

Part = II

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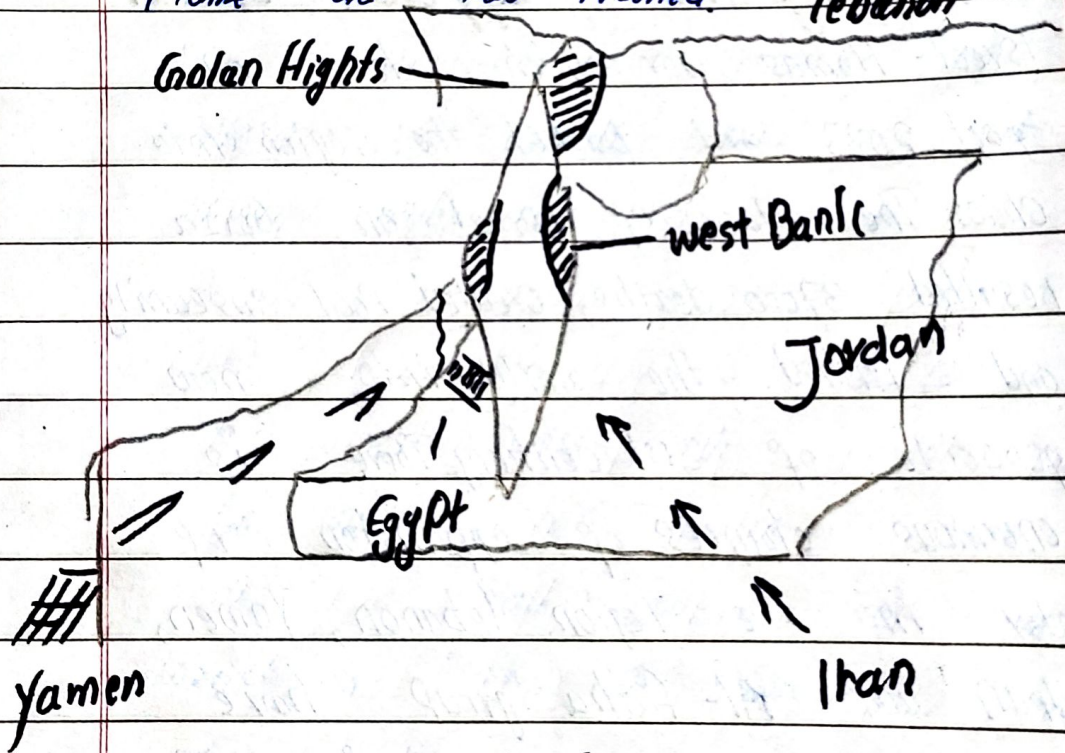
## 1. Introduction:

The shifting sand of Middle East always tells different stories.

Israel-Hamas war which started on 7 Oct 2023 and pushed the region into chaos. The attack of Israel on Gaza resulted 37000 deaths, created food insecurity and pushed the world into new genocide of 21st century. There is enormous chances of expansion of war in the region. Lebanon, Yemen, Iran and Al-Fatma group have already opened fronts against. According to UN war on Gaza created problems exports and imports in Red Sea and will be having more implications for the world.

2. The chances of expansion of Israel-Hamas war into the whole region: 1.

Israel vs. Hamas war has already extended to many regions. There are more chances the war will be spreading entire region. The followings are the region where the flame war has reached Lebanon



////// New war fronts  
>> Raids

Figure: 0.1 expansion of war in Middle East

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### 1. Yemen and its war front:

Yemen has officially declared war on Israel soon after attack on Gaza. The Houthi Navy has captured Israel based cargo ship with its crew. Also, Yemeni force has been raiding and targetting through drones and missiles the army sites of Israeli territory. Moreover, in the coming day it has ascribed by Israeli war cabinet that the Israel will confront Yemen.

### 2. Lebanon's war front Golan Heights:

Israel-Hamas war has spread to Golan Heights known as new war front between Israel and Hezbollah. The most dangerous conflict is going on in the region between Hezbollah and Israeli troops. Also, there is that the war will spread to urban centers.

### 3. Al-Fatha in west Bank:

in the west Bank  
also clashes have been expanding.

According to wafa news numerous  
Al-Fatha commanders have killed  
by Israeli strikes after 7  
attacks. Also, Al-Fatha has been  
confronting the Israeli troops

#### 4. Iran vs. Israeli conflicts:

Israel has targeted  
Iranian diplomatic mission and its  
senior commanders in Syria.  
Iran retaliated with 200 drones  
and missiles. Consequently, Israel again  
responded with strikes in  
Iran. The full confrontation between  
Israel and Iran can take place  
if Israel declares full war  
on Hezbollah ~~also~~ that  
proxy of Iran.

#### 5. Egypt vs. Israel's tensions:

Egypt recently carried

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out clashes against the Israeli forces on Rafa border. Israel has also forgotten Egyptian troops. Besides, both the countries halted the tensions but there are chances that if the Israel troops advances in Rafa near Egypt control area may result war.

### 3. Israel - Hamas war and impact on global power politics:

The war has already influenced the global power politics and isolated the international community. ~~into~~

#### 1. USA and its interest:

USA what is the largest supporter of Israel. The war on Gaza has influenced the USA to support Israel diplomatically vetoes resolution UNSC and sends

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weapons to eliminate Iran based  
proxies in the region.

## 2. Sanctions of EU and USA :

According to Reuters  
Report 2024 USA has ordered  
G7 to impose sanctions on  
Iran soon after the clashes  
with Israel. The EU and the  
USA have imposed 600 sanctions  
on Iran. Also, these countries aim  
to impose more as the  
war continues in the Gaza.

## 3. Global allied operation against Houthi:

USA, British and  
other European nations have joined  
operation against Houthi in  
Red Sea.

## 4. Economic interests and oppressing Houthi

The naval allied

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Forces have profound interests to reduce the capability of Houthi in Red Sea. This war on Gaza has pushed the west to confront Yemeni forces in Red Sea and open way for USA to hold on the power on Yemen.

#### 4. Conclusion:

In short, Israel - Hamas war has already spread in the region. Moreover, according to ~~any~~ scholars Israel will open new fronts if the war is not quickly halted. Gaza

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## Q No. 7

### 1. Introduction:

According to Pakistan Institution for Peace Studies (PIPS) numerous factors are responsible for the revival of insurgency in Pakistan. The first one is the withdrawal of US troops. The second one is short time policies. Also, ceasefire is <sup>being</sup> considered one of the factors that led terrorists to unite again. The last factor is open support de-facto rulers of Afghanistan's support to the militants. Consequently, these factors have pushed the relations of Pak-Afghan to the far cry region. Pakistan has opted aggressive and toughest policy towards Taliban due the act of terrors. This



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is based on four aspects: Firstly, Pakistan has started raids inside Afghanistan to target terrorist camps. Secondly, stop transit trade to bring Taliban on the table. Thirdly, deported Afghan refugees and aims to send more in the coming days. Finally, Pakistan has criticised internationally Taliban for supporting terrorists.

## 2. Reasons for the revival of insurgency:

Followings are the factors responsible for the revival of insurgency:

### 1. Withdrawal of U.S troops:

US forces has confined the movements of terrorists in the region. The United States Air Force always targeted the terrorists movements. The strongest hold of the U.S.A had reduced the

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risks of terror attacks when the forces left Afghanistan with 5 billion US made weapons, armor cars and planes (USNSC Report 2023) enabled the TTP to regain and carried out dangerous attacks using USA made weapons against Pakistan military (Zohb attack). Thus, it is one of the factors of ~~new~~ insurgency in Pakistan.

## 2. Short time policies:

Pakistan Army had eliminated the terrorist groups such as TTP, BLA and ISK. After, the operations handedover the areas to local forces such F.C and Police. The lack of ability of local forces of provinces and proper mentoring provided chance to terrorists to regain.

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### 3. Cese fire with militants:

Cese fire was one of the factors that enabled the militants to re-gain and unite in limited time. The government of the time must have not signed cese fire with militants. militants utilised the chance and ~~ser~~ moments of cese fire and later announced the failure of peace deal. Thus, targeted civilians and forces with USA made weapons.

### 4. Taliban support to TTP:

TTP share similar ideology with de-facto rulers of Taliban and Taliban has given the hand to spread the ideology in the region. Thus, many taliban commanders have joined the TTP to establish mini-Islami Emirate in Pakistan.

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3. Terrorism led to notorious ties between Pakistan and Afghanistan:

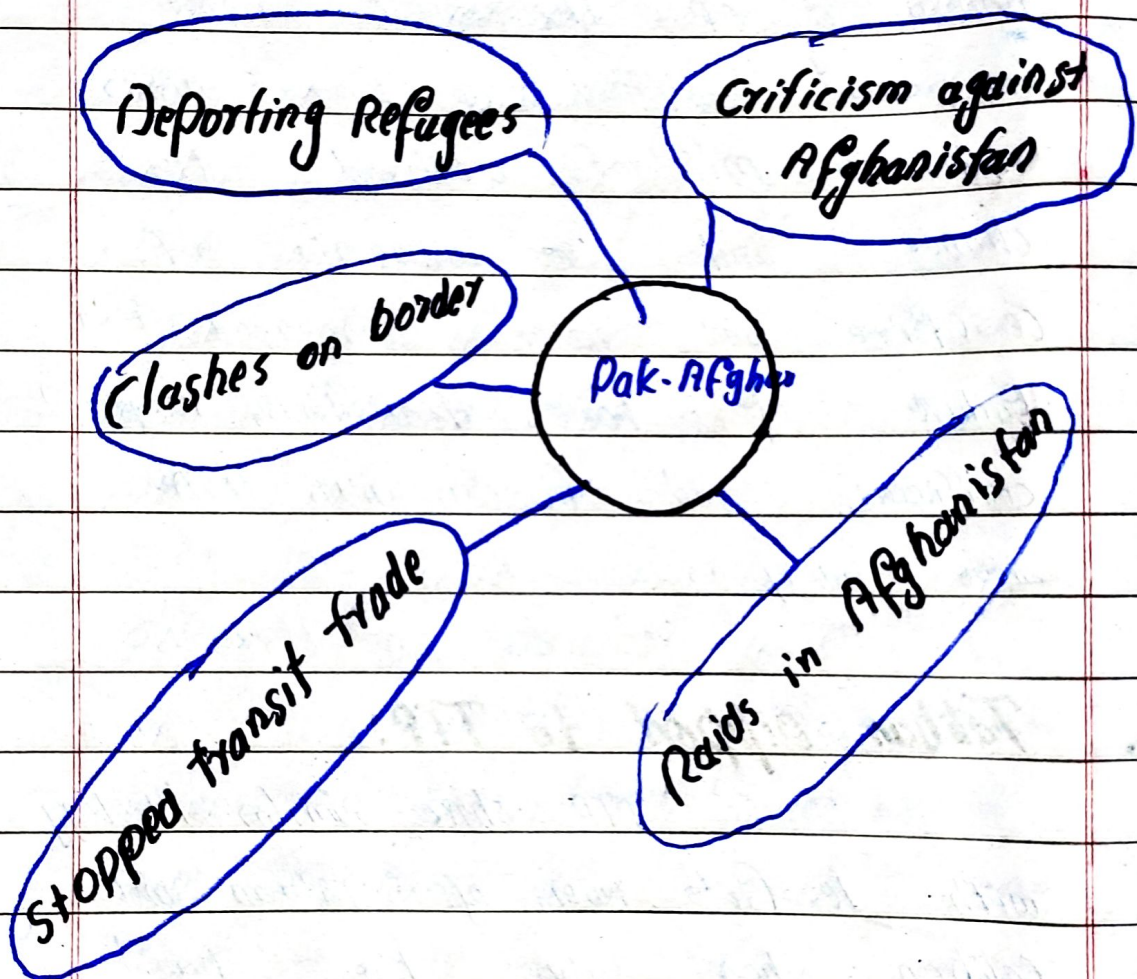


Figure 0.2 impacts of terror on the ties of Pak-Afghan

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Terrorism has led to tense relations between the two nations. Pakistan has opted aggressive Foreign Policy to carry raids in Afghanistan, deport 6000 Afghan Refugees, criticise Taliban and stop trade with Afghanistan.

#### 4. Conclusions

In short, terrorists have pushed both the nations into far cry regions. Pakistan has tried to convince the Taliban to stop the militants from its territory although failed. Thus, terrorism has impacted both the countries.

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Q. No. 3

1. Introduction:

Pakistan has been suffering since its inception economic instability. Pakistan being agriculture based economy is unable to survive without the support of IMF. There are several reasons that push Pakistan towards IMF such as lack of foreign investment inside the country, structural reforms, political instability and agriculture based economy. Moreover, IMF bailout packages have both positive and negative implications for Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan faces every time enormous economic down falls and again and again approaches to IMF.

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2. Reasons Pakistan unable to survive without the support of IMF:

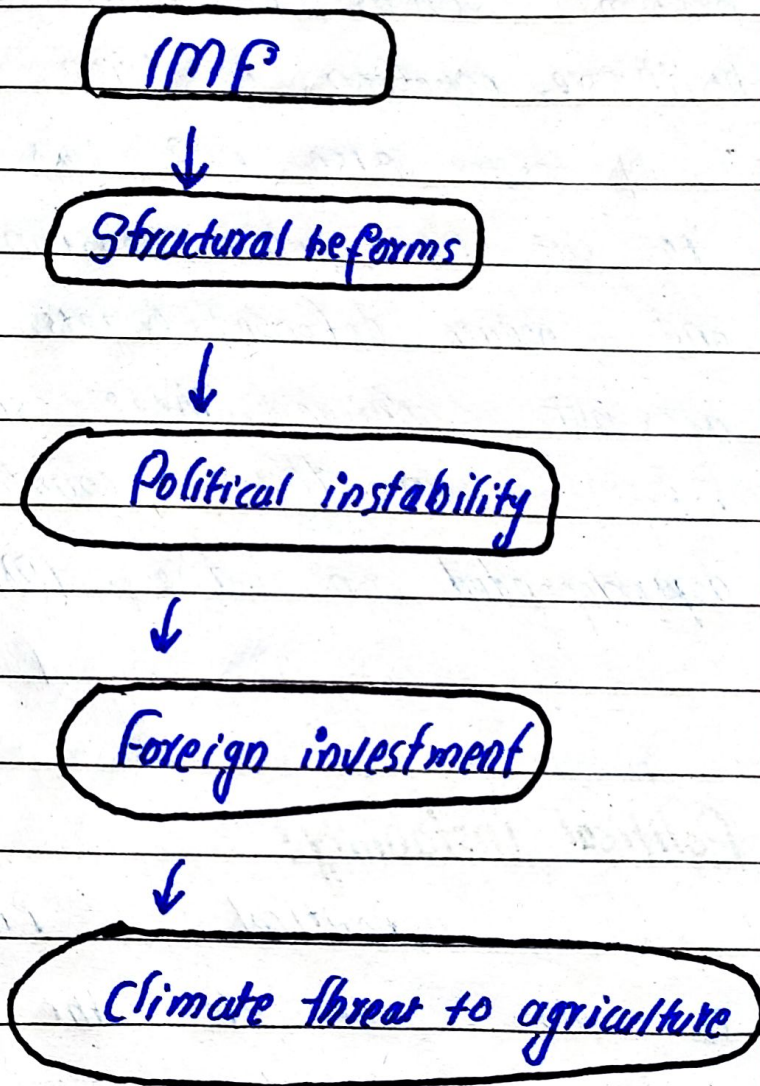


Figure 0.3 reasons that push Pakistan to depend on IMF.

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## 1. Structural reforms:

IMF has always suggested and instructed to bring structural reforms such as privatization of health care, education, industries and energy sector. Also, IMF has demanded to cut off public pension spendings and reduce defense budgets. Pakistan does not achieve these structural reforms in the country. Thus, ~~deep~~ depended on the IMF.

## 2. Political instability:

Political instability is also one of the reasons that push Pakistan towards IMF. Political environment plays tremendous role for the economic growth.

Political stability and economic stability go hand in hand. Therefore, Political is one of the reasons that push Pakistan towards



IMF

## 3. Lack of foreign investment:

Pakistan lacks foreign investment in numerous sectors such as agriculture, mining and energy due to terrorism. Consequently, outflow of dollars make Pakistan rely on the IMF.

## 4. Climate threats to its agriculture:

Pakistan has agriculture based economy. The climate change has always harmed the economy of the country like the floodings of 2022 pushed Pakistan to down fall in agriculture. Therefore, approached to IMF.

## 3. Implications of IMF fund:

## 1. Positive implications:

IMF funds help

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Pakistan to recover the  
 down fall of its economy moreover,  
 funds also assist to improve  
 balance of payment and  
 inflow of dollars.

## 2. Negative implications:

IMF funds not  
 only stops Pakistan to spend  
 on public but also devalue  
 the local currency. Moreover,  
 IMF's ~~by~~ Adjustment reform  
 policy creates inflation and  
 unemployment in the country.

## 4. Recommendations:

### 1. Avoiding IMF funds:

IMF funds do not  
 assist the economy of  
 the country to stay alone.  
 Pakistan should avoid going

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again and again towards IMF  
that devalue its currency and  
create inflation

## 2. Trade in barter:

Pakistan recently signed  
agreements with Russia, Iran and  
Afghanistan to carry out trade  
in barter. This system not  
only reduces the Pakistan's dependency  
on IMF but also boost its  
GDP growth.

## 3. SFIC promotion:

Pakistan should attract  
foreign investment from middle  
East, CARs and China under  
the SFIC policy. This will  
Pakistan to boost PFS  
economy and avoiding approaching  
to IMF.

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#### 4. Elimination of terrorism:

Pakistan should utilize SCO (Rats) to combat terrorism. Terrorism has been creating threats to its economy and public. Therefore, after the elimination of terror, Pakistan can better attract foreign investment.

#### 5. Conclusion:

Thus, Pakistan has profound dependency on IMF. This dependency must be reduced for the sake of proper economic stability.

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### 1. Introduction:

SIFC is one of the most tremendous projects. This was announced by civilian-military leaderships to bring enormous foreign direct investment to the country under the SIFC. US 100 billions has ~~invest~~ made the target to achieved. Moreover, the project is entirely tremendous which can boost the chance of foreign investment in different sectors of the country. These sectors include energy, agriculture, defense so on and so forth.

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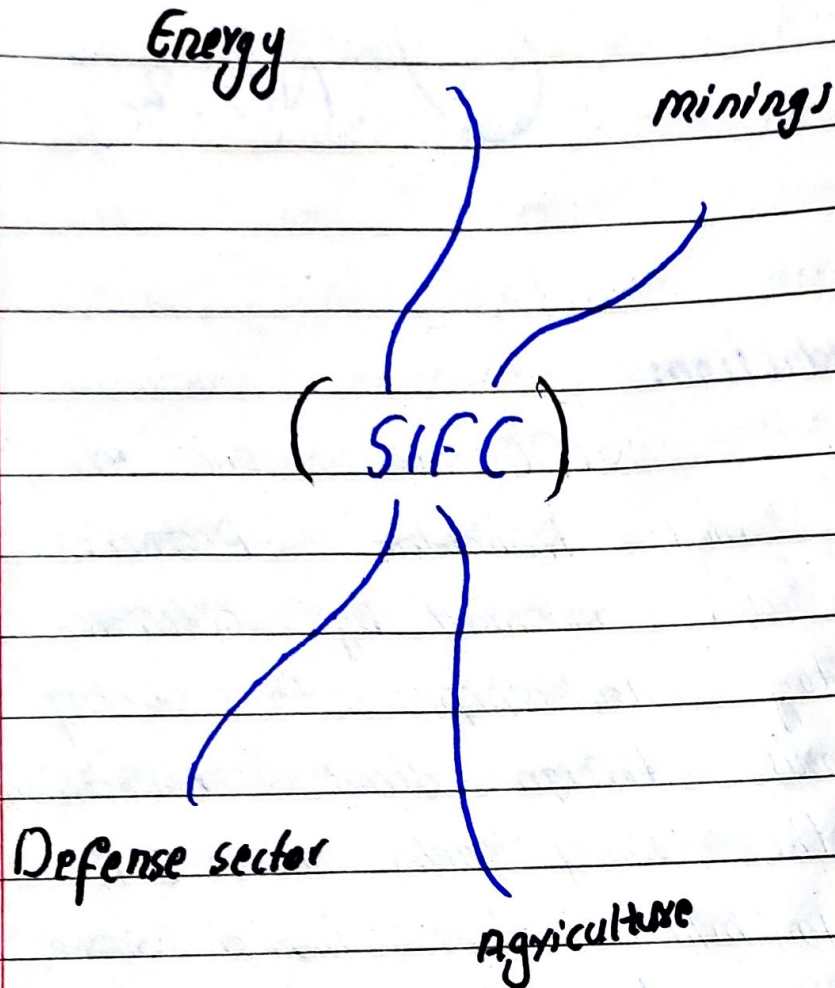


Figure 2.4 SIFC aims to attract investments in the above sectors

2. Chances of investment from GCC and China:

1. Defense sector:  
under the SIFC

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Pakistan with cooperation of China to produce tanks, armed cars, plane and fighter jets. undoubtedly, middle East is one of the most dangerous war zones. The GCC has shown interests to invest in the defense sector of Pakistan. This will provide and fulfill the supply demands of the Arab nations. Arab nations will use the defense sector to provide more weapons, jets and tanks for the security needs of their countries.

## 2. Energy sector attraction of investment:

GCC has recently made sure that they would build energy and oil plants. The aim is to reduce imports of the

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Chinese energy from OPEC  
 to China. The energy plants  
 will be built on Qadad  
 which will employed huge  
 number of Pakistani workers  
 and contributed to the  
 GDP of the country.

### 3. Agriculture sector investments

China is  
 one of the most interested  
 nations in the supply  
 of foods to its country.  
 China's food demand is  
 larger than any other  
 nations in the world.  
 Pakistan provides valuable  
 lands to China so as  
 to invest. Pakistan can  
 assist the Chinese investors  
 in water supply and lands  
 for farms. Thus, this is  
 one of the most



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tremendous chance of the future invest.

#### 4. minings:

mining is one of the sectors of interest for GCC and Pakistan. Pakistan has given access to different gold, copper and silver mining companies. GCC and China will invest in the sector and utilise the benefit. Thus, this is also one of the hopes for future investment in the country.

#### 3. Recommendations:

Pakistan should ensure the security of investors. Also, Pakistani Government has to facilitate the investors and ensure safe returns. Moreover, providing security should be the first target

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of Pakistan to achieve  
foreign investments.

4.

Conclusion:

In nutshell, there  
are numerous chances of  
investment under the  
SIFC. Pakistan has to  
provide facilities so as  
to achieve the foreign  
investments.

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