

Part - II

Question - 2

Introduction:

Global power dynamics seem to be shifting from the West to the East. America's

unipolar world order is fading.

Rapidly growing China has become a bone of contention for

the United States in particular

and for the West in general.

Thus the United States is building strong alliances to contain

China. Indo-Pacific is one of the most important strategic points which is

very important for the United

States to maintain its hegemony.

India is a prominent player

in this region due to which the

United States has been building strong

relations with it. The growing Indo-US

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bonhome primarily meant to contain china but it severely hurts the interests of Pakistan too. The following paragraphs illustrate the growing Indo-US partnership.

Indo-US growing strategic partnership

Indo-US partnership is increasing day by day. From quadrilateral security dialogue to the recent spice route partnership, it is clear that growing Indo-US nexus to contain china is no more hidden.

Some of the important strategic partnership of both countries are given below.

I ~~TO~~ IZUL :-

IZUL is the acronym of India-Israel, UAE and the USA. It is a new grouping of long term allies, this time including the UAE as well. Although in any grouping formed against china

has named china as to objective, the basic purpose is to contain china. As the Belt and Road initiative of china paving huge success in the world now the USA want to expand its own version of influence to counter it. India is a huge market, United Arab Emirates is big economy and the Israel is a hub for technology. Thus these four countries under the leadership of the US signed this agreement to benefit each other.

II The US-led Quad:

It is also called quadrilateral ~~seam~~ security dialogue. It include India, Japan, the United states of America and Australia. Initially it was created to cooperate in natural disasters but later during the tenure of Donald Trump of America this alliance expanded.

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This is another Indo-US partnership for containing china's growing influence. These alliances show the US-India strategic partnership. These alliances are also harmful for Pakistan.

(iii) India - Middle East - Europe Economic Corridor

Recently after the G-20 summit in Delhi president Biden and Prime minister Modi along with Arab and the western leaders announced a new corridor which is also called "spice route". This will connect India with rich middle Eastern countries, Arabian peninsula, Israel and through red sea with Europe. This is considered a strong rival of Belt and Road initiative of china. President Biden called it a "great deal".

iv Other initiatives:

Other than

aforementioned grouping, Indo-US have a strong economic and strategic relationships. For example logistic missiles defence system agreement between the USA and India. Similarly, Modi's visit in America and the reception he received shows the growing nexus of Indo-US for containment of china.

How Indo-US economic

hurt the interests of Pakistan

Indo-US American alliance is equally detrimental for the interests of Pakistan. For example,

i) CPEC:

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is very important for Pakistan. As the Indo-US nexus try to contain china and BRI, thus ^{CPEC} being one of the most vital project of BRI is under risk. This shows that Indo-American nexus is formidable

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for the interests of Pakistan.

(ii) Kashmir Issue:

Growing influence of India in world stage with the help of super power United state can backside the Kashmir issue as witnessed by recent attitude of Baharat. This way, Indian-American friendship is quite dangerous for the interests of Pakistan.

(iii) Meddling internal affairs:

Indian intelligence has a hand in sabotaging peace in troubled Balochistan region of Pakistan. As the centre of China Pakistan Economic Corridor is cravadar Balochistan which is target for both the United state and America. Thus spreading insurgency in Balochistan and funding for proscribed Balochistan liberation Army and other

terrorist groups by India is a way to hurt interests of Pakistan.

IV Terrorism:-

Terrorism is factor which decline Foreign Direct Investment of a country. Similarly both ^{loss of} precious lives and wealth weaken a country. Thus India trying to spread and support terrorists like Tabreek Taliban Pakistan and Baloch liberation army to weaken the state of Pakistan.

Ways out for Pakistan

Pakistan should try to reduce the threats imposed by the Indo-US nexus. Following points are helpful in this regard.

1) Active Diplomacy:-

Pakistan need

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need a very active diplomacy to balance its ties with all the regional and international players.

2) Elimination of Terrorism:

This is another important step for Pakistan to sort the challenges it faces. Economy, Foreign investors and many other things will be better if this menace got eliminated.

3) Making CPEC successful:

As illustrated above CPEC is one of the pivotal interest of Pakistan. It must be successful otherwise enemy will win. In short, Pakistan should use all its energy for making CPEC successful. This will reduce the challenges Pakistan faces.

4 Balancing Relationships between the US and China:

The US is a super power and long time ally of Pakistan and China is a time tested friend of Pakistan. So, need is to balance ties between both powers.

s) Use of soft power:

Diplomacy, presenting better image of country abroad and help other in time of need to generate positive and good feeling for one is called soft power. This is the need for Pakistan today to come out from its difficulties.

Conclusion:

Although, US-Indo strategic partnership poses great challenges to the interests of Pakistan, these can be avoided through an active diplomacy, balancing relations with other countries.

Question-7

Introduction:

In increasing multipolar world, many other countries rise as global powers today. For example, economic giant India, Iran, and Japan etc. To some extent the US's hegemony has declined but not ~~not~~ totally. Although, US's dominance has been on increase, still it has maintained it. Perhaps, it could not maintain no longer because of resurging Russia, rising china, etc.

Rise of the rest in a multi-polar world

In last two decades china has mercubously rised and challenged the ~~most~~ multipolar

uni-polar world order of America, which has been in the dominant realm since world war II. Following paragraphs illustrate that how rise of the rest increased in multipolar world.

a) India :

India has become a great power today. It is considered as one of the top economy of the world. The recent G-20 summit made it more concrete that India in the words of Prime Minister Modi is the voice of global south. Similarly, India became the first country to set step successfully in North pole of Moon. This is how India a rise in today's multipolar world.

b) Iran :

Today, Iran has become a big player in the world.

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World arena. Despite the failure of the grand Joint comprehensive plan of Action JCPOA - 2015, Iran survived. Not only survived but its actively diplomacy has made it a strong player. The normalising relation with Saudi Arabia and the Russian-led North-South Economic Corridors policy makes it more suitable in rise's club.

(1b) Turkey:

Turkey ~~xxxx~~ is another player from among the rest's club which have made it a vital player in world arena. The Black sea grain deal is an example that how turkey is an important player, which even plays its role in the world in general and in Europe in particular.

c. Israel

In same manner Israel is a big player today in the world. Abraham accord and Arab-Israel normalization paving more roads for Israel to becoming a prominent player in the world arena.

d. Saudi Arabia:

Muhammad bin Salman's active and capable leadership made Saudi Arabia one of the most important players in the world.

e. China and Russia:

Russia and China have already rose to a status which challenged and converted ~~from~~ uni-polar world into a multi-polar one.

Has the US role decline OR
has it maintained its global role
as a leader

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Although the hegemony of the US declined but not fully.

Following points show the US side has been on decline not fully yet.

Aggressive Russia

Russia consider America no more a super power as it continued its war with Ukraine other matters despite strong US sanctions and warning. Also many countries maintain ties with Russia against wish of US which shows US hegemony decline.

China's Rise:

China's economy is going to surpass the US economy soon, according to experts. which shows the US hegemony is in a decline.

Iran and North-Korea:

Iran and

other player which challenged the US's hegemony.

OPEC Role:

Organization of Petroleum exporting countries no more follow American precautions for increasing or decreasing the oil production. This is new American role is on decline in world stage.

De-dollarization:

Many regional countries have started trade with local currencies like Yuan and Russian Rubble

BRICS nations:

The recent summit of BRICS in Johannesburg reveals BRICS as a prominent player in shaping world order ahead. Six new countries have included in

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and more than 40 nations shown interest for joining it.

Has the US maintained its hegemony?

Above discussion shows that US hegemony is already on lose. Perhaps until now America was maintaining its hegemony; however, ~~as~~ now onward it feels that US could not maintain its hegemony.

Conclusion:

As discussed, due to multipolar world, many other countries have arised as prominent players in world stage. The US hegemony is also on decline. From ~~de~~ de-dollarization to eastern alliances it seems the power corridors are shifting -



Question-3

Introduction:

Power sector in Pakistan has resulted in unimaginably expensive electricity that have far reaching consequences and negative implication. The poor masses already hit by corona virus and 2022 floods are being tested by the expensive power once more. It has made country's economy crippled. Social fabric have been damaged. Protests and hue and cry of people are on the rise. Government have other options but rise the electricity bills.

Expensive electricity's negative implication on economy when electricity prices get

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higher. Factories will increase the prices of goods, some will shutdown, result in unemployment etc. Some of the economic implications give below.

1) Factories and Industries:

Many factories and Industries to power shortage will shutdown

2) Unemployment:

As a result of closure of factories, unemployment will increase. poverty increases

3) Terrorism / street crime

Ultimately, poverty hit masses do street crimes, and be involve in illegal activities which will effect Foreign investors.

4) FDI decline .

When internal instability, law & order situation not good obviously Foreign direct investment will decline

s) Things will be expensive :

When factories get higher bill of electricity, things will be expensive thus consumerism will be less.

Expensive Electricity
implication on social & political life.

a. Crimes will be increase :

As discussed above, when every thing will be high from common masses. people become unemployed and industries get close - then crimes will be increased.

b. Protest against government :

obviously there will be protests and hate against government and state institutions would be arised.

c. Political Unstability: Basically,

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the reason of political polarization and abusive politics is the high cost living. In such a society people cannot obtain education! they cannot get higher standard of living, thus will be involved in such activities.

d. Threat of civil disobedience:

It is highly likely that when the bills of electricity and ^{sur}gas become so high that common masses cannot afford them at all. Thus like Imran Khan had burned the bill of electricity in past.

Some Suggestions to solve the power sector problems in Pakistan.

Pakistan has potential to overcome power sector challenges. following recommendation are useful regarding this.

1. Exploiting Renewable resources

2. Building more dams
3. Overcome transmission losses
4. Awareness among masses to use less electricity, close unwanted electricity consuming devices.
5. Curbing those who involve in electricity theft.
6. Using the thor coal in generating electricity.
7. Exploiting wind energy of Coastal Areas.
8. Upgrading existing dams to exploit their potential.

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Question-6

Introduction:

China Pakistan Economic Corridor has got many success and some failures too, As during the

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Recently, Chinese Premier was in Islamabad for celebrating the 10 years of CPEC. It has numerous success and failures as well some are given below.

Success of CPEC :-

- ★ Communication Network in Pakistan such as Motorway completed. Still many remaining but many have completed as well. For example Multan-Sukkur highway.
- ★ Energy power plants. such as Guaid-e-Azam solar park
- ★ Orange train project in Lahore.

- * Completion of Rawalpindi airport.
- * BRI Peshawar bus initiative.
- * started work in Karachi Circular Railway.
- * Attraction of Foreign Investment
- * Employment Creation

failures of CPEC

Target objectives cannot be achieved by CPEC. For example

- * In first completion of roads communication networks, more than half are remaining
- * Power generation cannot be achieved through CPEC projects except Quaid-e-Azam Solar park and Karachi Nuclear plants some hundred

★ Main line Railway was to be completed but no work yet.

★ Targetted FDI cannot be achieved by CPEC and its SEZs.

★ Employment generation was promised but not visible on ground yet.

★ Gwadar Master plan yet to be executed, ~~and accepted~~

★ It was promised to upgrade marginalized regions like Balochistan but yet no special upgradation in any sense.

Conclusion :-

CPEC still has to be complete. It's not a failure but success overall. But time frame not followed thus counted as failure s. of it

