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BBA 3rd Semister

Pak study Assignment

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**TOPICS :(1):Critical analysis of
Pakistan's Foreign Policy**

**(2):CPEC: Prospects And
Challenges**

1:: A Critical Analysis of Pakistan's Foreign policy post 9/11 ??

Answer

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 revisions 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 far-reaching domestic reforms as only political, economic and social stability under a democratic dispensation will enable it to overcome the internal and external threats that it now confronts. This necessitates more emphasis on internal restructuring and the crafting of “a low profile foreign policy.” –

The Turning Point.

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 fundamentals of global relations. Political, economic and security shocks had been transmitted across the globe at an electronic pace, if not faster. Terrorism became world's foremost and "unifocal" challenge transcending all other preoccupations with issues of peace, security and development. With its own post-independence political history replete with crises and challenges that perhaps no other country in the world had ever experienced, Pakistan stood there aghast already burdened with a legacy of multiple challenges, both domestic and external, when the tragedy of 9/11 presented it with new ominous realities, and also an opportunity to think anew and act anew.

The Trade-Off.

9/11 represented a critical threshold in Pakistan's foreign policy. In President Musharraf's own words, "9/11 came as a thunderbolt" that presented (him) acute challenges as well as opportunities. He was right in claiming that he had to "absorb external pressure and mould domestic opinion" in readjusting Pakistan's policies to the new global environment.[18] He chose, and rightly so, to avoid the "wrong side" of a "wounded" super power, and made Pakistan a vital ally in the US-led anti-terrorism coalition.

Pakistan's prominence in the international community increased significantly as it assumed its new role as a pivotal player in the global war on terror and made a commitment to eliminate terrorist camps on its own territory. It started receiving special attention in Washington and in European capitals. In a US effort to shore up the Musharraf government, sanctions relating to Pakistan's [1998 nuclear tests and 1999 military coup were quickly waived](#). [19]

The Geo-politics.

The challenge to Pakistan's foreign policy resulting from its "moment of reckoning" is manifold and not without serious implications for its long-term geo-strategic security and economic interests. It cannot change its geography, nor escape from the fallout of this volatile region's turbulent political history. It must accept and deal with all realities, pleasant or unpleasant, in its neighbourhood. This requires consistent vigilance and careful conduct of its relations not only with its immediate neighbours but also with the major global powers which now have enormous stakes in the stability of this region. Located as it is at the confluence of some of the most important but volatile regions of the world, Pakistan enjoys an unrivalled relevance as a factor of regional and global stability. Its strategic location was pivotal to the global dynamics of the Cold War era making it a major player in dismantling what the free world once called the "evil empire" of the former Soviet Union.

The Image.

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 behaviour.

According to him, while the domestic environment was as it was and the US coalition forces were battling al Qaida/Taliban in the Afghan countryside, Pakistan was facing accusations of being a source of terrorist activity in Afghanistan and in occupied Kashmir, as well as nuclear proliferation, and also being "an intolerant militant extremist society." He admitted that his "single-handed" efforts to project Pakistan as a progressive, moderate Islamic state had not succeeded sufficiently."

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Question :: 2. CPEC: prospects and challenges??

Outline:

1.0 Introduction

2.0 Background

2.1 vision behind CPEC

3.0 challenges

3.1 Domestic challenges

a) Law and order

b) Political instability

c) Civil-military relations

d) Inter-provincial issues regarding CPEC

e) Balochistan factor

3.2 International challenges

a) India's hostile attitude towards CPEC

b) Indo Afghan nexus.

c) Iran (chabahar port v/s Gwadar)

d) Involvement of big powers.

4.0 Prospects

a) Economic growth

b) Meeting the energy shortfall
challenges/requirements

c) Infrastructure development

d) Foreign direct investment

e) Employment generation

f) Promotion of tourism

g) Regional connectivity

CPEC: Challenges and prospects

ESSAY

The China Pakistan economic corridor is an ambitious project that aims at changing the geo-economic dynamics of Pak-China relations and augmenting the trading activity in the region. It anticipates economic growth, meeting the energy shortfall requirements, employment generation, foreign direct investment, 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, 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 alleviation. Furthermore, it incorporates tourism, financial cooperation, Human Resource Development and others.