

Mock FinalQuestion NO 1

9 In the era unpredictability
mainly ushered by Trump, china....?

The return of Donald Trump to the white house has created uncertainty in global politics on trade, alliance, climate commitments and security arrangements. In time china also presents itself as a stable and predictable global partner, promoting multipolarity, development financing and an alternative governance model. However, china's ability to lead or create a parallel world order is contested.

i Why trump-era unpredictability
created space for china.

(1) US. Retreat from Multilateralism

Trump's America First policies weaken global politics. Ikenberry argues in liberal Leviathan that when the US pulls back from its

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own institutions, "revisionist Powers get
Space to expand their own order.

This ~~appears~~ explains why China is
more reliable

(2) Economic Nationalism

Tariffs, supply-chain disruptions, and sanctions
created global uncertainty. In order
to fix this problem China seems a
good partner. In International Relations
Goldstein say, they note that when a
hegemon behaves unpredictably, "secondary
powers seek economic hedging through using
States. Hence countries turn to China's long term
BRI.

ii China's Projection of Reliability

(1) China offers long term predictable plans
BRI (2013 - 2049) signals stability. This helps
China appear reliable. Henry Kissinger
writes that "China's strategy is based on
continuity and long term patience" unlike US
cycles of policy change. Just like in
Pakistan CPEC proved a game changer
to boosting economy of Pakistan as a
reliable partner improving infrastructure,

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Gateway for port and Transport and highway development are benefited.

(2) Mediation Diplomacy

China's participation solving conflicts between Pakistan and Afghanistan gain influence to control terrorism and play a major role by providing regional stability, while, US backed Israel for committing Genocide in Gaza lasted negative impacts

(3) Parallel institutions

As China is emerging as a reliable partners by providing alternative platform for financing like BRICS, AIIB and CIPS World Bank reports highlight that China-led institutions reflect "parallel development financing" that competes but also challenges Bretton Woods leadership

iii China's Capacities to Build a parallel world order

Economic Strength
After United States, China is the second largest economy in the world and great manufacturing hub. According to World Bank China holds the world's largest share in global manufacturing 28% giving structural power.

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(2) Technology leadership

China's Role in 5G, EVs, Batteries, solar AI is increasing its capacities to building a Parallel world order. Fareed zakaria says in the post-American world; he writes that China is building "platform powers" that meaning technology ecosystems that anchor a parallel order.

(3) Military and security architecture

People's liberation army modernization, Indo-Pacific naval expansion and control on Asia through BRI is increasing its influence especially in Eastern hemisphere. Mearsheimer's argument - that China seek to become the "regional hegemon of Asia" before creating global influence. Hence china can great regional order, ~~not~~ not yet full global order.

(iv) Limitations on china's parallel world order

(1) Trust Deficit

Debt concerns, authoritarian model and claims on South China Sea limit China's parallel world order. Acharya's Point: "rising powers face "legitimacy deficit" because their governance model lacks global ideological appeal." Other Powers's

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(2) Domestic Constraints

Demographic aging, real-state crisis, slow GDP cause hindrance in competing as a parallel world order. According to IMF and WB, they describe China's economy as "structurally slowing", which restricts global leadership.

Critical Evaluation

China is not replacing the US but building parallel spheres: finance, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, digital governance (Huawei ecosystems), and connectivity through BRI. Trump's unpredictability increases China's appeal, but China's reliability is strategic not normative. Trust remains slow. China's domestic crisis, increasing population, weak soft power limit full global leadership.

Conclusion

China uses Trump-era unpredictability to present itself as a reliable partner, expanding institutions and diplomacy. However, it lacks the ideological appeal, trust, and alliances required to replace the US. The future world order will be multipolar and multiplex, with China building a parallel but not

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dominant system.

Question No 2

There is an increasing armament across the world. Critically evaluate? reasons and implication for the world peace?

World armament means states are acquiring more and better weapons (conventional and nuclear plus advanced technology like cyber, hypersonics). Rising armament changes incentives for deterrence, crisis behaviour and long-term stability. We must ask why armament is increasing and what it means for world peace.

(1) Reasons for increasing armament

(i) Security dilemma and mistrust

When one state arms to feel safe, neighbours feel threatened and arm in response. This classic structural dynamic drives cumulative buildup. Waltz argues that anarchy compels states to increase military capabilities because structure (lack of central authority) forces self-help.

(ii) Great-power competition

Renewed rivalry between China and US, Russia and

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West encourages arms modernisation to secure advantage and deter coercion.

Great powers seek power to secure survival producing arms in competition. (Mearsheimer).

(iii) Fear of technological obsolescence.

Rapid advances in technology such as AI, space, cyber, hypersonic missiles, precision weapons create pressure to acquire the latest systems to avoid strategic inferiority.

(iv) Alliance dynamic to proof capable one.

Allies increase capabilities either to meet alliance expectation or to avoid dependence spread armament.

(v) Regional conflicts and unresolved territorial disputes.

Ongoing tensions in South Asia and Middle East, Eastern Europe and South China Sea; conflicts between India and Pakistan on Kashmir, territorial conflicts on Palestine between Palestine and Israel, Russia and Ukraine push these states to increase armament for deterrence and local advantage.

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(vi) Non-states threats and counterterrorism
Terrorism and insurgencies drive investment in intelligence, special forces, surveillance and counter-insurgency platform. Countries who are suffering from terrorism increase in armament race to counter terrorism from their region and to prove themselves a greater powerful in region.

(vii) To maintain Status, Prestige and great-power identity.
Military capability remains a symbol of great-power status; rising states invest in increasing their military capabilities to show international standing.

(2) Implications for World Peace

It can have both positive and negative effects but it depends how you use it either to promote peace or add fuel to the fire.

(i) Deterrence and short-term stability

In some cases, strong armament creates deterrence that prevents direct war for example in cold war Nuclear deterrence.

(ii) Arms races increase risk of accidental war and escalation
Rapid arming, coupled with shorter decision times (due to missiles, cyber) heightens the chance of miscalculation, false arms and rapid escalation.

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(iii) Proliferation multiplies flashpoints

More states with advanced weapons including nuclear produce more dyads where deterrence could fail; regional crisis become global risk.

(iv) Crisis instability from new technologies

Cyber and AI can create ambiguity about attribution and intent making crisis brittle and harder to manage by spreading false information.

(v) undermining of international institutions and norms

Growing armament often goes with weakening of arms control, verification and confidence building measures - reducing tools for restraint. For No First Use in case of nuclear power.

(vi) Alliances spirals and military entrapment.

Allies may be drawn into conflicts by entangling commitments increasing the chance of larger wars.

(vii) Arms trade fuels conflicts and human-rights abuses.

Proliferation of weapons to fragile states and non-state actors worsens wars, civilian casualties and refugee flows.

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Critical Evaluation

Authors like Schelling and Waltz show that deterrence can prevent war, yet Mearsheimer warns offensive postures and rapid buildup make crisis behaviour dangerous. The benefit of deterrence is conditional; credible communication, controlled decision speeds and stable command and control required. Otherwise arms worsens insecurity, while Mearsheimer believes states seek advantage by increasing arm race and increase capabilities raise war risk. Hence ^{impact of} armament depends on transparency, arms-control regimes, quality of institutions and domestic governance.

Where these are weak, armament is more likely to produce violence.

Conclusion Policy Recommendation

- (i) Transparency and confidence building measures and exchange data.
- (ii) Strengthen regional institutions empower regional security.
- (iii) Curb unregulated arms trade.
- (iv) Limit dangerous technologies via norms and multilateral agreements.

Conclusion

Increase armament is driven by structural insecurity, rivalry, technology and domestic politics.

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while some armament can deter war, unchecked arm races especially with new technologies and weak institutions heighten the risk of miscalculation, proliferation and humanitarian harm. Managing armament requires diplomacy, revised arms control and stronger institutions.

Question NO 3

There is a golden opportunity with China to defuse?

In Asia, China-India rivalry is one of the most important strategic tensions. If China uses today's environmental (BRI slowdown, economic needs, global pressure, Trump unpredictability) to defuse tensions with India and moved toward cooperation. Pakistan-China's closest strategic partnership will inevitably feel political, strategic, and economic effects. The relationship may not break, but it will re-adjust.

Impact on Pak-China strategic Partnership | Relationship

If China reduces hostility towards India, Beijing will adopt a two-direction balancing

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(managing both rivals and Partners).

Mearsheimer says, rising Powers avoid over-dependence on any single ally and widen options.

China may diversify, reducing exclusive focus on Pakistan.

(ii) Pressure on CPEC's strategic centrality

China and India cooperation may reduce the urgency of Gwadar and CPEC as strategic counterweights to India.

World Bank's Infrastructure report explains

that when regional tensions decline,

strategic-driven connectivity project lose

their urgency. CPEC may become more economic, less geopolitical.

(iii) Pakistan may fear of dilution of 'all-weather Strategic Partnership'.

Islamabad values China because Beijing is a counterweight to India and due to

CPEC. If China sees India as a partner, Pakistan may feel strategic insecurity.

(iv) India-China cooperation may shift regional power balance

As China and India are the two giants of Asia and reduced tensions between

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these two can change the balance in South Asia. As Waltz says, states react to shift in polarity when two big powers adjust, smaller allies feel compelled to re-balance. Pakistan may seek closer ties with Turkey, Gulf states or even the US.

(v) China may push Pakistan to resolve disputes diplomatically.

After improving ties with India, China may encourage Pakistan to avoid escalation in Kashmir or border issues. This may create friction with Pakistan's threat perception.

(vi) Reduced Chinese diplomatic support on Kashmir at global forums.

To keep India engaged, China may adopt a neutral or softer stance on Kashmir at UN or regional forums, which is a threat to Pakistan.

(vii) Military cooperation may slow down.

As Pakistan imports its military technology from China. As J-17 fighter which showed a great performance in recent Pak-India war, which can be slow. Pakistan may feel military modernization slowing. Joint

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military exercises, technology transfers and weapons deals may face delay if china wants to avoid alarming India.

2- Economic and Regional connectivity Impacts

- (i) China - India economic cooperation may divert Chinese capital.

If Beijing opens its market to Indian tech, Pharma and manufacturing, some investment may shift away from Pakistan, where returns are currently low. This affects Pakistan's growth expectations from CPEC.

- (ii) China might seek trilateral economic cooperation. Beijing may promote Pakistan - India - China trade corridors to ensure stable regional environment. This could either benefit Pakistan or increase competition (Indian goods dominating Pakistani markets).

- (iii) Pakistan may gain from regional stability too. If India - China tension reduce, regional war risk drops, allowing Pakistan to focus on economic reforms, regional trade and energy security. Amitav Acharya's argues stability among big regional powers opens space for smaller

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States to pursue development

Critical Evaluation.

China-India cooperation will not break China-Pakistan ties because the relationship is built on geopolitics, military cooperation, nuclear balance and decades of trust.

But China's potential rapprochement with India could reduce Pakistan's exclusive importance in Chinese South Asia strategy. Pakistan's challenge will be to adopt not panic. Regionally reduced China-India rivalry may actually ~~reduce~~ increase economic opportunities for Pakistan if Islamabad choose a pragmatic, open regional approach.

Conclusion

A China-India thaw would reshape though not end Pakistan's Partnership with China. Exclusive strategic dependence may decline, but economic cooperation and regional stability may rise. Pakistan must diversify diplomacy, strengthen internal economic capacity and align with a more multipolar Asian order.