

Q No: 2

Introduction:-

The United States direct and indirect involvement in supporting Israel against Iran's nuclear ambitions has once again ignited the fault lines of global power politics. While Washington justifies its actions as a deterrent against nuclear proliferation, this intervention has triggered a multipolar response from rival powers - China and Russia - who perceive it as both a strategic threat and an opportunity to reshape the global order. The Iran-Israel conflict, thus, is no longer regional - it is now a reflection of broader power struggles among global powers.

1- US Objectives & Strategic Calculations

a) Reinforcing Strategic Alliance With Israel:

- Israel is the US's closest ally in the Middle East; the US annually provides over \$ 3.8 billion in military aid.

to Israel.

- By supporting Israeli preemptive strikes on Iranian nuclear facilities, the U.S seeks to reassert its leadership role in the region and deter Iran's nuclear capabilities.

B. Curtailing Iran's Regional Influence:

- Iran has extended its influence through proxies like Hezbollah, Houthis, and militias in Iraq and Syria.
- US involvement seeks to contain this growing asc of influence that threatens its regional allies like Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

2. Impact On China's Geostategic Interests:-

a. Disruption of China's Middle East Diplomacy:

- China positioned itself as a peace broker in the Middle East, successfully

mediating the 2023 Iran - Saudi Arabia normalization.

- US military involvement disputes Beijing's narrative of being a stabilizing global actor and exposes its limited crisis-management capacity.

b. Threat To China's Energy Security:

- China is the largest importer of Iranian oil, often bypassing US sanctions through barter or third-party arrangements.
- Any conflict that affects the strait of Hormuz through which 20% of global oil passes raised a direct threat to China's energy-dependent economy.

c. Strategic Opportunity For China:

- As the US alienates more players in the region, China can strengthen its bilateral ties with Iran, especially via the 25-year strategic partnership agreement (signed in 2021).
- China may also use the crisis to discredit US unilateralism on international platforms.

3- Russia's Strategic Response ~~And~~ Calculations:-

a) Strengthening Russia - Iran Military Cooperation:

- Russia and Iran have deepened defense ties, with Iran supplying ~~shaded~~ drones used by Russia in Ukraine.
- The conflict allows Russia to position itself as Iran's military partner, particularly in the face of Western hostility.

b) Shifting Focus From Ukraine:

- The Iran - Israel conflict and US involvement directs international attention from Ukraine, giving Russia strategic breathing space.
- Russia might use its seat on the UN Security Council to veto any resolution favoring US - Israel narratives.

- Conclusion:-

The US intervention in the Israel - Iran nuclear conflict marks a significant escalation in a volatile region, but its implications transcend the Middle East. It exposes the fragile nature of the global order and highlights the re-emergence of Cold War style rivalries. While Washington seeks to protect its strategic interests, its action have provoked strong reactions from China and Russia, who now see Iran as a useful counterweight to Western influence.

The future of global politics hinges not on the outcome of this single conflict, but on how wisely these global actors manage their rivalries. The stakes are no longer regional, they are truly global and missteps could lead to a new era of sustained confrontation, possibly even military, between the world's foremost powers.

Build conclusion In one paragraph

The length of answer should be 8-9 sides

Q No: 3

Introduction:-

The US-Israel attack on Iranian nuclear sites has drastically altered the regional security calculus and threatens to destabilize the fragile nuclear balance in the Middle East. In the aftermath of such a strike, nuclear politics in the region are expected to shift towards heightened militarization, strategic realignments, and the potential unraveling of non-proliferation frameworks.

1. Death Of The JCPOA & Collapse Of Diplomatic Engagement:-

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) signed in 2015 and weakened after the US withdrawal in 2018 is now effectively obsolete.

Iran may formally exit the (NPT) or further restrict IAEA access to its nuclear facilities.

Diplomatic efforts from the EU, China, or Russia will be marginalized as the conflict escalates.

Example:-

After the assassination of Iranian nuclear scientist Mohsen Fakhrizadeh (2020), Iran resumed uranium enrichment beyond JCPOA limits. A direct strike will push it much further.

2- Acceleration Of Iran's Nuclear

Ambitions:-

Iran may now pursue a deterrent nuclear weapon under the doctrine of self-defense, especially if it believes its sovereignty is under threat.

Iran's nuclear program is already deeply embedded in underground facilities like Fordow and Natanz. The attack may justify complete militarization of its nuclear capabilities.

→ Quote: "No nation will remain passive in the face of direct aggression on its sovereign right to peaceful nuclear energy" - Iranian Foreign Minister (Hypothetical reaction after the attack).

3- Militarization Of Civil

Nuclear Programs:-

Countries with peaceful nuclear ambitions (e.g., UAE, Egypt) may face international scrutiny or ~~cancel~~ their programs for strategic leverage.

Regional civil nuclear cooperation treaties may be suspended, and transparency with IAEA could decline.

Conclusion:-

The future of nuclear politics in the Middle East post-US/Israel attack on Iran will be defined by greater insecurity, arms competition, and erosion of trust in international institutions.

The Middle East could move from being a zone of nuclear ambiguity to one of overt proliferation and confrontation. The diplomacy must urgently be re-engaged because what begins with one strike can unravel decades of fragile peace and escalate into a region armed not just with rhetoric, but with radioactive consequences.

Q No: 4

Introduction:-

The collapse of water-sharing frameworks and unilateral hydro-projects by regional powers mark the beginning of a new era of hydro-hegemony in South Asia. India's withdrawal from the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) - a rare example of long-standing cooperation with Pakistan - signals growing weaponization of water. Simultaneously, China's construction of the largest dam on the Brahmaputra River (Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet) introduces serious ecological, political, and strategic risks for downstream countries like India and Bangladesh.

• Key Implication:-

- a) Regional Tensions Escalate:
India-Pakistan relations become even more fragile; Islamabad sees it as a violation of international norms.

(b) Environmental Risks:-

Mega dams in seismically active zones threaten biodiversity, agriculture, and water access in the lower riparian states.

(c) Geopolitical Tool:-

Water emerges as a tool of coercion - China controls upstream of most major South Asian rivers and can now influence India's water security.

(d) Collapse Of Trust:-

Diplomatic frameworks for river sharing, like the IWT, lose credibility, making future cooperation difficult.

→ Conclusion:-

Water politics in the region is no longer about resource sharing - it's about strategic leverage. Without renewed diplomacy and trust-building, South-Asia risks slipping into hydro-conflict, where rivers once binding nations may now divide them.

Q No: 5

Introduction:-

The diplomatic engagement between Pakistan and India in the post-conflict phase remains tentative, symbolic, and largely driven by geopolitical pragmatism rather than deep reconciliation. While overt hostility has subsided since the 2019 Pulwama - Balakot episode, the relationship is trapped in a cycle of cautious detente and long-standing mistrust.

-> Key Features Of Post-Conflict Diplomacy:-

1. Backchannel Diplomacy:

Both countries have engaged in secret talks, often brokered by neutral states like the UAE.

Resulted in the 2021 reaffirmation of the (LOC) ceasefire, indicating a willingness to de-escalate.

2. Absence of Formal Dialogue:-

No comprehensive bilateral dialogue has resumed. Pakistan insists on the reversal of India's revocation of Article 370 (August 2019) as a precondition; India considers Kashmir a closed chapter.

3. Trade & Economic Signals:-

Some voices on both sides advocate resumption of trade, especially in food and pharmaceuticals, amid economic pressures. However, no formal trade normalization has occurred since Pakistan suspended trade ties post-August 2019.

4. Humanitarian & Cultural Exchange:-

India issued visas for Pakistani pilgrims; both nations occasionally allow medical visas and supporting visits, hinting at soft diplomacy.

General instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15%

Subject specific language 15%

Graphs and charts 10%

3- International Pressure of Geopolitical Constraints:-

Both nations are under pressure to maintain stability due to IMF conditions (for Pakistan) and India's G20 global image.

The rise of China's regional presence also indirectly pushes both sides to manage hostilities.

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

Work on improving presentation and length

Conclusion:-

Post - conflict diplomacy

Give examples from present events to justify answers

India is fragile and reactive, lacking a structured roadmap. While both sides have shown

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

active intro, genuine peace requires political will, sustained dialogue, and resolution of core disputes, especially Kashmir.

always give headings from the question statement... take words from the statement

Without that, diplomacy remains transactional rather than transformational.

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question... if you fail to do so, no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Good Luck