

IR-II:

Question 2: Answer:-

1. Introduction:

In 2023 many such developments occurred which manifested the claim that the world order is changing. There have been significant events happening which in the context of IR can be called a geopolitical shift. The world is gradually moving from a unipolar world order to multipolar world order. As the Realism states that the world is an anarchic structure, in which everyone has to protect themselves on their own. Every state is working for power to be safe in this power-thirsty world order. The ~~some~~ states are acquiring power through establishing military, strategic alliances and technological advancement. The scope of threats and security is expanding. There is the introduction of

5th generation warfare. Cyberwar and information war. The major shifts in changing world order, may be discussed as below:

a. Geopolitical Shifts

Changes in alliances and geopolitical ~~order~~ power dynamics can significantly impact the global order.

For example:-

→ Saudi-Iran Reapproachment mediated by China. The long held feelings of animosity between the countries were settled by the involvement of China. Both countries agreed to reopen their embassies and extend economic and cultural co-operation to each other.

→ Growing affiliation between Russia and China against USA. The recent meetup of Putin and Xi Jinping was about defense cooperation and economic links with energy cooperation.

→ Alliance between India and USA in the Indo-Pacific region to counter China. USA will be providing military assistance

to India. While India is trying to become the next big power in South-Asian Region.

b. Economic Transformations
Economic transformations like changing trade partners, global fluctuations, and recession etc are shifting the dynamics

For example:

→ The effects of Covid-19 still persist. The countries' economies are still struggling to deal with the shocks.

→ There is an ongoing trade war between China and USA. USA put sanctions on exporting "semiconductors to China" while China banned the export of germanium and silicon.

→ The shift of Europe from Russia to UAE for energy requirements. The surge in oil prices caused by the Russia-Ukraine war.

→ De-dollarization programme of cooperation between China and Russia. The world is trying to move away from US dollar being the world's currency. Russian and China have agreed to do trade in Yuan. This is going to be difficult but it is a significant step.

c. Technological Advancements.

The world is moving rapidly towards technological advancements. The growth and development of Artificial Intelligence is an impactful movement.

→ The trade war between China and USA is based on attainment and development of AI. AI is about to revolutionize the world.

→ AI is becoming another tool in hybrid warfare.

→ There are technological collaborations between the countries because if they don't attain it, they will be left behind.

d. Climate Change and Environmental Challenges:

Climate change is a globally recognized existential threat. There have been unprecedented heat waves, floods, cyclones, earthquakes and even tsunamis.

- For example:

→ The unprecedented floods of 2022.

→ Earthquakes in Turkey and Syria. The recent 7.6 earthquake in Japan.

→ Heatwaves in Europe and America.

→ Forest fires

→ Air pollution is increasing.

e. Global Health Crises:

Global Health Crises have been alarming. Pandemics and epidemics. Death and misery. The pandemic of 2019 and the JN-1 variant of Covid.

f. Social and Cultural Changes:

World has seen a rise in islamophobia, nationalism and ethnocentrism:

For example:

→ The burning of Quran in Denmark, Sweden and France.

→ The muslim minorities suffering in India - under the BJP led Akhand-Bharat movement.

→ The attack on christian vicinity and churches in Pakistan.
The ethnic violence.

g. Multilateral Institutions and Agreements:

There have been major agreements and expansions in the organizations.

For example:

→ The expansion of BRICS. Six more countries are added to BRICS.

→ At G-20 Summit, it was decided to make India-Middle East-Economic Corridor to counter BRI.

→ Trade cooperations between China and Russia on one hand, and USA and India on the other hand.

Conclusion: World is changing due to geopolitical shifts, economic transformations, technological advancements, climate changes, alliances, social changes and agreements.

QUESTION 4: Answer

Introduction:

The arena of international relations is witnessing a dynamic transformation, with India's foreign policy emerging as key player in shaping the contemporary geopolitical landscape. The constructs and dimensions of Indian statecraft are undergoing a paradigm shift reflecting a departure from historical norms and a recalibration of global strategic dynamics. This critical analysis

explores the multi faceted facets of India's foreign policy, scrutinizing the shifts in alliances, economic diplomacy, and regional connectivity. Simultaneously, it examines how these changes in India's statecraft mirror the evolving nature of the global great game, marked by the rise of multipolarity, a focus on Indo-pacific, and active participation in global governance on issues such as climate change.

1. Contexts and Contemporary Dimensions of Indian Foreign Policy:-

a. Diversification of Alliances:-

Traditionally, India pursued a policy of non-alignment during cold war, seeking to maintain independence from the blocs led by United States and Soviet Union.

Recently, there has been a noticeable diversification of alliances. India has strengthened ties with both the US and Russia, engaged in strategic partnerships with various countries in the

Indo-Pacific Region, and sought to enhance defense and economic cooperation globally.

b. Economic Diplomacy:

Economic self-reliance was a key focus during the ~~year~~ early years of independence, leading to a more closed economy.

India has increasingly embraced economic globalization, fostering economic ties with multiple countries. Initiatives like "Make in India" and active participation in regional and global economic forums demonstrate a shift towards economic diplomacy and a more open approach to international trade.

c. Security and Counterterrorism:

With the rise of transnational threats, India has adjusted its foreign policy to address these challenges. Enhanced cooperation with countries on counterterrorism measures and active participation in global

Security initiatives.

1. Focus on Regional Connectivity

India is following a "look east" policy and aiming to improve ties with regions in east. It is aspiring to be a leader in South-Asian region. It is making cooperations with neighboring countries.

2. Changing Nature of Global Great Game :-

a. Multipolarity and Emerging Power Dynamics :-

The global great game historically involved competition between major powers for influence.

Currently, the major international system is witnessing a shift towards multipolarity with emerging powers like India playing an increasingly significant role. India's active engagement in global forums and institutions reflects its aspirations for a more inclusive and multipolar world order.

b. Focus on Indo Pacific :-

With the evolving geopolitical landscape, there is a growing emphasis on the Indo-Pacific. India's active participation in the Quad with the US, Japan, and Australia and its efforts to enhance maritime security signify a shift in strategic priorities.

Conclusion :-

India's foreign policy has indeed witnessed a paradigm shift with a more proactive and globally oriented approach. This reflects both the changing dynamics of international system and India's own aspirations for a more important role on global stage.

QUESTION-6 - Answer :-

Introduction :-

Pakistan opened its borders to its Afghani Brothers

during the Russian Invasion and US invasion. The borders have always been opened to distressed Afghans. Pakistan is recognized as the country holding largest number of refugees. About 3m Afghan refugees are living in Pakistan. Recently the government has decided to repatriate the illegal refugees, living without a license or citizenship. This step ~~has~~ definitely has some merits as well as demerits. It will help reduce the burden on Pakistan's resources, eliminate terrorism, and provide more breathing space to Pakistan. However it comes with certain challenges, like the global image may not go well, a souring relations with Afghanistan and others. The analysis focuses on the merits and demerits of repatriating Afghan refugees.

• Merits of Repatriation:

There are certain pros to the decision of repatriating the Afghan refugees. For example

a. Less Burden on Resources

Since there are 3m Afghan Refugees living in Pakistan, they are utilizing the resources as well with the Pakistan's own rapidly growing population, its better to get rid of extra feeding mouths. Pakistan is an underdeveloped country and its needs to go slow on its resources.

The economy is also at the brink of default. Hence, the repatriation will lessen the burden on the resources.

b. Dealing with Terrorism:

Since the Taliban took power in Afghanistan in 2021, the terrorist group TTP has resurged. This group

has been carrying out terrorist activities in Pakistan. In just 2023 these have been 300 attacks on security personnel, and civilians. This is because the borders are permeable and the violent actors are allowed to move freely. With repatriation, their havens in Pakistan will be removed. And the global perception that Pakistani government patronizes the state terrorism will be removed. Thus, it was necessary to repatriate the refugees.

c. Stop the Smuggling:-

Afghanistan has been smuggling wheat, sugar, even dollars from Pakistan through illegal channels. That will be stopped and legal channels will be used with proper check and border custom duties.

Demerits of Repatriation:-

Everything comes with a positive and a negative. So, there are some cons of

repatriation as well.

a. Deteriorating Relations with Afghanistan

The relations of Pakistan with Afghanistan may deteriorate and become more strained. Already, the relations are not on very good terms because of Pakistan accusing Afghanistan of terrorist activities cross-border. Pakistan needs good relations with its immediate neighbors. As it cannot afford sour relations on both east and west.

b. Trade can be stopped or disrupted.

Afghanistan is making collaborations with China and Russia. If Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan deteriorate, then the trade relations may also be disrupted. This can

be hurting for both Pakistani economy as well as the economy of Afghanistan.

c. Hurting global image:

Globally, Pakistan may seem as not being fair to the refugees. And it may also portray Pakistan as inhuman, hurting the global image.

Conclusion :-

The decision of repatriation was necessary. Even though it has some repercussions but still at the end of the day Pakistan is a sovereign state which can make its own decisions.