

Subjective part

Good

Ur content is relevant but
Insufficient length

Insufficient headings

Add more relevant headings
supported by facts and
figures

Part - II

Q: 04

KSA-Iran rapprochement would have far reaching positive implications on the conflicts in the middle east but would also have far reaching impacts on Pakistan. Discuss.

1. Introduction

KSA-Iran rapprochement is a good step for the lasting peace of middle east and world and it is going to have far reaching positive implications for Pakistan as Pakistan has historical relations with both countries and there is a huge potential for socio-economic relations with KSA and Iran.

2. KSA-Iran rapprochement

KSA-Iran rapprochement is a genius and strategic move by China which challenges the US hegemony in middle keeping in view that the US-rivalry with Iran and KSA-

Iran rivalry. China has economic interest in middle east and its OBOR, "one belt one road" route. is basically based there. where as KSA's mission 2030 also focus on economic development and rising of soft power of KSA in this region.

3. Implication of KSA-Iran rapprochment on middle east

3.1 End to proxy wars in middle east (Syria, Yemen)

This rapprochment has far reaching implications for promoting peace and ending war directly benefiting the people of middle east. US - Russia and KSA - Iran led proxy wars are going to end as KSA and Iran has realized the these wars are not in the favour of any part. This rivalry could be converted into strategic competition between both countries.

3.2 End to Sectarian violence i.e. divide of muslim world

Muslim world largely due to

Iran and KSA was divided into Shia-Sunni block and every country in Muslim world affiliate them with certain block that hampers the unity of Muslim world and aggravate wars and hatred.

3.3 Economic development in Middle East

Owing to intense grouping and divide, the economic development in the region has not peaked despite having immense potential. This rapprochement will leads to economic development of the region (all countries) including Iran which is currently under heavy sanctions by us. KSA also has also increased its economic revenues by ending rivalry and all wars in the region.

4. Implications of KSA-Iran rapprochement on Pakistan

4.1 Socio-economic relations with both KSA and Iran

This rapprochement will help Pakistan in balancing its socio-economic relations with both country.

previously Pakistan has to choose KSA and Iran despite its neighbouring countries. The relation of Iran was in fact most of the time. The reason to this is US sanctions and KSA inclination towards KSA in Pakistan. Due to certain circumstances Pakistan has always preferred KSA over Iran.

4.2 End to sectarian violence in Pakistan

Sectarian violence pose huge threat on security situation in Pakistan and the primary reason for this is Shia-Sunni divide due to divide in Muslim world by Shia Iran and Sunni Saudi Arabia. This rapprochement will end this divide and spread peace among all countries including Pakistan.

4.3 Secure Iranian border and economic relations with Iran

Security of Iranian border is a huge challenge for Pakistan as some militants use Iranian soil to help insurgency in Balochistan.

this rapprochement will address this long lasting border issue as the relations with both countries improved. Moreover, Iran strategically and economically is very important for Pakistan as it has huge reserves for energy and it can help in solving energy sector problems of Pakistan by providing cheaper energy. by completion of projects like Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline

5. Conclusion

Iran-KSA rapprochement is a landmark happening that will ensure long lasting peace in middle east and raise the standard of war torn people. Moreover, for Pakistan it is a welcome move as it socio-economically helps Pakistan and ends sectarian violence in Pakistan and secure Iranian border with Pakistan.

Q#07

The socio-economic future is directly linked to reforms in the power sector. Analyze

1. Introduction

Power sector is backbone of any economy it it diversify contribute towards the social development of the country. Unfortunately, Pakistan's power sector is in crisis due to global conflicts and domestic structural problems of energy sector. Pakistan's power sector needs immediate reforms to perform better and revive the socio-economic condition of the country.

2. How socio-economic future is directly linked to reforms (Pakistan's case study)

2.1 Impact of power sector on economic conditions

Power sector has huge impact on economy of any country especially as all economic business are driven by power sector either it

is industry (any type of industry) or agriculture (like agrarian economy of Pakistan) or transportation industry. Overall health of any country is determined by socio-economic developments.

2.1.1 Reforms in power sector to revive economy

a) ^{dependence} Less reliability on imported fuel

Pakistan's economic dependence on imported fuel is the base of imported economic crisis in Pakistan as the backbone of our economy is imported fuel that is too costly and disturbed the fiscal balance. Pakistan should explore different avenues in this regard and lessen its dependence on imported fuel.

b) Shifting towards sustainable clean energy

Pakistan in a longer run should rely on the sustainable clean and green energy. Pakistan has huge potential for clean and green

energy like solar and wind power as well as nuclear energy. Pakistan should attract FDI in this sector.

This will solve the long lasting problem of energy in Pakistan.

c) Attract FDI (foreign direct investment in sustainable clean energy)

Due to climate crises the whole world is shifting towards clean and green energy. Pakistan should attract FDI in this regard under the SIFC. There are already renewable energy projects in phase of completion under CPEC like Quaid-e-Azam solar power and Thar parkar windmill. All what Pakistan need to do is to accelerate the working speed of construction of these projects. Under SIFC Pakistan should attract KSA and Gulf countries for investment in this sector.

d) Compell all private industries to use solar power / renewable energy.

All the private factory owner

must be compelled to use solar power or another clean energy system to ensure less reliability on solar system. MOUs should be signed with foreign companies for cheaper availability of solar energy. Moreover, government should try to get installment methods for private industries

e) Immediate shift of State-owned enterprises and Govt. offices on solar power/renewable energy

Government should start reforms from themselves. In first step government should shift all its government owned enterprises and public offices on solar power system or another reliable renewable energy project. This will be a good expenses cut and will help in budgetary management.

f) Agriculture reforms: subsidy to small land owners (farmers) on solar installation

Government should offer subsidy to farmers (directly to farms) not

the bureaucratic involvement. This will help in reviving economy of a country. Installment facility should also be available to farmers.

2.2 Impact of power sector on social conditions

Power sector has huge impact on the social conditions of people. In the country like Pakistan energy sector price fluctuation destabilizes every sector. Moreover, people are also the direct beneficiaries of power sector. As electricity is used by people in household. According to UN report 99% of Pakistanis have access to electricity. Loadshedding has huge impact on the social nature of individuals and hampers the efficiency of individuals.

2.1.1 Reforms in power sector to revive social status

Power sector reforms has huge impact on the social wellbeing of individuals and country. People should be given solar power on

installment and subsidy on the direct procurement of this service. Solar power installation could be successful if it is to be implemented on individual level.

a) Reduce The transmission losses

Pakistan is one of the countries with huge transmission losses due to torn off and old transmission system. This will pose threat of loss of energy. On immediate basis old transmission lines to be replaced to minimize the loss of electricity.

3. Conclusion

Reforms in power sector are directly linked to the economic and social wellbeing of the country. As power sector is the backbone to run any country. Pakistan needs immediate reforms in power sector and it has huge potential to perform well in this parameter.

Q#02 India-Middle East Europe corridor is projected as a competitor to the Belt and Road Initiative of China. Critically evaluate the potential and future prospects of two projects.

1 Introduction

India-Middle East Europe corridor is the initiative of India and Europe to connect for trade opportunities that basically was made to counter China's OBOR initiative to connect China with Middle East, Africa and Europe. This project's purpose is to spread the soft power of China and revive of global south to counter US security led world order.

2. Comparison between India-Middle East Europe corridor and OBOR

The purpose of both these corridors is to spread the soft powers and economically link countries. Influence through economic

soft power, and export their economic services is the current economic model of China that increased its influence in the world. OBOR is an example of China's model to connect with the whole world. The countries competitors of China counter this move, especially India and US. The lead to the launch of IMEE corridor.

3. India-Middle East Europe Corridor Potential

India-MEE Corridor initiative took place at the I8 G20 summit that was held in New Delhi.

3.1 Increase connectivity between India, Middle East, Europe

This project will help in realizing the dream of India's connectivity with Middle East and Europe by passing through the rival countries. It will increase the connects between people (people to people) cultural connects. It will result in all types of benefits like economic, social, political, cultural etc.

3.2 Socio-economic development owing to IMEC

IMEC will lead to socio-economic well-being of any/all participating countries. It will help in increasing import and export, trade, connectivity, foreign policy & job opportunities. Especially for countries like India having massive population it is a win-win situation.

4. Future prospects of IMEC

On paper this seems to be a good move by member countries but it has the other side of the story also.

4.1 Unrealistic corridor

Some analysts highlighted that this corridor's future implication is not realistic as its route is complex using 2 to 3 mediums (land, sea, railway, roads) while bypassing some potential candidate countries because of rivalry of some member country with it.

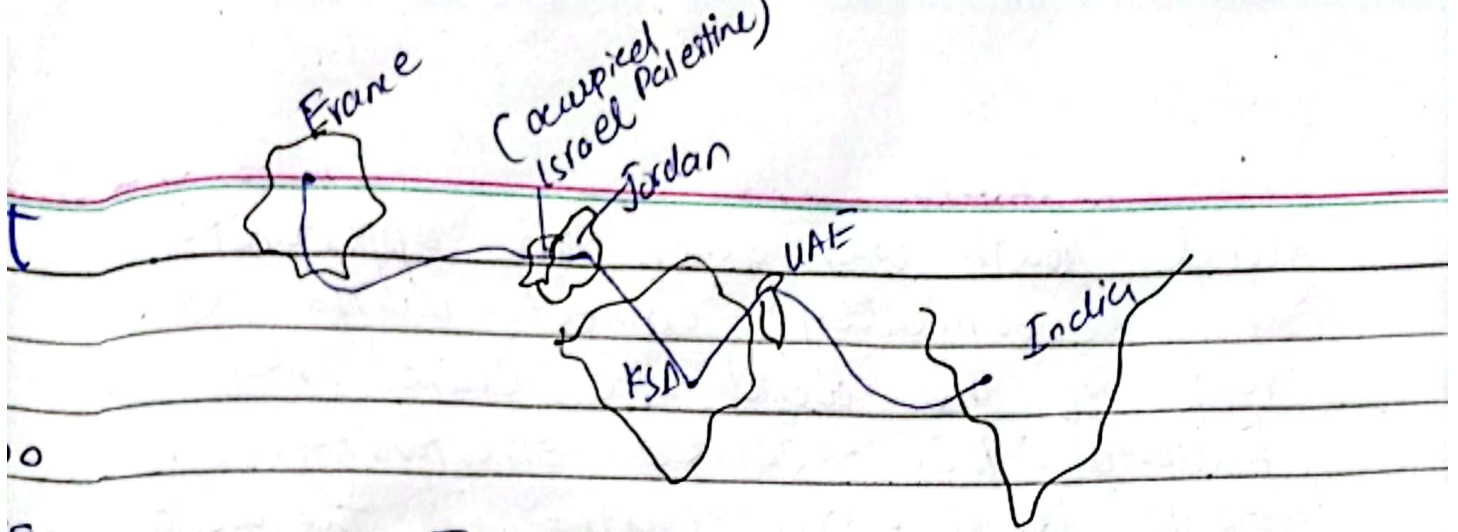


Fig: 1.1

5. One belt one road corridor potential

5.1 Connectivity of China with whole world

The idea of China's OBOR is to connect the whole world for economic purposes to spread its soft power and intern. its influence to challenge American (US led world order). OBOR has huge potential to connect the whole world as there are total 6 projects under this. CPEC (China Pakistan Economic corridor) is one of them.

5.2 Socio-economic development and reviving of global south

It is first time that

global south was given an opportunity to economically connect with rest of the world and China has provided this desired opportunity. OBOR in certain parts of the world has ~~to~~ already delivered and is functional whereas, some projects are under completion.

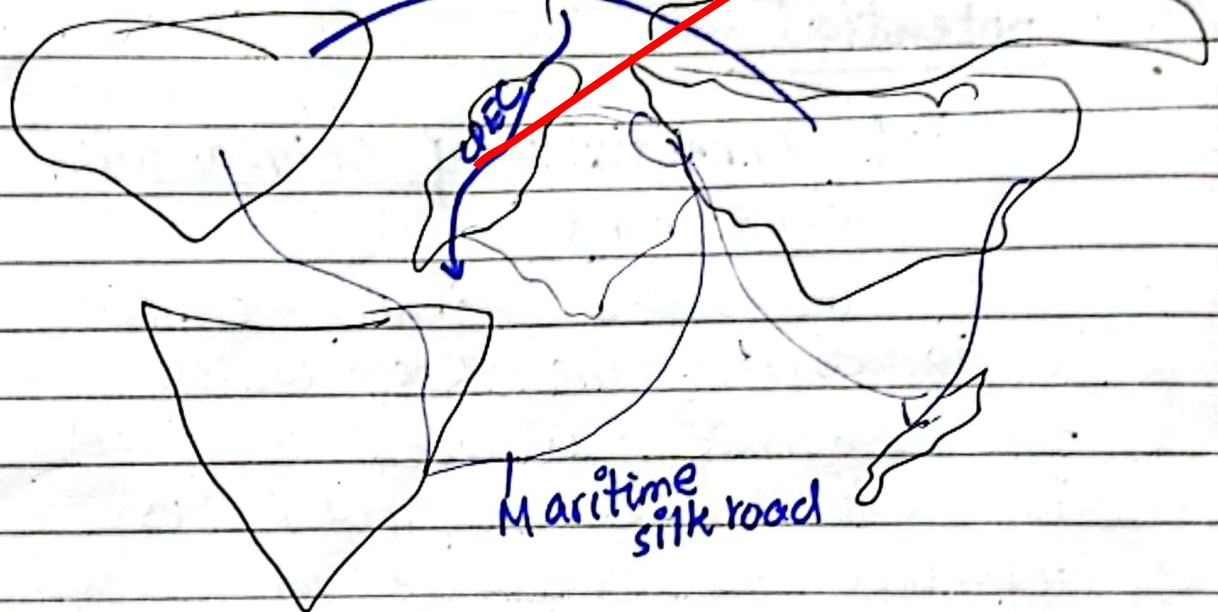


Fig 1.2

6. Future prospects of OBOR

6.1 Debt trap? and non-renewable energy projects

There is a huge debate in the world about the prospects of OBOR as it is a debt trap

by China as China has to sell its surplus growth to the world and it has burdened already struggling economies of global south and the other main problem is non-renewable energy projects of OBOR like coal power projects of CPEC as the world is committed towards clean and green energy.

7. Conclusion

Both IMEC and OBOR are established for increasing connectivity and economic growth in member countries. It is good that countries are now competing on economic fronts but at the same time this will divide the already divided world into blocks.

Q#06

How do you see Afghan relations in the wake of repeated attacks by TTP and ISKP in Pakistan using Afghan land against Pakistan. An intern Islamabad decided to pull out Afghan refugees

1. Introduction

Pakistan and Afghanistan are two brother countries which share historical relations with each other. There is a huge scope of betterment in relations with both countries as both countries share common values and ethnic population and especially, religious factor is also important in this regard. Due to US immature pullout there is a strain in relations due to security situation in Pakistan due to terrorist attack from Afghan soil.

2. Pakistan-Afghan relations post US-withdrawal

2.1 Militant attack inside Pakistan from Afghan soil

Post AIS withdrawal newly formed Afghan govt. due to lack of experience and lack of influence on all groups is unable to control militants that attack the soil of Pakistan. Pakistan wants strong reaction from Afghan Taliban in wake of these attacks but they (Afghan Taliban) are hesitant to attack on TTP and ISKP.

2^o Afghan Taliban are hesitant to attack TTP due to ideological similarities

Afghan Taliban has historical ties and ideological similarities with TTP and ISKP is another fraction of ISKP. Due to this reason, despite repetitive warnings from Pakistan they are unable to attack TTP and secure Pakistan's western border. The other reason is it will divide and create conflict between Taliban.

3. Future of Pak-Afghan relations

3.1 Peace in Afghanistan is inevitable for prosperity of Pakistan

Pakistan can not afford strife in relations with Afghanistan. Similarly, Pakistan can not afford instability and militancy in Afghanistan as Pakistan's western border has drained many resources of Pakistan in the name of security (due to instability there). Securing western border should be top priority of Pakistan and it can only happen with friendly relations with Afghanistan.

3.2 Resumption of Peace talks with Afghanistan Government

Pakistan should use its leverage on Afghan Taliban to make them sit on talks (peace talks) and negotiate with them about the grave security situation in Afghanistan. Pakistan should compel Afghan government to stop suppressing

ma^rgenalized communities like women especially their education.

3.3 Promotion of trade (bilateral trade)

Pakistan should promote trade (bilateral) with Afghanistan. Trade removes many barriers with ease. This will lower the hostility with both countries and with help in development of sustained bilateral relations.

3.4 Educational scholarships for Afghan students especially girls

Pakistan should provide the educational scholarships to students this will help in making relationship fine and on good track. Scholarship should be given especially to Afghan girls as they are facing restrictions in Afghanistan. This will improve people to people relations.

3.5 Intelligence sharing and joint operations against TTP and ISKP

In future Pakistan and Afghanistan should establish security relations with each other and jointly operate against TTP and ISKP hideouts. This will help in confidence building measures between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

3.6 Smooth outflow of Afghan refugees; Help in rebuilding and rehabilitation of Afghanistan refugees of Pakistan

Pakistan should make sure to expell Afghan refugees in a nice manner with grace. A solid plan should be devised for their rehabilitation in Afghanistan and this should not be happen all of a sudden. They should have been given enough time so that they conclude their running.

Businesses in Pakistan

4. Conclusion

The future of Pakistan and Afghanistan relations is bright and there is a huge scope to mend the ties. Afghanistan needs support for rebuilding and rehabilitation and Pakistan needs security clearance both countries can help each other in these fronts.