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**Assignment 1<sup>st</sup>**

# **Assignment : 1**

A critical Analysis of Pakistan's Foreign policy Post 9/11.

## **Introduction of 9 /11**

9/11 was taliban attack on world trade center in us in 2001 in which 27 thousands people were suffered.

Location

Manhattan, New York, U.S.;  
Arlington County, Virginia, U.S.;

Date

September 11, 2001; 18 years ago  
8:46 – 10:28 a.m. (EDT)

Attack type

Aircraft hijackings

Suicide attacks

Mass murder

Deaths

2,996 (2,977 victims )

Injured

25,000[1]

Perpetrators

## **Pak-US Relation**

Pakistan relation with us is always Up and down. From 1947 the relationship take always another shape on each occasions

Pakistan foreign policy was from 1969 to 1972 when

Pakistan played its role for the rapprochement between Peoples Republic of China and the United States [9].

According to the declassified documents of the USdepartment of state Pakistan played active role in backtrack

diplomacy between the US and China that resulted in reestablishing Sino-US relations. Initiatives taken by the then

president of Pakistan Yahya Khan and Pakistan's ambassadors to the United States and China paved the way.

When USSR attack on Afghanistan. Pakistan start world war against russia with help of America and make fail USSR in their missions in Afghanistan.

# Pakistan Foreign Policy after 9/11 attack

The foreign policy of Pakistan is shaped largely by geographical

historical considerations, by its political and social system, by virtue of economic dependence and military vulnerability, by its relative power position with reference to the adversary, by the policies of other countries and by the world contemporary environment. Historically, Pakistan's foreign policy was primarily focused on India, but the events of 9/11 made Pakistan a front-line State in defending U.S. interests in the region. The country had already suffered due to the Cold War; this new situation placed Pakistan in a position where it had to defend itself against the barrage of allegations and look for closer cooperation of friendly countries to avoid international isolation

Pakistan made many changes in policy due to this event happened all policy changes are described as follow.....

## **Rejection Of Support of taliban :**

After 9/11 attack Made impossible for Pakistan to support taliban in Afghanistan because of Us want Pakistan support against taliban War. Thus Pakistan

carefully evaluated the Pro taliban policy which was perceived to be costly.

## **Change in Kashmir Policy**

The events of 9/11 and the global “war on terror” not only changed the fundamental fabric of Pakistan’s foreign policy, but also complicated Pakistan’s diplomatic stance on the Kashmir dispute. The new situation made it difficult for Pakistan to provide diplomatic and moral support to Kashmiri indigenous freedom movement as the circumstances provided India an opportunity to project it as “Islamic militancy” and to gain sympathies of the community.

## **National Security**

The quest for national security Following the events of 9/11, Pakistan found itself in an extremely vulnerable position as former President George W. Bush declared that —every nation, in every region, has a decision to make. Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists. He also mentioned that —from that day forward, any nation that continues to harbour or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime. Bush further stated:

—We will meet aggression and bad faith with resolve and strength. At that time, the U.S. required the airspace, bases, and logistical support of the neighbouring countries to conduct a successful invasion of Afghanistan.

As Pakistan borders both the Indian Ocean and Afghanistan, America sought to gain Pakistan's support through coercive diplomacy. Wendy Chamberlain (U.S. Ambassador to Islamabad) was assigned the task of negotiations with President Pervez Musharraf. America made it clear to Pakistan that it wanted intelligence support, the use of Pakistan's airspace, and logistical support. Liam Collins has mentioned in the Irish daily, Sunday Independent that a senior officer of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad told President Musharraf that Pakistan should either abandon support to Taliban or be prepared to be treated like the Taliban. On September 16, 2001, Islamabad announced that it would join the global coalition against terror. Three days later, Musharraf addressed the nation.

## **Promotion Of Good Image Of Pakistan**

Pakistan's diplomatic and moral support to Taliban has badly damaged its global image and its own multi-cultural society. The violence began when Taliban introduced strict interpretation of Islam and propagated that America and the West is the root cause of all evil. Following the 9/11 incidents, elements with similar views gained ground in Pakistan that resulted in increased militancy in society with suicide blasts becoming almost a routine matter for the people in Pakistan. The brutal acts of Taliban not only brought a bad name to the country but also tarnished the image of Islam.

# Conclusion

9/11 attack Give damage to Pakistan because Us start War in Afghanistan and They compel Pakistan for support which badly effect Pakistan Peace and Pakistan was badly damaged by terrorism during this period. Thousands of Pakistani were killed in bomb blasts etc in Pakistan.

Also US give aids to Pakistan to improve its economy which little bit help Pakistan to grown its financial position and help Pakistan government.

# ASSIGNMENT : 2

# CPEC: Prospects and Challenges.

## Pak study

### Introduction :

China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a collection of infrastructure projects that are under construction throughout Pakistan since 2013. Originally valued at \$46 billion, the value of CPEC projects is worth \$62 billion as of 2017. CPEC is intended to rapidly upgrade Pakistan's required infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation networks, numerous energy projects, and special economic zones. On 13 November 2016, CPEC became partly operational when Chinese cargo was transported overland to Gwadar Port for onward maritime shipment to Africa and West Asia,[10] while some major power projects were commissioned by late 2017.

### Challenges and Prospects:



# 1. Focus Area of technology for Pakistan

According to the latest biennial report of the US National Science Foundation and the National Science Board, China has gained the status of second-largest R&D spender in the world, accounting for 21% of the of approximately \$2 trillion, which is next to the United States (26%) . The rate of increase in R&D spending is the point of particular interest. R&D budget in China grew at the rate of 18 percent a year between 2000 and 2015, that is more than four times faster than the United States' rate of four percent. It is almost definite that by the end of 2018, China will be the largest spender on R&D in the world. This should be of interest to not only Pakistani policymakers, but also to the policymakers of the neighboring countries of China. Pakistan is required to train as many people, especially youth, from its rapidly growing population as it can, using both indigenous and foreign institutions. In the context of the latest growing anti-immigration and anti-Muslims sentiments in the United States, China may be an attractive alternative for Pakistani youth. Increased funding for R&D by the Chinese government has resulted in the increase in the trained technical workforce that ultimately led to a dramatic increase in technical output [8]. The number of science and engineering graduates increased in China increased from 359,000 in 2000 to 1.65 million in 2014, almost a five-fold increase as . The number of technology-based research papers being published by Chinese scholars is increasing at an unprecedented rate [9]. Chinese researchers and technologists are heavily involved in technology development and have made impressive

contributions in artificial intelligence, telecommunications, robotics, electric cars and renewable energy ]. These are the areas in which Pakistan also needs to develop expertise and human resource with the help of China..

## **2.Regional and internal Security challenges.**

Regional security could be the biggest issue to the CPEC as it passes

through some of the areas facing the biggest security challenges. He

biggest challenged to the CPEC is the regional security environment;

specification. the Afghanistan conundrum. China's huge investment in

the region is hinged on the peace and stability both in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Western parts of China and that's why is why China is

actively pursuing to bring the Taliban to negotiating table within the

quadrilateral framework between China, Pakistan, US and Afghanistan. He security situation in Afghanistan is getting worse day

by day and even could be devastating aier the withdrawal of NATO

forces from Afghanistan as the Taliban have refused to come to the

negotiating table initiated by the quadrilateral forum comprising. \$ier

the killing of the Mullah Mansoor, the Taliban leader there seems to be

few chances that the Taliban could come to the negotiations. Moreover,

Pakistan has recently stated that aier the killing of the Taliban leader

in Pakistan, it cannot guarantee to bring the Taliban to engage in peace talk.

### **3 Political Discontent In Pakistan**

He political controversy among various political parties is yet another challenge to overcome for the smooth functioning of the

CPEC in Pakistan. He discontentment is mainly for route selection,

dividends and allocations of funds for projects under the CPEC.

Although the ruling regime through the APCs (All Party Conferences)

has tried to ally the grievances of the provinces mainly of KPK and

Balochistan, yet it seems the issue has not been resolved. He political

diferences over the CPEC among various political parties are deep

rooted in the history of political economy of Pakistan where the allocation of resources has always been politicized for political gains.

The smaller provinces have concerns over the policies of the federal government where the resources including the federal budget are allocated on the bases of population rather than the backwardness and poverty conditions in the respective federating units. Given the magnitude and scope of the CPEC, Pakistan needs more highly skilled labor to execute various projects of the CPEC. The existing labor skills are not enough to pursue the CPEC and its related projects in Pakistan and issues pertaining to transparency about CPEC related projects are also on rise. The political parties and other stakeholders have shown their concerns over the lack of transparency and have demanded that all agreements related to CPEC be made public. However, the concerned ministries are reluctant to make it public which further increases the doubts about the transparency of the project.

#### **4. Balochistan Conundrum.**

The long existing insurgency in Balochistan can pose constraints to

the execution of CPEC and its related projects including the Gawadar

Port. The rising insurgency in Balochistan is a challenge to the CPEC

as well as to the federation of Pakistan [19] and resolving it is imperative for the secure trade corridor between China and Pakistan.

Lately, many non-locals, businesses and multinational companies'

personnel have come under attack in the restive Balochistan region. A

debate is already going on in the indigenous populace of Balochistan

that the CPEC will benefit only the Chinese interest and could convert

the local population into a minority [20]. Such feelings of deprivation

coupled with foreign involvement in the province as has been claimed

by Pakistan recently, can be a serious challenge to CPEC. Addressing

the concerns of Baloch people is imperative for the success of the

CPEC and that could be done through a sane policy of integrating the

least integrated Balochistan and its people in the political process of

Pakistan. The political and economic deprivation is one of the major

causes of uprising in Balochistan [21] and meeting these deprivations

is pertinent for the peace in Balochistan.

He CPEC will also pass through some parts of FATA and in future

the extension of CPEC to Afghanistan is linked with the stability in the

FATA region of Pakistan. Herefore security of Gawadar and the whole

region is a serious concern for China and its interests in Balochistan

[22]. In addition to Balochistan issue, the people of Gilgit Balistan are

also demanding their part in the CPEC. He region has recently witnessed protests and strikes demanding political and economic

rights including a fair share in the CPEC as it is the entry point.

## Conclusion :

CPEC could foster socio-economic development in Pakistan if materialized timely. It can pave the way for regional economic and

trade connectivity and integration between the region of South, Central and East Asia but that needs a change in the existing attitude of

India and Pakistan toward more economic and trade relations. He

regional economic integration through CPEC could be a harbinger to

resolve the political differences through economic cooperation. He

states of South Asia, Central Asia and East Asia need more regional

economic connection to make the 21st century the Asian century

setting aside the perennial political issues to start a new beginning. He

CPEC as a flagship of OBOR can be a catalyst to begin regional trade

and economic integration. However, some potential threats could

hamper the CPEC to be transformed into a reality, namely the worsening security situation in Afghanistan and its spill over to Pakistan, political controversy in Pakistan regarding the selection of

routes in various provinces of Pakistan and the trust deficit among

certain regional states. In a longer perspective the CPEC can foster an

economic community in the entire region of Asia and beyond if its

vision is materialized in its true sense.

