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Q7. Introduction:

The war between Ukraine and Russia started in 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea from Ukraine. The conflict escalated into a full-scale war between the Ukrainian government and Russian-backed separatists in the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk. Then Russia invaded Ukraine on 24 February 2022 under the pretence of national security. This war has given birth to severe issues like economic implications for parties involved and exclusively for the atomic states, and one of them are global oil prices. The economic sanctions imposed by western states on Russia will further determine disruption in the supply of Brent crude oil and other exports by Russia. While Ukraine, which is the largest producer of

wheat and sunflower, among other things, will bring enormous challenges to the world economy, including Pakistan.

Implications of Ukraine-Russia crisis on Pakistan and other states:

The crisis has far-reaching implications for the world, including Pakistan. The conflict has already resulted in increased tensions between Russia and NATO, and has the potential to destabilize the entire region. This crisis has significant economic and political implications for the entire world including Pakistan. The surge in global oil prices, disruptions in the supply of agricultural products, and decrease in foreign investment could lead to serious economic problems for these countries. Additionally, the crisis could lead to increased arms sales, strained relationships with Russia, and

heightened tensions with India.

One of the most significant economic impacts of this crisis is global oil prices. As a result of the sanctions imposed on Russia, there will be a disruption in the supply of Brent crude oil, which could lead to a global shortage of oil. This shortage could result in higher prices for oil and gas, which would increase the cost of living for people in Pakistan.

Two dimensional impact on Pakistan:

The impact of this war on Pakistan can be looked at from two dimensions: political view and economic view. Pakistan will have to take the heat from both sides. In a rush to prove to the world that Pakistan still has relevance, there is an adrenaline rush amongst different segments of the society to jump into the Russian ship. It would not be a wise decision for Pakistan

which is already suffering from high inflation and low economic growth, and political instability.

Repercussions on Pakistan's Economy:

Both Ukraine and Russia are no significant bilateral trade partners of Pakistan. In 2020, both countries accumulated even less than a billion dollars from the trade of nearly \$68 billion. However, the contrast could have a clear impact on Pakistan's economy. There are export limitations on Russia and supply disturbance from Ukraine which are affecting the world economic market, trade and edible cost. With currently existing energy and food crisis, Pakistan is exposed to the negative impacts of these elements and more vulnerable as compared to other countries of this region.

Oil prices have reached the sky ever since Russia invaded Ukraine.

The average weight of the OPEC basket oil prices has reached to \$126.51 barrel, on 7 March, 2022. Despite after this price has fell down to about \$100 per barrel, it is the topmost since 2014.

Earlier when the conflict began, in the starting of 8 months of present financial year, from July 2021 to February 2022, Petroleum import of Pakistan had risen from \$6.5 billion to \$13 billion, or 100%, in comparison to with last year.

If the price remains same, oil import cost would likely decline to \$20 billion or even more than twice of that of the last years. Food consumption is also increased in our import cost. In 2020-21, their imports costed to \$8 billion, or nearly 16% of the whole.

Wheat production of Pakistan by 2021 and some other imports from Russia and Ukraine have fortunately created some stability in the produce

prices. The harvest of the 2022 crop was likewise supposed to begin in April, however due to a fertilizer shortage, the crop's anticipated size may not be realized. The government intends to import around 2 million tonnes of wheat in order to increase supplies and prevent shortages. However, it could be difficult for the current year as Russia has already declared that all grain exports will be suspended until August 2022 in order to safeguard domestic edible items. This Spring, Ukraine anticipates a 39 percent drop in wheat plantations, or 4.7 million hectares.

Pakistan facing other escalating issues:

Ukraine is considered to be the main importing country of Pakistan - importing food items besides carpets, machinery, paper, and other items.

After this crisis, there was a difference in the supply and demand of other commodities. Pakistani industrialists seem concerned. Other raw material

markets, including oil, wheat, and steel, closed higher. Many sectors will be directly affected.

The construction industry is very important in Pakistan's economy at the moment. This war will not only increase the prices of raw materials but also lead to a shortage of exported goods, which is likely to directly affect the common man.

~~Pakistan~~ Moreover, Pakistan is the most demanding country for steel and steel is imported from Ukraine which is good and cheap in terms of quality and price. But in these circumstances, the burden is increasing.

Pakistan - Russia Relations:

Pakistan-Russia established their diplomatic relation on 1948.

Bilateral cooperation between them dates back to the soviet times. Islamabad's relations with Moscow are now evolving for less than a decade. Russia always preferred India to Pakistan. Pakistan is a small power compared to India,

It cannot match its power potential. Islamabad is concerned of Russia's strategic relations with India. Shifts in the International system have provided both countries a common cause to re-evaluate their mutual relations. Islamabad is looking for new allies to compensate for Washington.

Conclusion:

The Russia Ukraine conflict has exacerbated and immensely threatens the world peace. It would not be resolved easily. But it should be settled soon. By the passage of time this is not so easily or will effortlessly resolve. Strong sanctions on Moscow will likely complicate South Asian states' trade.

Q8:

History of organizations:

International organizations is a fairly recent concept, they date from 20th century. It was definitely imposed after the second World War, previously, the term association of states was used. These were born out of need for cooperation. With social developments, interdependencies are increasing. It is true that some thinkers imagined just like Kant. Imagined an international society with leagues of nations. It was through the need to cooperate during industrial revolution that organizations began to exist. League of Nations ~~was~~^{is} the prototype of now political organizations which preceded the United Nations. There is now an explosion of international and intergovernmental organizations. Previously, just being ten in number, now there are 400 of them.

Distinguishing aspects of organizations:

If we take the United Nations as the main organization at global level, we can distinguish three aspects.

- ① The contribution of UN to the codification of international law.
- ② The contribution of UN to international development through resolutions.
- ③ The contribution of UN in the creation of binding standards for States.

Elements of international organization:

- ① Organizations are always based on a treaty.
- ② International organization is an association of States.
- ③ They have their own organizational structure.
- ④ They have their own legal personality.

Strength and weaknesses:

No international organization possesses sovereignty, it is prerogative of States only. It can only act within the framework of powers attributed to it.

There is always tension between the institutional and state level. Once created, the organization will always seek efficiency and will try to integrate new skills. Member states do not want the organization to have too many powers and will always insist on limiting the organization's competences.

SAARC has a long way to go to become an effective organization for regional cooperation. Efforts to make SAARC an effective organization are hampered by structural problems and lack of cooperation across borders. There are imbalances in the region. Around two-third of South Asia is composed of India, which borders others. Now, with the addition of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Afghanistan now share border. Furthermore, India has enormous economic, military and political power which is a cause of insecurity and fear among its neighbours.

The problems and conflicts between India and Pakistan have slowed down SAARC. Both are biggest states and these are unresolvable problems.

Steps to address problems and improve performance of SAARC.

In order to create awareness about regionalism, it must be made a part of syllabi in all South Asian countries. at different levels. Media, both electronic and print must play a positive role and present with a problem solving approach ~~and~~ ^{while} covering inter and intra-state conflicts.

In India and Pakistan it is essential to gradually remove obstacles which were created for free movement of people, goods, services and capital. The limits of SAARC are exposed by its inability to promote intra region trade, remove travel restrictions and hold summits regularly. SAARC comprises the states

through their government. Therefore, it is a governmental organization. When the governments are politically weak or under domestic or external pressure, it becomes difficult for SAARC to perform and play leadership role in the region. SAARC has been unable to demonstrate clear success in regional cooperation. SAARC progress cannot be expected unless the relationship between India and Pakistan is improved.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, scope of SAARC is limited, it is government centric and controlled by government too. Its programs have left no mark on the common man who has remained largely marginalized. Its record of success, even after over twenty years of existence, remains most unsatisfactory.