

Iqra National University

Name : Amir Sahail

ID : 16436

Department : BS(CS)

Assignment No : 02

Subject : Pak Studies

Submitted to : Mrs Beenish

Khizra Paper Products

Checked By:.....Parents:.....Excellent Good Need Improv

Checked By:.....Parents:.....Excellent Good Need Impr

Question 1

A critical analysis of Pakistan
Post Foreign Policy Post 9/11.

Foreign Policy =>

A country's foreign
Policy also called foreign relation
or foreign affair Policy consist
of self interest strategies chosen
and by the achieve state to
safeguard its national interest and
to achieve goals within its international
relation milieu.

- Since its emergence in 1947, Pakistan
has had to face daunting crises and
challenges. The aftershocks of 9/11 have
impacted on Pakistan severely necessitating
radical revision in some of its key
foreign Policy goals. The country is
under intense international scrutiny
as a frontline state in the
global fight against terror. There is
need for Pakistan to undertake

farreaching domestic reforms as only Political, economic and social stability under a democratic dispensation will enable it to overcome the international internal and external threat that it now confronts. This necessitates more emphasis on internal restructuring and the crafting of a low profile foreign policy.

• On 9/11, that fateful day Pakistan faced the worst dilemma of its life. it did not know which way to go and which way not to. its options were limited and bleak.

The world had changed overnight altering the fundamental of global relation. Political, economic and security shock had been transmitted across the globe at an electronic pace if not faster. Terrorism became world's foremost and unifocal challenge transcending all other

Preoccupation with issue of Peace Security and development.

- The attack of 9/11 occurred in 11 September 2001 in New York.
- Faced with serious domestic and regional problems Pakistan military rule now had a clear signal from Washington that if Islamabad did not choose to cooperate with the United States, it could find itself a target in any retaliation for 9/11 terrorist attacks. It was indeed a moment of ranking for Pakistan.
- However Pakistan Post 9/11 turnaround was not the result of any considered institutional policy review. There was no Parliament in place at that time. There were no consultations at any level nor did the military government make any visible effort to

to build a Political or quasi-Political Consensus on abandoning its Policy which for more than two decades had constituted the mainstay of its strategic end game in the region.

- No matter how necessary or justified the Policy "turnaround" was it only showed the ad hoc and arbitrary nature of the decision making process in Pakistan on crucial national security and foreign Policy issue during the day immediately after 11 September 2001. This was also reminiscent of the earlier Policy of recognizing and supporting the Taliban regime.
- 9/11 represent a critical threshold in Pakistan foreign Policy. In President Musharraf own words 9/11 came as thunderbolt.

Question 2

CPEC Prospects and challenges.

CPEC stand for ⇒

China Pakistan Economic Corridor.

Balochistan is rich in natural resource but due to the extremely harsh geographical environment and under developed civil infrastructure (including roads, energy and water supplies) these natural resources could not have been tapped adequately in the past. With the launch of China Pakistan economic corridor (C-Pec), there are ample opportunities for the exploitation of these resource that are expected to pave the way for unprecedented economic activities in Balochistan. From the perspective of natural resource these activities include but not limited to development and management of water

resource, mining of coal and minerals exploration of unexplored hydrocarbon, exploitation and the establishment of related and subsidiary industry. All these activities require human resource development better health, and educational facilities especially institution for technical and skill development of masses and most importantly the sustainable development of water resource and reservoirs for drinking, municipal and industrial purpose. In this paper key natural resources of Baluchistan are identified in the context of their sustainable use under the C-PEC, include development project. These include water, mineral, hydrocarbons shale-gas and coal.

Challenges of CPEC:

- Despite its strategic significance both for China and Pakistan, the CPEC is not without challenges. It is surrounded by regional security and political for its smooth execution.
- With the refusal of talk by the Taliban in their recent statement it seems that it will take time to prevail peace in Afghanistan. Stability in Afghanistan is of utmost importance as the spillover effect can further destabilize the regional security environment. Particularly Pakistan and western part of China. This could create in the region. Within Pakistan the situation is not good exactly. The long lasting insurgency in Balochistan and FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Area) could hinder further to materialize the CPEC.

- As Lieven has noted that after the withdrawal of western force from Afghanistan Pakistan survival will remain a vital concern for the western and Chinese interest in the region. On the other hand China is equally worry about security issue for the mega Project namely TAPI and CPEC in the region. within Pakistan the situation is not good equally.
- Regional security could be the biggest issue to the CPEC as it passes through the areas facing the biggest security challenges. The biggest challenges to the CPEC is the regional security environment specially Afghanistan conundrum and its spill over the Pakistan.