

## I) Introduction.

The ongoing genocide in Gaza by Israel has changed the <sup>overall</sup> landscape of middle east. Similarly, <sup>the</sup> United States being one of the largest trading partners of Arab countries lacking its importance in region due to its unconditional support to Israel. However, China and Russia the traditional rivals of the United States have been filling vacuums since the U.S.A has started to lose its influence in the region.

II. How this conflict affects the image of U.S in Arab countries. ?

A. ~~Quest~~ unwillingness of U.S for ceasefire in.

It has been observed that several middle eastern countries like Qatar, Saudi-Arabi, Egypt are trying

for ceasefire in Gaza along with the United. But the unwillingness of the U.S has ~~dam~~ distorted its the mutual trust b/w Arab countries and the U.S

B. Iran- Israel conflict changing the foreign policies of Arab countries.

Since Iran- Israel <sup>have been</sup> ~~are~~ involved in tit-for-tat attacks against each other, United states has supported Israel militarily as well as diplomatically. This support has created a sense solidarity with an Arab countries. Therefore, Saudi Arabia, and U.A.E have condemned these support of U.S in the region. Thus, U.S is losing friendly relations with the Arab countries.

C. US - Britain joint operation in Red sea in solidarity with Israel.

The U.S - Britain joint naval based operation in Red sea are

being condemned by Arab countries as the violence of International Law of seas and U.N charter. This wave of condemnation started by the Arab countries have compelled the oil rich countries to look for other markets rather than western countries especially the U.S.

D. Consecutive vetos in United nations have damaged the sanctity of United nation.

In support of Israel, U.S has consecutively vetoed all resolutions regard ceasefire. This act has exposed the U.S in world. Resulted in recognition of Palestine by three major western countries including Norway, Ireland and Spain.

E. U.S support of Israel has grown concern of Arab countries over Abraham accord. Abraham accord is the first

ever strong agreement between U.S. and Israel protected by the U.S. but its reluctance to compromise in case has given concern of Arab countries planning the U.S. of support.

F. U.S.-Israel Regional program stopped the further extension of dollar dollar agreement.

In the wake of this support, and their program in region here compelled the Arab countries especially the Soviet. Arab to call off the furtherance of dollar dollar agreement.

G. Slowed down the process of IMF.

India middle east economic corridor U.S.A. to connect energy rich countries with Europe and India. But after this non-stop support, middle east's economic led to an end in the corridor.

C. Sanctions on countries, China's and Russia's growing eagerness for trade in local currencies. United States imposed sanctions on countries like Iran, Iraq and the Syria. This move of U.S has given vacuum to China and Russia to offer these countries to trade in local currencies. Thus China and Russia are also involved in de-dollarization of region.

D. Sino-Russia's quest for joint exercises in Strait of Hormuz. Middle eastern countries have minimum military manpower, and traditional tactics of war. This provided access to China and Russia for getting to offer military exercises in Strait of Hormuz. These exercises increase the mutual trust b/w Arab countries, China and Russian as well as Iran.

## E. Inclusion of Arab countries in the BRICS.

BRICS is considered as anti-western organisation. In previous years BRICS led by China and Russia offered for the membership to Arab countries. These inclusion in BRICS have provided Russia and China ~~easy access~~ to an easy access to exploit the resources of middle east.

## F. IV. Conclusion.

The unconditional support of U.S to Israel in war has tarnished the U.S.A's diplomatic, economic, and political might in Arab countries. However, Russia and China have become the ~~an~~ alternatives of the U.S in the region.

Q no 4

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Ans: 1) Introduction:

Pakistan's economic turnaround is dramatic because country has been facing severe challenge in fields of Agriculture, Industry, IT, power sector and Tax system. However, if the newly elected government aims to reform all four sectors, the economy would be boosted.

2) Challenges to various sectors of Pakistan.

A) Lack of policy implementation.

Since the inception, no government can continue the policies for long time.

These policies impacted the agriculture, IT, industry in their rapid completion.

“Pakistan needs Rs. 10 trillion to complete its projects left incomplete”  
(World Bank).

B.) Longer political instability.

political stability creates a positive role in bringing foreign investors, consensus building, dispute resolving, in a country. However, Pakistan has been lacking this factor which is making economic turnaround impossible in the country.

C.) Bureaucratic inefficiencies.

Bureaucratic inefficiencies are creating an environment of red-tape, rigidity, and transparency. However, economic changes require flexibility. Therefore, these inefficiencies have made economic progress stunted.

D.) Traditional styles of various fields.

As of now the world has been completely digitized, specially the economy has been digitized. But in Pakistan this tradition culture has led to informal economy in the country.



"Pakistan's informal economy accounts for 50% of its total economy, it is due to Pakistan lacks digital changes in important fields"

(F.M: Muhammad Aunay)

### E. Security Concerns

As Pakistan's geo-strategic location being a blessing has impacted the country's economic growth. Pakistan has long been fighting war on terrorism which costs 126 billion dollars loss to country as per the economic survey report. Similar various international ~~have~~ investors have security concerns in Pakistan. This course is also making country's economic growth stunted.

### F. Lack of female participation.

Female participation in all fields including agriculture, IT, industry is constructive for the collective growth. Unfortunately there is a huge gap in count male and female participation.

4. Pakistan's female labour force participation is 25%. compared to 81% of female participation. it is also than the global participation of females which is about 39%."

(International labour organization).

### Gy. Social disharmony and center-province relation

As it was desired in 7th NFC that country will reach the target of 15% for to G.D.P ration by 2014-2015, but till today it is less than 10%. However, NFC deals with center and province relation which has been distorted and also created social harmony.

### III. Comprehensive reforms are needed to boost all sectors.

#### A. Attracting Foreign Direct Investments.

Foreign direct investment in the fields of especially IT, agriculture and

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(International Labour Organization)

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## B. Digitize the whole economy.

Finance minister is persistently focused on digitization of TBR, and other sectors. However, there are 24 million people out of which 2 million people are filers, according to ITR officials. Hence, digitization not only collects revenues but also boosts all other fields by creating inclusive economic environment.

## C. Incentivizing the agriculture sector.

Incentivizing agriculture sector with multiple benefits boosts agricultural sector. Chief minister Punjab has provided

industry pave the way for economic development. However, SIFC is a positive step towards this move. But Government should make a task force to deal with security problems and red tapism to ensure ease of doing business.

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Finance minister is persistently focused on digitization of FBR, and other sectors. However, there are 241 million people out of which 2 million people are illiterate, according to FBR officials.

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C. Incentivizing the agriculture sector.

Incentivizing agriculture sector with multiple benefits boosts agriculture sector. Chief minister punjab has provided

a free tractor to people having 25 acre land minimally. This is more is significant if all provinces starts to introduce such policies.

#### D. Strict surveillance on borders.

Borders of Pakistan are at this juncture are significant however, oil smuggling and drug trafficking cost huge losses to Pakistan. At Iran's border due to oil smuggling Pakistan loses 227 billion rupees revenues annually. Therefore, government has to manage good relations with its near neighbours and must ensure that these border should be the ways for bilateral trade.

#### E. Utilizing renewable resources.

The total debt on Pakistan is 70 trillion rupees of which major portion is covered by power sector

losses. Therefore, Pakistan has to utilize its renewable source to get rid of debt trap which has highly burdenized economy.

### Conclusion:

In 21st century, it is not too much easy to rapidly boost economy. But there are certain potentials in Pakistan. Using these potentials, Government must introduce the above reforms to get control over economy.

Q.5

## Introduction.

Pakistan has successfully conducted the SCO council of head of government meeting in Islamabad on 15 and 16 October 2024. This regional gathering in Pakistan at critical juncture has several takeaways for Pakistan. Islamabad must further ensure several recommendations to follow these meetings.

## 2. Major take aways for Pakistan.

A. Meeting disclosed secure image of Pakistan.

At this critical juncture, Pakistan has been accused of sponsoring terrorism from its very neighbour. This <sup>allegations</sup> ~~meas~~ have made several assumptions that Pakistan is no more secure for any activity. However, this meeting has exhibited



Pakistan as a secure and active country in diplomatic platforms.

B. Increased chances of Indo-Pak bilateral relations.

Although Indian Foreign minister stated that India has not bilateral talks with Pakistan, <sup>yet</sup> ~~but~~ his arrival in Pakistan may pave the way for bilateral talks in economic fronts not in the geo-political front.

C. Strengthen the belt and road initiative.

In joint communique issued by all member states except India that <sup>they</sup> ~~we~~ are committed to strengthening Belt and road initiative by extending CPEC further to Iran and then central Asian countries.

D. <sup>Domestic</sup> ~~Domestic~~ political consensus.

political polarization inside Pakistan

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has taken hype since 2022. However, the constructive development which Pakistan witnessed after two years was that Government requested to opposition to their <sup>call off</sup> protest in Islamabad on the day of SCO meeting. Opposition for the first time after two year accepted the request.

E. Collective fight against regional terrorism.

SCO member states focused on peace and stability in the region. They reiterated their commitment to fighting against terrorism collectively. This collective support to Pakistan is essential for its war against widespread terrorism.

F. Unity against western sanctions and

As the member states stated that these sanctions affect the third country which is not even party in conflicts. Secondly, their commitment

to establish the SCO new development bank would fill the space of IMF and World Bank.

### 3) Recommendations for Islamabad to follow.

A. Engage with all member states for its inclusion in BRICS.

Pakistan has formally applied for the membership of BRICS. If Islamabad engages with key members, it would get membership despite Indian opposition.

B. Keep balanced foreign policy approach to both US-led west and eastern countries.

Islamabad should keep balanced approach, which is better for Pakistan's national interest. It should not be party to

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ongoing global conflicts. Day: \_\_\_\_\_

C. Provide friendly environment to member states for investing in Pakistan.

Foreign direct investment boosts Pakistan's economy. Therefore, for bringing the investment, government must engage with institutions to provide safer environment.

D. Pakistan's energy needs would be fulfilled through this platform.

Russia and Iran are the key countries having rich gas reserves. Similarly, Central Asian countries are rich in minerals. This platform provides opportunity to Pakistan to meet its energy needs.

E. Through mutual agreement Pakistan can resolve its border disputes with Afghanistan.

It is necessary for Pakistan

be focus on mutual border resolving mechanism. In this way, Pakistan ~~can~~ needs to resolve border disputes with Afghanistan with the help of China and Russia.

Conclusion: The recent regional meeting has positive consequences for Pakistan. However, still Pakistan needs to focus on resolving several external and internal ~~not~~ challenges with ~~new~~ support of this regional platform.

Q.6

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1) Introduction:

Expensive agreements with IPPs have impacted country's multiple major sectors negatively. Similarly, with the major factors it has hiked the price of electricity in the country.

2) Expensive agreements and Implications on Industry, Domestic and other sectors..

The government ~~since~~<sup>for</sup> along time has been paying amount to IPPs of what they not generating. ~~That~~ This failure of successful agreements have ~~created~~ erupted several countrywide protest using slogan "We will pay what we are consuming". However, this has ~~created~~ damaged our industrial sector, and others also.



### 3) Overwhelming dependency on hydrocarbons, and impacts on Industry

Pakistan's history has been overwhelmingly depending on hydrocarbons for generating electricity. However, country has not too much resources but still we depend upon hydrocarbons. This over dependency has ignored our own renewable resources. In the era of conflicts when hydrocarbon are in shortage we could not supply enough electricity industries, agriculture.

### 4) Line and Distribution losses.

Bloomberg reported that line and distribution losses are 17% in Pakistan the biggest in region as well as in world.

In this critical situations we loose major chunk of our total generation, increasing burden on payment, thus price has been increased.

## 5. Contribution all the factors in price hike.

All factors are creating economic losses to Pakistan. However, economy of Pakistan is ~~also~~ already on critical condition. And our 50% imports are hydro carbons, 582 billion rupees we lose due to low losses, including outdated structure, hook connection. according to Finance Division.

## 6. Far reaching implications on industry, Agriculture and other sectors.

Lack of production, ~~is~~ stunted crop production, due to load shedding, ~~increased~~ distorted social well being of workers, closure of major industries like steel mills Karachi and several other cotton factories in Pakistan. All these impacts are caused ~~by~~ by ~~benchedly~~ benchedly irresponsible in agreements etc. etc.

## 7. Recommendations for country to overcome.

- A. Utilize Renewable energy resources.
- B. Reforms in the structure and functions of power sector.
- C. ~~Regulate~~ Regulate the powers and agreements with ~~power~~ IPPs.
- D. Social awareness.

**Conclusion:** All the above factors have contributed collectively to increase the per unit price of electricity. However, several recommendations are needed to overcome the and maintain our sector productivity.