

Q#5

Introduction:

Pakistan's position on international forum and among international players, depends on its domestic choices. Pakistan needs to counter its economic, political and social issues in order to strengthen its position on international level.

Factors behind the weak position of Pakistan at international level:

Economic dependence on international organizations

Political instability eradicating the trust

Lack of social coherence

Weak democracy weakens
its stance

Poor governance at home

No effective foreign policy
to strengthen its position

Terrorism and national
turbulence

Social issues at its root
level

Pakistan's ~~set~~ international relevance depends on its domestic repositioning and choices made at home.

a) Political stability gain the trust of international investors:

Many projects and investments are pending due to the political instability. Pakistan fails to gain the trust of foreign investors. For example, many projects of CPEC are under construction or are pending due to political instability.

b) Insurance of democracy - strengthen the position of Pakistan:

Pakistan is facing weak democratic institutions since its inception. It eradicates the

Trust of international players
According to Anatol Lieven in
"Pakistan: A Hard Country", weak
institutional framework and civil-
military imbalance are the major
hurdles in democratic ways and
stability.

c) Economic stability - more
weightage to its stance:

Pakistan can strengthen
its position by ensuring economic
stability. Pakistan has less
participation at international
organizations because of its economic
instability. For example, Pakistan's
reliance on IMF, WB, WTO weakens
its position and participation at
international forums.

d) Efficient foreign policy -
to reap the fruit of prosperity:

Pakistan needs to make its foreign policy more effective and clear. It should pave the way of prosperity by strengthening its relations with all the major powers. As according to Quaid-e-Azam, "peace with all and enmity with none."

e) Policy measures to eradicate Terrorism - strengthening its position.

Pakistan faces the accusations from United States that Pakistan has done nothing to eradicate terrorism. In order to regain ~~our~~ ^{the} lost position, Pakistan should take measures to eradicate terrorism. The new wave of terrorism is a major threat of its stability and peace.

e) Equal distribution of resources among different provinces unite the national outlook:

Pakistan should counter all the issues of different provinces to unite the people. National unity will gain the trust of international players. For example, Baloch separatist group caused many attacks in Pakistan. Inequal distribution of resources aggravate their grievances. For example, sui gas was explored in 1957; Punjab has the access of gas in each corner and area but Balochistan is still has still no proper supply.

f) Eradication of corruption - strengthen the position of Pakistan:

The major hurdle in the peace and prosperity of

Pakistan is that it has no proper transparency and accountability system. It further weakens its participation at international forum. For example, according to ~~CoS~~ a report of corruption perception index 2024, Pakistan is at the rank of 133rd country out of 180 countries.

9) Eradicate the root causes of turmoil to ensure prosperity.

Pakistan needs to address the root causes of turmoil i.e. lack of education, malnutrition, lack of proper sanitation, inflation and water crises. By addressing these issues, Pakistan can strengthen its position at international level.

According to a PIDE report 2020, three prerequisites are needed to reap the benefits of industrialization

are: human capital, rural connectivity and business environment. Pakistan is weak in all these areas.

h) Ensure the regional stability and balanced relations with international powers:

Pakistan should ensure regional stability. It should encounter all the threats posed by India, Iran and Afghanistan. Moreover, it should have balanced relations with all the major powers including US, China and Russia. For example, Pakistan can have the more weightage of its stance on issues like climate change, terrorism, Kashmir issue and Palestine issue, if it ensures the good relations with all the international powers.

Critical Analysis:

If Pakistan addresses all its issues on domestic level, it can enjoy the peace, prosperity and stability on at domestic as well as international level.

§ Pakistan ^{with} secure more position and participation at international forums which will ultimately bring prosperity.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's international relevance depends on its choices made at home. If Pakistan encounters the issues like weak democracy, economic instability, political instability, corruption and terrorism, Pakistan ^{would} have more weightage and importance of its stance.

Q#3

Introduction:

New wave of terrorism exposes Pakistan's policy failures. Pakistan has weak policy measures to combat terrorism. It needs to engage regional international players to take steps against terrorism. Moreover, it should also address the root causes of terrorism at domestic level.

New wave of Terrorism in Pakistan:

With the new wave of terrorism, lot the policy making issues come on the screen. Pakistan has faced many recent terrorist attacks posed by TTP, ISKP, Baloch separatist groups and jaish-e-

Muhammad. Pakistan faced many suicide bombings targeting military, paramilitary and police force. For example, Mastung attack, Peshawar Cantt police attack, CTD office Bannu attack and Hangu attack. These recent attacks raised the concerns for taking policy measures against terrorism.

Pakistan policy failures to combat the menace

a) Failed to empower the police:

Police force are not trained and well-equipped. For example, Bannu incident speaks about the weakness of Counter Terrorism Department of police. Pakistan needs to provide proper training and equipment to combat terrorism. It was decided in 2018 to do 6000

inductions but till 2023, there are less than 600 inductions

b) Failed to manage the border security:

Pakistan need to strengthen its policy against border insecurity. The insecurity posed by the infiltration of TTP from Afghanistan. Pakistan need to dig trenches, wiring and security installations 130 bn pkr costs for sealing the border but still 30% of the border is not sealed.

c) Weak intelligence based operations:

Pakistan should focus on intelligence based operations rather than military based operation. In military based operations like Zarb-e-Azab,

4 million people were displaced and pushed many people below the poverty line so, Pakistan should strengthen its intelligence forces to combat the menace of terrorism.

d) Weak agreements with Afghanistan government:

Relations with Afghan government worsens after the withdrawal of US. Pakistan should adopt a clear policy that if the soil of Afghanistan used as a launching pad then Pakistan would retaliate. Out of 24 suicide bombings this year, 14 were carried out by Afghan nationals.

e) Ineffective policy to address Afghanistan crises:

Peace and stability in Afghanistan ensure the peace and stability in Pakistan.

Pakistan has no effective policy to address Afghanistan crises.

For example, Pakistan is a home to approximately 3 million Afghan refugees. People from Afghanistan came to Pakistan because of crises in Afghanistan which aggravates the situation. Pakistan adopted the policy of deportation of Afghan refugees in 2023. It further worsens the situation in Afghanistan and the relations between two countries.

f) Illiteracy and madrasa culture:

Illiteracy and madrasa culture are the main reasons behind the growing ratio of terrorism. Religious extremism, intolerance and regional clashes, because of illiteracy and madrasa culture, are worsening the

situation. Pakistan spends only around 2% of its GDP on education which is far below than the set standards.

g) Failed to take effective policy against corruption.

Corruption and nepotism eradicate the trust of citizens on institutional framework. In response, they retaliate in the form of terrorist attacks and suicide bombings. In Corruption Perception Index, Pakistan ranks at 133rd out of 180 countries.

h) Failed to address ethnic and regional divisions.

Ethnic and regional divisions between the citizens of Pakistan caused many attacks. According to

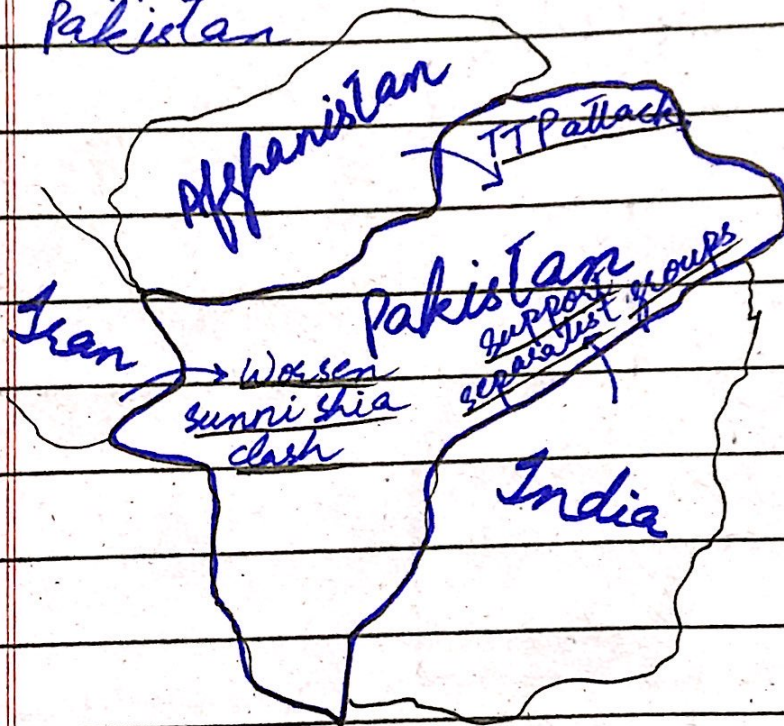
Stephen P. Cohen in his book "The Idea of Pakistan", Pakistan should address its ethnic and regional divisions in order to combat the ongoing crises.

i) Ineffective policy to address economic and political instability:

Economic and political instability caused many other issues like poverty, inflation and illiteracy. These issues are the cause of terrorist attacks and instability in Pakistan. For example, it was decided to spend 100bn rupees in FTA in 2018, but till 2022 only 100bn rupees has been spend on socio-economic development.

g) Ineffective policy with regional actors:

In order to enhance peace and stability in Pakistan, it is necessary to maintain good relations with India, Afghanistan and Iran. They support terrorist attacks in Pakistan.



National Action Plan (NAP):

The ray of hope

Pakistan should implement the policy measures.

which NAP proposed in order to combat terrorism.

Strengthening legal framework

Enhanced intelligence and law enforcement

Countering extremist ideologies

Addressing socio-economic grievances

Cutting down financial support to terrorist groups

Border security and international cooperation

Critical Analysis:

By countering terrorism, Pakistan can enjoy the peace and prosperity. For economic stability and growth, Pakistan should the menace of terrorism.

Conclusion:

Pakistan has weak and of ineffective policy measures against the threat of terrorism. The new wave of terrorism, raised the concern of taking effective policy measures.

Q#8

Introduction:

Pakistan's foreign policy needs to be clear and coherent in order to deal with complex regional and international challenges. Efficient foreign policy will bring peace, prosperity and stability in Pakistan.

Challenges faced by Pakistan in making clear and coherent foreign policy:

a) Challenges in repairing relation with USA:

Before going to war on terror USA gave Pakistan two options: with us or against us. Pakistan provided strategic

and military support to USA forces. However, USA has the policy of "do more" towards Pakistan. According to Christine Fair in her book, 'The Counter Terror Coalitions: Cooperation with Pakistan and India', "Pakistan has provided more support, captured more terrorists and committed more troops than any other nation in the global counter terrorism force."

b) Policy Towards Iran and its growing ties with India:

After the war on terror, Iran's favour pushed towards India. Their growing relations posed a threat to Pakistan's security. India is strengthening its hegemony in the region. For Chabahar port has strengthened

the relations between India and Iran. In this scenario, Pakistan faces difficulty in formulating its foreign policy.

c) Policy towards Afghanistan after US withdrawal.

After US withdrawal, Afghanistan faced humanitarian crises. Approximately 70% of its budget depends on US aid. After US withdrawal 7 million people pushed towards poverty line. Hence Pakistan hosted many Afghan refugees. In the current situation, Pakistan is facing difficulty in balancing the ties with its neighbour and a super power.

d) Balancing relations between China and US:

China and US are hostile to each other. Pakistan faces difficulty in formulating a policy towards these world powers. For example, CPEC will bring prosperity and economic growth, but India has posed many accusations by calling it a "deft trap diplomacy".

e) Policy towards Russia and its hostility with USA:

Russia has supported Pakistan economically and strategically. For example, it has pledged \$14 mill. bn. to invest in Pakistan's energy sector, including \$2.5 bn. for TAPI pipeline project. However, Russia is hostile to USA. USA has imposed many sanctions

on Russia after Russia-Ukraine war. So, Pakistan faces challenge in formulating clear policy towards these powers.

f) Relations with India and Kashmir issue:

Pakistan can reap many advantages by growing its ties with India. For example, India is included in world's four Technological powers. However, due to Kashmir issue, Pakistan cannot strengthen its ties with India. Moreover, India supports separatist groups in Pakistan. So, Pakistan cannot formulate the clear stance towards India.

g) US-Indo alliance and Pakistan's isolation:

US supports India

militarily, economically and strategically. For example, for formation of QUAD and AUKUS to contain China. Moreover, US supports India hegemonic moves in Indo-Pacific ocean to combat China. During this situation, Pakistan cannot formulate a clear stance towards US.

h) Middle East crises and relations with USA:

During Palestine-Israel war, Pakistan cannot to formulate its clear policy. Because of US support with Israel, Pakistan faces a challenge to grow its ties with US. For example, Iran-Israel war posed a challenge for Pakistan to formulate its policy.

i) Balancing relations with Iran and USA:

Iran and USA are hostile to each other. USA has posed many sanctions on Iran which has caused setback in Pakistan. For example, after withdrawal of USA from JCPOA, Iran has faced many sanctions. These trade sanctions are a major hurdle to complete the project of Iran gas pipeline project.

j) Clashes between Iran and Saudia:

Relations with both Iran and Saudia are crucial for Pakistan. With growing ties with these two countries, Pakistan can ensure economic growth and prosperity. However, the clashes between Iran and

Saudia, is a major hurdle for Pakistan to have a clear stance. For example, Saudia Arabia is growing its nuclear technology by growing its relations with USA. On the other side, Iran is against their growing relations.

Way Forward: Clarity and coherence in its foreign policy

Repair relations with USA

Grow ties with China

Clear stance on Middle East crises

Saudi-Iran rapprochement

Good relations with
neighbours

Economic
oriented policy

Critical Analysis.

Pakistan should maintain good relations with all powers and neighbours without taking sides. In this way, Pakistan can ensure stability and prosperity.

"The dilemma with the Pakistan's foreign policy is that to maintain balance posture between world powers. History shows that Pakistan always negated balanced approach, be it with the USA and Russia or be it with USA and China"

- Jan Talbot

Conclusion:

Pakistan is facing many challenges in formulating its clear and coherent policy. However, Pakistan should address these challenges in order to enjoy the benefits of global development.