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Final Exam

Q:1. Discuss Pakistan's external challenges in the light of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

Answer:

External Challenges :

Before answering this question, I would like to explain what does external challenges mean and how it can effect any country.

Definition :

External issues are challenges that outside influences that can impact a business. Various external factors can impact the ability of investment or business to achieve it's strategic goals and objectives.

Historical analysis :

Before 1947, Pakistan was the part of India, ruled by British and many other rulers, such as Muhammad Ghouri, Sher Shah Suri and the mighty Mughal empire. When the Britishers left they partitioned the land of India and Pakistan was incepted on the face of Map.

Currently, the ruling party of India, BJP is motivated and backed by the RSS. Hence, it is evident India never accepted Pakistan and its main policy is to financially and politically demolish Pakistan, so India could fetch it back. Thus, Pakistan's foreign policy has been struggling since independence mainly due to the Indian factor.

The neighbor on Pakistan's west, Afghanistan, is also one of the many enemies of Pakistan. Afghanistan opposed Pakistan's entry in the United nation in September 1947 and did not grant De Jure recognition to the country, mainly owing to the conflict of the Durand line.

Durand Line is a borderline marked in 1883 by Sir Mortimer Durand, bordering Afghanistan and Pakistan (India at that time). Therefore, when Pakistan got independence, pursued by India, Afghanistan claimed back its border, saying the agreement stands null and void now, as Britishers left.

External Challenges of Pakistan :

To begin with, the challenges that Pakistan is facing are too fold. The country is facing enormous number external challenges. I'm listing some of them bellow;

- Security challenges
- Kashmir issue

- Pakistan's neighbours on globe and Geo Strategic Location
- Pakistan and Afghanistan
- United States perspective towards Pakistan
- Loan
- Trade
- India

Core principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

- To protect the sovereignty
- To resolve the Kashmir issue
- To establish peace in Afghanistan
- To establish cordial relations with its neighbors
- Safeguarding National Security and territorial integrity
- Robust economic relations with the economic giants
- social and economic development
- securing peace in the region

Security challenges of Pakistan :

Explanation:

The security challenge that Pakistan is facing currently one is on the eastern side which is the Indian side. Some of Pakistan's officials stated that India has been taken some steps which has threatened peace and security of the region. They have taken actions in the Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir, which has been questioned.

There are three parties to the dispute:

1. India
2. Pakistan
3. Kashmir

However, on the western side there is Afghanistan. There has been war going on since three decades (probably because of its neighbouring countries. However, I am not going to include that debate here.)

Yet, due to the war going on in Afghanistan it has effected Pakistan. Because of refugees. Currently there are more than 2 million refugees in Pakistan. There has been terrorist attacks on the account of the ongoing war in Afghanistan. Pakistan has suffered in economic terms and in human terms because of war. In addition, Pakistan is facilitating the peace process and encouraging reconciliation process in Afghanistan to intra- Afghan dialogue.

The above mentioned problems are the two immediate issues Pakistan is facing and they are a serious threat to the region's peace.

Possible solution to this challenge :

According to Pakistani government. Pakistan has been advocating for years but now there are new conversions and they have also come to the conclusion after years of fighting and spending a huge amount of money that there is no military solutions to Afghanistan. The way forward is negotiated political statement. According to the country leaders and decision makers, Pakistan facilitated that process and hoped that the talks that has been going on in Doha, will be concluded successfully and that will lead to reconciliation process and mainstreaming the Taliban into Afghan political dispensations and living in peace with each other. (It was not successful)

Yet, Pakistan is working on peace in the western side.

On the other hand, on the eastern side Pakistan have drawn the attention of the security Council, where the Kashmir issue is Line-Pending on the security council agenda. Also, requesting international community to facilitate. Because bilaterally there has been no progress between the India and Pakistan.

Currently the solution is for the country to follow the security council resolutions.

External challenge of Pakistan with India:

Relations between India and Pakistan have been complex and largely hostile due to a number of historical and political events. Relations between the two states have been defined by the violent partition of British India in 1947, the Kashmir conflict, and the numerous military conflicts fought between the two nations. Consequently, their relationship has been plagued by hostility and suspicion. India and Pakistan have fought three major wars. There are various reasons to this challenge. The main is Kashmir issue.

Kashmir Issue

Undoubtedly, the Kashmir dispute has been and in many ways still continues to be, The main source of continued antagonism between the two countries. Since partition, The state of Kashmir has experienced violence and varied kinds of troubles. In addition, the people of Kashmir have been consistently striving and vociferously raising their voices for independence. The Indian interpretation of the situation in Kashmir is that troubles in Kashmir are primarily caused by Pakistani efforts. It refuses to acknowledge the existence of the Kashmiri people's freedom struggles as an indigenous movement. No movement for freedom can go on for such a long time unless the people involved are deeply committed to its successful conclusion. More than 100,000 Kashmir people have died along with countless injured and scared Kashmiris. The Indian government has consistently refused to read the writings on the wall, and has opted for a military approach to suppress the movement. In addition, Indian officials have also been asserting that the UN resolution is no longer valid and applicable, as the Kashmiri people have been regularly participating in the local state elections. Apart from the Kashmir dispute, Sachin, Sir Creek, and water related issues are also taking a huge chunk of goodwill. Although the process of Indo-Pak normalization was initiated in 2004, and for four years meetings of various agreed baskets were regularly held, the Mumbai incident abruptly halted the process. The long delays in resuming the useful dialogue adversely impacted the process of desired neighbourly normalcy. However, the dialogue has been recently resumed.

US Perspective towards Pakistan :

President Trump's first tweet of 2018 was a surprising and scathing attack on Pakistan. In it, Trump called out Pakistan for the aid it has received from the United States over the past few years, while accusing the country of providing only "lies and deceit" in return. Since then, the Trump administration has suspended military and security assistance to Pakistan.

Moreover, many times President Trump said that Pakistan is creating safe heaven for the terrorist.

Pakistan needs to address the challenge the soonest

Conclusion :

In the nutshell, Anatol Lieven in his book, "Pakistan a hard country", argues that Pakistan is the only country in the world, which has got immense financial aid owing to her geographical location. However, in reality, Pakistan is the only country across the world, which is terribly affected due to its geographical position.

In this grave scenario, Pakistan is going through immense economic crises due to the Afghan war. It has a blackened image due to Indian propaganda. The social lives of Pakistanis are gloomy owing to Indian espionage and asymmetrical warfare.

Iran and the Saudi war is directly affecting Pakistan. Pakistan cannot deny the fact that Saudi has helped her and Iran is its neighbor. In short, Pakistan is stuck amidst the global wars and global powers and all this is hindering Pakistan's prosperity and obtainment of her Foreign policy goals.

Information has been gathered from The following sources;

Sources : BBC, Pharlo.com, Pakistan's Foreign Ministry

website, CNN, United Nations official website, live talk show of shah Mehmood Quraishi talking about challenges of Pakistan, Anatol Lieven's Book) => information is gathered from sources it is not copy paste.

Q:2.

Discuss the implications of current Indo-China military standoff for Pakistan and the region.

Answer :

Background:

India and China, two nuclear-armed Asian neighbours, are in a tense diplomatic and military standoff following their first deadly border clash in more than 40 years.

The June 15 incident in the disputed Galwan Valley, an arid Himalayan area along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), the de facto border between the two nations, left 20 Indian soldiers dead. China has yet to officially declare its casualties.

History :

What happened on June 15?

The fighting on June 15 was triggered by a disagreement over two Chinese tents and observation towers that Indian officials said had been built on its side of the LAC.

Chinese troops breached the Line to set up temporary "structures" in the Galwan Valley even after military officials had reached an agreement on June 6 to de-escalate, Indian Foreign Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar told China's senior diplomat, Wang Yi, in a phone call.

The problem arose when an Indian patrol visited the area near a ridge to verify a Chinese assertion that its troops had moved back from the LAC, two government sources told Reuters news agency.

The Chinese troops had thinned out, leaving behind two tents and small observation posts, which the Indian party demolished, the sources said.

A large group of Chinese soldiers arrived and confronted the Indian troops. It was not clear what happened next, but the two sides soon clashed, the Chinese soldiers reportedly using iron rods and batons with spikes, killing 20 Indian soldiers and wounding dozens of others.

China has not said anything about any losses in the hand-to-hand combat.

On Sunday, V K Singh, Indian federal minister for roads and transport and a former army chief, claimed China lost at least 40 soldiers in the clash, without providing any evidence.

China's state-controlled Global Times said there had been Chinese casualties, but did not elaborate.

(source Aljazera)

What can be the effects across the region and Pakistan :

It is very clear that, this dispute will increase regional tensions. This will impact neighbours of both if the countries. In addition, due to this conflict many people believe that world order is changing and that world war three could start any time.

It is very clear, that during this time Pakistan will take side of China. Even in a recent interview Foreign Minister of Pakistan said that India should stop it's ignorant behavior towards china.

Impacts in Pakistan and Across the region :

In the times where the globe is battling covid-19 indo-china disputes are also increasing.

It is obvious that this will negatively impact the peace across the region and all the neighbouring countries will be effected by this conflict. In addition, trade will be effected.

Pakistan is a country that it newly started to develop and it is developing day by day. This new tension can have a large negative impact in the development of the country. Since it is China that has been supporting Pakistan from quite a lot of time. Now if the tension increased this will have quite a lot of negative consequences for the Pakistan.

Pakistan is closely monitoring the situation along the China-India border and expresses the hope that the military standoff between the two most populous and nuclear armed neighbours would be resolved in line with agreed understanding and mechanisms.

Solution / Option

Full-scale war in a nuclear powered world is ill-advised. It would make little economic sense. If leaders hold our ground without aggression, we also have the moral high ground. For peace we all need neither panic nor warmongering. Faith in bilateral talks and rapid de-escalation has to be the way forward. It's best for both sides.

Q :4.

What are different world problems? Discuss the nuclear problem in detail.

Answer :

World Problems :

Definition :

Informally, a global issue is any issue (problem, risk) that adversely affects the global community and environment, possibly in a catastrophic way, including environmental issues, political crisis, social issues and economic crisis.

Solutions to global issues generally require cooperation among nations.

Introduction :

In the September 2015, United Nations launched their 15 year plan to make the world a better place. The 17 sustainable development goals are focused on improvement.

So what exactly are the world's biggest problems?

World Problems :

- Globalization
- Pollution
- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Water and sanitation
- Climate change
- Gender Inequality
- Habitat and biodiversity loss
- Ocean conservation
- Global ethics
- Dimerization
- Population and resources
- Rich-poor Gap
- Science and technology
- Energy
- Terrorism
- War
- Unemployment
- Safety, security, wellbeing
- Corruption
- Religious Conflicts

Explanation:

To begin with, the first and foremost is Poverty. It is an inescapable issue for nearly all developing countries. Roughly 1 in 7 people around the world are on less a dollar a day, and nearly half of the global population lives on just two and half dollars a day.

Closely tied to poverty is the issue of hunger. In some regions of Africa 1 in 4 people are malnourished. As a result nearly 800 million people don't have access to enough food to live healthy, active and happy lives.

Similarly water and sanitation are absolute necessities. Yet, nearly the same number of people without access to food lack access to water and a third of the world's population risks disease by not having adequate sanitation.

Another major issue for developing countries is the lack of educational opportunities.

United Nations predicted in 2011, that if all students had even basic reading skills, world poverty could be reduced by more than 10%. Illiteracy is an asymmetrical problem and affects considerably more women than men. A roughly 780 million illiterate adults worldwide 2/3 are female.

As a result women have considerably fewer opportunities and it hurts the country's ability to progress economically without a fully educated workforce.

All these issues can contribute to climate change because ignorance is mother of issues.

Global problems are not just important problems, or problems that affect many people. Rather they are those problems that affect the whole of the planet, and potentially all of the people who live on it.

Cases of Global Problems :

- No unique "correct" view of the problem
- Different views of the problem and contradictory solutions
- Most problems are connected to other problems
- Data are often uncertain or missing
- Multiple value conflicts
- Ideological and cultural constraints
- Political constraints
- Economic constraints
- Often a-logical or illogical or multi-valued thinking
- Numerous possible intervention points
- Consequences difficult to imagine
- Considerable uncertainty, ambiguity
- Great resistance to change
- Problem solver(s) out of contact with the problems and potential solutions.

Global problems are highly interdependent, often in non-linear ways. Their character and interdependence is such that they can only be solved jointly and simultaneously. These include climate change and energy insecurity, infectious diseases and the cultural dislocations of uneven, unequal and structurally contradictory processes of globalisation, apparently rapidly escalating nuclear proliferation, the destruction of habitat and biodiversity and the rapid deepening of chemical pollution, illegal drugs, increasing and deepening poverty across particular regions, and the

failings of our global institutions of governance and finance, just to take a subset of the whole. Clearly they are interactive, most likely in ways we have hardly begun to think about.

Due to less amount of time I am not able to explain these problems more. Therefore, I will move towards the nuclear problems.

Nuclear Problems:

This is one of the huge problems world is facing currently. This contributes to conflict and war. Resulting in loss peace across the globe.

It has harmful effects on the environment. Organizations and people are looking for way to replace this.

A nuclear blast for instance, has layers. When it explodes it leaves it ways that can done damage and destruction that can be both fast and slow. It lingers for much longer than many people might suspect.

It produces scorching heat and energy, followed by a massive fire ball. It can be so hot as the center of the sun. It kills people, environment, buildings animals and everything. This all happens in the matter of seconds.

The result of this is terrifying.

Across the globe, there are rich countries and poor countries. The rich countries are so hard on poor. The nuclear-power is used in those countries resulting in loss of lives of millions of people globally. According to a research in University if Chicago, the impact of nuclear problem is so devastating that even after decades the negative impacts remain the same.

Conclusion :

To sum up, the world problems are very much from hunger to poverty, to terrorism to war etc. Resulting in loss of lives every 10 seconds across the globe. These problems needs serious solutions, unfortunately, a lot is being said but, no actions have been taken.

Even more strangely, the it has been proven that developed countries take benefits from these poor countries and then in result give them a very little amount of funds.

Unfortunately, no serious attention is being paid to these issues at all.

Q :5.

Analyse Pakistan's strategic importance with futuristic perspective.

Answer:

Pakistan holds an interesting place within the international community. It is the only predominant Muslim country to possess nuclear weapons technology.

Pakistan have been sponsoring a number of Jihadi groups as well. As a result Pakistan is quite famous in international politics.



How Powerful is Pakistan :

Nuclear capabilities aside, Pakistan has one of the world's strongest armies, which protects Pakistan's borders and fight the terrorist groups in the north.

Pakistan has the 7th largest active military and also spend as much money as Norway and Mexico on defence. However, Pakistan's military has been quite unique considering the country experiencing several regime changes over the past few decades.

Pakistan's relationship with the countries like US has been shaky and unreliable.

Since 1954 the US spends 800 million dollars on Pakistan on the basis of their secret nuclear progress.

Most recently terrorist Osama was captured in Pakistan where some suggest he was safe.

Additionally, attacks on international embassies in Pakistan has shown that the country is unable to prevent the extremist acts of violence.

Economically, Pakistan is considered a developing country and is one of the next eleven countries that are about to become the new largest economies of the world. This largely due to Pakistan's agricultural industry.

Pakistan's GDP is about 230 billion dollars a year, which ranks it 44th in the global economy.

However, the country is trapped in low income trap.

Overall, it's Pakistan's nuclear capabilities that gives them their power. What the end up doing with the nuclear technology is makes them risky for the rest of the world.

Pakistan's top nuclear scientists and several high ranking military have been implicated selling nuclear secrets to labia, Iran and North Korea.

Conclusion

This brings me to the conclusion, that is Pakistan powerful and strategic important?

Well, it is. It is no secret that Pakistan has the best relationship with some countries like China.

Because of it's nuclear power and clever strategies Pakistan plays an important role in the map.

(the answer us given very concisely because of short amount of time)

Q : The Arab Uprising is the corner stone of the shifting world attention and balance of power. How could you describe this event and what other conclusions can be drawn from this fiasco?

Answer :

Arab Uprising :

Definition :

Arab uprising was a number of protests that were anti government protests across the Arab region in 2010.

Explanation :

"Arab Spring" was first used by Americans, but it is also know as Arab uprising it has since been challenged as an inadequate misnomer. Since 2011, the goals of many Arab Spring protesters have been denied as autocratic governments regain power and crack down on civil liberties.

Nonetheless, the uprisings have shown the power of mass demonstrations and peaceful protest, as well as the ability of social media to both fuel protest and communicate its goals to the outside world. The tumult of the Arab Spring also showed autocratic governments—and the rest of the

world that millions of people living in Islamic nations believe in free expression and democratic governance.

Currently, it is very true that a lot of word's attention is being paid to that.

According to research US was behind this who supported the protesting groups.

Due to short amount of time im jumping to the conclusion, The Obama Administration has rightly insisted that each country involved in the Arab Spring has its own dynamic and that in terms of US policy there is no cookie cutter approach. Still, there is a need for a comprehensive look at how the Arab Spring affects long standing US interests in the Middle East. This paper assesses how events sweeping the Middle East since early 2011 impact on US objectives regarding political and economic reform, prospects for the Middle East peace negotiations, the long term energy balance, security imperatives in the Gulf, and progress in counterterrorism.

More than 20 Middle East Institute Scholars held a two-day conference in July to address these crosscutting issues and followed up with another session in November. Some sessions included invited guests. Scholars have contributed as well in writing and by commenting on drafts. Still the report is a composite rather than a consensus report because not all Scholars participated in all parts of the discussions; and, needlessly to say, not all Scholars agreed on all the issues. The report seeks to capture points of substantial agreement as well as of divergence.



For decades US diplomacy has benefited from what is called the “autonomy gap,” that is, the rulers could largely do what they wanted with only passing regard to public sentiment or even much worry about public exposure. Democratic reforms link policy much more directly to popular opinion. Thus, convincing the head of government will less and less suffice, and more and more the US will have to

take into account Arab public opinion when considering its policy options. Of course, this is of greatest consequence to policies relating to Israel.

US has been always interested to take benefits from other countries. Especially they needed petroleum etc from the Arabic world. Therefore, all the world is paying attention to the Arab Uprising and it is increasin even more.

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