

## Q.No. 5

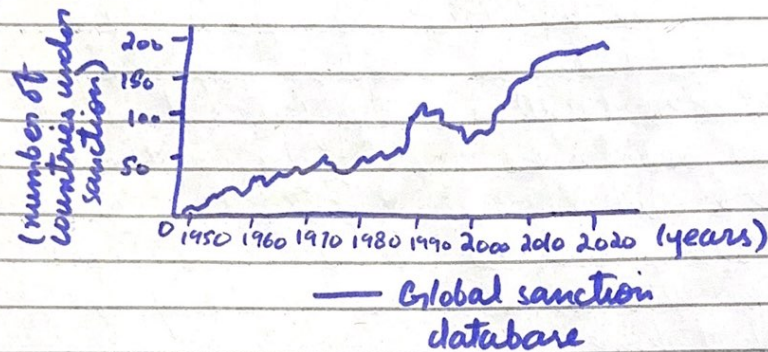
### I. Introduction

US has been using dollar and SWIFT as weapon against the global South. The U.S.'s sanctions on multiple ~~last~~ countries is testament to this. However, countries have joined hands to counter the abuse of power by the U.S. With emergence of BRICS, the global south intend to get rid of western exploitation. There are various plans that have been designed to accomplish the desired aim. This includes trading in currency other than dollar, development of NDB, economic integration among members. Nonetheless, there are some instances that fail to point to positive outcome. The disputes among members of BRICS, the difference ~~of~~ in foreign policy of member, especially China and India. The BRICS have set ambitious goals to counter the western domination.

### II. US's exploitation of global South:

The trade, all across globe, occurs in U.S dollars. Thus, ~~companies~~ <sup>countries</sup> need to have stock of cash with them, to be able to trade with other countries. In 1950, there were just two countries

under sanctions. But lately, there has been significant increase in number of countries under sanctions. US is exploiting countries by abuse of power.



### III BRICS as counter to western exploitation:

#### III.1. Trading in local currencies :-

The BRICS member have started trading in local currencies. As mentioned, the world trade take place in dollars, the BRICS countries are bringing change in current trend. The Russian prime minister **Mishustin** has said that **90% of trade between Russia and China was either in Russia's Ruble or China's yuan.** This mark significant shift in ending dollar supremacy.



### III. 2. Ending the exploitation by weakening the effects of sanctions:-

The BRICS member trade with other members that are currently placed under sanctions. This ends the dominance by weakening the effects of sanctions and alleviating economic hardship of respective country.

For example, In 2023, India and China have brought 90% of Russia's crude oil exports, helping Russia's economy to ameliorate the effects of sanctions.

### III. 3. Development of NDB as an alternative to IMF:-

The IMF and world bank exploit the global south in name of helping them.

The Antonio Guterres has stated, "This system (Bretton woods system) was created by rich to benefit the rich countries." BRICS came up with an alternative, New development bank, which would loan money to economically weak countries and would help them to make their economies better.



III.4. Economically affluent members investing in other members; to reduce reliance on U.S.:-

Through the platform of BRICS, the economically affluent countries invest in other members. For example, China's **Creeges corporation** purchased stakes in several Brazilian hydroelectric plants.

By helping the members, their reliance on U.S. can be reduced, which would lead to reduced domination of west over global south.

III.5. Ending dominance of western culture as well:-

BRICS has members with diverse culture and civilisation. The Chinese president Xi Jinping outline the **dialogue of civilisation in his global civilisation initiative**. This is to promote cultural exchange and to shape common non-western approaches to global problems.

IV **BRICS, positive initiative but possess limitations**

BRICS has taken several initiatives to achieve its goal of ending western dominance. However, there are several limitations that hinders its progress. These limitations have to be overcome with, ~~it~~ to make BRICS a successful organisation.



## V Limitations that hinder's BRICS's success:

### V.1. Disparity between funds approved by NDB and those dispersed:-

New development bank has approved \$12 billion in loan but has only been able to disperse \$1 billion, as noticed by Jim O'Neil. The director of NDB, Paulo Batista, blames this on lack of good governance. To end the dominance of west in global south, it is paramount to come up with effective alternative to IMF.

### V.2. Political Turmoil in member countries:-

There exists political tension between major members in BRICS. China and India has been experiencing strained relation. Similarly, the foreign policy of members do not exactly align with each other. For instance, India and Brazil do not share Russia's hard stance against U.S. The members states need to collaborate for sake of success of BRICS.

### V.3. Lack of formal decision making structure:

The BRICS relies on consensus decision making. It lacks a formal structure like



that of UN. The article what is BRICS and why is it expanding says, "It has no defining character, secretariat or common funds." This would create problems in the future as organisation has been expanding its membership

#### V.4. Economies in BRICS are Technologically backward:-

To be dominant in the world asks for possessing what dominates the world. The future is artificial intelligence. All members of BRICS are way behind when it comes to artificial intelligence with exception of China. The BRICS could hardly achieve its aim without working in this domain

#### V.5. Disputes among members:-

To end the dominance, the BRICS need complete collaboration of its countries. There are some states in BRICS that have disputes or conflict on certain matters. For example, Iran and Saudi Arabia, China and India. Jim O'Neil has rightly pointed out, "The idea of BRICS group ever challenging US dollar is for the fairies as long as China and India remain so divided."



## VI Conclusion:

To conclude, BRICS has emerged and expanding to counter the dominance of US and put stop to exploitation of global south permanently. There are various initiatives that have been taken but still there is long way to go. Certain things need to be worked on to make organisation successful. BRICS is still an evolving institution and cannot throw west dominance all of a sudden.



## Q.No.6

### I Introduction:

Pakistan has witnessed the surge in terrorism in past years. Large portion of these attacks are by TTP. Although, Afghanistan persistently denies this, it has resulted in increase tension in Pakistan and Afghanistan relationship. Pakistan ranks among countries with high terrorist activity. These groups merge with other smaller group creating instability in the region. The political instability coupled with moribund economy fuels the issue. These attacks by TTP presents major threats to state. Suitable measures need to be taken to resolve the issue. Taking both kinetic and Non-kinetic measures. Gaining help from international agents, especially U.S could really aid the state in it's fight against terrorism. Bringing political and economic stability would also help state. TTP has messed about landscape of Pakistan. Right measures are needed to be taken to counter their attack.



## I Evaluation of Recent Situation

### I.1. Emergence of Terrorism in Pakistan:

The terrorism has surged in past years. Pakistan now ranks among the top countries with terrorism. Pakistan is ranked '4' and 'high impact on scale of implication by global terrorism index 2024'. The terrorism has disturbed already deteriorating matters of state.

### I.2. Miscalculation of peace talks:-

Not so long, Pakistan held peace talks with TTP, hoping to resolve the matter. This move was criticised by some analysts, arguing that holding talks emboldens the terrorists. These speculations proved to be true and terrorists has increased attacks ever since.

"Scholars consensus engaging in negotiations with terrorists carries significant risks and may not yield substantial progress in resolving conflicts."

— Yonah Alexander

T.T.P.

themselves

### I.3. "Gaining strength by merging" with smaller groups:

TTP has been merging themselves with smaller groups. These rebel groups are usually located on border regions of



Baluchistan and KPK. TTP grow stronger by inviting these groups to join them and attacking under a unified leadership. UN 27<sup>th</sup> report of analytical support and sanctions noted that these groups "led to enhanced strength of the TTP and sharp increase in attacks".

#### V.4. Emboldened insurgency movements in the state:-

TTP attacks not only cause instability in the region but also emboldened other insurgency movements in the state. The Baluch insurgency gained more momentum in light of these terrorist attacks.

#### V.5. Political instability plays it's role by diverting attention from such issues:-

The issue emerged and gained strength in light of recent political instability in the country. As noted by report Global trends by NIC, "states with poor governance, weak economies and porous borders will be prime breeding ground for terrorism." Pakistan has suffered from political instability and this has ~~given~~ given strength to operating terrorist groups.



## V.6. Weak economy leads to shift in people's support to such groups:-

One of the prime reason behind increasing number of such groups is economic instability in the country.

People dissatisfied with the state can easily be swayed by such people.

A study by **John Hopkins university** founded that the terrorist organisation like **ISIS** employ unemployed young people. Having no employment, these people are easy target for state.

## III Measures to combat terrorism:

### III.1. Securing Border regions:-

As Pakistan faces threat from its immediate neighbour. first step towards solving this issue would be securing borders. Border fence could be implemented with strong border management.

### III.2. Taking Non-kinetic measures:-

Situation should be improved in bordering region like Ex FATA and Baluchistan. This would ensure that terrorists won't find support among people. Amina Khan in her report **FATA: voice of unheard** mentioned that it ranked "lowest among Pakistan".



18 regions in terms of human development.

Bringing development and growth to such regions would limit the activities of terrorists.

III.3. Ensuring <sup>continuity in</sup> implementation of NAP:

Pakistan's National action plan lists the aim to fight against terrorism.

There is an urgent need to ensure the continuity of national action plan by addressing various redundancies and gap. Strong commitment to NAP would help state to achieve security.

III.4. Gaining international support:-

Pakistan could ask aid of international organisations like UN. Seeking aid of U.S would also help state. Not to mention, U.S played significant role in creation of TTP, though by default. Pakistan is now left in lurch to deal with it on its own. The problem originated with US 'war on terror'. U.S should now lend its help to Pakistan.

III.5. Bringing economic and political stability:-

Bringing economic and political stability would also help state to divert its attention and resources to such issues rather than being occupied with security issues.