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Part 2

How do you see the post-conflict diplomatic drives of Pakistan and India?

Introduction:-

Pakistan and India have faced several wars and conflicts since 1947. Despite deep mistrust, both countries have made several efforts to restore peace through diplomacy after these conflicts. These post-conflict diplomatic efforts show that both sides understand the need for peaceful relations, especially to ensure regional stability in South Asia.

Major Post-conflict Diplomatic Efforts.

1) After the 1948 war:

The United Nations helped in establishing a ceasefire line in Kashmir. This led to the start of formal diplomatic communication between both countries.

2) After war 1965:

The Tashkent Agreement was signed with help of the Soviet Union. Both Leaders agreed to pull back their forces and resume talks.

3) After the 1971 war:

The Shimla Agreement was a turning point. It encouraged solving all disputes, including Kashmir, through peaceful bilateral talks.

4) After the Kargil war (1999)

This conflict damaged trust, but both sides returned to diplomacy through backchannel talks and agreed on a ceasefire in 2003.

5) After Mumbai Attack (2008)

Dialogue was suspended but limited contact continued.

through official and unofficial means to prevent further escalation.

- 6) After the Pulwama attacks and Balakot Striked (2019) tensions rose sharply but in 2021 both sides unexpectedly agreed to respect the 2003 ceasefire, showing a willingness to return to peace.

Recent Diplomatic Signals (Post-2021)

- secret talk between intelligence officials have been reported.
- Pakistan showed a soft corner by offering trade ties after the flood in 2022, though India did not respond positively.
- Both countries remain engaged in regional forums like SCO and SAARC maintaining minimum diplomatic contact.

Challenges in Diplomacy.

- Kashmir remains a core issue especially after India revoked article 370 in 2019.
- Terrorism - related accusation from India continue to block talks.
- media hype and political pressure in both countries prevent leaders from taking bold diplomatic steps.

Geopolitical Sector:

Such as India growing ties with the west and Pakistan's closeness with China also affect relations.

What can be done.

- Restarting formal dialogues on all major issues.
- Building trust through people to people, cultural exchanges and trade.
- Using backchannel diplomacy to public pressure.

Promoting peace through balanced media coverage to reduce hate and misunderstanding

Conclusion:

Although Pakistan and India have fought wars and faced several crises their post-conflict diplomacy shows they understand the importance of peace - while challenges remain, especially political and security related both countries have the option to build a peaceful future through continuous dialogue and confidence-building measures.

2) Critically evaluate Russia-China growing relations and its implications on global power politics.

Introduction:-

In recent years Russia and China have developed a strategic Partnership that is reshaping

by shared interest and opposition to US global dominance. Their cooperation spans across military, economic & political domains. This growing alliance is gradually altering the unipolar world order and contributing to the rise of a multipolar ~~unipolar~~ international system.

2) Why China or Russia are moving closer.

Common opposition to the west. Both countries feel threatened by US & NATO policies, sanctions and western interference in their internal matters eg Taiwan & Ukraine.

Strategic complementarity

- Russia has vast energy resources and military strength.
- China has economic power and technology.

Sanctions:

After Ukraine war, Russia became heavily sanctioned by the West and looked

towards China for economic survival.

New trade energy corridors project since the power of Siberia gas pipeline and trade in high valued currencies (Yuan and Ruble) show their determination to de-dollarize trade

military cooperation.

The held joint military drill in the Indo-Pacific Central Asia and even ~~over~~ NATO territories sending strong messages to the west.

implication of Global power positions:

weakening US Global dominance
The west is no longer unchallenged
(BRICS) expansion and alternative financial system (since new Development Bank) threaten western-controlled institutions (IMF World Bank)

Strengthening of Authoritarian Bloc.

Their Partnership is encouraging non western regimes to form alliance based on national sovereignty and anti intervention.

pressure on NATO and EU
EU spe is forced to increase defence budget and re evaluate its ~~energy~~ energy dependence due to Russia's rising alignment

Risk of new cold war!

The deeping ideological divide between west vs East (democracy vs autocracy) resembles a cold war 2.0 with proxy conflict and cyber battles.

Criticism:

Not formal alliance

Though strong their Partnership lack a formal treaty like NATO mutual trust is still dimmed.

Geopolitical Difference

historical mistrust and competition in Central Asia and the Arctic may limit long term

③ How do you see the future nuclear politics in the middle East after US and Israel attacks on Iranian nuclear sites.

Inroduction:

The middle East is already a volatile region and nuclear politics add a dangerous layer of complexity. The US and Israeli attacks on Iranian nuclear facilities whether covert (cyber attacks), assassination or overt airstrike, have escalated tension dramatically. These developments could lead to a nuclear arms race, rising insecurity & shifting alliance making a new uncertain phase in middle east nuclear politics.

Impact of Iran nuclear sites

Iran determination increase.

instead of surrendering Iran may accelerate its nuclear program underground making it more secretive and possibly more dangerous.

Regional Polarizations.

The middle East is being split into

Pro-Iran (Iran Syria Hezbollah some faction in Iraq, and Yemen) Pro-US (Israel and

Saudi Arabia UAE Bahrain Jordan)

Future scenarios in middle eastern nuclear politics

Risk of a Nuclear Arm Race countries like Saudi Arabia UAE and Egypt might seek nuclear capability of their own to counterbalance Iran.

Increased Risks of Asymmetric warfare.

Iran may respond not through direct war but through

Proxy groups like Hezbollah
Houthis and militias in Iraq
increasing instability

expansion of covert cyber
future nuclear tension will
likely involve cyber-attacks
(like 'Stuxnet') sabotage
and AI based surveillance
new digital battlefield.

Overseer Role for Russia
to China

As US credibility in diplomacy
diminishes Russia & China
may step in as alternative
mediators or Wheeler Parton
Shifting the balance of power

Conclusion:

The US and Israeli attacks
on Iranian nuclear sites
have deepened mistrust &
hostility, pushing the region
further of nuclear politics
in the middle east seems
highly unstable with increasing
risk of proliferation regional
war, global fallout cooperation
can avoid a disastrous outcome

Question (4)

How do you see water Politics in region.

Water Politics in South Asia is entering a dense and uncertain phase after two major developments.

- 1) India's withdrawal from the Indus water treaty (IWT)
- 2) China's Plan to construct the World Largest dam on the Brahmaputra River.
- 3) Strategic Shift in Regional water Politics.

India's withdrawal from IWT is seen as a strategic pressure tactic against Pakistan regarding delivery of water flow to downstream Pakistan.

China's mega dam project on Brahmaputra raises concerns in India and Bangladesh as both countries are downstream dependent on this

Regional Tension & Power Politics.

China may see Yang as geopolitical agreement on building water as a strategic resource.

The lack of trust & water sharing agreement may fuel more conflicts in the future.

The way forward

There is a urgent need for new regional water treaties international mediation water diplomacy and climate cooperation.

Conclusion.

South Asia water Politics is turning into a new trend if not managed wisely it may lead to resource wars and regional instability. Peaceful cooperation is the only sustainable solution.