

Mock Exam

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Current Affairs

Q2 If the US joins Israel in striking Iranian nuclear sites - Implications for global Power Politics (US - China - Russia)?

Ans Introduction:-

A Joint attack by the US and Israel on Iran's nuclear sites will not only affect the Middle East but also change the balance of power at the global level. It will increase tensions among the big powers - US, China and Russia - and damage the system that controls the spread of nuclear weapons.

1 Stronger Division between Big Powers:

- **US and allies:** The US will stand even closer with Israel, NATO allies and Arab Gulf states for security.
- **China and Russia:** Both will come closer to Iran, giving it more military and economic help. This will make the world more divided into two blocks.

2 Collapse of Nuclear Control Agreements:

- The Iran Nuclear Deal (JCPOA) will be completely finished. Iran may wish to make a bomb to protect itself.
- Other countries like Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Egypt may also try to start their own nuclear programmes. This will weaken the NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) and create an arms race in the Middle East.

3 Energy and Trade Disruptions

- Iran could block or attack shipping in the strait of Hormuz where 20% of the world's oil passes. Oil prices will rise sharply and cause inflation globally.
- Countries like Pakistan, India and Europe that depend on imported oil will be badly affected.

4 More Economic Sanctions and Rivalries

- The US will add new sanctions on

Iran and countries trading with it.

- China and Russia will try to protect Iran by using alternative trade and banking systems. They will also increase trade using Chinese yuan or Russian rouble instead of the US dollar.

5 More Conflicts in the Middle East:

- There will be more missile attacks, drone wars and proxy wars in the region.
- Plans to make the Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction will fail.

Impact on Pakistan and Developing Countries:-

- Rising oil prices will hurt Pakistan's weak economy.
- Pakistan will be under pressure to stay neutral while protecting its trade routes and relations with Gulf countries.

Way Forward:

- Open direct talks between the US and Iran to stop further attacks.
- Give the **IAEA** (UN atomic agency) full powers to check Iran's nuclear work.
- China, Russia and the EU should help bring all sides to a new nuclear agreement.

Conclusion:

A US-Israel strike on Iran will divide the world into stronger rival blocs, create more wars in the Middle East and destroy the global nuclear control system. Poor countries will suffer the most because of higher oil prices and instability.

Q4 How do you see the water politics in the region after India's decision to move out of Indus Water Treaty and China's decision to build the world largest dam on Brahmaputra River?

Ans Introduction:

Water is now a key element of power politics in South Asia. India's rethink on the **Indus Water Treaty (IWT)** with Pakistan and China's plan to build a huge dam on the Brahmaputra River have created new tensions.

These moves threaten food security, energy supply and regional peace.

1 Stress on the Indus Water Treaty:

- The Indus Water Treaty (IWT) (1960) gave Pakistan control of the **western** rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) and India the **eastern** rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej).
- India is now talking about reviewing or fully using its rights under the treaty, building dams like Rattle and Kishanganga on western rivers.
- This makes Pakistan fear reduced water flow for agriculture and hydropower, especially in Punjab and Sindh.

2 China's Mega-Dam on the Brahmaputra:

- China plans to build the world's largest hydro-power project at Medog, near the border with India.
- India fears the dam will allow China to control water flows, harming farmers and increasing flood risk in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.
- Bangladesh, as a lower riparian, is also worried about less water and more salinity.

3 Growing upstream leverage:

- Both India and China as upstream countries can use dams as a political tool in times of crisis.
 - Water can be turned into a weapon without firing a bullet by reducing flows or releasing water suddenly.
- This worsens trust deficits among neighbours.

4. Climate Change Multiplier:

- Melting glaciers and erratic monsoons have already reduced reliable river flows.

- less water and more drought / flood cycles make the disputes over dams and treaties even sharper.

Add 3 more points

5 Regional Security Risks:

- Water disputes may combine with border conflicts and terrorism to make crises more dangerous.
- Future wars may be triggered not by land but by the fear of losing water supply.

Way Forward:

- 1 **Update IWT**: Include environmental protections, climate data sharing, and faster dispute resolution.
- 2 **Basin Wide Cooperation**: China, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh should exchange real-time water flow data.
- 3 **Water Efficiency**: Pakistan must build small and medium dams, modernise canals and shift to less water-intensive crops.

3 Third Party Medication:-

Use neutral international agencies (World Bank, UN) to prevent unilateral moves.

Conclusion:

Water is becoming a strategic weapon in south Asia. Unless India, Pakistan, China and Bangladesh create stronger cooperation on shared rivers, the combination of mega-dams, climate stress and mistrust could lead to serious conflict. Updating treaties and improving water management is the only way forward.

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

Ans Introduction:

Pakistan and India have fought wars (1948, 1965, 1971, Kargil 1999) and faced frequent crises like Pulwama-Balakot 2019. Each time diplomacy after conflict has aimed to reduce tensions.

manage borders and reopen dialogue. Sustainable peace remains difficult because of deep mistrust, but post-conflict efforts are still important.

1 Stabilisation and Ceasefire Efforts :

- **Ceasefire agreements** : The most important was the 2003 LoC ceasefire, reaffirmed again in February 2021 after repeated violations.
- **Military Hotlines** : DGMO (Director General Military Operations) talks help reduce miscommunication during crises.
- **Border CBMs** : Limited coordination at Wagah/Attari and Flag meetings at working boundary.

2 Composite and Black Channel Dialogues:

- **The Composite Dialogue (1997-2008)** covered eight baskets: Kashmir, Siachen, terrorism, trade, people-to-people contact etc.

- Black-channel diplomacy has played a key role to after crises, e.g. UAE-mediated talks leading to 2021 LOC ceasefire.
- Track II efforts by retired officials and academics try to keep communication open even when official talks stop.

3 Trade and Economic Engagement:

- Trade has been used as a confidence-building measure.
- Limited bilateral trade existed till 2019 (pharmaceuticals, cotton, food items) but is often suspended after tensions.
- Post-conflict diplomacy needs small trade steps to create mutual economic stakes in peace.

4 Humanitarian and People-to-People Measures:

- Cross-LoC bus and truck services in Kashmir (started 2025) allow divided families to meet.
- Release of fishermen and prisoners after

conflicts reduces bitterness.

- Cultural exchanges and sports diplomacy have helped in the past (eg cricket tours).

5 Challenges: Never build arguments in bullet

- Domestic politics and media nationalism in both countries block long-term diplomacy.
- Terrorist attacks (Mumbai 2008, Pathankot 2016, Pulwama 2019) derail dialogue.
- Disputes over Kashmir remain the biggest hurdle.

Way Forward:

- 1 Institutionalise Ceasefire: Permanent monitoring at LoC with third-party verification.
- 2 Start with trade: Reopen limited trade in essential goods to build trust
- 3 Humanitarian Focus: Expand cross border travel, medical visas, and prisoner swaps
- 4 Incremental Dialogue: Issue based talks (terrorism, water, culture) before tackling the Kashmir dispute.
- 5 International Support: Quiet facilitation

by neutral countries (UAE, US, UK) can help maintain back channels.

Conclusion:

Post conflict diplomacy between Pakistan and India has produced small but valuable results like the 2021 LOC ceasefire. Lasting peace will need steady, issue-by-issue engagement and insulation of dialogue from political shocks.

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

Ans Introduction:

If Iran's nuclear facilities are attacked by the US and Israel, the Middle East will enter a new and dangerous phase. It will speed up nuclear programmes, break existing agreements and increase the risk of an arms race in the region.

1 Iran's expected response:

- **Faster nuclear programme:** Iran may openly increase uranium enrichment and hide more sites underground.
- **Less cooperation with IAEA:** It could block international inspections, making its nuclear work less visible.
- **Retaliation:** Attacks on Israel, Gulf states and US bases could destabilise the region.

2 Regional Nuclear Hedging:

- **Saudi Arabia:** May demand its own fuel cycle or nuclear weapons for security.
- **Turkey and Egypt:** Could also start nuclear programmes to counter Iran.
- **UAE** will face pressure to revisit its peaceful "gold standard" nuclear programme.

3 Collapse of Non-Proliferation System

- The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) will lose credibility.

if many countries pursue nuclear latency.

- The idea of a Middle East Weapons-Free Zone will fail completely.

4 Intensified Arms Race:

- Countries will build more missiles, drones and air defence systems.
- Proxy groups like Hezbollah and Houthis may receive more support, increasing conflicts.

5 Role of Global Powers:

Seems like an outline

- US will tighten security partnerships with Israel and Gulf states.
- China and Russia likely to support Iran with weapons and technology and blame the US for destabilisation.
- This will deepen the global divide between US-led and China-Russia led blocs.

6 Impacts on Pakistan and the Global South:

- Oil prices will rise due to instability.

is the Gulf.

- Developing economies like Pakistan will face inflation and energy shortages
- Pakistan will have to remain neutral while ensuring Gulf ties and maritime security.

Flowchart

US - Israel strike on Iran nuclear sites



- Iran speeds up nuclear programme



Regional hedging by neighbours
(Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Egypt seek nuclear capability)



Arms race and missile defence buildup
(more drones, missiles, proxy wars)



Greater Big power polarization (US vs China)
* Russia



Oil price, shocks, instability, risk of water conflict.

General instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

Conclusion:

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the

following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15%

Subject specific language 15%

Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each question

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

Give examples from present events to justify answers

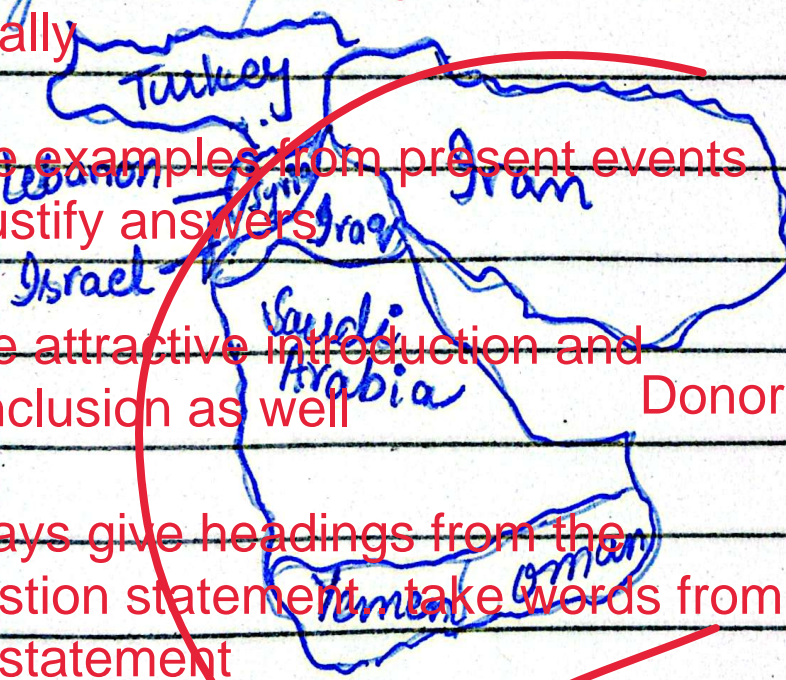
Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

Donor add map at the end

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

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

Attacks on Iran's nuclear sites will make the Middle East less secure and push countries towards nuclear weapons without strong diplomacy and arms control, the region could face a dangerous nuclear arms race that threatens global peace



Map of Middle East

Good Luck