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SUBJECTIVE PART

PART-II

(Q-2)

The history between Gaza and Israel is long and intricate. The conflict dates back many years, with both sides having deep historical and territorial connections to the region.

The ongoing tensions stem from disputes over land, resources, security, and political power, leading to frequent clashes and violence.

Gaza a region located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, has a history rich in culture and significance. It has been a focal point of various conflict and power struggle throughout history. In more recent times, Gaza has been at the center of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with Israel exerting control over the region. Israel on the other hand is a country in the Middle East with a history deeply intertwined with the

region. Established in 1948, Israel has faced numerous conflicts with its neighbors, including the Palestinians in Gaza. The territorial disputes and differing claims to the land have fueled ongoing tensions between Israel and Gaza.

Both Gaza and Israel have territorial claims in the region. The current situation involves a series of disputes over land, resources, security and political power, leading to frequent tensions and outbreaks of violence.

The recent events in Gaza have once again highlighted the human rights concerns in the region. The perceived silence of some prominent human rights advocates on this matter has raised questions and caused frustration among many. The reasons behind this silence can vary. Some may argue that geopolitical considerations, alliances, or political interests play a role in shaping the response to the crisis. Others may point to the complexities of the conflict and the challenges of finding a resolution that satisfies all parties involved.

The ongoing violence and

humanitarian crisis in Gaza have drawn international attention and condemnation. The impact of this conflict on relations with the Muslim world is significant. Countries and organizations that are perceived as not taking a strong stance on human rights violations in Gaza may face criticism and backlash from Muslim-majority nations. This can strain diplomatic ties and erode trust between nations.

For instance, right now United States seem to be on the side of Israel and have not come out in the support of Palestine, where many children, under 10 and 12 years of age being killed on daily basis by Israel forces. In today's times where the world is progressing towards the digital era, it is hard for the ~~the~~ electronic media to do the propaganda against the Muslim world, as we see images of violence, killing of woman and children, destroying school, hospitals and buildings, house on social media & every other day.

United States, which that is powerful and the most developed country existed on earth at today's

times unable to voice its support to the Palestinian cause, due to its strong relation with its ally Israel. US and Israel share a strong relationship and it is to be believed that the United States is at ~~the~~ Israel's side.

Therefore, it may affect the United States' relation with the Muslim world. The conflict between Gaza and Israel can have significant implications for the United States' relations with the Muslim world. The United States plays a key role in the Middle East and is often seen as a major influence in the region. The handling of the Gaza-Israel conflict by the United States can impact its standing and reputation among Muslim-majority nations.

The United States' response to the situation in Gaza and Israel can shape perceptions in the Muslim world. How the US addresses human rights concerns, advocates for peace, and works towards a resolution in the conflict can influence its relationships with Muslim-majority countries. Failure to take a strong stance on human

rights violations or perceived bias in favour of one side can strain diplomatic ties and lead to criticism from the Muslim world.

It is crucial for the United States to engage in diplomatic efforts that prioritize human rights, international law, and peaceful conflict resolution in the Gaza-Israel conflict. By demonstrating a commitment to upholding universal values and promoting a just and lasting solution, the United States can help foster positive relations with the Muslim world and contribute to stability in the region.

(Q-No-4)

Russia and Ukraine are neighboring countries in Eastern Europe with a shared history but also distinct cultural and political identities. Russia is the largest country in the world by land area, known for its rich history, diverse landscapes, and significant influence on global affairs.

Ukraine on the other hand, is known for its agricultural

heritage, cultural heritage and struggle for independence.

The relationship between Russia and Ukraine has been complex, marked by periods of cooperation and conflict. The annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 and the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine have strained relations between the two countries and drawn international attention.

Both Russia and Ukraine have rich cultural traditions, including literature, music, dance, and cuisine. Understanding the dynamics between these two countries requires considering their historical ties, geopolitical interests, and aspirations for the future.

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has its roots in historical, political, and territorial issues. It escalated significantly in 2014 when Russia annexed Crimea, a region that was part of Ukraine. This move was widely condemned by the international community, leading to sanctions against Russia.

Following the annexation

to analyze. It's challenging to predict with certainty which side, whether it's NATO or Russia, will dominate in Ukraine.

Both NATO and Russia have significant interests in the region, and the conflict has geopolitical, historical, and strategic dimensions. The outcome will depend on various factors, including military capabilities, diplomatic efforts, international support, and the will of the Ukrainian people.

The drop scene in the Russia-Ukraine war holds immense significance for global security and stability. It could shape the future of international relations, influence alliances, and impact the lives of many people. The resolution of the conflict will have lasting effects on the region and beyond.

It is essential to closely monitor the developments in the Russia-Ukraine war and work towards a peaceful resolution that respects the sovereignty and rights of all parties involved. The drop scene will not only determine the immediate outcome

of Crimea, pro-Russian separatists in eastern Ukraine declared independence, leading to a conflict that has resulted in thousands of casualties and displaced persons. The conflict has been characterized by military clashes, diplomatic negotiations, and ongoing tensions between Russia and Ukraine.

The war in Ukraine has drawn in various international actors, with NATO supporting Ukraine and Russia backing the separatists. The situation remains volatile, with efforts to reach a peaceful resolution often stalling due to deep-seated grievances and geopolitical interests.

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine is a complex and multifaceted issue that continues to have significant implications for regional stability and global politics.

The situation in the Russia-Ukraine war is complex and has far-reaching implications. The drop scene, or the current state of affairs, is critical to

in Ukraine but also set the stage for future interactions between Russia, NATO, and other global actors.

(Q-No-6)

The issue of load shedding and increasing electricity prices in Pakistan has indeed had a significant impact on the country's economy. Load shedding, which refers to scheduled power outages due to an inadequate supply of electricity, disrupts daily life, affects businesses, and hampers economic growth. Additionally, ballooning electricity prices put a strain on consumers, leading to higher costs of living and reduced purchasing power.

The ballooning electricity prices in Pakistan are negatively impacting the economy for several reasons. One major factor is the heavy reliance on imported fuel for electricity generation. When the prices of these imported fuels, such as oil and natural gas, increase on the international market, it leads to higher

production costs for electricity in Pakistan. This, in turn, results in increased electricity prices for consumers and businesses.

Moreover, the inefficiencies in the energy sector, including transmission losses, power theft and ~~a~~ outdated infrastructure, contribute to higher production costs and ultimately lead to elevated electricity prices. The lack of investment in alternative energy sources like renewable energy also limits the country's ability to diversify its energy mix and reduce costs.

The combination of these factors results in a situation where the burden of high electricity prices falls on consumers, impacting their purchasing power and overall standard of living. Additionally, businesses face increased production costs, making them less competitive both domestically and internationally.

Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that includes investment in energy infrastructure, diversification of energy sources, promotion of energy efficiency, and reforms

and reforms in tariff structures to ensure fair pricing. By tackling these issues, Pakistan can work towards stabilizing electricity prices and fostering a more sustainable and resilient economy.

To address these challenges, several recommendations can be considered:

1) Investment in Energy Infrastructure:

~~Pakistan~~ Pakistan needs to invest in improving its energy infrastructure, including power plants, transmission lines, and distribution networks. This will help increase the supply of electricity and reduce the frequency of load shedding.

2) Diversification of Energy Sources:

Pakistan should focus on diversifying its energy sources to reduce dependence on expensive imported fuel. Investing in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower can help stabilize electricity prices in the long run.

3) Energy Conservation and Efficiency:

Promoting energy conservation and efficiency measures can help reduce overall electricity demand. Encouraging the use of energy-

efficient appliances, implementing building codes, and raising awareness about energy-saving practices can help mitigate the impact of load shedding and high prices.

4) Tariff Reforms: Implementing transparent and fair tariff structures can help ensure that electricity prices reflect the true cost of production. Subsidies should be targeted to support vulnerable populations while encouraging efficient energy use.

5) Public-Private Partnerships: Collaborating with private sector to develop energy projects can help attract investment, improve efficiency, and enhance service delivery. Public-private partnerships can play a crucial role in modernizing the energy sector and expanding access to reliable electricity.

By implementing these recommendations and adopting a comprehensive energy strategy, Pakistan can address the challenges posed by load shedding and high electricity prices, ultimately fostering economic growth, improving living standards, and ensuring a

Sustainable energy future.

(QNo.7)

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a significant infrastructure and economic development project between China and Pakistan. It aims to enhance connectivity, promote economic growth, and strengthen bilateral ties between the two countries.

(CPEC) involves various projects, including the construction of highways, railways, pipelines, and energy infrastructure to create a trade route connecting China's western regions to Pakistan's Gwadar Port. Gwadar Port, located in Southwestern Pakistan, serves as a key hub for maritime trade and provides China with strategic access to the Arabian Sea and beyond. Overall CPEC is a crucial initiative that seeks to boost economic cooperation, enhance regional connectivity, and stimulate development in both China and Pakistan.

The China Pakistan Economic Corridor, or CPEC, has a

history that dates back to 2013 when it was first proposed by Chinese Premier Li Keqiang during his visit to Pakistan. The initiative gained momentum in April 2015 when Chinese President Xi Jinping visited Pakistan and signed agreements to launch several infrastructure projects under the CPEC framework.

The primary objective of CPEC is to strengthen economic cooperation between China and Pakistan by developing transportation networks, energy infrastructure, and industrial zones. The corridor aims to create a direct trade route connecting China's western regions to the Arabian Sea through Pakistan, facilitating the movement of goods and enhancing regional connectivity.

Since its inception, CPEC has evolved into a multi-billion dollar project encompassing various sectors such as energy, transportation, telecommunications, and agriculture. It has the potential to transform Pakistan's infrastructure landscape, boost economic growth, and deepen the strategic partnership

between China and Pakistan.

Some of the But from the past few years we have clearly noticed the sluggish pace of CPEC projects. Let's discuss some of the factors that have created obstacles and slowed down the overall progress of the projects.

1) **Security Challenges:**

Security problems mean there are dangerous things happening on the route of CPEC. It refers to the issues related to the safety and protection of workers, equipment, and project sites along the China Pakistan Economic Corridor route. These challenges can include threats from insurgent groups, terrorist activities, and other security risks that pose dangers to the smooth progress of the projects. When security is compromised, a construction work may be halted, leading to delays in project completion.

2) **Funding Constraints:**

Not having enough money can slow down the CPEC projects. Having sufficient funds is super important for finishing

projects like roads and power plants on time, stopping and causing delays.

3) **Bureaucratic Hurdles:**

Bureaucratic Hurdles are also big obstacles in paperwork and rules that make it tough to get things done quickly in CPEC projects. Long processes for approval and lots of red tape can hold up the progress. Simplifying paperwork getting approval faster, and better coordination can help get past these hurdles.

4) **Land Acquisition Issues:**

Getting the land needed for CPEC projects can be hard. Problems like disputes over land, negotiations for compensation, and issues with moving people from their homes can slow down the projects. Resolving these land acquisition problems fairly and transparently is important to keep the projects moving forward.

5. **Local Opposition:**

When people living near CPEC projects don't agree with them, it can cause delays. Concerns about the environment

loosing homes, or not benefitting from the projects can lead to protests. Talking with the locals listening to their worries, and finding ways to work together can help reduce opposition and keep projects on track.

- To address these challenges and revitalize the momentum of CPEC, several solutions can be considered:

1. **Enhanced Security Measures:**

Improving security infrastructure along the corridor route to ensure safety of workers, equipment, and project sites can help mitigate delays caused by security concerns.

2. **Streamlined Approval Processes:**

Simplifying ~~beaw~~ bureaucratic procedures and expediting approvals for CPEC projects can help reduce administrative delays and facilitate smoother project implementation.

3. **Effective Stakeholder Engagement:**

Engaging with local communities addressing their

concerns, and ensuring transparent communication can help build support for CPEC.

4. **Robust Project Management:**

Implementing efficient project management practices, setting clear timelines and monitoring progress closely can help in timely completion of CPEC project.

5. **Diversified Funding Sources:**

Exploring diverse funding sources including public-private partnerships financing mechanisms can help overcome financial constraints.
