

OUTLINE

(2) Introduction

Over the years, the debate has been going on about the existence of a cold war mentality amid global rivalry between the US and China. These global powers are at odds with each other in every area. Scramingly, the events that have been unfolding in the global arena are a manifestation of the cold war mentality.

(2) Existence of cold war mentality between global powers

(3) Cold war mentality still here (Thesis)

Acute war

a) Democracy Versus Authoritarianism

b) Emergence of Security and economic alliances

Nuclear Rhetoric

(c) Revival of Nato and Russia's ~~strength~~

(d) Trade war and Techwar between the US & China

(e) Arms Race in every domain (land, air, sea)

(f) Competition sidelining global issues: Climate change.

(4) Cold war mentality does not exist now (antithesis)

~~not engaged~~
engaged

(a) US/China not engaged in an ideological struggle

b) US/China not leading alliances that could foster proxy war

(c) After Russia's attack, political and economic divide will in Europe, weakening Nato

d) Global economy is so integrated that cannot be separated

e) Fear of Mao Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) Biden-Xi

f) Bali meetup at Bali discussed global issues (Synthesis) Presence of emergence of cold war mentality

g) Difference of Governance model: the US (Promoter of democratic ideas) and China siding opposite model

h) Not every cold war has to be a clone of previous cold war

(c) The US, after leaving ^{Vacuum in} Afghanistan would not like to leave space and somehow backs Nato

d) Chinese economy would surpass the US, hence its model might be prevailed

e) Choking global powers by the US ~~and~~ ^{and} Taiwan's multibillion and Ukraine war

f) Practically, the US declared ^{its} China, main adversary

(6) Conclusion

IS COLD WAR MENTALITY ^{DATE} STILL HERE

"The cold war is over, but cold war thinking survives;" (Joseph Rotblat). These lines by Joseph Rotblat are a perfect manifestation of today's world. Indeed, cold war has long been over, but the mindset is still here. Over the years, the debates have been going on about the existence of a cold war mentality amid global rivalry between the US and China. These global powers are at odds with each other in every area. Seemingly, the events that have been unfolding in the global arena are a manifestation of the cold war mentality. This mentality is evident from the bashing of each other's ^{governance} model and also the rise of security and economic blocs to serve their interests. Also, the old player Russia is also at play and challenging Nato. This mindset also prevails in every field be it trade, tech or climate. But, skeptics say otherwise that the situation is completely different from the cold war that we had. However, ^{present} we can assess the cold war by dissecting each event, one may gauge the phenomenon; ^{also in context,} this is a narrower view of cold war, ^{and in} psychology. ^{different}

There has been a growing discussion on the cold war mentality in the international ^{competitors} world. On one hand, the current ~~situation~~ ^{situation} is being equated to cold war mindset. This can be depicted ^{by} ~~by~~ the recently launched US National Defense strategy (Oct, 2022), declared China as the main adversary. On the other hand, it is not being seen as a "cold war" because the characteristic feature of "cold war" - nuclear threat - does not exist. Also, there is no ideological war as there was between the communist and capitalist blocs.

One of the ^{most compelling} ~~major~~ arguments that can be given to ^{prove} ~~the~~ ^{for} the existence of the cold war mindset is the ~~struggle~~ ^{ongoing} ~~struggle~~ ^{struggle} between the ^{promoters} ~~promoter~~ of democracy, the US and ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{frequently} ~~the~~ authoritarian regime, China. They both criticize each other's governance model. However, we ~~see~~ are witnessing a democratic principles and their retreat. In other words, half of the world's democracies are in a state of decline amid worsening civil liberties and rule of law while authoritarian governments are becoming more oppressive (IDEA, annual

After 500 summit this year,

Date

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Hence US State Department spokesman, Ned Price said that China and Russia share a vision for the world that is starkly at odds with ~~the~~ ^{the} vision that has been at the centre of the international system for the past eight decades. So, ^{in other words} ~~in this~~ context, the US system is being challenged by the emerging China.

This challenge can also be gauged by the emergence of security and economic alliance.

In the course of countering China, America has

Sought ^{B3W} multilateralism approach; for e.g., example, (QUAD, AUKUS, but the new add to it is, ^{the} Indo-

Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), which is actually the continuation of Asia Pivot Policy by Barack Obama launched in 2011. In this back to back

alliance, the main objective ^{the} only to contain China. In this context, for the first time ^{the} White House hosted Pacific leaders and signed 11-point declaration in (Sep 2022), just after Wang I it was announced in June, soon after Chinese

Foreign Minister Wang Yi embarked on a tour to the Pacific nation. Hence, both are competing ^{in security} for their interests by ~~others~~ nations

While convincing other nations to their fold, another aspect to this cold war is the Russia's nuclear ^{sketch}. Russia's chokemen has ~~contributed~~ ^{Russia's security} pushed Russia to invade Ukraine, as it was being threatened by ^{Nato's} Eastward's expansion. The war could have been averted if Russia's ^{concerns} ~~concerns~~ were addressed. Putin's warning to use nuclear weapons and ^{revival} ~~expansion~~ of Nato, as Nordic countries filed an application for its ~~bid~~ membership is alarming. Because the sole purpose of it was to contain Russia during cold war, if Russia loses the war, Nato could attack Russia resulting into ^{an all-out war} ~~the East Russia~~ ~~versus West~~ ~~are~~ dragging even China into it. Thus, the current war will be a defining moment for these global powers and the rest of the world.

Besides the fear of nuclear war ^{in the wake of} ~~from~~ Ukraine war, there are other wars being waged against each other by the US and China: Trade war and tech war. Both these global powers know in order to dominate the world they need to ^{overpower each other in the demand} ~~overpower each other~~ seek economy and technology, particularly the semi conductors. In order to maintain its dominance

over technology, the US signed ^{the} Science and Chips Act encouraging companies to build semiconductor manufacturing plants. Also, the US restricted its tech exports to China halting its semiconductor growth. However, due to global supply chain disruption and ~~become~~ ^{after duress covid} self sufficient, President Xi also ~~opened~~ ^{encouraged} state-owned companies to become self sufficient in technology sector. The US wants China to few generations behind in semiconductor ~~sector~~ by adopting protectionist measure just like it adopted in trade war. Therefore, both here are engaged in competition affecting others.

The affect of their ~~to~~ rivalry can be witnessed in the developments ~~throu~~ across the world. These countries who come under the US ~~orbit~~ ^{with the US} or are in alliance, shifting their approach towards weaponization. US ally India, is seeking to on course to become stronger in its indigenous weapon industry and also ^{back-to-back} launched ~~to~~ ^{has} missiles ^{this year}. Japan, coming out of the pacifism and increased its defense budget ^{upto 2%} ~~pushed~~ ^{based} by the US. All these developments are being undertaken to push China in the Indo-Pacific. Also, Taiwan is being ^{military} aided ~~as~~; it has ^{just} added

OPPO AIK ^{lead} domestically made amphibious way are

ships to defense inventory. The US is sending ^{six nuclear} B-52 bombers to Australia and planning to build air-craft factories at the Tindal airbase in Australia, ABC reported. Against the backdrop of all this, China ^{has been} modernizing its Blue Navy force People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) for more than 10 years to turn it into "blue water force" to be operating globally. Hence, the ~~develop~~ picture is quite worsening as their rivalry is ^{pushing} others into arms race.

Instead of addressing global issues, such as climate changes they are sidestepping them and are more focused on challenging each other in every domain. Climate change has become the most pressing issue, something that has long been avoided. And now the world is bearing the brunt of it, floods in Pakistan is the recent example. Over the decades, they both blame each other, but failed to take the lead since they both see each other their competitor phasing out emissions was being seen as halting China's development. Though this issue could have addressed timely, if they both overstepped their ^{cold war mentality} ~~countries interests~~ and saw the issue with a global lens.

But, skeptics ~~say otherwise~~ ^{argue} that cold war mentality no longer exists. The argument they give is that there is no ideological struggle between the US and China. During the cold war, there was a communist and capitalistic bloc engaged in an ideological war to win hearts of other nations. To ~~its~~ expand their bloc, they resorted to different means. ~~So~~ ^{Therefore}, even most of the world was divided on the bases of these two ideologies. But, in the case of these two, there is nothing like that. So it shall not be called a cold war.

Also, one of the characteristic feature was leading alliances that could foster proxy war. So, emergence of security & economic alliances are not meant to advance ^{security} proxy wars. Because in cold war two leading alliances were US-led Nato and USSR-led Warsaw Pact. Also, there is no fear of nuclear threat ^{between} ~~between~~ China and the US as this was evicted during cold war. Hence, ^{mini lateralisation} ~~mini lateralisation~~ does not seek to encourage proxy wars on others' lands.

And the argument that Russia ^{Ukraine war} ^{is NATO revived.} could spiral into nuclear war ~~is that~~. It ~~there~~ overlooks the ongoing divide within Europe amid Ukraine war. Europeans have been protesting to leave NATO as they are bearing the brunt not in the form of having missiles ^{over} them, but in the sense of economic crisis. European governments are under pressure after sanctioning Russia. Evidently, NATO's unity might be weakened.

Furthermore, the argument that ^{ongoing} trade war and tech war are a manifestation of cold war is not. It is acknowledging the established truth that global economy is so integrated that cannot be separated into blocs and thus the containment strategy which was used by the US by following the policies of George Kennan against the USSR will not work here. Hence, no cold mentality exists.

On ~~the~~ ~~other~~ ~~side~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~line~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~argument~~ ~~the~~ ~~arms~~ ~~race~~ ~~argument~~, opponents say that in the case of cold war there was a fear of Nuclear war; for example, Cuban missile crisis. Though out the period nuclear threat lingered. However, all the countries are ramping up their defense system. All know the concept of mutual annihilated destruction (MAD). If one miscalculates, others all the world would be annihilated. In other words, they are ~~progress~~ building up their weaponry system, but no threat of nuclear war between the US and China.

Certainly, climate change is a global issue which needs global approach. World has moved from debate that whether it's it fact or fiction - ~~now~~ now, they are focused in fulfilling their pledges in the form of National Determined contribution (NDC). Biden signed \$700bn bill to cut domestic greenhouse gases, while China also announced that it would phase out carbon by 2050.

In this context, despite global competitors they met at G20 conference in Bali. They both showed intent to address global issues which in an encouraging sign. Therefore, ~~this type of direct talks division~~ ^{held} ~~discussions cannot~~ ~~take place~~ during cold war, so, cannot be called cold war.

All the arguments given by ^{the} opponents of cold war mentality exist ~~do not~~ hold water due to one reason or the other. ~~By closely~~ ~~is not a struggle between democracy & communism.~~ ~~But dissecting their governance for examples,~~ ~~not considering~~ ^{separating} the ~~tunnel~~ between them is an ideological war. Seeing their governance model: as one is the promoter of the democracy and other is called authoritarian regime. Indeed, there is no ideological struggle between democracy and communism, but there is a current rivalry between the US and China on the basis of governance model which is no less than an ideological in nature. China has a communist governance model, where there is a sense of totalitarianism

Whereas the US regards itself as a promoter of democratic ideas and liberal order. Whoever wins the war, its governance system would be prevailed, just like in the case of USSR. When the US emerged as the sole power, its economic system: capitalism prevailed. Hence, cold war mentality still exists.

Another argument that there are no leading alliances like the Warsaw Pact and NATO. But, it is not necessary that every cold war has to be a clone of previous war. It is probably a narrower view of cold war, so not exactly same, but there is psychological & ideological. ~~to some~~ war is going on to some extent. So, it shall be called cold war if we see in that context.

Certainly, ~~the~~ Europe is divided owing to Ukraine war. But this the US would not like to leave vacuum for China to assert its role in Europe. As it did in Afghanistan. The US wants global dominance and

by reviving and strengthening Nato, the goal can be achieved. For this reason, the US along with other European Nato member developing an air defense shield, including Germany. France, ^{and Italy} ~~are~~ ^{are} not included as France has been only advancing European Union's sovereignty. But, this by no means ^{mean} ~~is~~ France's pushing back US's involvement in Europe as President Emmanuel Macron visited Washington for a direct discussion. Therefore, the US would stay in Europe by strengthening Nato to deter ^{Russia} ~~China~~ and China too.

As far as the global economy related argument is concerned, China is a biggest economy in terms of purchasing power parity. ^{from the US} The GDP of China would be more than America in a matter of years because the pace at which Chinese economy is improving. The US economy lost all its esteem in last 40 to 50 years. After decades, the US have found an adversary on the world stage, making it difficult struggle ahead. ^{Hence,} ~~whether~~ ~~one~~ call it cold The fact is that will define the next century.

Also, there is a fear of mutual destruction (MAD). But when it comes to security threat no country

would tolerate. The US's provocation in the case of Taiwan is a flesh point. This can be analyzed from the response that ~~host~~ ^{President} China took after ~~from~~ ^{from} Nancy Pelosi's visit. If America would suffocate more, then China would harshly respond. Just like Russia did. Since Taiwan is a part of mainland China, as China claims and the US's irresponsible moves might trigger a war as in the case of Ukraine war.

Besides this, the argument that the world is not divided, particularly the US and China in addressing global issues is overlooking the fact that in media and in meetings they do signal the mutual cooperation. But, in reality they both are at odds on many issues. Keeping given this view, the US has declared China its main adversary. Therefore, the cooperation between them might seem lesser achievable, since where there is a competition, honesty and responsibility do not prevail.

where exist. This mentality is depicted from the competition between these two powers overtly and covertly.

In a nutshell, there is, ~~not~~ without a doubt, a cold war mentality in place. The ongoing rivalry between the US and China can be analyzed in every domain. The governance model competition to trade or tech war. Also with the rise of blocs to contain China, ^{is being contained} overtly and covertly, countries have been divided. This divide also seen in addressing global issues which needs global coordination.

Topic: Changing World Order and Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Outline

1- Introduction

Unprecedented developments in the global arena are at play, pushing the world order to realign. As

the old world order is transforming into a new world order. Therefore, if Pakistan ~~does not~~ ^{needs to} align itself with the changing world order to further

its states interests.

Rephrasing: Global dimensions of China's, Americanisation, the Sino-Pakistani

Policy

2- The nexus of the changing world order and Pakistan's Foreign Policy

3- Current manifestations of changing world order

a) Transition from Unipolarity to multipolarity

b) Decaying of liberal world order and rise of multilateralism

c) Emergence of Asian economies

d) Transformation from geo-strategic to geo-economics

e) War of infrastructures corridors and technology war

f) Climate politics and role of great powers

g) War in Europe and dangerous nuclear rhetoric

h) Global energy crisis shaping the new world order

i) Fragility of international institutions to cope with a ^{International disputes} ~~unstable~~ world

4- Implications of Changing World order on Pakistan's foreign

a) U.S-China rivalry dragging Pakistan

b) Afghan Conundrum: US blaming Pakistan

c) India's Smart balancing between US and Russia

d) Pakistan's neighbors ~~concerns~~ ^{relations with them} with Pakistan hampering

Pakistan's ~~foreign policy options~~

e) Redefined National security policy to cover emerging ^{the}

f) Pakistan is playing a core part in the regional connectivity

g) ~~Policy~~ alignment with State's interests

h) Pakistan sustaining US pressure while maintaining its independent foreign policy.

5- How Pakistan could take the maximum out of world's reignment changing world order

a) Must redefine its foreign policy

b) Should pursue policy of State's interests

c) ~~1~~ Maintain balanced relations with ^{the} USA and China

d) Along with BRI, Should be party B3W

e) pursue policy of continuing trade with India

f) play role in Afghanistan's regional and economic ^{interplay}

g) Increased regional connectivity

h) Independent stance on conflicts and abstaining from being a ^{part of any} block

(i) Projecting softimage and spearheading the cause of global ^{leadership}

6- Conclusion

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Teacher's Signature _____

Changing world order and Pakistan's foreign policy

66. Peace, Commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none; (Thomas Jefferson). These lines by Thomas Jefferson can be considered as an option to Pakistan's foreign policy amid changing world order. This world is changing its course as it can be manifested easily from the developments that are taking place. World is experiencing the transition transition from unipolarity to multiplicity as decaying in liberal world order and emergence of Asian economies is an evidence to it. Also, world is being transformed into geo-economics, alliances are being formed. These alliances are also impacting the decision on climate change. Furthermore, ^{ending of} war in Europe would further clear the picture that who will be the international actors that will lead the world. Since all the nations ^{are fragile} ~~are~~ eyes on international institutions to play ^{their} ~~its~~ part in ending the war which has been brewing global energy crisis since 2021. The above picture of global arena dictates ^{and directs} foreign policies of nations. Pakistan's foreign policy has limited options as ^{it is} ~~we are~~ being dragged into US-China rivalry and also became scapegoat for US after the withdrawal. Pakistan Given that Pakistan

has redefined its National security policy and also balancing its position with the US and its neighbours. However, Pakistan could take the maximum advantage from this changing course by clearly redefining its foreign policy. Not only balancing ties with its neighbours, but also make sure not to ally with only one global power. Moreover, by portraying its soft image and by adopting the policy of State's interests, Pakistan could take the maximum out of it. In essence,

unprecedented developments in the global arena are at play, pushing the world actors to realign. As the world order is transforming into a new world order. Therefore, Pakistan needs to align itself with the changing world order to further its ^{State's} interests.

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Since its inception, Pakistan was more of pro-western, but time and again it had realized that it should have been neutral in aligning itself. Of course, there were some reasons that pushed Pakistan to ally with west. Nevertheless, as we see an evident shift in the world order; we need to clearly define our foreign policy and ^{must} not compromise our State's interests. In other words, the US is losing

its grasp- grip as the policeman of the world, as revealed by Ray Dalio, in his book, Changing World Order: Why Nations Succeed or Fail. "When one is in stage 5 (like the US is now), the biggest question is how much the system will bend before it breaks;" (Changing World Order: Why Nations Succeed or Fail, 2021).

The remoulding of world can be depicted from the shift of unipolarity to multipolarity. As the other actors especially from Africa are emerging in the global arena and contributing into it. The canvas of international politics are experiencing this change, and all the world actors are trying to adjust with this new norm. As no country can afford to exist in isolation. According to world bank, the share of ^{9/10} global GDP of BRICS is 25%, whereas the share of global GDP of the US is 24%. In other words, world order is ^{reconfiguring} approaching to a new identity.

And in the course of reconfiguring, there is an evident decaying of liberal world order and the rise of multilateralism

The ongoing Russia-Ukraine war and escalating tensions between China/US over Taiwan explain the fading of liberal world order, as only 13 percent of the people residing in 34 countries have been classified under liberal democracies, according to One World in Data Organization. Also, the rise of unilateralism across the world to work on various contentious issues are on rise such as QUAD (India, Japan, Australia, US), AUKUS (Australia, UK, US), the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC), was established in 2016. Thus, we see the fading of liberal world order.

Its diminishing can also be witnessed ^{with} ~~from~~ the emergence of Asian economies. Over the period of time, the Asian economies are emerging on a larger scale and it is challenging the sole of west in the global world. The world has seen a dramatic rise of China in every field and is on course to becoming a superpower of the world. Similarly, the ASEAN countries are also emerging, with an overall GDP of more than 3 trillion USD, is now the 5th largest economy and on track to become the 4th largest by 2050; (Sohail Ahmed, Pakistan-ASEAN shared future and way forward, 2021). So, youths and

figures show the rise of Asian economies.

Besides, higher economic trajectory of Asian economies we world is experiencing a shift from geo-strategic to geo-economics. Today, policies are more focused on ^{economies} ~~economy~~ rather than one who leads the world as

an economic leader dictates the world. As after the WWII, and particularly after cold war, ~~world~~ ^{the} leadership of the world has been more conventional into the

hands of the US. Now after China's rise, America is being threatened and pursuing the policies ^{economic-centric} in order to compete with China, economically. Thus, we see the rise

of economic platforms such as B3W (Build Back a better world) and more recently Indo-Pacific Economic framework (IPEF) which is a continuation of Asia pivot policy. In other words, world is transforming to geo-economic in order to be on the same trajectory with the world.

In the same way, this ~~was~~ shift is not just confined to war of infrastructural corridors, but also dragging into technological ^{aided} ~~aid~~ domain. Since world powers know the importance of artificial intelligence and semiconductors as they

are the future-proof industries. This leads to a tech war like situation between US and China in order to ~~secure~~ ^{the} future. US production of chips decline from 40 percent of the global production to 12 percent at the same time China go from 2 percent to 16 percent, AI-Jazeera report, JULY 2022. This sharp decline push Biden Administration to sign Chips and Science Act in ^{JULY} 2022 to encourage companies to build semi conductor plants (Cfr.org, techwar, JULY 22). Hence, the competition to between these powers is changing the shape of world order.

Additionally, both are antagonistic to each other where they feel they are being cornered, but this antagonism is also impacting the global challenges. Now, the US is playing no more decisive role such as in climate issue. As the ^{developing} world is bearing the brunt of developed world, the US is just sidelining the issue. Its focus is more on confrontation with emerging powers. Countries look for another option as even the \$100bn ^{by 2020} which was pledged in COP15 have not been received. This leads to a chaotic situation among states as they see no significant decline in GHG. Therefore, other critical issues are being avoided by the powers as their focus is

more on the power shift.

The power shift that is ^{also} being challenged by Russia by flexing its ^{military} muscle in Europe. The US is facing two front war in terms of economy from China and in terms of military from Russia. When the emerging powers are challenging the status quo, the existing power reacts. We could see the big conflict as President Putin also remarked that he could use nuclear weapons, if these territories are threatened. As Albert Einstein said, "I don't know with what weapons WWII will be fought, but WWII will be fought with sticks and stones."

The war in Ukraine is unfolding in a way, the world has never imagined. This war has pushed the world into a global economic crisis. Whole of the globe is facing the pain not in terms of ^{having} missiles and drones over them, but in the sense of rising fuel and electricity cost of living. As the global supply chain has disrupted and ^{European} countries looking for an options and in the same time also backing Ukraine with the increase of protests at home. Consequently, there is a gap rift among European countries.

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and with the US as their economies are badly hit with ~~price caps~~ and the loss of Russian gas; and also the US is giving subsidies to their companies, worsening the European market situation. So, in the wake of Ukraine war, there is an evident difference among west as they are left with limited option in the changing global environment.

There could have been option, but this ~~was~~ ^{has} also been politicized, the UNSC. This institution is no more instrumental in averting war, and in the same manner not able to adjust with the new realities of the world. Also the World Bank and IMF need to come up and adjust. The changing world order as it is no more now. Western-centric and embrace the new norm which is the product of globalization. Certainly, these institutions can play their role if they are apoliticized.

But, since these institutions ~~are~~ ^{have been} failed in adjusting and reconfiguring the world. Not only developed countries, but also developing countries have

been dragged or are being dragged into US-China rivalry. As the US is ^{strategically} allied itself with India to Pakistan's advantage. Pakistan has no option left. On the contrary, Pakistan is being seen as more pro-China as revealed by Michael Mullen, former US Military Chief, "I think we have already distanced ourselves from Pakistan over the last decade and Pakistan has more and more fallen under the Umbrella of China. However, Pakistan has a clear stance that we are partners in peace, not in conflict. As we ~~have~~ ~~lost~~ ~~thousands~~ of lives to ~~But, the US and~~

But, the not only the US, but also the Afghanistan has been accusing us. Despite the fact, that Pakistan is a victim in terrorism. Afghanistan blamed Pakistan for killing of Ayman-al-Zawahiri that the US had used Pakistan's airspace. Ignoring the report of UN which was published in June 22, ~~that~~ according to that report Afghanistan has become a safe haven for terrorist organization, and ^{especially} Al Qaeda has more freedom under the current regime. And in the next month, July, he was killed. Nevertheless, Pakistan ~~always~~ wants a more balanced relationship with Afghanistan as region is more mixed

in conflicts.

The region ^{could} ~~has~~ become a ^{battle of} proxy war, as the US ~~was~~ is more concerned of its presence after the withdrawal.

To contain China and to fill the gap it is strategically aligning with India. In this regard, it has waived India to (CATSA) ^{America} counter-adversaries through Sanctions Act as it has imported \$-400 million

system from Russia also buying oil, despite the sanctions.

This is a classic example of how it is balancing both, but India is also aware and reaping out the benefit of the situation as ^{the} US needs India to counter China. In this context, region could be a victim of another Great game.

In this Great game, Pakistan's position is very challenging. As it faces difficulties in aligning ~~connecting~~ itself with its neighbours. The hostile India (pro US, anti-China), fractured, and sanctioned Afghanistan, Iran (US/West Sanctioned), and China (US competitor). The ~~more~~ ambitious India,

emerging itself as regional power pushing Pakistan to be allied with China, but leaving ^{the} US is not an

option. Hence, Pakistan's geographical position offering ~~not~~ allowing itself to ~~look onto~~ only limited, but demanding options.

In this regard, Pakistan has redefined its national security policy in 2022. It was ^{much} needed as the changing world order demanded the need for a redefined policies that covers the new threats that are being emerged. This policy framework covers all the threats as illustrated in the words of Zahid Humain, "It covers all internal and external, traditional and non-traditional threats in entire spectrum (re-defining national security, June 22). Hence, it was the right step in the direction.

This redefining goal was necessary as Pakistan is playing a core part in regional connectivity. As Pakistan's CPEC is a flagship project of BRI, it must ~~extend~~ ^{assert} its role in neighbouring and also involved Afghanistan in the integration. Since Afghanistan has also showed interest in economic integration as it is heart of Asia. CPEC has more ~~pro~~ potential than all the Indian ports, if executed

Carefully. Hence, it could play major role in enhancing regional connectivity.

Also, Pakistan is showing fuethering its state's interests through allianse. Not involving in bloc politics,

As it showed interest in B3W, by being part of BRI. Staying neutral and only advancing states interest in the right approach in changing world order. In the same manner, Pakistan tries to

balance its relations with Iran and Saudi Arabia so, Pakistan is pursuing policy of alignments with its states interests.

Pakistan is in position where it can take the maximum out of it in transforming world order.

It must first redefine its foreign policy that should be clear not ambiguous, not knowing the cultural goal. Also, must not compromise states interests and must not be part of any bloc, must learn from history that alignment was not in Pakistan's interests.

Further more, Pakistan must utilize all the options available ^{the} on table. Since US/China has been doing trade despite the conflict between them even India and China too. The US is the biggest trading partner of China. So, thinking about trading with India could be considered, if it will be on common terms. In addition to this, Pakistan should play out ^{its role} at diplomatically and help Afghanistan in economic integration.

Also play its part actively by utilizing CPEC in the best way; it should not keep away itself from other ~~etc~~ economic blocks and abstain from being in blocs. Certainly, Pakistan has many options to project its soft image to the world, as it did in the case of Kartarpur corridor. Similarly, as it has done in spearheading the cause of global warming in COP27 in Chailing G77 plus. Pakistan could actively engage itself by ^{international} bringing the investment world on these platforms.

In a nutshell, amid changing world order Pakistan has many options in seeing its national interest. As the world order is being changed which is evident from Declining of liberal world and emerging of multipolarity. Also, the war of infrastructural corridors and emerging of Asian economies shifting this world's order. The ongoing war in Ukraine will be decisive. However, Pakistan must utilize all the options carefully and smartly be it trading with India or about Afghanistan. It must maintain its balance with the US and China and must not be allied with any bloc. Indeed, by redefining national security policy it has resulted to the changing international environment and an attempt to maintain its independent foreign policy on any conflict.

Global Topic: New Cold War and its Impacts 20

Outline

Check only outline
& thesis statement

1) Introduction

The world is once again witnessing a new cold war between global

powers. Its impact can be gauged in

every dimension. However, given

Shock

the world's current state of war, climate and pandemic, the world cannot afford a new cold war.

- 2) Global impact of the new cold war
- 3) Current manifestations of new cold war
 - a) Democracy Versus Authoritarianism
 - b) US-China Competition in the Indo-Pacific
 - c) Global rivalry and the rest of the world
 - d) Between the US and China: the dynamics of trade wars, tech war and space war
 - e) climate politics and great powers
- 4) Impacts of new cold war around the world
 - a) Decline of liberal world order
 - b) Intensification of arms race in the Indo-Pacific
 - c) Global divide: formation of alliances and counter alliances
 - d) Threat to global economy, peace and security

- c) Zero cooperation on climate issue
- 5) Methodologies to achieve global peace
- a) Restructuring International institutions to adjust emerging powers
- b) Communication channels must be opened at all levels
- e) to address each other's concerns
- c) Global leaders must show responsibility to address pressing issues
- 6) Conclusion