

Q2:

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

LANDSCAPE & Pakistan F.P

Outline

(1) Introduction

(2) USA and India Strategic Partnership and Isolation of Pakistan

(3) Challenges.

(a) Weakening USA-Pak alliance.

(b) Kashmir Diplomacy issue

(c) India, Middle East and Europe Economic Corridor ^{an} and CPEC counterbalance

(4) Foreign Policy Adaptation:

(a) Pakistan balancing strategy

(b) Supporting Taiwan and seeking help from China for Kashmir

(c) Boosting CPEC projects and gaining security assistance from China

(5) Conclusion: URBANE PAPER PRODUCT

Introduction

The world politics is like chessboard. Like in chess the exchange of pieces take place to take advantage of circumstances, similarly, in ^{terms} international politics, the actors keep changing their alliance according to security circumstance. While Afghan war and War on terror USA was Pakistan's ally, now it is closer to India, Pakistan's arch rival.

The both countries are gone under strategic partnership and these developments are alarming for Pakistan foreign policy paradigm. The alliance is threatening Pakistan's national interests and creating many obstacles such as weakening alliance with USA, Kashmir diplomatic engagement and threat to CPEC by India, Middle East and Europe corridor. Pakistan has responded to the changing security environment by balancing strategy and engage USA in Pakistan, supporting ~~Taiwan~~ China's claim over Taiwan to secure interest of Kashmir and boosting CPEC project to effective counterweigh new security alignments.

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In current security realm Pakistan foreign policy is under strain to adopt the international changing security.

(1) USA-Indo Strategic Partnership and Isolation threat:

The advocates of realism quote that there are no permanent relations but national interest. Currently, USA interest is aligning with India to counter China. So, both they have undergone security partnerships. This partnership is creating "Powers Dilemma" for Pakistan. India will hegemon the region and create ^{more} asymmetrical power. Furthermore, India is isolating Pakistan on international arena. She is drifting away Pakistan from USA, as it was evident by USA and India joint statement on terrorism against Pakistan.

(2) Kashmir Diplomacy Issue:

Kashmir is core element of Pakistan foreign policy. India is continuously hitting the Kashmir point. Recently India held G20 summit in Jammu and Kashmir. Where all the great powers attended the summit. This move is clear message to Pakistan that India is legitimizing

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its role in Kashmir. The aim of China India is to fortify its de jure claim over de facto. The international security situation is helping India to maximize its influence, which is a threat to the national interest of Pakistan.

(C) India - Middle-East and Europe Economic Corridor as counterbalancing strategy to CPEC.

Recently USA and India have extended their partnership and integrated Middle in alliance.

Again this alliance threatens Pakistan's security.

The countries alliance is intended to counter China's BRI and CPEC is its flagship project.

If the CPEC is compromised, the security of Pakistan is compromised. China is giving submarines to Pakistan to patrol Indo-ocean.

In the wake of Indo-USA alliance, USA is arming India. Therefore, there is potential of security arm flexing. The Middle-East, India and Europe Economic corridor will threaten CPEC. India will

act as protector and armed India is not good for CPEC.

Foreign Policy Adaptation

(1) Pakistan Balancing strategy:

Pakistan is adopting to change and try to balance the both country. i.e USA and China. On 10-Sep-2023, the USA administrator visited

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the Gwadar. He pledge to invest in socio-economic sector. Pakistan has welcomed this move. Furthermore; Pakistan engage USA over terrorism issue. The USA state department has indicated USA-Pak convergence over terrorism issue. This convergence over view) is possible as it was evident in Nixon time when Pakistan brought USA and China on negotiating table.

(2) Kashmir Vs Taiwan.

India is aggressive over Kashmir. So, Pakistan is supporting China's claim over Taiwan. Recently, Pakistan did not attend the Democracy Summit held by USA in Washington. This is implicit agreement between China and ~~USA~~ Pakistan to support each other on the key security issue.

(3) Boosting CPEC and Strengthening relations with China.

Pakistan's army chief recently visited China. There army chief pledge to boost the CPEC project speed. As the CPEC will be completely functional, Pakistan would be important player in international trade. So, Isolating Pakistan would be difficult.

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(5) Conclusion:

In international security, Pakistan has opportunities and challenges, as above discussion unfolded. The Afghanistan question is gone in connect to international security. Now it is more domestic and neighbour question. Contemporary, the alliance shifting is concerning for Pakistan. USA-India Strategic Partnership is part of "Great Power Politics". Pakistan has to adopt the changes such as India asymmetrical power, USA inclination towards India to counter China. Pakistan has responded with pragmatic foreign policy instruments, such as balancing USA and China and uplift international standing by CPEC.

Q7:

INTERNATIONAL LAW &

Settlement of Disputes

(1) Introduction

(2) International law propose peaceful means of resolving conflicts.

(3) Principles to resolve conflict

(a) Resolution of conflict between states on non-discrimination bases.

(B) Non-member states of UN can imply international peace settlement processes.

(c) Collective use of force diversion for talks.

(4) Mechanism to resolve international disputes according to Article 33 of UN.

(a) Arbitration

(b) Negotiation

(c) Good Office and Mediation.

(d) ICJ

(e) SC and GA

(5) Conclusion.

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Introduction

World war terrified after WW1 and WW2, 20 million and 30 million casualties were counted respectively. The world leadership came to consensus that there should be principles and mechanism to address the issues of states before the war break. On 24, Oct-1945, UN came into being which established war principle and conflict resolution principles. UN also devised mechanism to resolve the international conflicts. The UN established that these states are in conflict should resolve their conflicts with peaceful means. It has recommended mechanism such as Arbitration, Negotiation, Good office, Adjudication and Inquiry. Now the international law under the UNO binds states to fair play in international arena and resolve their conflicts.

(1) International law and Peaceful Means:

The UN charter prohibits use of force under article 2(4). Instead of use of force, it recommends peaceful means of resolving the conflict among nations. The Article 33 of UNO charter mentioned

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Arbitration, Negotiation, Good office, ICJ, Inquiry and Mediation. The purpose of peaceful means of settlement is to avoid war and maintain international peace and justice.

Principles to Resolve Conflicts

(a) Resolution of conflict among states on non-discrimination bases.

The UNO charter uphold principles that the resolution of conflict will be on non-discrimination basis. When the state will come to resolve conflict, it will be not seen whether state is small or weak. The process will on equality basis. The principal ensures ^{weak} states to have safeguard against strong states as they resort to peaceful means.

(b) I. law principles on Non-states members:

The international law provides equal opportunity to non-state member states to avail peace means of dispute resolution. This principle is important because it assimilate state somehow in international law obligation and maintenance of international of peace.

(C) Collective use of force:

Apparently, the use of force is prohibited in international law (2(4)), but to secure the international peace there is covenant of collective use of force (Article 51). The collective use of force is barrier of states who anticipate resolution of conflict through coercive methods. The states perceive that if they go to war, there will be collective defence, so states opt for negotiations, mediation and other means.

Mechanisms to resolve international disputes

(a) Arbitration:

Arbitration is a mechanism to settle down the conflict. The conflicting parties choose arbitrator according to consent. The decision of arbitration is non-binding, flexible, less expensive. The awards are not published without the consent of states. It opens gates for dialogue and understanding.

(B) Good office:

In good office, the third party provides the office. As states can

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present their views and understand each other priorities. This acts as catalyst and keep open the gates of dialogue.

(c) Negotiation and mediation:

The Henry Kissinger, The Diplomacy, says the failure of negotiation resulted WWI. The negotiations play important role to resolve the conflict. The international law also highlight the mediation process where third provides the platform and try to persuade states to resolve the conflict. Mediator must be non-partial and unbiased.

(d) ICJ and SC.

ICJ and SC are arms of UNO. They have mandate to resolve the conflicts and maintain international peace.

ICJ is permanent court which has 15 judges and selected for 9 years. The Security Council can initiate the inquiry for fact finding in complex and ambiguous conditions.

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(5) Conclusion:

The international law civilizes the nations and govern the nations on principles of egalitarianism and justice. To resolve the conflicts international uphold peaceful means of settlements. Good office, negotiation, mediation, ICJ^{and}, arbitration are mechanisms to bring the states on table before they walk out for war.

Q26:

Rise of Nation and Deglobalization: F.P

(1) Introduction

(2) Make America Great Again
and Trade War

(3) Brexit and EU integration

(4) Conclusion.

Introduction:

The Neoliberalism is under stress which is shaking globalization and making realism again dominant school of thought. States are imply nationalism in domestic rhetoric in the countries and apply protectionism at outer world. The U.S.A. is on the track to make USA great again and started foreign trade restriction. On the other side, UK left EU to protect its own interest. The rise of nationalism is at the cost of globalization. The deglobalization syndrome has impaired global trade, political economy and international security. Now states have to make policies according to contemporary environment.

(a) USA Nationalism and

International community response:

When the Trump protectionist policies. He wanted to secure national interest and nation as a whole from china. This has unleashed the trade war between the two countries. As a result, the block politics is emerged. The semi periphery and periphery countries are dead.

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which country will fulfil their interest (USA or China). The AUKUS, QUAD, strategic alliances are formed where trade will be boost. This is against the aspiration of WTO which aims to open and free trade. On the contrary, China is empowering BRICS. This creates binary world. In response to that countries are making cost and benefit analysis and shift loyalty.

(B) BREXIT:

The UK left EU to secure their national interest. The EU is a token of globalization and co-operation. This act of UK has weaken EU, as UK was an important player in EU and has inspired other states to do so.

The Italy and other Eastern EU member such as Yugoslavia are not satisfied in EU. There is rise of nationalism in the countries. In future may shatter globalization motion is full.

Conclusion:

Nationalism is challenging the globalization. The USA and UK are examples and other states and international community is responding to change with respect to their interest