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Q. NO. 01

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Q. NO. 02

Introduction:

United Nations is a multinational organisation which was formed after World War II. The main purpose of its establishment was to maintain peace around the globe and to maintain friendly relations among its member countries. It has many forums. The most important among these forums are the United Nations Security Council. Since its formation Security Council has performed some remarkable achievements along with proved a failed council in some important matters because of its formation and other policy failures. Here we discuss some benefits of the Security Council membership.

Composition and functioning of United Nations Security Council:

Security Council is composed of the 15 member countries out of which 10 are non permanent members which are selected on the period for 2 years. Remaining five are the permanent members. Having veto power. These permanent members includes Russia, China, US, UK, France. Any permanent member has the authority to use veto despite the support of other members then the resolution will not pass.

Benefits of United Nations Security Council Membership:

1. Having a Veto Power:

The most important benefit of membership of security council is the authority of veto power. All the five permanent members use veto power in any resolution if they want the resolution would not pass. This will prevent that country to secure itself any resolution if it is against it.

According to Reports:

Most of the veto power is used by Russia for its own interest.

2. Avoidance of Sanctions:

UNSC has the authority to sanction any country if they face any threat except the permanent members. So, the member countries are being avoided to come under sanctions and to avoid the diplomatic isolation.

According to some sources:

Despite creating havoc in the world on the basis of so-called human rights protection, US has not sanctioned.

3. Has an Authority to Build Peace in Hot Spot Areas by Sending Peace Keeping Forces:

UNSC has involved in sending peace keeping forces in the disputed regions. So, its members have a say in the world to develop peace in the world. From history to the present times there are many examples of peace keeping missions in the world.

For example:

In the past peace keeping forces had been sent into Congo Crisis and the Cuban missile conflict which was avoided.

4. Member Countries Have an Authority to shape the world order:

Permanent members of the UN also called the core countries have an authority to shape and maintain world order. The semi-periphery countries have to follow this world order. Some of the permanent countries are pushing democratic world order and some of them are notorious for the authoritarianism.

5. Equal say of non-permanent members among permanent ones:

In the UNSC the permanent and the non-permanent members almost have an equal say on the matters being discussed. Therefore, there comes an opportunity for the non-permanent members to build the cordial relations with the permanent and their voices on certain matters can be heard.

As someone has rightly pointed out:

Non-Permanent Can Develop their say by sitting along with the permanent ones.

Suggested Reforms in the United Nations:

1. Reforms in the Use of veto Power in UNSC:

One of the most important reforms suggested is the reform in the use of veto power. There are certain proposals given by many countries to reform the UNSC some of them are following:

G4 Group and African Union suggested to expand the permanent members and to abolish veto for the security matters.

2. Make the Important Resolution Binding:

The United Nations resolutions on some important issues like human rights make binding. It will be made sure that the resolution which is passed is binding to all its members so that it is effectively implemented. Otherwise, there would remain a chaos in the world on the disputes like:

UN resolutions passed are non-binding in resolving the Israel-Palestine conflict. As a result genocide is still going on.

3. Make an Effective Strategy to Combat the Non-Traditional Threats:

Non-traditional threats are posing a significant damage and threat to almost the entire world and these threats are not new. They become more significant and destructive - one of them is the climate change. This non-traditional security threat is the biggest challenge for the UN to tackle.

As ^{secretary-general} ~~someone~~ has said:

The world has now entered into a Global Boiling Phase.

4. More Strengthen its Peace Keeping Missions:

There should be an effective strategy to strengthen its various peace keeping mission sent to various ~~pe~~ disputed areas. As the history shows that its peace keeping forces have failed to avoid disputes like Kashmir issue, Rwanda Genocide and Congo crisis etc. some of the prominent examples of the failure of peace keeping forces.

5. Strengthen its Role in Economic and Social Development:

United Nations should strengthen its role in the economic and social development of the countries. More focus should be on the ECOSOC so that the poor countries should develop it to come on the development track by giving them loans, which are non-refundable and taking initiatives for the health & education sectors for that country.

Conclusion:

It concludes, as there are some failures of United Nations and some are its big achievements. The failures further can be improved by taking certain steps like reform of the veto power, make the important resolutions binding, make an effective strategy to combat the non-traditional security threats and finally strengthen its role in economic and social development of countries.

Q NO. 04

Introduction:

India is Pakistan's hostile neighbour. There were almost four wars fought between them owing to different reasons. Historically, the relations between these two nuclear armed rivals had been tense because of the water issues, territorial issues, terrorism and many more. Although there had been some progress in establishing good relations yet there could not develop full fledged diplomatic relations. Here, we discuss the disputes going on between India and Pakistan in contemporary times.

Disputes Going On Between India and Pakistan in Contemporary Times:

1. Cross-Border Terrorism — Supporting ITP and BLA:

There are certain evidences that India is continuously involved in the cross-border terrorism by funding to the separatist movements like BLA and ITP. This causes a huge contention between them. India is involved in propagating Pakistan a terrorist state but Pakistan denied these claims.

Recently the terrorists captured have confessed that:

India is continuously funding the BLA and V-ITP to create terror in Pakistan.

2. India's involvement in Foreign Killings by sleeper cells:

India is involved in operating the sleeper cells from UAE and give money to the destitute people of Pakistan to carry out target killing of officials.
According to reports:

During 2023, 80 people were killed on Pakistani soil by the sleeper cells.

Not only India is involved in the killing of officials on the Pakistani soil but also on developed countries like Canada and USA. Killing of Hardeep Singh Nijjar the accusation was held on the Indian Interference.

3. Water Issue - Building of Dams on Indus and Chenab Rivers:

Water issue is a historical issue between India and Pakistan. This issue starting from 1947 to 1960 involvement of World Bank and till now.

India lies on the upper riparian and continuously violating the Indus water treaty by building dams on the Indus and Chenab River like Kishanganga and Rattle project. Pakistan has continuously brought this issue to the arbitration court but of no vain.

4. Continuous Digital Propaganda to Malign Pakistan:

The major dispute between the India and Pakistan is the India's involvement in spreading the propaganda against Pakistan. It is the foreign policy tool of India to malign the national prestige.

According to reports:

Some 200 fake social media accounts maligning Pakistan are traced back to India.

Through these fake accounts India is portraying Pakistan a terrorist country.

5. Block Politics of India - Regional Isolation of Pakistan:

India is strengthening its hegemony in the region by making the good relations among the neighbors. India has good relations with all.

the neighbours except China. During this year's oath taking ceremony was attended by the PMs of Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and India. It has a joy in the region because of the BRICS and G20 membership.

Iran has closed Chabahar port to India for 10 years.

6. Rise in Modi's ideology in India - Distressing minorities:

Modi - influenced by the RSS ideology now influencing its moditra ideology. According to this ideology and during Modi's 2 terms there has been a rise in the violations of minority rights, especially the Muslims. They can't practice their religion and are continuously oppressing the Muslims.

Recent inauguration of Ajmer Temple at the place of 16th century old Babri Masjid.

7. India's partial views about Internal leadership of Pakistan:

India, historically has good relations with Pakistan during the tenure of a certain political party. And this party is in opposition then India openly criticizes and even not paying congratulatory remarks to the newly elected gov.

B. Trade and Economic Disputes:

India is becoming a major consumption market and an export giant in the free and trade world. Since 2019 trade and economic activities have been closed due to the Kashmir issue. Thus having negative impacts on the economies of both the countries.

According to Reports:

Of India and Pakistan
spin hard economically then
they will shape the world
into.

Conclusion:

To conclude, almost every actor involving from domestic to foreign India is threatening its sovereignty and integrity and maligning it on every front. Because India considers Pakistan the only threat in the region in becoming India a global power. These contemporary disputes are cross-border terrorism, India's involvement in buying of Pakistani nationals, digital propaganda, block politics, use of media ideology, India's involvement in internal politics of Pakistan and the trade and economic disputes.

PART-II

Attempt any TWO of the following Questions.

Q. No. 2	One of the problems of United Nations is the membership in Security Council. Explain the benefits of UNSC membership and suggest some reforms in the United Nations. (20 Marks)
Q. No. 3	Write a note on Post US withdrawal Pakistan Afghanistan relations and how it will impact the entire region. (20 Marks)
Q. No. 4	A part from Kashmir, explain other disputes going on between Pakistan and India in contemporary times. (20 Marks)