

Name: - Noor ul Huda

Batch: - 345

Subject: - IR-2

Q No 1: - Changing world order.

The international order largely constructed by the United States in the aftermath of the World War II and Cold War, driven by spectacular economic excellence and military capabilities, is still very much evident, but at the same time, the global distribution of power is slowly shifting with the rise of new powers as well as influential non-state actors. The United States is also growing reluctant to bear the costs of world leadership, especially when it comes to using military forces. China and Russia,

along with lesser regional powers, have taken advantage of this reticence in the recent years to assert their own interests.

The Emerging 'Middle Powers'
The emerging 'Middle Powers' like India, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Indonesia and other from the G20 club have challenged the world dominance of USA. The global politics and economy are moving towards a polarised scenario with the diminishing control of the superpowers.

The BRICS and G77 events were dominated by China which in March 2023 showcased the Chinese diplomacy in a highly meaningful manner after Beijing successfully brokered

the historic Iran - Saudi Arabia rapprochement, whereas the G20 summit was dominated by the India factor, which showcased India's diplomacy in spearheading a 'breakthrough achievement' at G20 on the 'Consensus on Ukraine in the Summit declaration'.

India:-

India has been trying to emerge as a new regional power in Asia. During **G20** summit, India focused on making the African Union a permanent member of G20 with the ambition of crossing a "new spice route" which proposes establishment of a chain of railroad networks, ports and energy and data-sharing networks linking

South Asia to Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

These initiatives are meant to counter Chinese infrastructure spending under its ambitious Belt and Road Initiative.

Saudi Arabia:

Saudi Arabia has also announced its ambitious role as a 'middle power' to be reckoned with. Saudi Crown

Prince Mohammed bin Salman is reported to have stated that "I believe the Middle East will be the new Europe. In 5 years Saudi Arabia will be a completely different country. This is Saudi way."

The rapid transformation taking place in Saudi Arabia is spectacular. The country has achieved the fastest

growth in gross domestic product among the G20 countries for two consecutive years and it is nursing legitimate ambitions to join G7 while already joining BRICS.

China:

It is no secret that the West has been wary of China's growing clout, particularly in the developing world, in the past few years. **BRICS** with Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa has recently added Argentina, Ethiopia, Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia and UAE and has become the largest producer and consumer of oil sitting around one table. With China's efforts, many member countries

are opting to trade in their own currencies, especially for old trade that will end the Dollar hegemony in the international trade.

The G77+ China summit also a significant and far-reaching development which will challenge the supremacy of G20 countries in shaping global economy and politics. The leader has stated that "After all this time that the North has organised the world according to its interests, it is now up to the South to change the rules of the game". The move comes at a time of growing frustration with the western-led world order because of widening differences over the war in Ukraine, the fight against

climate change and the global economic system.

Conclusion:-

The emergence of G20, BRICS and G77 as the effective power blocs in the world politics and economy with divergent interests has widened the gap between China and US-led west.

China is not pleased by Indian attempts to bypass its **BRI**, nor is it oblivious of US attempts to use India to contain the Chinese influence.

In the global politics of today, the emerging new powers are the force to reckon with in shaping balancing and ultimately changing the new world order.

Q No 6. - Afghan refugees repatriation process:-

Pakistan presently hosts 1.6 million registered Afghan refugees, one of the largest protracted refugee situations in the world. The Afghan migration to Pakistan dates back to 1974, in response to the country's first foreign-backed regime change and prolonged violence.

Hostility among Pakistani people began to increase as the country's frontier began to experience large numbers of refugees. In 2012, the Afghan refugee situation alleviated and massive repatriation efforts began led by the UNHCR.

Despite the fact that Pakistan host a large number of refugees as of today, the local situation of the state is far from favourable to host such a massive number of refugees.

Non-refoulement :-

The UN convention against Torture and 1951 Refugee Convention express the principle of non-refoulement. Article 33 of the 1951 refugee Convention states that

"No Contracting state shall expel or return a refugee in any manner to the frontier of territory where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a social group or political opinion."

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Therefore, The International law binds Pakistan not to return refugees whose life, liberty and safety could be in danger upon return to their home country.

Merits and demerits-

Pakistan has been experiencing a massive population growth in the recent year, which is continuously putting stress on its economy. Hosting refugees with such an economy is a burden that Pakistan is no longer willing to handle. Refugee repatriation might lessen the burden of economy, environment and institutes of Pakistan.

But it may also pose serious security risks for Pakistan, as the ensuing

chaos may cause TTP to be persuaded to attack the state that opened their lines. UN and other international bodies are also pressuring Pakistan to stop this and should it result in any humanitarian catastrophe, Pakistan will lose its standing in the international community.

Liberalism and refugees:-

liberalism is concerned with the maintenance of international institutions that binds states on ethics and human rights. Despite continued political support of the international framework, the actual practices with regards to "refugees" are against the principles of liberalism.

This can be seen with regards to the current Afghan refugee repatriation. Given the current situation, management of refugees in Pakistan is very difficult. With the internal disturbances and displacements, the country will not be willing anyone to accept any new waves of migration nor will accept the continuity of the stay of those Afghans who have been staying here. It has been argued that the refugees' threaten the institutions' stability as a whole.

Realism and refugees.

State is a unitary rational actor that is motivated by the desire

for military power, security and sovereignty rather than ethics and ideals.

As realist, states first has to ensure its security. The primary reason for the return of Afghan refugee was there involvement with the anti-state militant group, TTP. Due to the security concerns, the realistic school of thought approves the steps taken by the government as a states must ensure its own national interests first rather than ethics.

In the realist terms, this is premised on materiality, where economic and military benefits determine the states decisions. As such, another

reason that has pushed Pakistan to adopt such drastic measures has been the decrease of International Aid. This facilitated and encouraged the repatriation of the refugees, as without the aid, refugees has become an unnecessary burden on the states economy. So, the most rationale decision was to return the refugees.

Another approach toward the current situation will be from the lens of Sovereignty. There are two aspects of sovereignty

- ① Internal sovereignty
- ② External sovereignty.

Afghan refugees has become a threat to both

internal and external
Sovereignty of the state
is according to the government,
due to their involvement
with TTP and the continuous
movement of refugees between
the state of Pakistan and
Afghanistan.

Realist maintain that
states must remain in
control, no matter, what
steps are to be taken.