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Current Affair-Test-4

1/1/2025

- Myopic and generic introduction
- Weak argumentation, lacks substance
- dangling and misplaced structure
- ensure that you are answering each part of the asked question and all of your headings are explanatory and in synergy

Question 1

Answer

(1) Introduction

The ongoing Hamas-Israel started on Oct 7, 2023 when Hamas launched its mission name "operation Alaqsa". This attack created serious challenges for Israel. After this attack, Israel answered the Hamas attack with serious mood and martyred many Palestinian including children and women. This war brought many serious implications for Arab states such as Egypt faced refugees crises and impacts on relations of Arab states with Israel. On the other hand, Global Power politics disturbed such as veto of USA against Palestine, China and Russia, condemned the veto of the USA.

(2) objective of Hamas attacked on Israel

Hamas gave the name of its operation "operation Alaqsa" which they started against Israel on Oct 7, 2023.

First, they started operation to protect Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem. Besides, Abraham accord which was conducted among Arab States UAE, Morocco, Jordan and Israel deteriorated the peace accord of 1993 "Oslo accord". Therefore, Hamas started Al-Aqsa operation.

(3) Israel answered against the attack of Hamas

After Hamas attack, Israel answered with strong aggression to Hamas attack. Israel uses rocket missile, Tanks and other missile whereby many Israeli Palestinian were martyred including women and children. According to Al Jazeera report, 36000 Palestine have been martyred till January 2024 in which 5000 children have been included.

(4) Possible implications on regional politics

There are many implications which fostered due to Hamas-Israel war.

(i) Egypt faced refugees crisis. Ongoing Israel-Hamas war has brought serious implications for its neighbour countries especially Egypt. Egypt is neighbour country of Israel. After Israel attack, many Palestinian people migrated to Egypt.

(ii) Israel Hamas war can create implication for KSA-Iran normalization. On 10 March, 2023 KSA and Iran normalized their relationship with the mediation of China. After Abraham accord, KSA allowed ^{that} Israel used its airbase. On the other hand Iran is a partner of Hezbollah in Lebanon. Iran regional intention can create tension for KSA-Israel relation.

(iii) Ongoing Hamas-Israel war impacts on Arab world.

40% oil Arab countries are more important in the term of global trade. 40% oil in Arab countries is exported to the other world. Therefore,

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due to war, global trade with arab world disturbed. oil prices in the world hiked especially in Pakistan. Besides, Arab world faced food related issues, especially in Yemen, Syria.

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(iv) Israel-Hamas war gave Crisis to humanitarian crisis in the region. ongoing Arab Israel war give serious of humanitarian challenges for the region. Food shortage increase in Gaza because all transmission line ~~at~~ were closed. due to war. Medical facilities ended in hospital and hospital. were destroyed by Israel airstrikes. All arab states faced commodities problems due to disruption of supply chain.

5) Israel-Hamas war's implication for global power politics

(i) Impacts on regional alliance
ongoing war has brought serious impacts for global power politics. For example, Iran supported Hamas and the USA supported Israel. The USA

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a ship of equipment for Israel's forces help. These helps destroyed broader regional dynamics and balance of power. Iran has been facing sanctions such as trade which were imposed by greater power. Therefore, Iran helped to Hamas.

(ii) International diplomacy increased during Israel-Hamas war

Major power such as EU, the USA, Russia and China. The USA vetoed the resolution in UNSC against Israel. UK ~~was~~ ^{did} not participated in resolution. On the other hand, Russia has been already fighting against Ukraine and facing sanctions. On the other hand, China claimed on Taiwan Strait strong due to intention of the USA to war.

(iii) Energy security increased at globally

Middle eastern countries are very crucial in terms of energy such as gas, oil ^{and} hydrocarbon. The USA

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is a major exporter of oil to USA.

Due to war, energy security increased at globally because all power cut.

These energy security enhances global economy.

(iv) Impact on Multilateral organization

The conflict brought difficulties for multilateral organization such as UN. A resolution was called in UNSC for Israel-Hamas war in which the USA vetoed. However, China, Turkey condemned the USA veto. International relations disturbed due to the USA veto.

6) Conclusion

Hamas-Israel war continue and many of Palestinian have lost their lives. The war started by Hamas for protection of Muslim identity in Al-Aqsa but it resulted a serious of crisis. Many regional issues occurred which are being to try to resolve such as refugees crises in Egypt, USA-Iran relations and humanitarian

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crises. Besides, the war created series of problems for global power politics such as the USA veto against Israel.

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Q. No. 3

Answer

1) Introduction

IMEC was launched recently by India and the USA. The aim is conducted of India to Europe and counter the expansion of Chinese BRI. Besides, rail, sea transportation ^{projects} included in ~~the~~ this project. on the other hand, Chinese BRI has complete a decade which ^{was} launched in 2013. BRI total cost is \$8 trillion including 3000 projects. Moreover, both of the projects have potential prospects in the world. BRI will bring serious of economic opportunities such as transportation and industrial sectors. IMES will provide future to India and the USA.

(2) Comparative analysis of the BRI

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and IMEC

(i) Birth of IMEC and BRI

IMEC is a MOU project which was launched recently by the USA and India. on the other hand, BRI was launched in 2013 by China. BRI has celebrated a decade legacy.

(ii) Investment of the both projects

The total cost of BRI investment is \$ 8 trillion. on the other hand, IMEC investments are smaller to BRI and projected to be a few billion dollar.

(iii) Transportation sectors of both projects

BRI has been focusing on road based projects around 70 to 80%. on the other hand, IME focuses on sea transportation, rail and road connection.

(iv) Geographical coverage of BRI and IMEC

BRI includes 150 countries

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30 organizations, 1/4 population of the world. Many of developing and developed countries are part of BRI. CPEC is a major project of CPE BRI. Besides, IMEC comprise 20 countries especially middle eastern and European countries.

§) Scope of Projects

IMEC's projects' scope are limited such as rail, transport and shipping. On the other hand, BRI's projects scope are more wider including industry, Agriculture, transportation, advanced technology and energy sectors.

3) Potential and future prospects of BRI

(i) Boost Economic opportunities for Participating Countries.

Presently, BRI has spread more than 150 countries. There are some corridors of it, such as CPE, India Bangladesh Corridor, China-Mongolia Corridor. CPEC is a major corridor

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in term of economic opportunities.

CPEC implications for Pakistan

CPEC I has completed including energy sectors, transportation sectors. on the other hands, CPEC II continues in which advanced technology projects, Agricultural sectors and special economic zones.

(ii) Help to increase infrastructural development

BRI is helping to its members countries to increase infrastructure development such as ports, railway projects and highway.

For example:- Gwader Port is a project of CPEC. Gwader Port is major ports of CPEC comprises Airport, Stadium and railway projects.

(iii) Geopolitical influence

China increased economic presences through the BRI can enhance strengthen its geopolitical influence.

CPEC increased relationship between Pakistan and China. Besides, due

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to CPEC, Iran and ISA interested to invest in CPEC. Moreover, Iran and China started collaboration through investment. China \$ 25 million will invest in Iran.

Critical analysis of BRI

Due to expansion of BRI in the world, it faced numerous challenges.

For instance debt trap policy of the USA, the USA declared BRI is a debt trap which will be fail in the future. Members countries will pay the loan. on the other hands, security threats of BRI projects increased such as CPEC. In Gawader Port, attack on Chinese worker showed security threat for the project.

4) Potential and future prospects of IMEC

(i) Diversification of Economic Ties

IMEC will provide economic opportunities for middle eastern and European countries. Besides, trade will be increased among

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member countries. Moreover, transportation sectors will be strengthened and economic will be strengthened.

(ii) Strategic importance of IMEC

Enhancing connectivity in this region can have strategic implications for India both economically and geopolitically.

India will connect to middle eastern countries such as UAE, ISA, Iran and GCC countries. on the other hand, Europe will connect through this project.

(iii) Expansion of China will be reduced

The objective of BRI to counter the Chinese expansion in Middle east and European countries. The USA and China trade rivalry will be reduced through this project.

5) Conclusion

BRI has celebrated a decade of legacy and IMEC was launched recently by India and the USA collaboration. Moreover, the capacity of BRI is much higher

than IMEC. BRI is leading opportunity for economic growth for member countries. The future perspective of BRI can be broad because the major project CPEC Phase I has completed and CPEC II is under operational. on the other hand, IMEC cost for project in a few billion dollar rather than BRI. Therefore, IMEC need time to provide economic opportunities to member countries.