

Mock : Current Affairs
Muhammael Farhan
Batch 066
NOA academy

Q3 How do you see the future nuclear politics in the middle East after US and Israel attacks on Iranian nuclear sites?

1- Introduction

In June Israel attacked Iran unprovoked and killed 600 civilians including top commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guards and nuclear scientists. Israel called these attacks as "preemptive strikes" and were meant to protect its existence. On the other hand United Nations, Security Council and International Atomic Energy all denounced

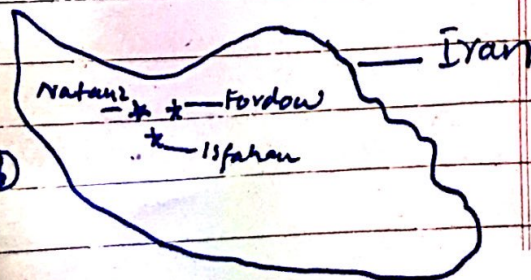
the Israeli claims. ~~as~~ Iran also took a retaliatory measures against Israel.

However, the future of nuclearisation after these attacks is eminent, as Iran call the making of nuclear bombs as national security and pride.

2- attacks on Iranian Nuclear sites

Israel bombed Iranian nuclear sites but was not able to completely wipe it out. As the nuclear sites of Iran particularly Fordow were deep down and only the US B20 stealth bomber and B57 bombs could have destroyed. On June 1st, the US attacked 3 major nuclear sites, and Trump said, we have completely "obliterated" Iran nuclear sites.

Nuclear sites
attacked by US ①



3- condition of Iran's nuclear sites and material

Although Trump claimed complete obliteration but news channels report that the aerial map shows they are completely destroyed. Trump rejected these claim.

Prior Furthermore, prior to attacks Iran shifted its 400kg enriched nuclear uranium, which means its safe and there are chances of nuclearization.

4- Iran policy towards nuclearization after attacks:

(a) stance of the government

Israeli-US attacks on Iran successfully have exposed the country of being at risk and existential crises. This has compelled the Iranian government that nuclearization is eminent for Iran's security.

Moreover, John Marshall, a leading realist said on a podcast with Glenn Greenwald, that "Iran was fool" not to make a nuclear bomb. He said, these attacks have compelled Iranians to go for a nuclear bomb.

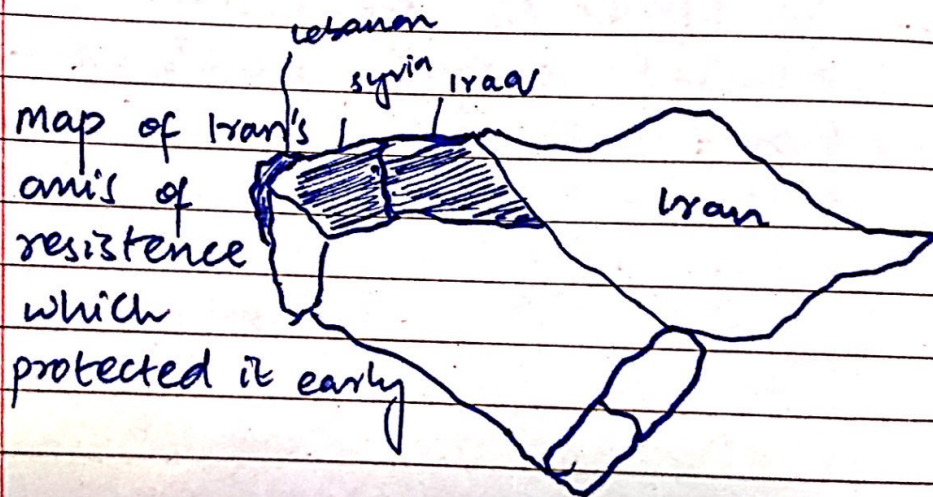
(b) Sentiments of Iran's masses towards nuclearization:

Prior to attacks on Iran, the country was divided between liberals and extremists. Now these attacks have reduced the gaps by invoking a new kind of Iranian nationalization as reported by Aljazeera and New York Times. Iranians are now united on making the bomb, as for them, it resembles national pride.

(c) Reason for Iran

Iran has multiple

nuclearize the middle East. Its axis of powers, which worked to protect Iran have been lessened. The Israeli breach of Iran's sovereignty and future attacks all have compelled it that a nuclear bomb would make Iran safe.



(d) Iran Cooperation with international bodies after the attacks

After the attacks, Iran completely suspended its cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Association and have

called for no cooperation with the international world over its ending its nuclear programme.

(E) Repercussions of Iran's nuclearization

(i) Israeli-US attacks:

Israel and the US have called for Iran for ending its nuclear programme. They have indication further attacks if Iran did not pulled back. Trump recently threatened Iran to stop its nuclear programme.

(ii) unstability in the Middle East:

If Iran did not stop its nuclear programme, there are certain threats of Israel and the US repeating their attacks. However, this time, Iran might not be able to endure further escalation. There is a possibility of enlargement of the conflict.

This could lead the middle East to instability which is already on the verge of conflict in Gaza and Syria.

(iii) Nuclear proliferation:

Iran's nuclear programme can also motivate nuclear regimes around the world. There could start a race for the nuclearization.

For example, in an old interview, Saudi crown prince Muhammad Bin Salman said, if Iran got a nuclear bomb, we will have to. Because we can not allow for a shift of Balance of power.

(f) Conclusion

Israeli and US attacks on Iran in June have further fueled Iran's nuclear programme. Iran vows to go for nuclearization as it considers it the only way to protect

its sovereignty against future attacks. However, this stance can lead the US provoked by Israel to attack it again which could escalate the war beyond the region. History suggest that most viable way out is through diplomatic channel.

Q5 How do you see post conflict diplomatic drives of Pakistan and India

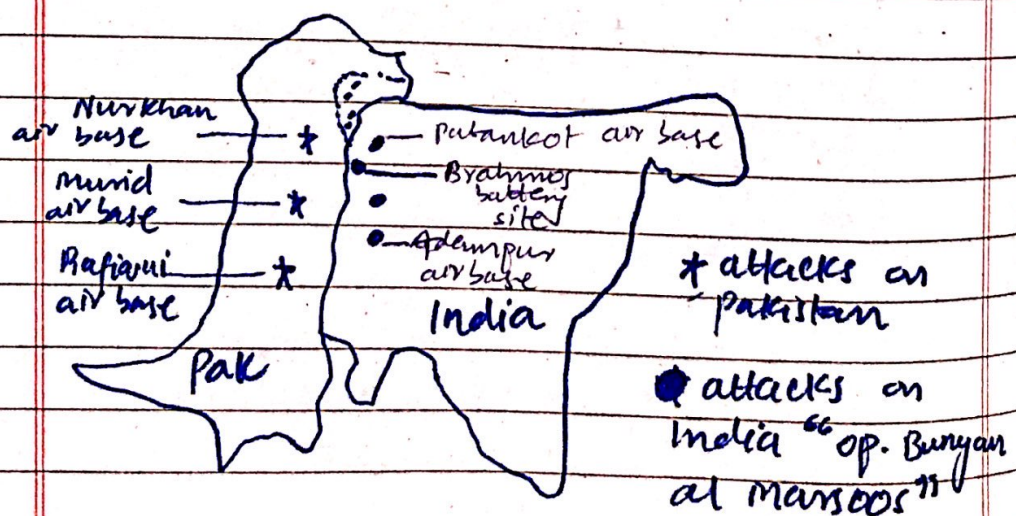
r Introduction:

India attacked Pakistan in May after the Pahalgam incident. India blamed Pakistan for the incident. However, Pakistan denounced the allegation calling it a false flag operation and Indian security lapse. After intense exchange of conventional and non conventional might both

the country's swiftly
resorted to diplomatic
platforms

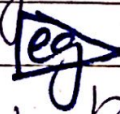
2- May war between India - Pakistan:

India attacked Pakistan
through its airforce, missiles
and drones. It hit multiple
airbases in Pakistan and
in retaliation Pakistan downed
5 Rafal fighter and
responded by "Operation
Bunyan al Mansoor".
This deterred the Indian
side of further attacks on
Pakistan's sovereignty.

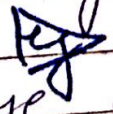


3- Post war diplomacy

(a) Pakistan's diplomatic triumph

Diplomatic support is crucial for international standing and transactions. After the war with India, Pakistan continuously engaged with allies  eg Saudi Arabia, China, Iran, UAE etc. It informed allies of Pakistan's position and that the country's ~~was~~ sovereignty was blatantly violated by India.

(i) International response to Pakistan

Pakistan's allies have supported the country in that crucial  eg Saudi Arab, Turkey and China took firm diplomatic actions and denounced India aggression and showed deep support for the country.

(ii) Internationalization of Kashmir

(iii) Elevated international standing

Pakistan's diplomatic manoeuvres have elevated the country's international standing. The government also dispatched a special envoy under the foreign minister, Bilawal Bhutto, to represent Pakistan's peace case and ensure the world of its strive for peace. The whole world showed their empathies towards Pakistan which cornered New Delhi diplomatically. Even, the US president Trump praised Pakistan's peace initiative in the stopping the war. Post war, a US general called Pakistan a "phenomenal" counter terrorism partner. which reflect the failure of Indian narrative to isolate Pakistan diplomatically.

(B) India's diplomatic failure

(i) Failure of narrative

India failed to sell its terrorist narrative about Pakistan to the world. It has also failed to project its power as a hegemon in South Asia.

→ US is a staunch strategic ally of India despite that the US denounced its narrative that Pakistan has supported terrorism in Pakistan.

(ii) Failure to Isolate Pakistan diplomatically

India dispatched 60 delegations of 60 across the world to sell its false narrative about Pakistan. Yet they failed blatantly. → The QUAD meeting, recently held, did not name Pakistan responsible for Pahalgarh attacks. Indian opposition leader is continuously probing Modi of failing India diplomatically and causing it

Isolation

(iii) Demotion of India's strategic projection

India's false flag operation "sunder" has exposed the country's power projection in South Asia as hegemon. It has exposed the country's vulnerability of great power before the world which has lessened its international standing.

For example, a recent article in foreign Affairs, "India's Great Power Delusion" indicated that India does not have the power to stand China and even stand as surpass it looking at its current growth rates.

(4) Evaluation of Post war diplomatic drive:

Post war diplomatic drives by both the

country it's a welcoming step. Because the use of hard power between two nuclear state has extreme reverberations. Any strategic miscalculation could have ended the world on catastrophe.

Moreover, the only possibility to resolve bilateral and multilateral issues between the two countries is diplomatic channel. Pakistan has offered mediation and negotiation to India over Kashmir, terrorism and Pahalgam many time. However India is adamant to its stance no diplomatic cooperation.

(5) Conclusion

Post war in may between Pakistan and India have led to a diplomatic drive between the two countries. It has reduced the chances of further conflict. Furthermore, it has helped Kashmir

Issue being internationalised.

Q7

(1) Introduction

Pakistan faces multiple economic challenges due to structural flaws. These challenges consist of Budget deficit, trade deficit, tax evasion, subsidies, pension, corruption, industrial and decline agricultural decline. Unless the country embark on path to reform the structural flaws that are hampering the country's economy, it won't be able to progress.

(2) structural challenges to Pakistan's economy

(i) Trade deficit:

Trade deficit refers to high imports and low exports. This results in trade imbalance, balance of payment crises and depletion of dollar reserves. Pakistan's trade deficit in 2023-24 was 44 billion dollar and has persistent trade deficit at average 30 billion dollar since the past 10 year according to the state bank.

(ii) Budget deficit

Budget deficit refers to huge spending against low revenues earned by a state.

Pakistan has a huge budget deficit each year persistently. The fiscal year, budget deficit stands at 8 trillion rupees 2025-26.

(iii) Pension

Pakistan's pension bill has reached to 1 trillion rupees in FY 2025-26 which is a huge burden on the exchequer. However,

pension contribution scheme imposed by the government to reduce this burden. But the army personnel, who account for $\frac{2}{3}$ pensioners are not included according to finance minister Murtaza Bhurgal. Which reflects the ineffectiveness of this scheme.

(iv) Subsidies

Subsidies also cause huge burden on national budget. They account for around 1 trillion rupees which mostly goes to loss making state enterprises like PIA, Pakistan railway and steel mill etc. A huge part of these subsidies also goes to agriculture and industrial units.

(v) Corruption

Pakistan stand at 135th as per International Corruption Perception Index 2021. Corruption causes

causes the theft of state resources which hinders the country's progress.

(v) Industrial decline

Pakistan's industrial production is declining which increases trade deficit, and depletion of dollar reserves and reduction in state revenue. Major industries in Pakistan such as Honda, Toyota, Nishat etc have closed their units in Pakistan. These are due to high electricity cost, ban on imports of raw material and expensive cost of production.

(vi) Agricultural declines

Pakistan's agriculture is also in decline. It accounts for 25.6 of the country's economy. However, it is declining due to water shortages, expensive fertilizer, climate change etc.

reducing its expenses 
Palestine's PSDP backlog
include 1200 projects which
cost estimation is 10 trillion
sheqee (IMF) it should
only include important
projects on the list.

(iv) exports should be boosted
by reducing the cost
of electricity and fuel
prices to reduce
production cost.

(v) Agriculture sector should
be revived by
introducing drip irrigation,
climate resilient seed
development etc.

(4) Conclusion

Palestine has multiple
structural flaws which
hinder the economic
progress. The reforming of
these problems is
inevitable for the country's
economic revival as
indicated by the (IMF).

Q8:

1- Introduction

The growing relation mark a shift in the global world order from unipolarity to multipolarity. The main of this reliance is to reduce the western influence in global politics. They Both the countries are permanent members of the BRICS + , Shanghai Cooperation organization. Russia is a main strategic and economic ally of China.

2- Growing relation of Russia and China

(i) Amidst Ukraine war

The ties between both the China-Russia have grown more ever since Ukraine war. Russia to evade western sanctions due to the

heavily rely on China economically and strategically. After Western sanctions, China became the largest buyer of Russian oil and defense system S-400, ~~while~~ Russian SU-57 jets. Moreover, China also supply chips and defense material to Russia helping her stand the war. This relation has prevented the cripple down of Russia economy amidst huge sanctions.

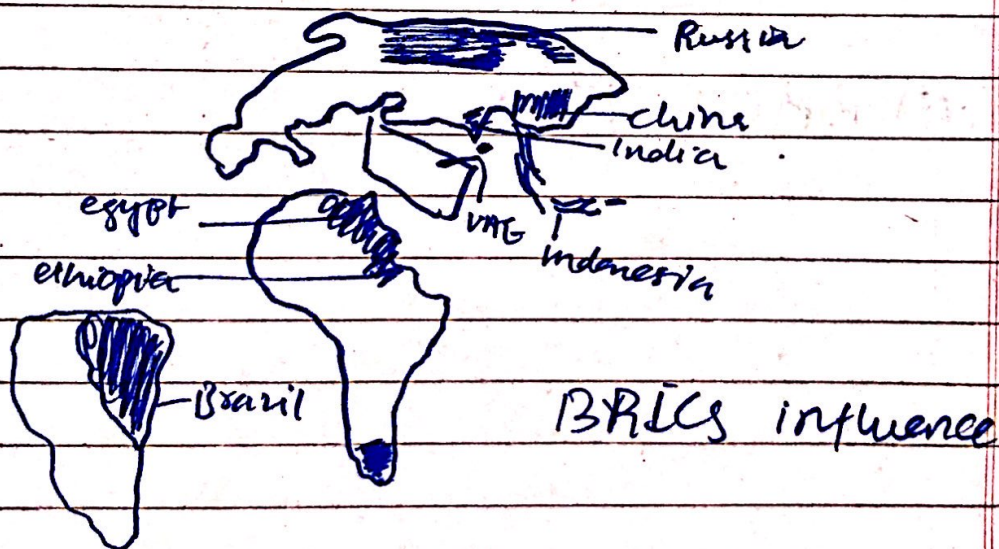
(ii) BRICS Plus

China and Russia are permanent members of the BRICS plus.

BRICS geopolitical and economic influence is persistently increasing. It has 55% of the world population and 30% of the world GDP. China and Russia uses the Brics to reduce western influence in the global

- through;
- (1) Dedollarization
 - (2) New development Bank
 - (3) currency swap agreements.
 - (4) strive for alternative to SWIFT system to avoid economic sanction.

The membership of this group continues to increase. Last year 5 members joined; Iran, UAE, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Egypt.



Recently it has also included 10 partnering members.

(iii) Shingai Cooperation Organization

SCO is another platform where the growing relation of China-Russia dominate. This group strives for economic cooperation and anti terrorism on between South Asia, Central Asia countries, Eurasia and China.

(3) Implication on global power politics

The growing relationship has ample influence on global power politics.

making economic alliances. Economy has always been a major component of geo political influence on the world. This reduces the relevance of the world particularly the west.

China and Russia also reduces the hegemony of the west along as the masters of the world. They are pushing for multilateralism, where all state actors cooperate in international politics. They also reduce the economic influence of IMF and World Bank through the BRICS, New Development Bank. In this way they would exert influence on the world countries through financial aid and loan. This could reduce the western political power.