

Subject: National and International Affairs
Program: BS (MMC) 6th Semester

Instructor: Mehboob Alam

Mid Term Assignment

Course Code: JMC341

Time Allowed: 5 Days

Total Marks: 30

ID:13825

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Note: Attempt all questions.

Q.#	Questions	Marks
1.a	Analyse relation between Pakistan and US in the light of international politics theories and bilateral relations framework in detail.	05
b.	What criticisms were levelled against modernization theory? State the repercussions of modernization for underdeveloped countries.	05
2.a	Discuss globalization, its history, agents and perspectives in detail.	05
b.	There are more than 1.5 billion people living below poverty line, 225 rich people of the world hold more wealth than 47% population of the world and 825million people are living on just a dollar a day. Analyse in the light of globalization perspective	05
3.a	Analyse Pakistan's contemporary problems and recommend solutions other than discussed in the lecture .	05
b.	Analyse major world problems with possible solutions.	05

Q1.A: Analyze relation between Pakistan and US in the light of international politics theories and bilateral relations framework in detail.

Answer:

Related Countries: Pakistan and America.

Theoretical Framework: Realism in US.

Common interests: US Taliban Peace deal, Defense deals, Pakistan need for US diplomatic support in various sectors like Kashmir.

Relation Phases: United States established diplomatic relations with Pakistan following the country's independence in 1947. United States suspended security assistance to Pakistan in January 2018. Pakistani intelligence Services and US intelligence services joint secret operations in Afghanistan against USSR. Then Pakistan support to NATO Forces on request of US in Afghanistan against Taliban and Peace deal signing between US and Taliban in Current phase.

Confidence Building Measures: Pakistan has historically been a supporter of U.S. foreign policy, specifically during the United States' opening to China and following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. For its part, the United States has striven to lessen tensions between Pakistan and India. Although relations between the United States and Pakistan remain somewhat unsettled over regional disputes and Pakistan's nuclear weapons program, the United States has provided Pakistan with economic aid through loans and debt relief and is a major supplier of military equipment to Pakistan. United States still has three key interests in Pakistan, averting Al Qaeda's re-emergence, preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and promoting regional stability and Pakistan is seem to be following well in line with it.

Individual levels: Balance of power is too high so there is no specific individual level at least up until now in my point of view.

Regional/Geo Political: Pakistan territory is strategic therefore China and US always try to place themselves dominated above each others in Pakistan. Pakistan help united states in fighting there wars, Pakistan is strategic ally of US, US have some complains against Pakistan but that is not effecting there relations because main stake holders of Pakistan have a focused view toward US and Pakistan side rarely disagree and in some cases Pakistan has to follow.

International Level: US has placed slight economic Sanctions on Pakistan, but Pakistan is working to comply with US demands.

Economic point of view: There are real trade and investment barriers that limit the ability of U.S. companies to enter the market and grow their businesses in Pakistan. Overall U.S.-Pakistan trade in 2018 reached a record high of \$6.6 billion, an increase of 4 percent from the previous year. U.S. exports to Pakistan increased 4 percent to reach an all-time high of \$2.9 billion in 2018. While bilateral trade has remained strong in 2019, Pakistan will need to pursue economic reforms to promote future economic growth. Major U.S. investments are concentrated in fast-moving consumer goods, chemicals, energy, agriculture, out-sourcing, transportation, and communications.

Foreign Policy of US toward Pakistan: Pak US have worked to identify shared interests and act on them jointly. Want to work together to stop violent extremists who threaten both of our people, to support a strong, stable, and prosperous Pakistan and region, to support Afghanistan's future, and to shift our economic relationship from aid to trade and investment that supports the aspirations of the Pakistani people and that supports U.S. interests as well.

Q1.B: What criticisms were levelled against modernization theory? State the repercussions of modernization for underdeveloped countries.

Ans: Modernization theory is used to explain the process of modernization within societies. Modernization refers to a model of a progressive transition from a pre-modern or traditional to a modern society, by enabling the people with the kind of policies which boost their daily life style by implementing new technologies etc., so thus people want more out of their routine life and this way it starts to lead toward modernization.

- It has multiple definitions but two definitions of this theory were prominent which is:
 1. Marxist:
Marxist theory of modernization theorized that as nations developed, adopting a communist approach to governing, such as eradicating private property, would end conflict, exploitation, and inequality. Economic development and social change would lead developing nations to develop into a society.
 2. Capitalist:
Capitalist version of modernization theorized that as nations developed, economic development and social change would lead to democracy.

Critics of Modernization theory:

- Too simplistic.
- Necessity of a financial infrastructure to channel any savings that are made into investment.
- Will such investment yield growth? Not necessarily.
- Need for other infrastructure human resources (education), roads, rail, communications networks.
- Efficiency of use of investment in palaces or productive activities?
- Rostow argued economies would learn from one another and reduce the time taken to develop has this happened?
- It is ethnocentric because it devalues traditional values and social institutions e.g. extended families.
- It ignores increasing inequality within and between countries.
- It is not a neutral theory as it suggests (it promotes western capitalist values).
- Education in the developing world mainly benefits small local elites.
- They assume unidirectional path of development. There is no, one single way to advancement and historical context is also important.
- The cultures of developing countries e.g. the importance of the family, may be a response to economic insecurity and low levels of material well-being not the cause of it.

Repercussions of modernization for underdeveloped countries:

- Political instability: causes economic problems in places like Pakistan, where many governments are being overthrown. When a government is inconsistent, a tax system cannot be established and revenue can't be collected. If a government doesn't receive revenue, it cannot provide sanitation, or health care, and cannot build or repair roads or buildings. Also, political instability can result in the control of a nation "switching hands". For example, military dictators take control.
- Urbanization: Rapid urbanization can be defined as the sudden growth in city population. It results in problems such as congested streets and poverty. For example,

when people flock to city to find jobs, not all of them are able to find work, these people remain unemployed. Those who manage to find work, face long hours and low pay. With so many people there is a shortage of food, housing, and health care. Also, sanitation is poor if there is any at all, and the water is contaminated because of the sewage running through it.

- Loss of cultural and historical values: When modernization is in progress so there is lot of up downs are coming with it because people are changing both psychologically and in real life environment, so they tend to start losing their cultural and historical values because they start to feel it like it's a lock intended for them to not to get modernized and stay the way your ancestors spent their lives, so they tend to behave like a rogue but with that new behavior adoption, they get confused and then don't know which one to follow.
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Q2.A: Discuss globalization, its history, agents and perspectives in detail.

Ans: Globalization: The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.

Or

Globalization is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide.

- Globalization has grown due to advances in transportation and communication technology. With the increased global interactions comes the growth of international trade, ideas, and culture. Globalization is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration that's associated with social and cultural aspects. However, conflicts and diplomacy are also large parts of the history of globalization, and modern globalization.
- Economically, globalization involves goods, services, the economic resources of capital, technology, and data.
- The expansions of global markets liberalize the economic activities of the exchange of goods and funds. Removal of cross-border trade barriers has made formation of global markets more feasible.
- The steam locomotive, steamship, jet engine, and container ships are some of the advances in the means of transport while the rise of Internet and mobile phones show development in telecommunications infrastructure. All of these improvements have been major factors in globalization and have generated further interdependence of economic and cultural activities around the globe.

History:

- history of globalization can be traced back to the ancient civilizations. The example of the earliest forms of globalization is the trade links between the Sumerian civilization and the Indus Valley Civilization. In fact, after this age, there are numerous instances where trade links were established between various countries like India, Egypt, Greece, and Roman Empire and so on. There were regular business links between the Parthian Empire, Roman Empire and Han Dynasty.
- The popularity of the trade relations led to the development of various trade routes like Silk Road.

- Globalization in the medieval age: The Islamic period in the medieval era is an important epoch in the history of globalization. This was when the Jewish and the Muslim traders started going to various parts of the world to sell various items.
- In China, the first postal service was introduced and paper was invented.
- As more and more people started traveling to various countries across the world, it led to more communication between people and intermingling of languages.
- Explorers like Columbus and Vasco Da Gama sailed through the oceans in search of new countries and establish trade links with them or to make other countries their colonies.
- Globalization between the pre modern periods to modern period: The industrial revolution in the 19th century was one of the major periods in the history of globalization. Due to the industrial revolution, there was a significant increase in the quantity and quality of the products. This led to higher exports and better trade and business relations. Due to better products and colonization, lots of countries across the world became the consumers of the European market. The phase of pre globalization perhaps came to an end after the First World War.
- Globalization in the modern era: Globalization, in the modern sense of the term, came into existence after the Second World War. One of the main factors for this was the plan by the world leaders to break down the borders for fostering trade relations between nations. It was also in this period that major countries like India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and some countries in South America gained independence. As a result, these countries started having their own economic systems and established trade relations with the rest of the world.
- The establishment of the United Nations Organization (UNO) was also a major step in this regard.
- Another milestone in the history of globalization is the creation of the World Trade Organization which led to the growth of a uniform platform to settle trade and commercial disputes.

Agents of Globalization:

- Trade.
- Migration.
- Mass culture.
- Communications.

Perspectives of globalization:

- Economic globalization: Positive sides are; Economic growth, Flowing trade, Investments, Competition, Innovations. AND Negative sides are; Economic independence decreasing, Power of international companies, Inequality, Losing the work places, Informal economy, Tax competition and avoidance.
- Political globalization: Traditionally politics has been undertaken within national political systems. National governments have been ultimately responsible for maintaining the security and economic welfare of their citizens, as well as the protection of human rights and the environment within their borders. With global ecological changes, an ever more integrated global economy, and other global trends, political activity increasingly takes place at the global level. Under globalization, politics can take place above the state through political integration schemes such as the European Union and through intergovernmental organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade

Organization. Political activity can also transcend national borders through global movements and NGOs. Civil society organizations act globally by forming alliances with organizations in other countries, using global communications systems, and lobbying international organizations and other actors directly, instead of working through their national governments.

- Socio-Culture globalization: Technology has now created the possibility and even the likelihood of a global culture. The Internet, fax machines, satellites, and cable TV are sweeping away cultural boundaries. Global entertainment companies shape the perceptions and dreams of ordinary citizens, wherever they live. This spread of values, norms, and culture tends to promote Western ideals of capitalism. Will local cultures inevitably fall victim to this global "consumer" culture? Will English eradicate all other languages? Will consumer values overwhelm peoples' sense of community and social solidarity? Or, on the contrary, will a common culture lead the way to greater shared values and political unity? This section looks at these and other issues of culture and globalization.

Q2.B: There are more than 1.5 billion people living below poverty line, 225 rich people of the world hold more wealth than 47% population of the world and 825million people are living on just a dollar a day. Analyze in the light of globalization perspective.

Ans: Globalization can increase wage inequality in a relatively rich country by increasing the imports of manufactured goods using predominantly low-skilled labor from developing countries. Conversely, it opens more opportunities for exports in high-tech firms that use more high-skilled labor. These two forces can widen the wage gap between high-skilled and low-skilled workers.

- Technological change can also potentially increase wage inequality. Fewer secretaries, typists, or assembly-line workers are needed if computers and automation replace them in the production process. Conversely, newer technology can increase the demand for the services of, say, engineers who can service those machines.
- While the two explanations are not mutually exclusive, for a long time, many economists tended to favor the technological explanation. If the trade was the stronger component of the story, then we would expect high-skill intensive industries to get bigger, while less-skill intensive industries got smaller. High-tech industries would expand as they serviced export markets. Older manufacturing industries, such as textiles, would disappear in the face of imports.
- While an industry does not necessarily need a change in its overall level of employment, exposure to international trade might change the composition of its employment. More trade tends to benefit the firms that employ the most high-skilled workers while hurting their less-skilled counterparts.
- Recent research, shown that increased exposure to trade with China created large and persistent shocks to regions where import competing firms were located, but as the statement suggests it is not only china but other advanced countries too which have created business monopoly.
- In short, the relevant question does not seem to be whether globalization or technological change is increasing income inequality? But how can we balance them efficiently.
- Globalization and technological change both pose great opportunities for the world economy. Both have helped lead to historical reductions in global poverty. However, the by-product is an economy that has become increasingly divided into winners and losers

from this process. How we share this wealth is one of our greatest challenges as a society right now.

Q3.A: Analyze Pakistan's contemporary problems and recommend solutions other than discussed in the lecture.

Ans: Pakistan is an undeveloped country and it is currently progressing toward a stable developmental phase. Some of the problems faced by Pakistan is:

- **Education system:** Pakistan education system is too weak, first of all from the ground level the number of schools are very limited, after that the courses which are being taught by teachers are mostly outdated (like if you take the book of 11th class of a computer science student so you will see the information about technologies which do not exist) and not in competition with the modern world. The educational institutes lack qualified staff because the roots of teachers are not in line with the modern world so their services get limited. The Courses are more just read and move forward type. Private schools and universities are more inclined toward there business rather to provide quality education.

Fix: Government need to form committees in which people from all sectors, not just from educational sector should be called and researched the problems that are missing in our education system due to which our educational system is uncompetitive in world and fix it.

- **Non serious behavior of society:** people don't care about the team work well being of society, instead just focus on there own life style which mean they act selfish, like in the current pandemic going on there are people who say , they won't close there business and govt is lying, there is people in mosque more then normal despite they were being guided that it might not be risky for you but you might transmit it to your loved one, but people don't stop socializing with each other.

Fix: Society need to trust on there govt and be united and help each other by participating and non participating on demand and should work like a single unit when they are requested too.

- **Weak transportation mechanism:** This is Pakistan's one of the biggest problems, our transportation system is too weak to handle massive amounts god transports, and resulting lack of intercity and province trade.

Fix: Dedicated routes for goods transport should be built which we give boost to trade, and people would enjoy to do to get facilitated through it, due to which they will try to enhance there trading mechanism.

- **Industries:** Pakistan lack industries which could generate a devastating amount of economy and due to our lack of this capability Pakistan is cannot fulfill its own needs of goods neither can able to export items.

Fix: Pakistan must focus on investing in industrialization, because our country also needs goods, at least through this way, we won't be on pity of others, and pay heavy prices for imported goods.

- Corruption: there is majority of governmental employees which are corrupt and don't do much of their duties, for which they have been assigned to perform, due to this our governmental organizations are kept getting down day by day like consider Pakistan railways, it is in loss.

Fix: permanent jobs shall not be allotted to govt officers because only through this way they might be in fear that they can also lose their job if someone has complained against them and they can remain a permanent candidate of that job if he performs well, and job shall strictly be given on merit bases.

- IMF Loans: Governments despite knowingly that our economy is not suitable and we have to focus on making it better, they did not focus on fixing it but preferred loans from IMF, now whole Pakistan is paying back through heavy tax's being collected from people on different names.

Fix: govt should strictly focus on returning that loans fast because govt is also paying interest on it which comes from general population taxes, and then focus on improving life style of people.

- Weak tourism: Pakistan can potentially generate a lot of revenue from tourism, but we were under the heavy wave of terrorism which destroyed our countries image in world and now the terrorism waves are conquered but tourism is still low.

Fix: Pakistan should welcome international media, arrange tours on discounted rates, make separate media channels only for exploring Pakistan and through which showing the great cultures of Pakistan to world.

- Unemployment: As we said above, our country lacks the potentials, and are weak in almost every sector, which might be technological or others, which causes our youth to be remained unemployed.

Fix: Pakistani govt need to sign MOU, s with all the friendly countries that every year a dedicated number of visa's must be issued for a Pakistani graduate. And on local base improve the industrialization process. Also to launch more platforms like DigiSkills.pk which solely focus on train a person to do freelancing and currently round about 3 millions students are enrolled in that platform, so Pakistan should focus on launching more like it and train students for self employment and teach them some practical stuff not just book feeding and emotional stories feeding.

- Law enforcement issues: police can't pay attention to problems of local people because they are forced to serve the politicians and the remaining amount for general public is too low that they cannot perform their duties well, and still if they catch a criminal so our courts can't give proper judgement because our laws have loopholes through which a worst criminal can still get himself out easily through various kinds of approaches.

Fix: Government should make a separate force who's sole duty is protect the political bodies who are serving on greater posts and main focus in that force should be based on secret services, for precise measurement of threat to them so only targeted amount of force should be required for their security upon needs and thus freeing the normal police to maintain law and order situations, plus revise the laws for different crimes which are severe and must forbid the free movement of such criminal personalities through it.

- Extreme High interest rate: Pakistani banks are considered top in the world who give loans but on an extreme greater interest rate, resulting in forcing the consumer either to welcome the great trouble or to think on alternate and give up the ideas for which he needs loan.

Fix: interest is haram in our religion but still our policies are formatted in a type under which we are the biggest collector of interest in the world, If we cant get full rid of interest so at least we can reduce it to a minimum level in which the person or business man who is being forced into this headache can at least feel a little ease while using his skill set of business and not force the by product buyers to pay for that loans which he earlier took.

Q3.B: Analyze major world problems with possible solutions.

Ans: Current Pandemic: As we are all aware of the issue of corona virus, up until now on date 24 April 2020 the world wide stats are:

- Confirmed 2,745,677.
- Recovered 753,277.
- Deaths 193,042.
- This is currently a massive issue of the world, which has shutdown the world because of its spreading capabilities. Every single country is trying its best in preventive measures and supplying of proper medical support, but it is over whelming and world seems to be failing in salvation of this issue. It must be noted that the first appearance of this virus was happened in Wuhan china in December, and traces suggest that it was busy in infecting people in china from October but it was not visible too much because this virus shows its signs very late and as it was a new virus so medics were not aware of its potential capabilities and now whole world is facing it.

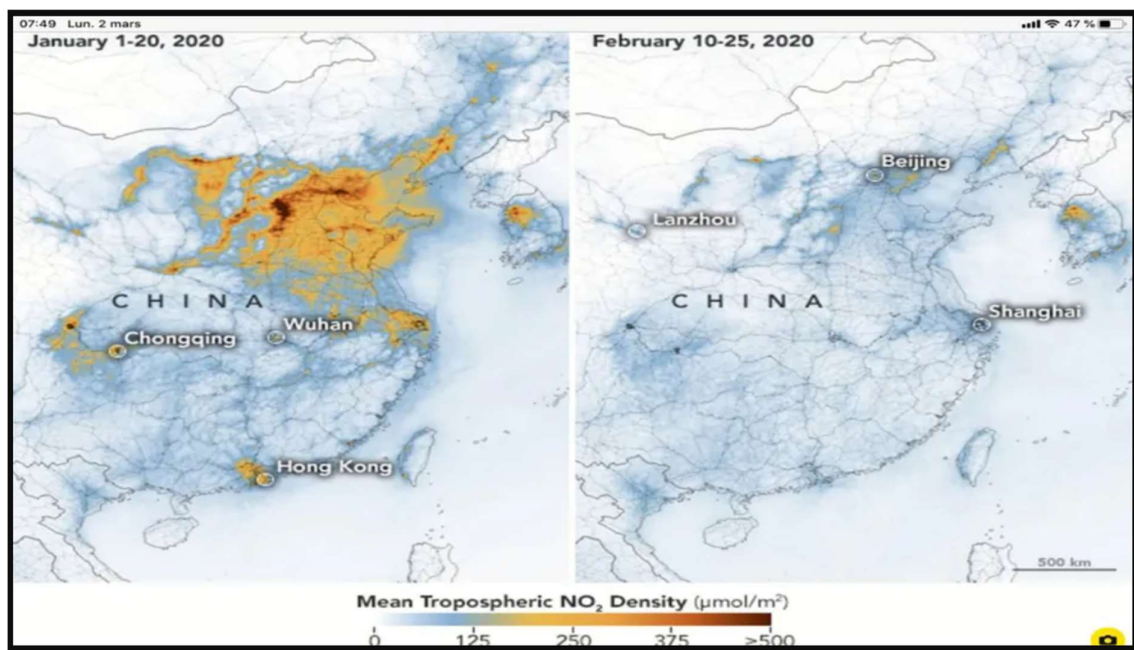
Solution: There is no specific answer to that but the only protection we can possibly implement is to try to keep our self clean and maintain social distance to not get sick from other infected and also not to spread it further and through this way, we will buy some time to govts and medics to prepare themselves for the aftermaths and deal efficiently with it, and not in hurry so people wont face difficulty in getting proper treatment incase we get infected, or the break out of this virus happened in an unexpected way.

- Collapse of world economy: the whole worlds economy is almost near to go into negative as the oil prices have plunged into negative and In some places the oil was -30 dollars per barrel and now some reports are coming which is stating that dozens of oil tankers are waiting on ports be unloaded all because of lockdowns around the world, and almost every sector economy is destroyed.



Solution: There is none, the only solution is to prepare vaccines for the corona virus and extreme priority should be given to it, the current prioritized time indicates 11 to 17 months for proper preparation.

- Climate change: Climate change was a real threat to the world but it was before the outbreak of the virus. Now I am using term before because due to lockdowns around the world, the climate is healing back because of low industrial pollution, and other type of Air pollutions, See image;



So you can clearly see the improvement and it is just from 10 February, and since that the lockdowns are only increased, so one can easily guess.

Solution: Mister corona virus is fighting for it.

- Refugee issue: There are countries like Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen, Palestine, and much more which are destroyed due to waves of terrorism, and in other word fighting of proxy forces in order to destroy that countries. As a result, thousands of people are killed and an uncounted number of people are forced to live a refugee life. And the proxy wars are not taking a full stop which resulted massive troubles for the world because all countries are, we can say specially developing countries don't have enough resources to help them pass through the refugee stat.

Solution: The only solution is empowering UN to be able to a level where it can forcefully impose the full stops on proxies, because currently the UN is only working like an aid distributor and only working for the refugees live a better life, instead the UN should stop the refugee creator proxy factories and help the refugees and non refugees people to live better life under the own will and not from pity of others.

- Imposing of sanctions on developing countries: The UN under influence of big powers impose sanctions on under developed countries, and if Big powers like America can't force there will through UN then they bypass UN and go on there own, like what they did to Huawei when they saw that Huawei is going to lead the smartphone industry soon with there own developed stable 5G technology under Kirin processors, so US imposed ban on US companies that US companies are no more allowed to do trade with Chinese based Huawei, and stated the reason that Huawei is spy tech.

Solution: Solution for a developing country is that unnecessary sanction should not be imposed and every country must be given a right to do free trade and other stuff, only the whole world can live a stable life.

ETC.
