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**ASSIGNMENT:**

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1. **A critical Analysis of Pakistan’s Foreign policy post 9/11**

When Pakistan came into being at time Pakistan set the rule of neutrality and non-interference. But due to changing scenario or economic-political situation of the world and incompetent and selfish leadership of Pakistan, it couldn't adopt the same foreign policy. They kept on changing. After the establishment of Pakistan US became emerging super power of the world. So Pakistan showed it's inclination towards US, by joining us block. In 1950's Pakistan joined two defense treaties with US seat and cento. By which they were supposed to help Pakistan during war. But in the the war of 1965, no such support was given to Pakistan. Therefore Pakistan quit these agreements. After war Pakistan started the policy of bilateralism means the policy of neutrality. After cold war 1991 US became the sole super power at time Muslim world specially Pakistan couldn't go against US interest. It was a tough time for Muslim world. The incident of 9/11 compelled Pakistan to cooperate with US because pressure was inserted on Pakistan during this time period Pakistan was given the status of non-nato friend by US. Although Pakistan was given military and financial assistance but Pakistan payed its huge cost .it was not the war of Pakistan but Pakistan was trapped in it for which the mean or incompetence leadership of that time is highly responsible. But after the APSEC incident Pakistan reviewed its foreign policy and now Pakistan is sidelining it’s self from US do more policy which is appreciable effort. 9/11 was a watershed moment in the annals of the modern times. It was an event which shook the world and changed the dynamics of world politics. This all happened when twin towers in America were hit by hijacked planes and the men from Al- Qaeda were said to responsible for the attack. This attack not only resulted in the death of more than 3000 people, but shook the very pride of the US and took the world by storm. What followed thereafter is what is referred to as “War on Terror”. The US was very firm in its stand to wipe out the roots of the terrorism and to bring per operators of the attack to justice. In its fight against terror, the US garnered international support and thus began the never ending circle of violence, whose first victim became Afghanistan. Pakistan shared cordial relations with the US which were marred by occasional breakdowns because of the shaping of political events in Pakistan. Disappointment at the US support to India during the Sino-India war and the breakdown of democracy in Pakistan especially after Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was removed from office dented the relationship between the two countries. .The sum-total of Pakistan’s post-9/11 foreign policy is its new identity on the global radar screen as the “hotbed” of religious extremism and terrorism, and its frontline role as the “ground zero” of the war on terror, which has not only made it the focus of world attention and anxiety but also forced it to make difficult choices in its perennial struggle for security and survival as an independent state. President Musharraf has himself acknowledged publicly on several occasions that Pakistan now has a serious image problem which needs to be addressed by “moderating” its national culture and behavior. Now Pakistan moving its foreign policy towards neutrality and national interest. Which in future is going to help out Pakistan more.

1. **Introduction to CPEC:**

China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a project officially launch in 2013' a key course of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), has pulled in the consideration of scientists and policymakers inside and outside Pakistan. A mix of venture credit award model of over US$ 46 billion, CPEC contains ventures planned for building vitality and correspondence framework and mechanical zones. CPEC is strategically and economically important both for China and Pakistan. It will pave the way for China to access the Middle East and Africa from Gwadar Port, enabling China to access the Indian Ocean and in return China will support development projects in Pakistan to overcome the latter’s energy crises and stabilizing its faltering economy. Additionally, the CPEC could serve as the driver for trade and economic integration between China, Pakistan, Iran, India, Afghanistan and the Central Asian States provided the frosty political atmosphere between Pakistan, India and Afghanistan and to some extent Iran gets improved in the near future.

**Prospects:**

China Pakistan economic corridor could foster socio-economic development in Pakistan if materialized timely. It can pave the way for regional economic and trade connectivity and integration between the region of South, Central and East Asia but that needs a change in the existing attitude of India and Pakistan toward more economic and trade relations. His regional economic integration through CPEC could be a harbinger to resolve the political differences through economic cooperation. He states of South Asia, Central Asia and East Asia need more regional economic connection to make the 21st century the Asian century setting aside the perennial political issues to start a new beginning. Нe CPEC as a flagship of OBOR can be a catalyst to begin regional trade and economic integration. However, some potential threats could hamper the CPEC to be transformed into a reality, namely the worsening security situation in Afghanistan and its spill over to Pakistan, political controversy in Pakistan regarding the selection of routes in various provinces of Pakistan and the trust deficit among certain regional states. In a longer perspective the CPEC can foster an economic community in the entire region of Asia and beyond if its vision is materialized in its true sense.

**Challenges to CPEC:**

⦁ Despite its strategic significance both for China and Pakistan, the CPEC is not without challenges. It is surrounded by regional security and political challenges for its smooth execution. Regional security could be the biggest issue to the CPEC as it passes through some of the areas facing the biggest security challenges. Нe biggest challenged to the CPEC is the regional security environment ' the Afghanistan conundrum. China’s huge investment in the region is hinged on the peace and stability both in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Western parts of China. This is why China is actively pursuing to bring the Taliban to negotiating table within the quadrilateral framework between China, Pakistan, US and Afghanistan. Нe security situation in Afghanistan is getting worse day by day and even could be devastating aіer the withdrawal of NATO forces from Afghanistan as the Taliban have refused to come to the negotiating table initiated by the quadrilateral forum comprising. $іer the killing of the Mullah Mansoor, the Taliban leader there seems to be few chances that the Taliban could come to the negotiations. Moreover, Pakistan has recently stated that aіer the killing of the Taliban leader in Pakistan, it cannot guarantee to bring the Taliban to engage in peace talks,

⦁ Нe CPEC will also pass through some parts of FATA and in future the extension of CPEC to Afghanistan is linked with the stability in the FATA region of Pakistan. Нerefore security of Gawadar and the whole region is a serious concern for China and its interests in Baluchistan In addition to Baluchistan issue, the people of Gilgit Baltistan are also demanding their part in the CPEC. Нe region has recent witnessed protests and strikes demanding political and economic rights including a fair share in the CPEC as it is the entry point of CPEC.

⦁ Нe political controversy among various political parties is yet another challenge to overcome for the smooth functioning of the CPEC in Pakistan. Нe discontentment is mainly for route selection, dividends and allocations of funds for projects under the CPEC