

QNo2

Gaza Israel War Explained

The Gaza crisis is not a new crisis in the middle East, But it has a deep link with the past. The first Arab-Israel war was fought in 1948 because of the declaration of the state of Israel on May 14, 1948. The conflict is rooted in the competing nationalisms of Jews and Arabs in Palestine, both seeking statehood in the territory. In 1967 Six Day war of Israel fought against Egypt, Jordan, and Syria resulting territorial gains including the west bank, Gaza, strip, Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights.

On 7, 2023

On 7th November, 2023: Israel launches airstrikes on Gaza targeting Hamas fighters in response to alleged plot to attack Israeli civilians.

The ongoing humanitarian crisis in Gaza has highlighted severe human rights violations, with thousands of civilians

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Sector.

1-1-2018

more than 40 thousand people died
wide spread displacement and
critical shortages of basic food, water
and necessities such as food, water
and medical supplies. The bombardment
by Israeli forces and the dire
living conditions in Gaza have been
condemned by various human rights
organizations and the UN, which
warn of a broader Middle East
crisis if the conflict continues.

But the champion of human
rights USA is silent, it is
not only silent but providing military
Aids to Israel.

The US response to the Gaza
crisis has been perceived as heavily
biased in favour of Israel. US officials
have consistently placed the blame on
Hamas for the violence, while offering
steadfast support for Israel's rights to
defence. This stance includes
continued military aid to Israel

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despite calls from numerous humanitarian organizations to halt arms transfers that contribute to civilian casualties.

This lopsided response has significant implications for US relations with the Muslim world. Many Muslim majority countries view the US as complicit in the suffering of Palestinians, which exacerbates anti-American sentiments and undermines the US's credibility as a champion of human rights.

This can lead to strained diplomatic relations and decreased cooperation on other regional issues.

Further more, the perceived double standard in US foreign policy could fuel extremism and instability in the region.

Complicating efforts to promote peace and security in the world.

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Reasons why US is Salient on Israel war Crimes.

Historical Alliance: The US and Israel have a decades-long strategic partnership based on shared democratic values, geopolitical interests, and security cooperation. Since by side US want to keep its hegemony in the Middle East and Israel is the best option for US. That is why Israel is also blamed as illegal friend of US.

Lobbying: The US Israeli public affairs Committee (AIPAC) is a powerful lobbying group that influences US policy in favor of Israel.

Domestic Politics: Christian evangelicals and Jewish communities in the US often strongly support Israel, making it a domestic political priority.

Strategic Interests: The US shares vast interests in the region,

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including maintaining stability, countering Islamic influence, and ensuring the free flow of oil.

Implication of US Relation with the Muslim world

Perceived hypocrisy: The US champions human rights globally but appears to excuse Israel's actions, leading to accusations of double standards and undermining US credibility.

Anti-American Sentiment: The US support for Israel fuels anti-American sentiments and radicalization in the Muslim world.

Strained Relations: The US stance on Israel-Palestine creates tension with Muslim majority countries, complicating cooperation on other issues like counter-terrorism and trade.

Loss of Moral Authority: The US failure to address Palestine creates tension with Muslim majority countries, complicating

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surfing and had been available
erodes its moral authority as
human rights and international law

Qno3: Techno Polarity

Since starting of the 21st century
technology is one of the major
determinants of the global power
politics. The world is no more
unipolar, bipolar or multipolar is obsolete
whom decides on transition to
future technology will decide the
world politics will be driven
led as US led or giant
companies led.

Economy and global world politics

US global politics has been
successfully challenge. Economic
crisis to US and Europe
US \$ 32/33 trillion plus loan
US budget deficit expenditure
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are high and expenses are more
The size of rest specially China
in BRICS, China is second
largest economy \$3.7 trillion in
2027 and now is \$19.9 trillion
China export to South American
Asia Pacific Africans and second
largest to Europe. US China
to sell mainly in form of
are Chinese purchase products are
to be dropped than US products. China
has emerged beginning of
the US. China is in the process of
parallel banking program. China
has adopted the policy of collective
economic growth. The possibility
of war between China and US
is negligible now. Europe, India,
China & Brazil, Japan cannot
effort now. Because China is
major export and to those
countries.

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Technology will Decide Future of the World:

\$12 trillion of world trade depend on technology. Semi conductor will determine global economy i.e. ~~assess~~ farmer, generator, computers depend on Semi conductor i.e.

AI, Chat gpt etc. Likewise missiles, ship, war ship, Automobile car etc because of Semi-conductor. Major technological Apps i.e. Facebook, ~~owner~~ is ~~used~~ which favour of Europe stance to Israel.

Twitter has become a threat to status of U.S. China and U.S. control. Both are placing their role in robots. ~~Japan~~ Germany, France, ~~but~~ these apps (control) by state or companies will keep their autonomy. It is a big question? VPM ~~don't~~ want to give his autonomy to anyone.

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likewise, "X" don't want to give his streaming. So, goes with the apple company, if it can't want its presence strong in global. Now it would should form a joint venture state firms which will control these apps companies or state or consultation. Future belongs to this technology.

Ques 7 Factors Involved in Slowdown in CPEC Projects

Political Instability and Governance Issues:

Political instability in Pakistan has significantly impacted the progress of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Frequent changes in government and policy directions have disrupted project continuity and financing. The tenure of ex-PM Imran Khan's government saw a notable slowdown

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Service Sector & Industrial & Agriculture Sector.

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Party due to the unilaterally
 stoppage of payments in several
 projects and the disclosure of
 confidential Chinese agreements
 with the IMF, which created
 a trust deficit between Pakistan
 and China.

Security Concerns:

Security threats remain a major
 challenge for CPEC. The recent
 attacks on Chinese engineers,
 workers and project in Dera
 and Sindh on 26 March
 gave a series setbacks to CPEC,
 which deterred further investment
 and slowed project implementation.
 The breach of the Gwadar port
 Authority Complex adds fuel
 to the fire which seriously slow
 down Chinese projects in Pakistan.

Economic and Financial Hurdles

Pakistan precariously financial
 situation and history of unmet

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commitments to Chinese firms in power sector have made it difficult to attract further Chinese investments. The reluctance of Chinese investors to invest in insurance companies in Singapore to cover new projects has also hindered progress. Additionally, issues such as difficulties in dollar conversion and overseas fund transfer have created financial bottlenecks.

Bureaucratic and Regulatory Challenges:

The cumbersome bureaucratic processes in Pakistan, requiring multiple non-objection certificates (NOCs) and approvals, have posed significant impediments to both foreign and local investors. This regulatory environment has slowed down

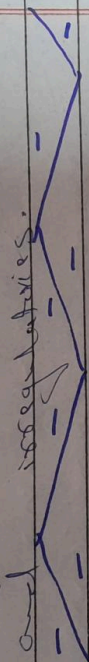
The establishment of new business units.

Solutions

First of Pakistani state should bring political stability in the country. Establishment should avoid the tug of war with the political parties. Because political stability is the backbone of any state. It brings economic stability in the country and increase FDI. Along with this security is a serious concern for CPEC success. The state must ensure security for Chinese investors and to projects. For this government must launch intelligence base operation. Operation Istikhara-e-Pakistan is a good step to curb terrorism. Side by side government must bring financial

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stability in the country etc.
 For that government must make
 long term policy. Finally state
 must digitalize the bureaucratic
 system to stop corruption
 and irregularities.



Q no 6 Load shedding and ballooning
 Electricity prices badly hit
 the Economy of Pakistan.
 Energy Mix and Dependence on
 Imported Fuels:

Pakistan relies heavily on
 imported fossil fuels for
 electricity generation. Leading to
 high production cost and
 vulnerability to global price
 fluctuations. be sufficient
 development of indigenous
 resources like coal, hydro
 and renewables to reduce
 the issue.

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Aging Infrastructure

much of the electricity infrastructure is outdated and inefficient resulting in high transmission and distribution losses. Frequent breakdowns and maintenance issues contribute to load shedding.

Circular Debt: This crisis,

where energy companies often have sums to final suppliers and power producers struggle to financial stability of the energy sector, Government subsidies and unpaid bills boom the issue. Inefficient governance and Corruption;

Poor governance and corruption within the energy sector lead to mismanagement of resources and delayed projects. Lack of accountability and transparency, transparency

Further increases investments.

Demand - Supply Gap:

Rapid growth production growth and transmission have led to a surge in electricity demand outpacing the supply capacity. Inadequate planning and investment in power generation infrastructure fail to bridge this gap.

Solutions

Diversifying The Energy Mix

Investing in renewable energy source like wind, solar and hydro can reduce dependence on imported fuels.

Developing domestic coal and gas reserves responsibility to ensure a more balanced energy mix.

Upgrading Infra structure

Modernizing the transmission and distribution networks to

reduce losses and improve efficiency.
Implementing smart grid technologies for better demand management and outage.

Addressing Circular Debt

Implementing financial reforms to ensure timely payments and reduce the accumulation of Debt. Enhancing the billing and collection systems to minimize revenue losses.

Improving Governance and Transparency.

Strengthening regulatory frameworks to ensure accountability and combat corruption.
Encouraging private sector participation and investment in the energy sector.

Demand

Demand Management and Energy Efficiency:

Promoting energy conservation measures and efficiency standards to reduce overall demand. Implementing demand-side management programs to optimize usage patterns and reduce peak load pressures.

Policy and Institutional Reforms:

Developing long term energy policies and promoting the privatization of state owned and in some cases renewable.

Strengthening institutions like the National Electric

Power Regulatory Authority (NERA) to ensure effective

regulation and oversight.

Finally, to stop electricity theft.