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### Editor's Note

The objective of the Journal of European Studies is to publish up to date quality based, original research papers alongside book reviews, documents and different agreements among the EU member states at various levels.

This current volume gives me an opportunity to thank our scholars from Poland for their contribution. Four papers in the current issue address Pakistan-Polish relationship and the new emerging context for future.

This issue opens up with a paper on the BRI project and Pakistan-Poland as potential actors. BRI is meant for extended space of the Eurasian mass beyond mainstream relations like the Pak-Polish one. According to the author, China is one of the influential players in Eurasia with massive weight and space in the international market. Poland is seeking economic salvation in a neo-capitalist world. The Polish government have initiated many programs for infrastructure development to attract foreign investment. China by all means fit in this scenario. The research evaluates the history and the predictive economic scenario of the two countries, and the BRI could be one means to achieve it.

The second article addresses the issue of regional connectivity its challenges, trade opportunities and the related future trends between Pakistani and Polish markets. The assessment of trade potential is indicative of the fact that Pakistan can increase its exports to Poland. Both have the potential to also increase cooperation in energy, technology, maritime and many more sectors.

The third article deals with the geopolitical scenario of both Poland and Pakistan. Geography always plays a pivotal role in the policy making process of any country. The hegemonic and hostile neighbours have always been a great challenge for both Pakistan and Poland. Pakistan shares borders with India and Afghanistan. The political and military conflict have affected Polish neighbouring countries like Ukraine and Belarus. The author directs a lot of the space of his article towards the implementation of a strategy based on diplomacy, collaboration, and a respect for sovereignty.

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The fourth paper discusses the problem of Polish refugees in British India. It takes us back to the tumultuous years of the Second World War. The refugee status is the most vulnerable in the world. According to UN's definition of refugees, they always have a well-founded fear of persecution for many reasons. The author has narrated the plight of Polish refugees in the three camps under British India and who, unfortunately, never not able to return to their homeland. Today, Polish diaspora is scattered across the Western world.

The fifth paper analytically deals with the EU assistance to Pakistan as a consequence of the disastrous flooding in 2022. The main theme revolves around the Multi-Annual Indicative Program (MIP), which focuses on green inclusive growth. These MIPs are attached with the EU's development strategic objectives in support of a stable Pakistan. The European Union and its Action Plan and Agendas and Strategies for climate threat in the world and for the Europe provide a strong vision of a safe and sustainable planet. The paper identifies the threats of degradations, food insecurity, and survival of the humankind that the world needs to confront jointly if it intends to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change.

The sixth paper addresses the concept of Bicameralism. It is a comparative study of Britain and Pakistan. Bicameralism creates a balance among the federating units. The author traces the historical evolution and variations the system saw in England and Pakistan.

It is followed by the seventh one which is based on an Althusserian analysis of a work of Jacques Derrida. It ventures to read Derrida's *Specter of Marx* according to "Althusserian" hermeneutics.

Lastly, any paper that you wish to submit, either individually or collaboratively, is welcomed as it will contribute to the development and success of the Journal.

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Editor, Journal of European Studies