

## Assignment

Course title: Pak-study  
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Module: 2nd (Btech (E))  
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Q1: A critical Analysis of Pakistan's foreign policy post 9/11 ?

Ans: Foreign policy of any nation is determined by the number of factors like security, economy, geography, ideological interest and many more! Pakistan, because of its historic past and its position in the muslim world had to face through choices in terms of foreign policy making. The country's foreign policy was mostly based on its security and economy interests. Pakistan rivalry with india and its issue of Kashmir reflected heavily upon its foreign policy during the cold war period and it still does have a profound effect on the country's foreign policy. The country after maintaining a period of neutrality during the initial phase of cold war decided to choose its path by being the part of Baghdad pact in 1955, a move which annoyed the muslim world Pakistan, however justified this alliance by claiming this was done in order to secure protection from india. However this was primarily because of the

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country's weak military and economic position that it chose to join the pact.

Pakistan foreign policy towards the united states:

9/11 was the 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 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 ~~the~~ 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 terrorism and to bring the attack to justice. In its fight against terror, the us gathered international support and thus began the never ending circle of violence, whose first victim became afghanistan.

Pakistan foreign policy towards India:

The incident of 9/11 worsened the already fragile security situation in south asia where the relation between pakistan

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and India have for the most part remained adversarial. Pakistan foreign policy towards India has been primarily security driven. The two countries have over the period of time fought four wars and border skirmishes have marked their relationship for most of the times. The major bone of contention between the two is that of Kashmir issue, with both the parties claiming the land in its entirety. The two countries have always looked at each other as potential threat and tried not to concede an edge of one over the other. This has reflected in forging of alliances and when India successfully tested weapons in 1998.

Relation with china and Russia:

In what is referred to as diplomatic outreach, Pakistan has over the period of time built healthy relations with china despite being inclined more toward the west. china understood that it was because of security challenges Pakistan feared from India that it was comfortable with choosing Pakistan as its regional ally and return Pakistan feared from India that it was comfortable with choosing Pakistan as its strong the two countries has for the most part

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been cordial and even after the incident of 9/11, the relationship between the two witnessed an upward trend and the period was marked by frequent exchanges of heads of states and the signing of various agreements one among them being the Treaty of friendship cooperation and good Neighbouring relation in 2005.

Conclusion:

Pakistan foreign policy like any other country has been expanding its sphere of influence not only in the region, but in the world politics as well. Its foreign policy has for the most part been Indo-centric which has thus impeded its growth in relationship with other countries. Pakistan perceives existential threat to its territorial integrity from India.

References:

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②: Alari Hamza Anthony M et. al. (2011) Pakistan violence vs stability.

③: Fanci, Mohammad Ishaq (2005)

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Pakistan's foreign policy challenges and opportunities after 9/11 vol 58.

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Q2: CPEC: prospects and challenges?

Ans: Suggestions

- a- Security measures.
- b- Political stability.
- c- Reconciliation process with Afghanistan.
- d- Transparency and openness to public and accountability.
- e- Addressing grievances of provinces
- f- stability in Balochistan.

Conclusions

The China Pakistan Economic Corridor is an ambitious project that aims at changing the geo-economic dynamic of Pak-China relation and augmenting the trading activity in the region. It anticipates economic growth meeting the energy shortfall requirements, employment generations, foreign direct investment in infrastructure development, promotion of tourism and others. The multi-billion project offers a long term investment in Pakistan involving the regional countries as well. However,

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the project is being challenged by domestic controversies and external opposition. In this scenario if these challenges are effectively tackled, it may lead to economic interdependence that would be climacteric for peace and economic development for the region.

The vision behind CPEC is to improve the lives of people of Pakistan and China by building economic cooperation, logistics and people to people contact for regional connectivity. Moreover, it includes integrated transport and IT system, communication channels, agricultural developments and poverty alleviations. Furthermore, it incorporates tourism, financial cooperation, Human resource development and other.

After the completion of the corridor, it will become a primary gateway for trade among China, Africa and the Middle East. It is expected that this corridor help cut the 12000 kilometer route. There are myriads of benefits of CPEC that are stimulating that hope for bright future of the corridor the journey would not be without hurdles as there are several intrinsic and extrinsic challenges that are in.

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## Overcoming its security challenges.

The former Diplomat Riaz Muhammad Khan.

The second major threat to the CPEC project is political instability in the country that has become a serious problem in Pakistan. Political firmness is pre-requisite for the economic growth and development of the country. Uncertainty is ahead of Pakistan political crisis.

No prime minister could hold the office for 5 years since after the Independence 1947. Nawaz Sharif's disqualification could set up a spell of political instability in Pakistan. Reffent security issue and political instability arises in Pakistan leading to military interference in the state affairs getting ground for a military coup. Thus political uncertainty unless not done away with would continue to remain a challenge for the CPEC projects implementations progress.

"CPEC all investment will be withdrawn if there is any political turmoil in the country"

AHSAN IQBAL.

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The third major obstacle to implementatic progress of CPEC is an institutional imbalance. Pakistan is a country where the military has ruled for around 85 years out of 90 years of her life. Through out all the three martial law regimes, the constitutions of Pakistan was abrogated, suspended or hold in obsyance.

