRI due to certain reasons-

Q5

Introduction:

The relationship between Afghanistan and Afghanistan is getting worse with the coming days. The increased attacks of TTP in Pakistan and Pakistan's repatriation of Afghan refugees are some evidences in this case. However, these worsening ties leave little room for betterment of ties in future.

Pak-Afghan relations in Current Scenario:

Pak has warned Afghanistan of the consequences in the wake of TTP attacks:

Pakistan has warned Afghanistan repeatedly for the consequences if it

did not prevented its land to be used against Pakistan. These warnings show Pakistan's growing tense relations with Afghan Taliban.

Repatriation of Afghan refugees will irritate Afghan Taliban more:

The decision to deport Afghan refugees will draw ire of Afghan Taliban. As Taliban government is not prepared to house the refugees and it will increase problems for them.

Pakistan is careful in dealing with Afghan Taliban as it is cautious of Indian influence on Taliban:

Pakistan is cautious in taking harsh stance towards Afghan Taliban because it will put Afghan Taliban in the hands of India. Resultantly, Pakistan cannot bear Afghan-India nexus against it.

Potential for CPEC and China's influence halt a harsh response from Pakistan:

Besides, this, potential for CPEC's expansion to Afghanistan and Central Asian region, and China's influence halt Pakistan to take any harsh stance against Afghan's. Thus, these two factors are a source of better ties between both.

TTP is supported by Taliban because of its skepticism towards Pakistan:

Afghan Taliban are skeptic towards their neighbours and international community. They do not want to trust anyone. Therefore, they need a proxy group to be available at any time to fight with their rivals. For this purpose the Taliban are not dismantling TTP.

Conclusion :

Afghan Taliban's soft stance towards TTP, and Pakistan's pull out of Afghan refugees are the manifestation of tense ties between the two neighbours. The future of better ties seems bleak.

Q8

Introduction:

The government of Pakistan has launched Special investment facilitation Council for bringing foreign direct investment in Pakistan. In its initial stage the SIFC is looking successful and bearing fruits.

Chances of investment in Pakistan triggered by SIFC:

Pak is shifting from Geo-politics to Geo-economics:

Pakistan has shifted from Geo-politics to Geo-economics which can be evidenced from development of SIFC.

Instead of offering Oil bases, now, Pakistan is offering ports for trade, industries for investment. So, the chances of investment are promising.

Blue economy of Pakistan is main source of attracting investment:

Through SIFC, Pakistan has been looking for investment in its blue economy. For this purpose Pakistan has been conducting expos to invite Chinese and Middle Eastern investors.

Special economic zones will attract investment:

Through CPEC Pakistan has developed special economic zones in Gwadar, and Faisalabad and development work on others is continued. These special economic zones are lucrative opportunity for the foreign investors. Uninterrupted ~~and~~ energy provision to these economic zones will attract enough investors.

One-window visa policy provides ease to investors in Pakistan

Through SIFC, Pakistan has made visa issuance more easy and rapid. Now the foreign investors can get five years business visa in 24 hours. This will attract more investors.

Gawadar free trade area is another boon for investment:

Having special economic zones, the Gawadar free trade area will attract investors with its free tax or tax exemption policies.

Gawadar port as a hub for global trade:

Gawadar port is one of the more important ports in the world. It will attract investors all around the world and will be an ^{international} trade hub.

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Middle-Eastern countries started investment in Pakistan:

After the launch of SIFC, ^{investors from} the middle Eastern countries has started investing in Pakistan. The recent example is owning of Bin Qasim port authority by a Saudi Arabia based company.

Conclusion:

Hence, the development of Special investment facilitation is attracting investment from foreign countries and in future it will bring a huge ^{foreign} investment in the country.