

Name : Muhammad Shahab Khan

I D : 16068

Section: A

Department: Bs ( civil Engineering)

Subject : Pakistan Study Assignment

Submitted To : Beenish Shuja.

## **QUESTION NO 2**

CPEC: prospects and challenges.

## **ANSWER NO 2**

### **INTRODUCTION:-**

China-pakistan Economic corridor (CPEC) is a collection of infrastructure projects that are under construction

throughout Pakistan since 2013. Originally valued at \$62 billion as of 2017 .

CPEC is intended to rapidly upgrade Pakistan's required infrastructure and strengthen its economy by construction of modern transportation networks, numerous energy projects, and special economic zones. On 13 November 2016, CPEC became partly operational when Chinese cargo was transported overland to GAWADER port for onward maritime shipment to Africa and west asia , while some major power projects were commissioned by late 2017.

#### FOCUS AREA FOR BALOCHESTAN:-

Despite being resource-rich, contributing more than 40 percent to country's energy requirement in the form of electricity, natural gas, and coal,

Balochistan is still the most underdeveloped province of Pakistan. There are multiple reasons and justifications for the slow development of Balochistan. After a long wait of more than 70 years, the CPEC is the first ray of hope for the people of Balochistan to prosper. In order to achieve some goals and take some advantage of this unique opportunity, it is necessary to move forward and without indulging into the unending struggles and discussions on the background and history of the political, geographical, tribal and social conflicts.

The focus areas projected are comprised of minerals, coal deposits, and construction materials, which are widely exposed along the new trade corridor. And that minerals

out from the earth come to the earth surface the side effect of that minerals is no crop borne hear and no proper drainage for the water in, out system to industry or other things.

## **HUMAN RESOURCE**

**DEVELOPMENT** :- Education and training of indigenous human resource are integral parts of all development activities. Human resources in all academic discipline including engineering , medical, computer, social, business, and natural sciences will be required for c-pec project in Balochistan. Higher Education Institutions in Balochistan are to be provided special funds to develop state of art laboratories either independently or in collaboration with Chinese universities.

In Pakistan, the skilled labors constitute about 6% of the entire labore-force. In Balochistan ,the situation of primry, secondry and the technical and vocational training colleges and the institution is very critical condition .

The number of technical institution , student , inrollment caoacity and the number of pass-outs figures are very low as compared to other province of Pakistan.

## **MAJOR AREAS OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES IN PAKISTAN:-**

At present a major portion of the funds under c-prc are allocated to the project in the following seven areas;

1:- constraction of highway and railyway tracks.

2:-Development of gwader port.

3:-Energy generation projects.

4:-Establishment of industrial zone along the c-pec rout.

5:-Laying down of pipelines for oil and gas transmisstion.

6:-cyber networking and telecommunication

7:- water supply projects for industrial and municipal use (mosly in Balochistan)

All projects require technology development and human resources. Therefore, it is imperative for Pakistan to create and strengthen proper infrastructure and facilities at R&D organizations and universitys in Pakistan so that the future demand of technologists , scientists and engineers are met.

## **CONCLUSION:-** China Pakistan

Economic corridor (C-PEC) has opened up vast opportunities for socio-economic development of Pakistan. Pakistan needs to focus on key areas of artificial intelligence, robotics, renewable energy, agriculture, and biotechnology to development with Chinese investment.

Similarly, Balochistan being a resources-rich but highly deprived and underdeveloped province also need to focus on seven key areas to take maximum benefits from C-PEC induced trade and transport project.

## **QUESTION NO 1:-**

A critical Analysis of Pakistan,s foregin policy post 9/11.

## **ANSWER NO 1:-**

### **INTRIDUCTION:-**

The september 11 attacks on buildings in new york city were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks by Islamic terrorist group AL-QAEDA against the United states on the morning of Tuesday , September 11, 2001.

Date :- September 11, 2001.

Number of deaths:- 2,996.

Prepetrator:- AL-QAEDA.

Injuries (nonfata):- 25,000

Attacke type:- Aircrafts Hijaet mass murder iskamict jihad.

LOCATION:- Mantratten , newyork.



# **CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF** **PAKISTAN FORIGEN POLICY**

**9/11:-** After 9/11 attack ,made imposible for palistan to continue its diplomatic support to Taliban in afganistan.

In 1198, nuclear tests Pakistan once again had play play role on front line in US led war againt tension. Due to 9/11 pakistan forign policy was in critical condition against KASHMIR disput Taliban etc . So Pakistan was compel to do some changes in his policy.

## **NATIONAL SECURITY :-**

After the event 9/11 pakistan was in extremely wlnaerable condition. Because the US president w.Bush declared that

(Every nation in every region has decision to make either you are with terrorists) .

AS Pakistan is neighbor of afganistan so U.S sought to gain Pakistan support.

The ambassador must prevez mushaeaf that U.S want intelegence support, airbase , and much more.

## **REJECTION OF SUPPOT TO**

## **TALIBAN:-**

9/11 Made imposibale Islamabad to support Taliban thus Pakistan carelally evcalted the pro-taliabn in Afganistan policy which was perceived to be costly.

## **CHANG IN KASHMIR POLICY:-**

The even of 9/11 and the global war on terror not only changed the fundamental febric of Pakistan .Foregin policy but also

complicated Pakistan diplomatic stance on Kashmir dispute. The new situation made it difficult for Pakistan to provide moral support to Kashmir freedom.

## **NUCLEAR PAKISTAN AND THE US**

### **FACTOR :-**

The „peaceful nuclear explosions“ of 1974 by India were alarming for Pakistan which resulted in Pakistan’s traditional approach of creating balance of power in the region . During seventies and eighties when the United States was engaged in the Cold War against the then USSR with Pakistan as the front line state, the US did not pay much attention to Pakistan’s nuclear program and its development. United States, primarily because of its own political and economic

interested continued to aid Pakistan for playing its role as a front line ally of the US during the cold war Soon after the culmination of the cold war in 1992, United State imposed both economic and military sanctions on Pakistan through Pressler Amendment on the basis of Pakistan"s nuclear program and its development and requested the President to personally verify if there was any development on Pakistan nuclear program. The US aid was now conditional to the developments of Pakistan"s nuclear program.

**THE END**