

Question: 04

Golden Opportunity China-India

1. Introduction:

The changing geopolitical landscapes have ushered options for China and India to mend fraught ties. This can be done through bilateral engagements and diffusing border clashes. This can open new ways for regions to engage. However, as Pakistan and China are all-seasoned allies, this new development could provide potential benefits as well as pose challenges. Therefore, a meticulous foreign policy must be formulated to counter emerging threats and accrue benefits from such developments.

2. Historical Overview of China and India's relations:

Both nations have been in a constant tug of war. For instance, war in 1962 and recent border disputes in Ladakh region. Similarly, water disputes are also on table.

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-3 Recent Developments which showcase a Silver Lining amid strained relations:

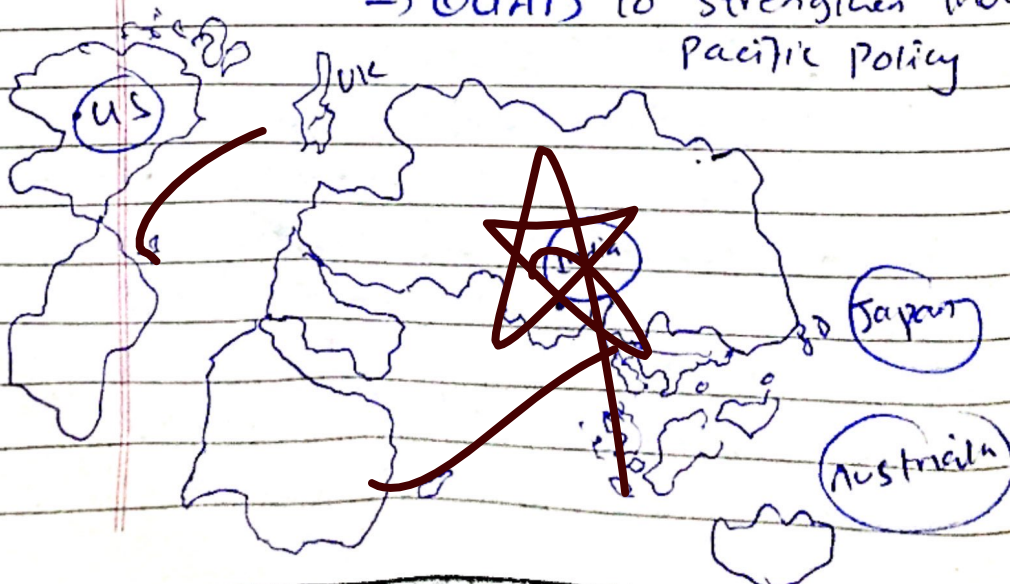
(a) The SCO Summit and Modi's Participation:

The SCO Summit, held in China, invited the global leaders to participate. Indian prime minister also participated and had light moments with the Chinese president Xi-jinping. This shows that both states have come closer.

(b) The US. disenchantment and Indian's changing mood:

India and the US have long been enjoying quality times. For instance, India and US signed various bilateral agreements and joined groups. as:

→ QUAD To Strengthen Indo-Pacific Policy



However, the Trump administration imposed 50% tariffs on India to cripple its economy. This has provided India with a choice to lean towards China and Russia.

(c) Russian closeness and the US disengagement:

India has started oil importing from Russia, which haunts the western bloc amid Russo-Ukraine war. This has led the US to discard the relation with India for a time being.

(d) Both China and India are the part of various organizations:

China and India are the part of the G20, BRICS, SAARC, and other that prove that both states have the potential to come closer.

(e) Potential of Trade and South-South collaboration:

Both states are great markets. Both have highest population potential and trade capacity. Regionally, both can reap benefits.

(f) Chinese aspirations to formulate an inclusive world order.

Moreover, Chinese President has openly declared for a sustainable world order dominated by not one but multiple powers. The Global Governance Initiative is a clear manifestation of his future plans. Therefore, it is pertinent for both to lead the new developments.

4. Challenges obstruct Indo-China collaboration:

Challenges	→	Pak-India tug of war
	→	Indo-China territorial dispute
	→	Chinese water projects
	→	The US role
Faces by	→	Russian involvement and Chinese ^{beliefs}
	→	New projects: IMEC and CPEC tussle
Both	→	Bilateral agreements with US.
	→	US-China competition
	→	US Indo-Pacific Strategy.

5. How Better ties of India and China influence Pakistan?

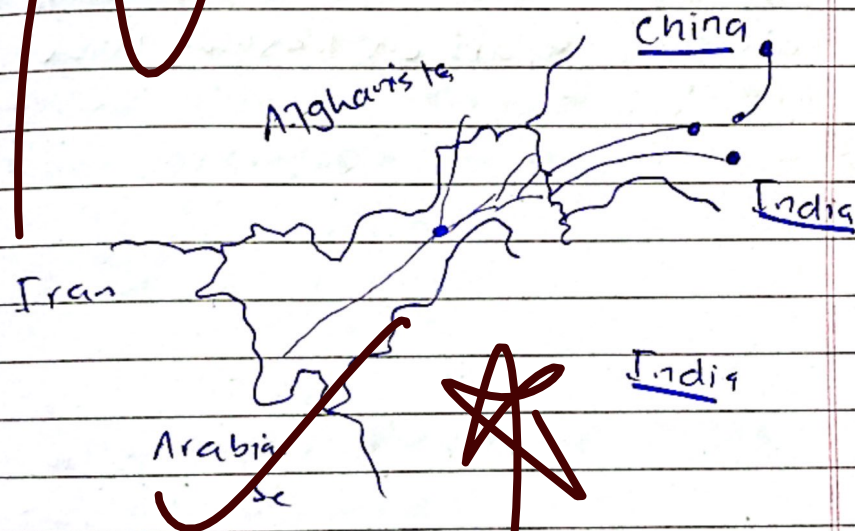
This Political engagement has both positive as well as negative implications.

• Positive Impacts:

(a) Better Relations of Indo-China help Pakistan to resolve water dispute:

Pakistan, India, and China are:

- China as upper riparian
- India as mid riparian
- Pakistan as lower riparian



— India recently suspended Indus Water Treaty. Good ties between China and India help to include China in Indus water Treaty that will create a balance and hinder unilateral actions.

(b) Engagements can open door for Pakistan's inclusion in Brics:

Similarly, Brics' joining application

has been submitted by Pakistan. However, India is an obstruction. Chinese diplomatic engagement can help neutralize Indian influence.

(c) mediation on Kashmir by a third party possible?

It is evident that bilateral engagement is not possible between Pakistan and India. However, China can play a part on Kashmir issue. For instance, better ties with Iran, Chinese diplomatic ties help a rapprochement between Iran and the KSA.

(d) Expansion of CPEC and joining with IMEC:

Chinese Pilot Project is the CPEC. China can help Pakistan to expand it to India and Afghanistan and also linking with the IMEC corridor.

• Potential Pitfalls:

(a) India's role in sidelining Pakistan by providing new avenues for economic activities.

Pakistan can face issues with this development, as it can be sidelined, if China finds better economic avenues in India. For example, China offered India first for this corridor then asked Pakistan in 2014. Similarly, India's labour force is a valuable asset.

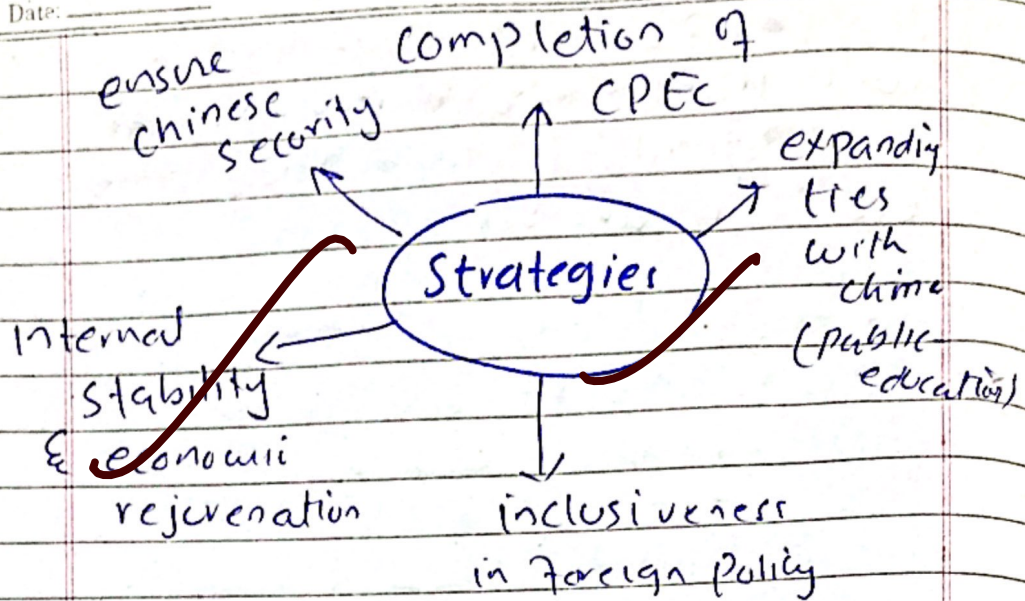
2. Regional Hegemony through Chinese Support:

India can revive its hegemony with the help of China. Pakistan can slip to place second.

3. Weaponization and military transformation:

China wants to sell its weapons, expanding its weapon industry. India can acquire Chinese weapons to weaken Pakistan's capabilities. For example, Pakistan's 80% artillery comes from China.

6. How Pakistan can balance these relations to mitigate threats:



3- Conclusion:

"In International relations, there is no permanent friend and enemy."

China and India are improving their ties, which is a possible outcome after the US tariffs. Pakistan has to face challenges but it cannot undermine the potential benefits. Pakistan needs a strong, meticulous foreign policy to overcome unpredictable challenges. For this, stability at home is must.

CP: No: 02

unpredictability and china

I Introduction:

Trump's second term proves to be a bane for globalization. His unilateral decisions, trade warfare, and anti-immigrants policies have opened opportunities for China to enhance its role as a reliable partner. The US military actions and diplomatic failures against Iran, and Russia have added to the decline of the western-led world order. China with its geo-economic model ready to surpass the US in the global arena.

-2 Highlighting the unpredictability ushered by the Trump:

(a) Abrupt withdrawal from Afghanistan:

After exhausting resources and lives, the Trump administration

ir-responsibly withdrew from Kabul, leaving behind chaos, instability, and uncertainty. For example, after withdrawal, terrorist outfits again revive their presence.

(b) Deliberately Leaving Paris Agreement:

Trump administration has alienated from the concept of climate change, leaving all agreements by saying that it is China's made plan to attack the US economy.

(c) Israel's Support against genocide of muslims in Palestine:

The whole world has condemned the genocidal act of Israeli PM. However, Political, military, and economic support of the Trump administration has exacerbated the situation in middle East. According to The Bloomberg, the US has provided \$16 billion to Israel in 2024 as aid.

(d) Distancing allies from the US-led world order:

Trump's unpredictable mood has caused states to distance themselves. 50% tariffs on India, attack on Iran, and Venezuela have caused rift in other states too.

(e) Sabotaged International Organization's autonomy and Independence:

Trump has completely dominated the international bodies. He withdrew financial support to the UN and also bar Palestinian delegation to attend the UNGA sessions. This shows his unilateral actions.

(f) Russo-Ukrainian war and the Western Failures:

Trump's failed attempt to console Putin, causing Ukrainian to suffer more. Rift in Zelensky and Trump's administration has further exacerbated the war. Western allies, too, have failed to hold the peace in the world of chaos.

(g) Iran - Israel war and the US's ir-responsible act:

Similarly, Iran-Israel war and the US attack has showcased that Trump needs no permission to attack the state around the world.

(h) Anti-immigrants laws:

Trump and the UK both are trying to impose strict immigrant law, which is against the basic tenets of globalization.

(i) The Trump-Xi Power Struggle:

Trump's Indo-Pacific Policies, SouthEast access, the Quad, and Taiwan's support show that the Trump's administration went to encircle China and contain its expansion. Recently concluded tariff issues and chips imports have demonstrated power struggle of both leaders to dominate the world.

-3 China as a reliable Partner for world :

(a) Geoeconomics as a tool to expand:

Unlike the US, China uses its economics to expand. This allows state to cooperate and collaborate to uplift economies status. For example, China's support to Sri Lanka to meet its defaulted economic problems.

(b) Emerge as a mediator:

China has tried to resolve issues between states, using its economics might. For instance, the KSA-Iran brokered deal has demonstrated China as a reliable Partner.

(c) Land routes to link the world :

China has started seven corridors worldwide to link the states. The CPEC is a pilot project to expand the Silk Route in the modern world.

(d) Xi's 22-Points to resolve Russo-Ukrainian war

China as a responsible actor, presented formula to end the prolonged war. This manifests its policy as reliable actor.

(e) Trilateral Group to lessen tensions in Afghanistan

China sought to engage Kabul through trilateral discussions with Pakistan, which showcases its aspiration to maintain peace.

-4 China's Capacity to Parallel world order amid Trump's unpredictable era:

(a) Emergence of regional organizations:

China is doing its homework for a new world order by strengthening new regional organizations. For example, the BRICS and addition of 6 more states and aspirations of 40+ states to join it, showing Chinese

capacity to lead the new world order.

(c) Economic might and technological advancement:

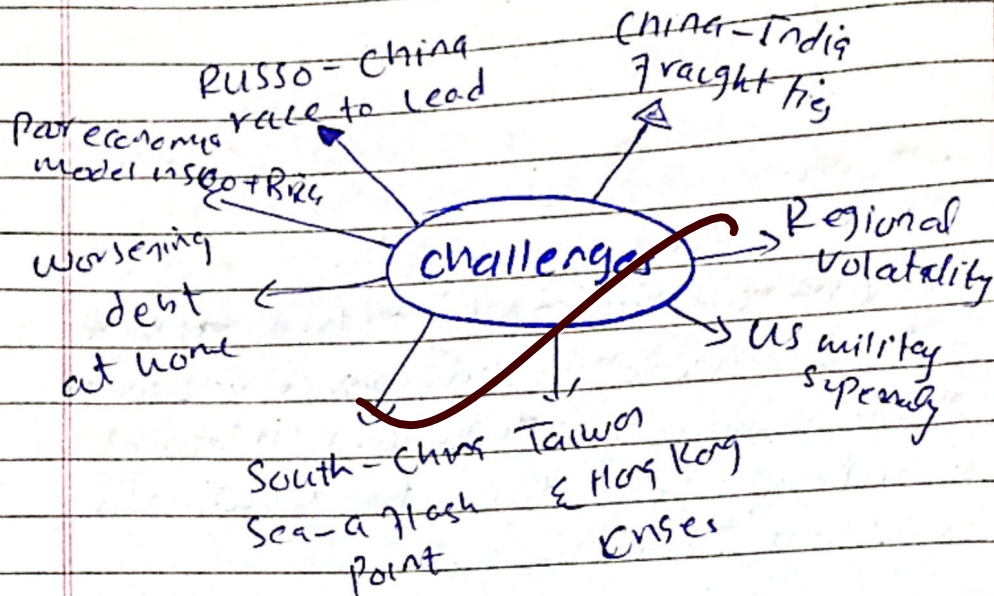
Economically, China has improved and is world's 2nd largest economy. Technologically, China has acquired a lot of potential to beat the western dominance. For instance, Chinese lunar mission and electric industries are testaments to its capacity.

(d) Regional engagement and Transboundary ties:

China has designed its policies to engage regions as well as transboundary of continents to lead the world. In SCO Summit, 54+ states delegations and heads of state joined China in celebration.

- 5 challenges China is facing to counter the Trump's hegemony:

Following are the challenges.



6. Conclusion:

"China is ready to lead the world."

The Economist

The US has become a breaking point after the arrival of right wing populist leader. Similarly, Trump's poor policies towards services issues have presented as a weak & unpredictable leader. This has given China a space to grow with its geo-economic strategy. However, there are challenges ahead for China, yet meticulous policies and inclusive leadership can lead the new world order.

Q No: 06

Nato and Spending : Fallouts

1- Introduction:

The global arena has become volatile. Recently, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation decided to spend more on military and defense capabilities, which has caused a great turmoil across world. This, of course, all happens when security becomes inevitable, as west is dealing with major security issues today. This new advancement has multifold ramifications for the world. It may compell other states to invest in defense, leaving other sectors in crisis.

-2 Brief overview of the development:

During a summit, European states along with the US have decided to increase spending on defense. Each state has to contribute 5% of their GDP. This has created a buzz abroad and at home as well.

-3 Possible Fallouts:

(a) Economic challenges at home:

Due to Russo-Ukraine war, the western states have already faced economic regression. By increasing 5% spending could halt growth of the states.

(b) Compelled states abroad to spend on defense:

Developing states now start spending on security to meet the threats. North Korea and Iran are also in line to increase military capabilities.

(c) Emboldened Russian expansion:

The NATO's spending is a clear threat to Russia, which has been in a constant war. V. Putin asserts that:

"The west has lost the throne, it is a time for global south to wear it."

This shows that Russia has already considered the threats.

(d) Deterioration of human development:

State's Priority could divert from national economic growth to security. As reported by World Bank, in 2050, 45 million people will be added into the pool of poverty. This shows world needs human development more than weaponization.

(e) Intensification of the US-China relations:

The most serious fallout of this development could be China-US direct confrontation. As both states are in a constant struggle to dominate in the South China Sea and Taiwan. China can take it as a threat to its sovereignty. Taiwan's closeness and Philippines assistance help the US to meddle in the affairs of China.

The US deployment of troops near Taiwan and in Philippine intensify relations.

(f) Increased Nuclear arm race:

Furthermore, military spending allows states to pile up the nuclear nukes, intensifying arm race globally. Iran's aspirations and the KSA's desires are becoming obvious after the NATO's spending on military.

(g) Potential of Direct confrontation of regional rivals:

military advancement in the western spheres legitimate the regional powers' confrontation and defense spending. Iran-Israel, Pakistan-India, and North-South Korea can go at war.

(h) Declined role of international organizations:

The role of neutral international bodies could face severe scrutiny. As these steps sideline their effectiveness the Treaty of Non-proliferation does not favour military competition and armaments at such scale.

(i) Endorsed Regional blocs and Pact to enhance defense capabilities

Moreover, the Nation's military might also emboldens regional states to preserve their sovereignty by forming regional blocs and Pact. For example:

- Pakistan-Saudi defense Pact
- China-US defense Pact

4- Possible Pathways to curb the Fallout:

(a) Role of international organizations:

The UN and other organizations can play a constructive part to minimize the threats. For example, The NPT neutralized the Ukrainians and South African nuclear capabilities to maintain peace. Today, the UN can play its part to restrict the military spending.

(b) The US-China cooperation can balance the world:

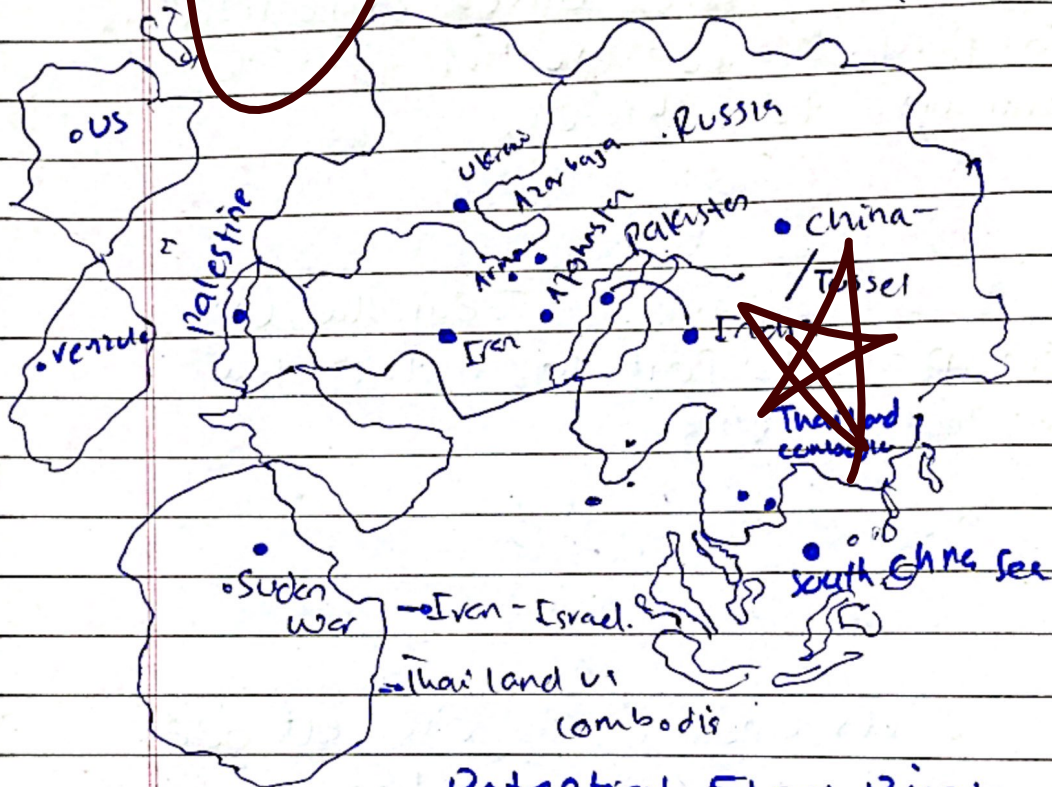
The US and China are at odds. If they start co-operation and collaboration, peace can be achieved. For instance, Xi and Trump's meeting at the ASEAN's Platform shows that good ties can be brokered between two states.

(c) Resolution of ongoing wars and skirmishes:

By resolving the current wars and conflicts can help world mitigate the fallout of the nations' spending.

The most importantly:

- Russo-Ukraine war
- Palestine-Israel war
- Azerbaijan - Armenian issues
- Indo-Pak Disputes
- Indo-China.
- US-China with Taiwan



Potential Flash Points
of Wars:

Conclusion:

"This time war would not
be joined but initiated
by the US."

The spending on the defense
in west has caused a buzz. Every
State has to spend 5% of its