

## ( Question no 6 )

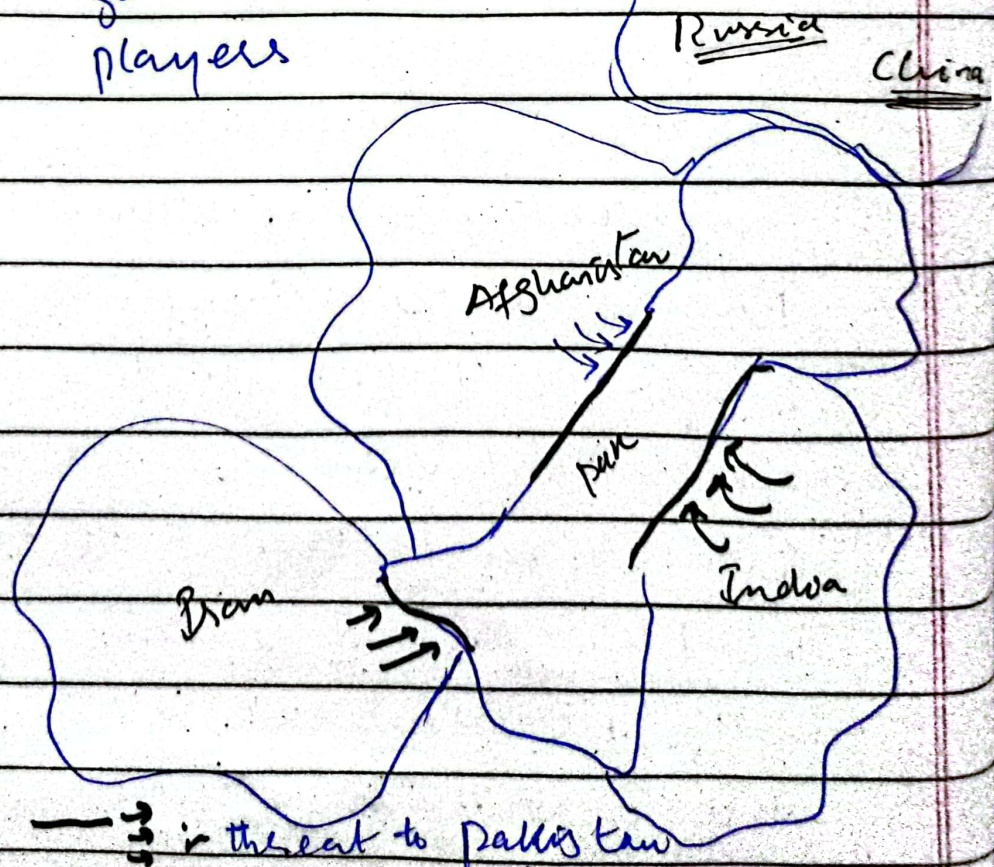
→ Pakistan's relations with its neighbours:-

According to Ashraf Jahangir, Pakistan relations with ~~an~~ Afghanistan are soured because of policy shortsightedness from Pakistan; relations with India are at historic low mainly because of India, relations with China are good but static due to Pakistan's structural weakness, relations with Russia are not strong because of Pakistan's elite deference towards US and India's strategic presence in Moscow, and relations with US are weak ~~be~~ despite Pakistan's difference

and loss of strategic relevance to US. Hence, the region around Pakistan is unstable due to changing sands of geopolitics and unstable relations of Pakistan with the regional players.

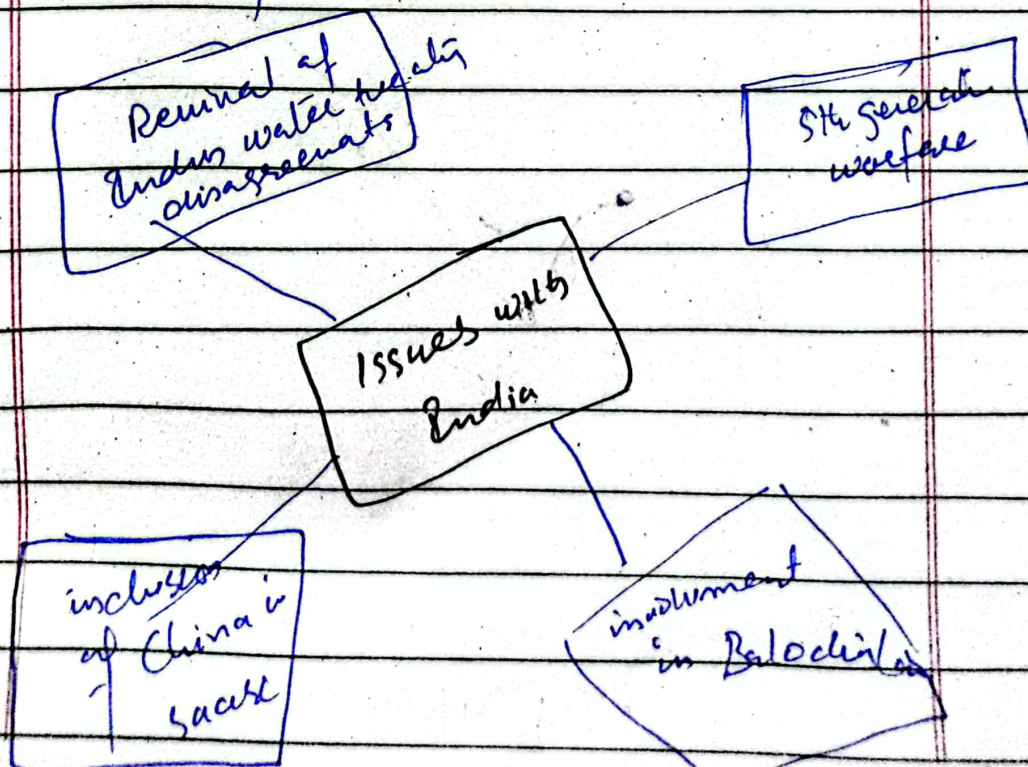
If Pakistan sneezes, the whole world would catch a cold!.

Hence, a stable region requires, Pakistan's good relations with regional players

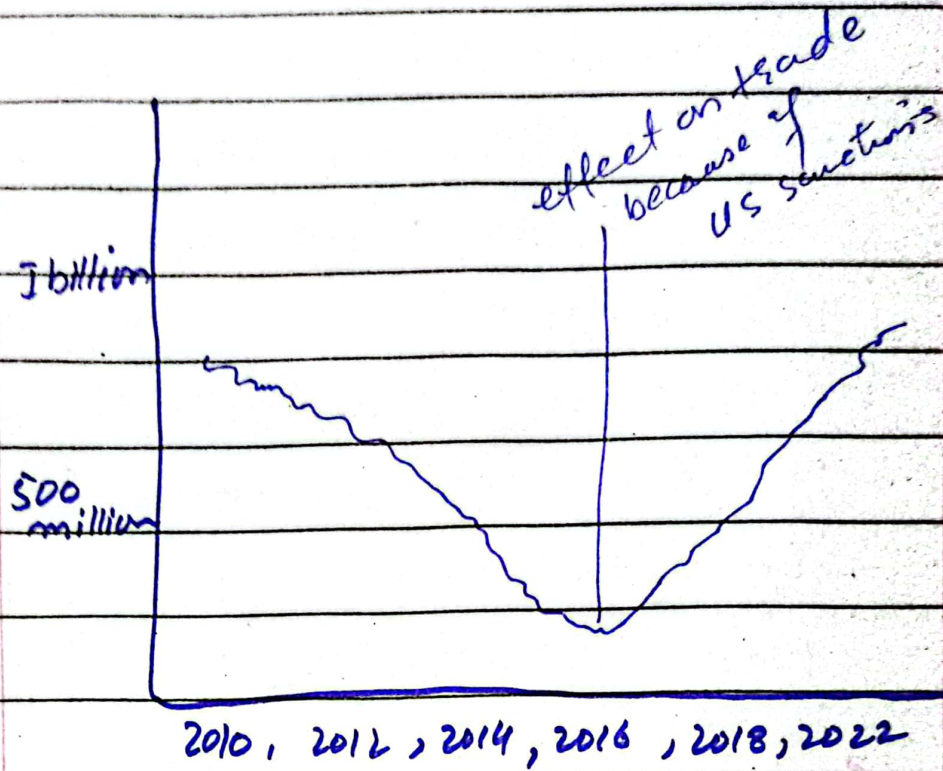


# Improving relations with India

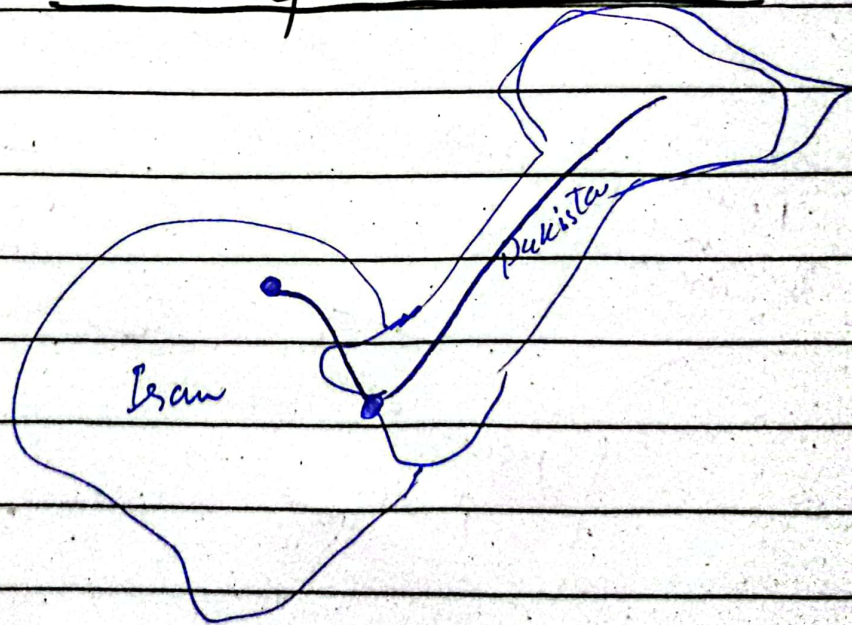
Instead of revival of issues, managing of rivalry should be concentrated. Pakistan should continue to speak about self determination of Kashmir and issues about water, border, india's alleged involvement in ~~the~~ Geo-strat province of Pakistan (Balochistan) and issue of 5th generation warfare should be managed.



## 5) Analysing Relations with Iran:-



## 6) Inclusion of Iran in CPEC

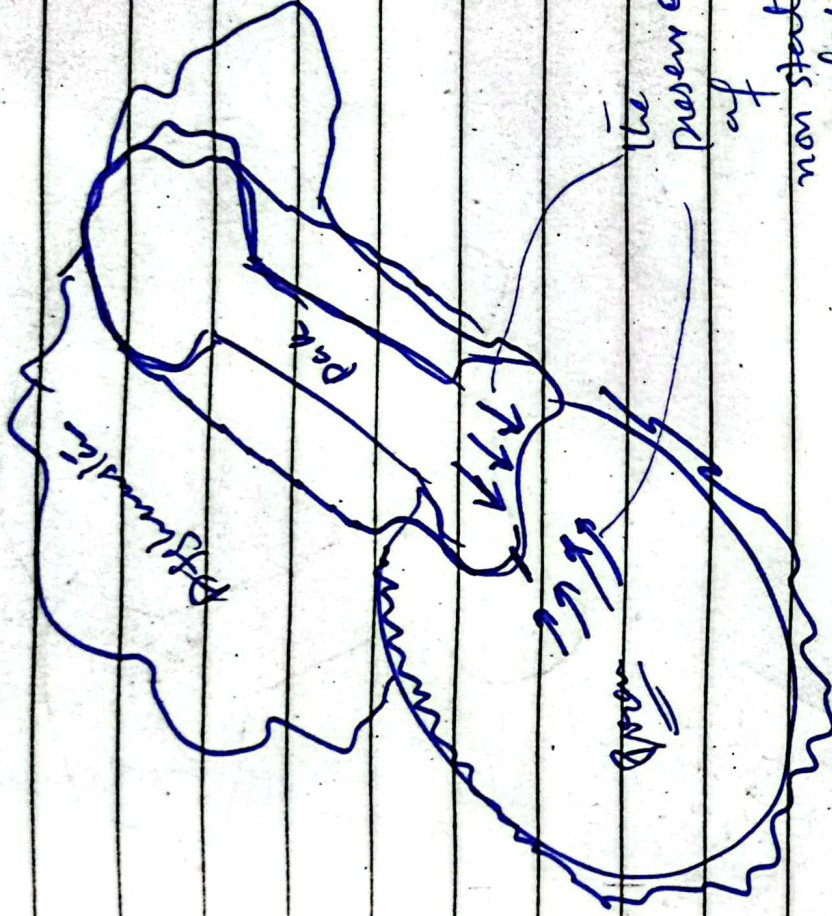


Both Pakistan and Iran are ally allies of

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

China • China, being the external push, relations can go a long way.



The presence of non state actors

(offshoot of Jindullah and BIA)

efficient border funds

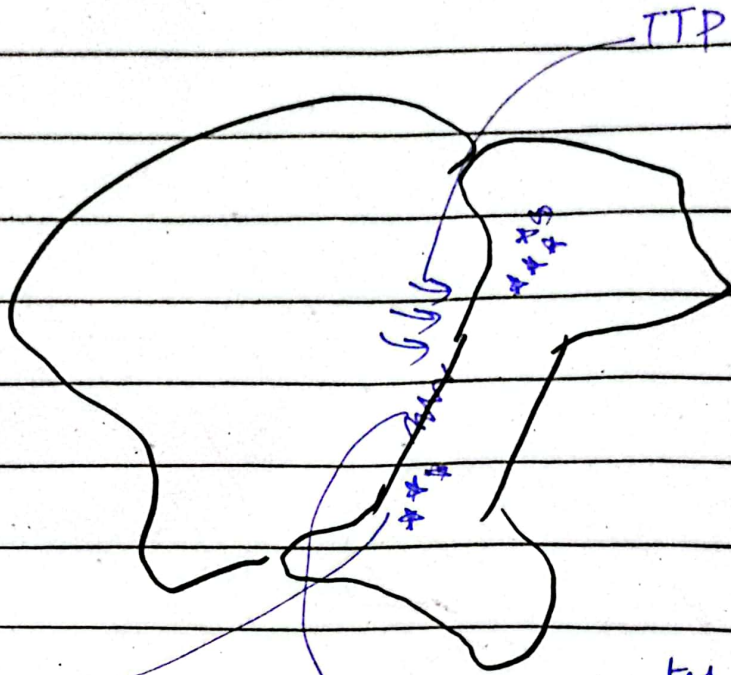
border security

Collaboration

collaborative anti terrorism

border security

# → Relations with Afghanistan



Afghan  
immigrants

→ Border disputes

inclusion of  
Afghanistan  
in CPEC

solving  
Hegamont  
dilemma

improvement of  
relations

Tackling  
TTP-BIA  
news

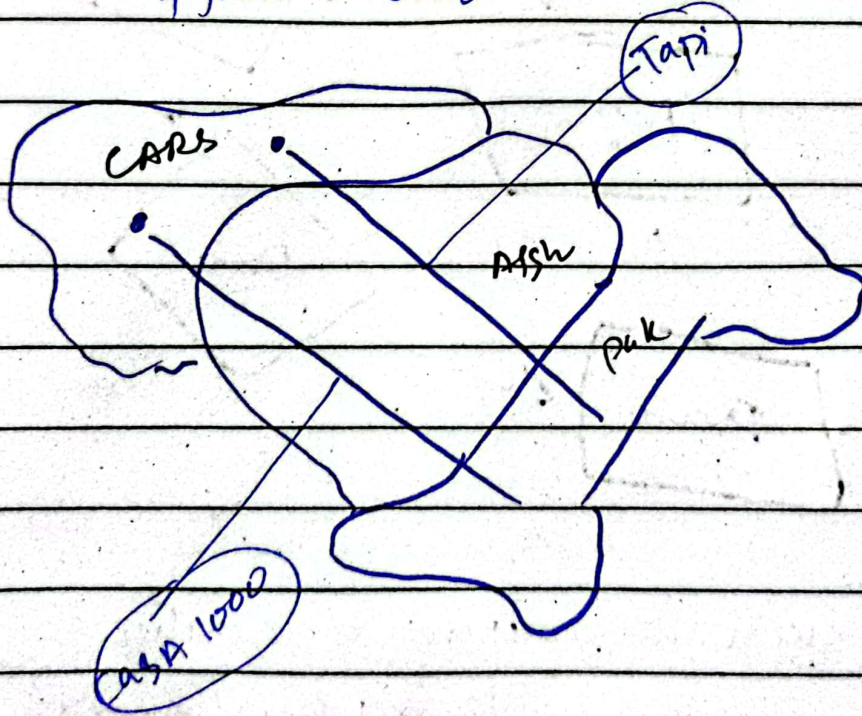
incentives  
and disincentives  
for Taliban  
to cooperate

Track-I diplomacy

Relations with Afghanistan

can improve by solving Pakistan Haqqani dilemma by counter narrative and de radicalization centers

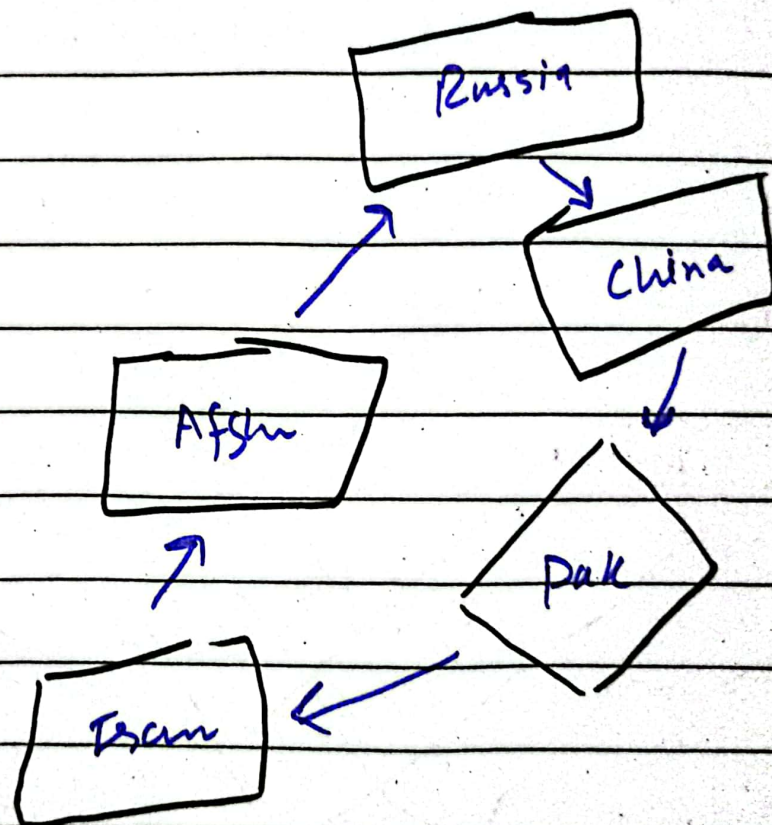
(Prigham Pakistan 2018, SABOON Rashoon, Helia) • Repatriation of refugees in collaboration with Taliban government and offering scholarships and dual nationality to Afghans. and increased trade



Revival of trade corridors.

## Relations with Russia and China:

Formation of anti Quad type organisation and Ring super structure alliance coupled with completion of CPEC projects.



Such a grouping to resolve the extraordinary challenges to the region can go a long way in forming a robust region with



Like minded countries. Pakistan  
~~part~~ with smooth and  
viable relations with China  
Russia and Iran can  
implemented its recent  
shift from geopolitics  
to geoeconomics.

→ inclusion in BRICS:

Pakistan's inclusion  
in BRICS with the help  
of China can go a  
long way in the stability  
of region and increase  
in Pakistan's relevancy.

⇒ Revival of SAARC + 1

Inclusion of China  
in ~~BRICS~~ SAARC can give  
a new life to dead  
SAARC and increased result  
in increased regional  
integration.

## Conclusion:

Pakistan is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma. A prosperous Pakistan means a prosperous region. Pakistan is heart of the region. Good relations with all the neighbours and regional powers can definitely transform the region into a viable region.

## ( Question no 4 )

Historicizing Pakistan's security concerns of last decade

Spill over effects of war on terrorism — wave of terrorism and extremism in Pakistan



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Economy in the  
 doldrums - Economic security  
 bowed  $\Downarrow$  growth

volatile borders - Pakistan's  
 Afghanistan dilemma and  
 soaring issues with  
 India (Kashmir)



Great games played in  
 Pakistan by great powers



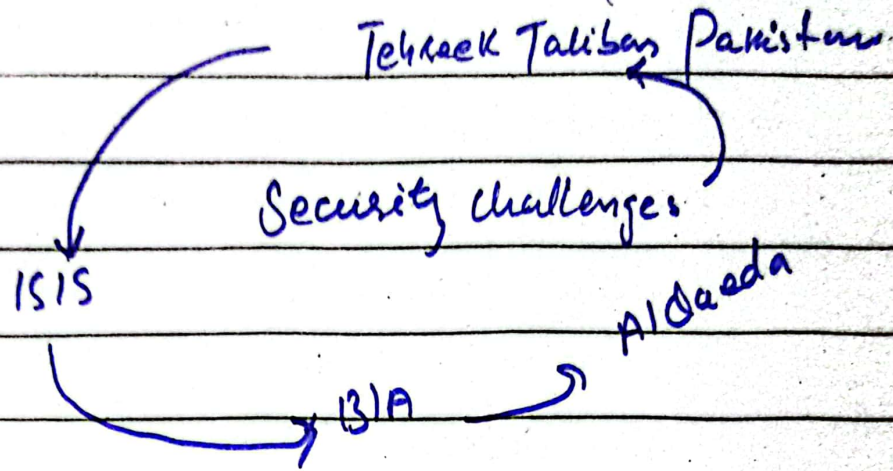
Rise of ~~trans~~ transnational  
 security challenges - the  
 spectre of climate  
 change



5th generation warfare

• Twin issue of  
 extremism and terrorism

Pakistan's participation  
in America's war on  
terror brought extremism  
and terrorism in Pakistan



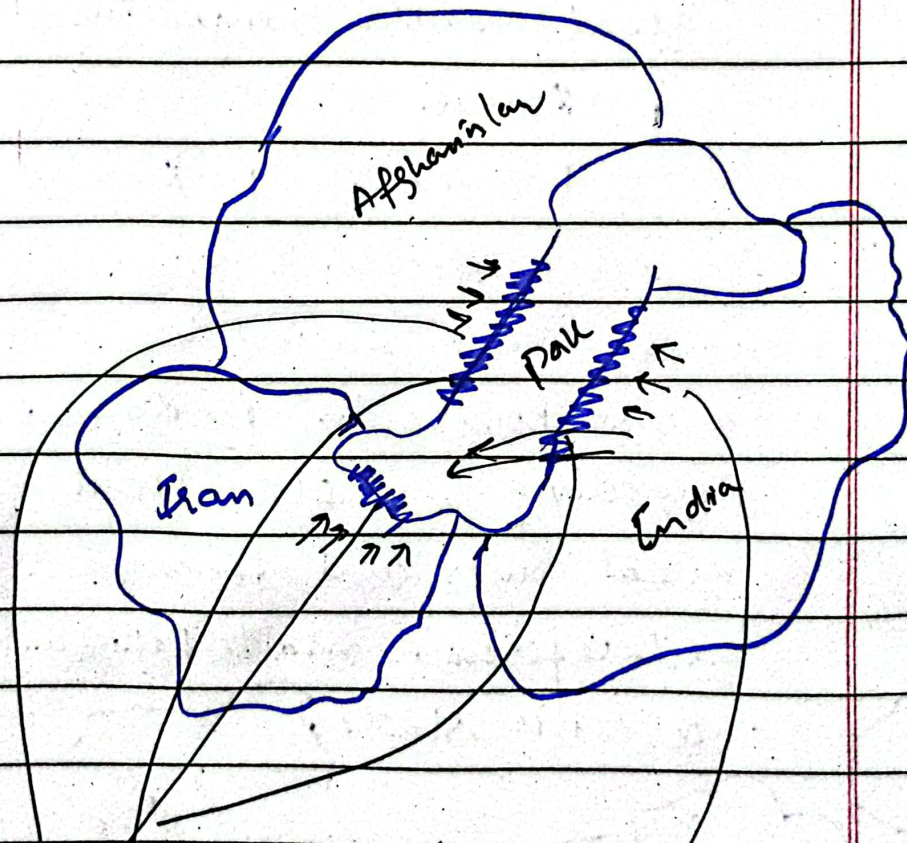
Pakistan lost billions of  
dollars and 80,000 people  
lost their lives in the  
wake of terrorism which  
hit Pakistan after 9/11.

- Economic Security  
Concern

Pakistan economy soon  
shifted to dependence on  
borrowed especially  
from western countries  
to fulfill their strategic  
goals in Pakistan. Because

of this instant gratification  
Pakistan never progressed  
through economic self-  
sufficiency and eventually  
became overreliant on  
IMF, which further  
exacerbated the issue.

- volatile borders.



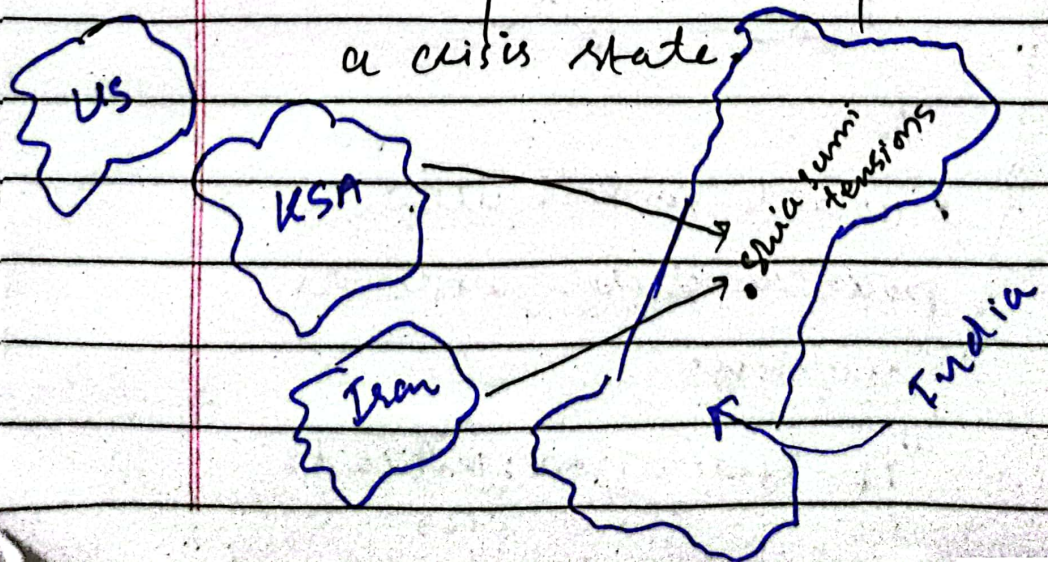
→ volatile borders which  
Pakistan shares with its  
neighbours

Non state actors: Militants  
and spies

In the past decade relations have remained soiled with Iran, India and Afghanistan. Militant issues and the issue of Kashmir ensured the whole region remained volatile.

• Great games by great powers played in Pakistan.

Because of Pakistan's geostrategic location, great games were played by major powers in Pakistan. According to Mahira Lodhi, great games and foreign interference made Pakistan a crisis state.



## • The spectre of climate change

Climate change has become a new security concern for Pakistan in the last decade. According to climate risk index, Pakistan stands at 8th position among countries most vulnerable to the threat of climate change.

## • The emergence of 5th generation warfare

Due to Pakistan's volatile domestic issues, heterogeneous population and multicultural societies and emergence of separatist movement, Pakistan has emerged as a country most vulnerable to new information warfare waged by enemy states.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

• Kulbasha  
Tadav

Balochistan

CPEC

evidence of 5th generation  
warfare in geo transit province  
to sabotage CPEC.

→ Time to reevaluate our  
foreign policy :-

• Pakistan should adopt  
a neighbor first policy

Pakistan should improve  
its relations with all the  
~~near~~ neighbours to address  
its security concerns.

Relations with Afghanistan  
should be improved by  
proactive diplomacy



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Track-1  
diplomacy

CPEC+1

Afghanistan

increased  
trade

resolved border  
disputes

CPEC+2

Iran

Anti-terrorism  
cooperation

energy and trade  
cooperation; strategic  
autonomy

India

→ Managing the rivalry

→ Resolved water disputes

→ Tackling the threat  
of stragglers within.

• Climate diplomacy should be at the heart of reevaluated foreign policy

"loss and damage" and acquiring finance and technology for climate resilience and adaptation.

• Shift from geopolitics to geoeconomic

Implementation of recent shift to geoeconomic by inclusion in BRICS and other multilateral ~~organisations~~ organisations.

Foreign policy starts at home

evading the current polycrisis and measures towards nation building and national integration.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Conclusion: Pakistan was engulfed by numerous security concerns in the past like, terrorism, economic security and the emergence of climate security ~~concern~~ among other things. A reevaluated and proactive foreign policy can help Pakistan to evade ~~these~~ these hydra-headed security concerns.

### Question no 5

Introduction: - Since inception, Pakistan has struggled in the domain of politics and failed to establish a strong democracy like its neighbour India. It has remained at the mercy of numerous factors which eclipsed its way to a mature

democracy.

## Pakistan political and democratic struggles.

- • overdeveloped state structure

According to Hamza Alvi, soon after independence Pakistan was engulfed by overdeveloped state structure in which bureaucracy and military emerged dominant in state machinery. This clouded Pakistan's way toward strong democracy.

- • volatile civil-military relations

Pakistan experienced four martial laws and ~~now~~ a few hybrid regimes which affected democratic ~~de~~ growth in Pakistan.

- Constitutional crisis

In early decades, Pakistan went ~~to~~ through a terrible phase of constitutional crisis.

Two constitutions were formed and soon abrogated until Pakistan got its current constitution in 1973.

- Feudalistic elite dominated political order and clientist tendencies.

Feudalistic elite dominated political order and clientist tendencies, according to Malika Lodhi, is one important factor which ~~at~~ eclipsed Pakistan's way towards true viable democracy.

- Focus on state building rather than nation building

Due to existential security threat from India and multicultural society, Pakistan focused on top-to-bottom approach and state building rather than nation building, which exacerbated Pakistan's political and democratic struggle.

• lack of vibrant political culture:-

- Due to frequent military interference in national politics and lack of true national political party and national leader and less focus on efficient local government system denuded Pakistan of vibrant political culture which remained a major constraint in Pakistan's political journey.

way forward to overcome  
Pakistan's political and  
democratic woes:-

- Institutional harmony:-  
Formation of efficient state  
institution with separation  
of power can go a long  
way <sup>in</sup> for a course correction.

- 18th amendment  
and strong federation.

Implementation of  
18th amendment ~~and~~ in  
true letter and spirit and  
formation of efficient federation  
can solve Pakistan's demo-  
cratic woes.

- Strong local governments  
Formation of strong  
local government and  
devolution of power to  
lowest tiers can bode  
well with Pakistan's  
democratic ambitions.

Conclusion:- Pakistan's political and democratic history depict a sorry picture.

Due respect to Pakistan constitution and willingness from political elite with strong leadership can shift Pakistan direction towards workable representative democracy.

## Question no 8

(A)

### Pakistan environmental challenges

According to climate risk index, Pakistan ranks 8th among top 10 most vulnerable countries to climate change.

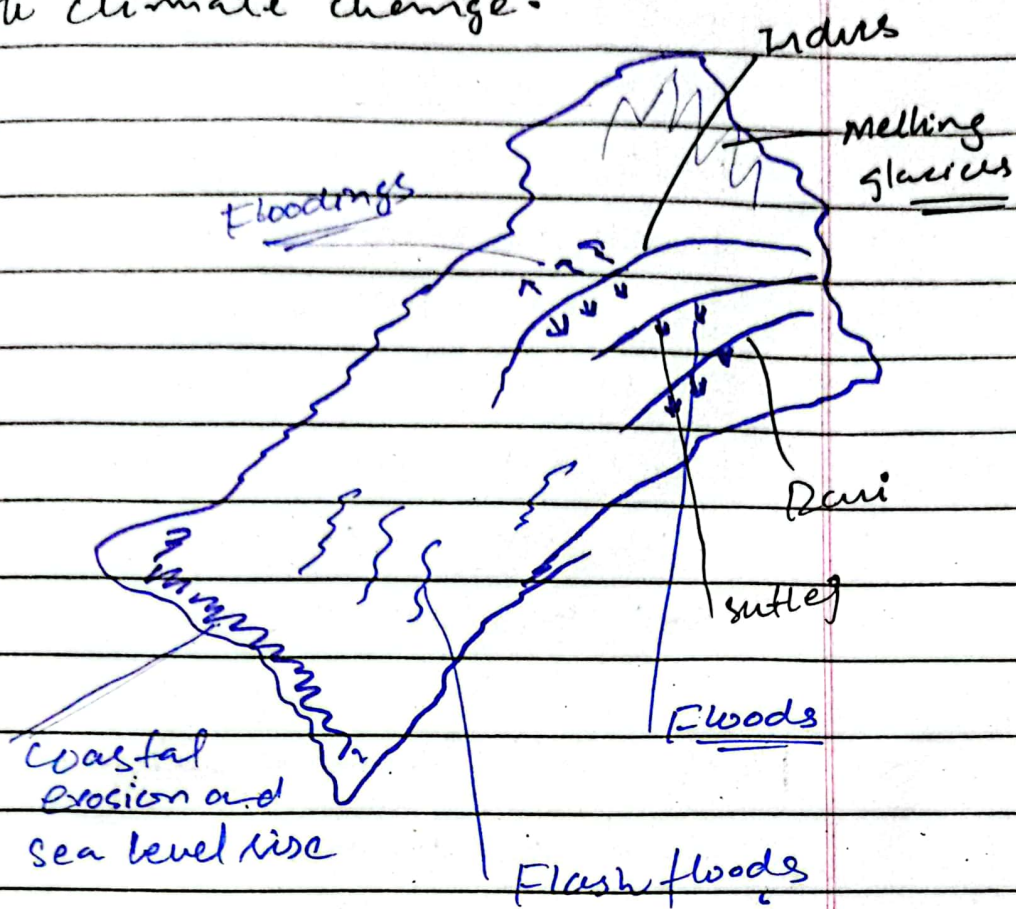
Pakistan contribute very less to environmental degradation but pays



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

a lot due to its vulnerability  
to climate change.



In 2022, monsoon were  
on steroids ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> Pakistan.

Due to flash floods, Pakistan  
lost 30 billion USD and  
3 million people were  
displaced. Similarly, in  
2012 Pakistan experienced  
super floods, which  
wreaked havoc in  
Pakistan. Similarly, else

rising global average temperature glaciers in Himalayas and northern areas of Pakistan are melting.

Pakistan narrowly evaded the destruction of cyclone Biparjoy, and due to sea level rise, coastal erosion have been reported in coastal areas of Pakistan.

⇒ Pakistan's climate adaptation and resilience measures:-

Pakistan is dangerously resource constrained to build resilience and adapt to impacts of climate change. Still Pakistan is keen to build climate resilience and adapt to climate changes.

Date:

1<sup>st</sup> Recharge  
Pakistan's  
building climate  
resilience

Day: Billion  
Free  
Tsunami

Pakistan's measures

Building  
Dams and  
climate resistant  
agriculture

Ambitious  
national determined  
contributions

Leading loss and  
damage campaign  
and robust climate  
diplomacy

Climate oriented  
Budget on IMF  
recommendations

(B)

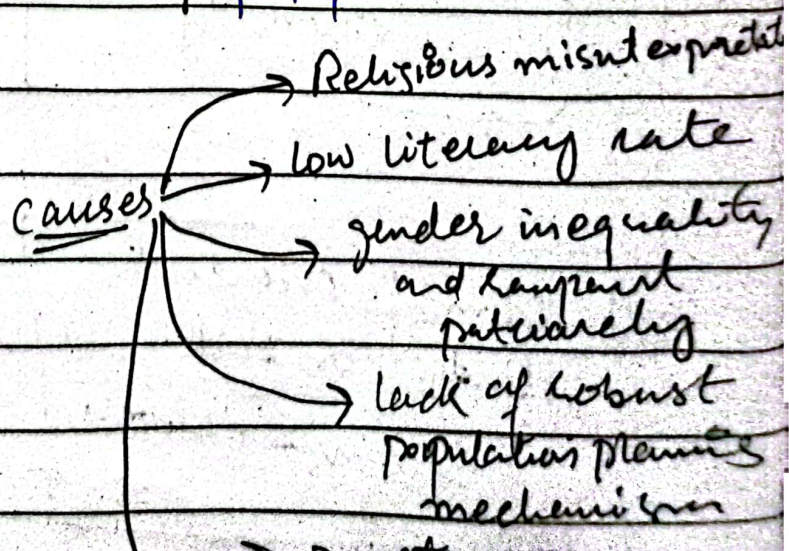
## Population explosion: impacts and future course

Pakistan has become the sixth largest populated country in the world.

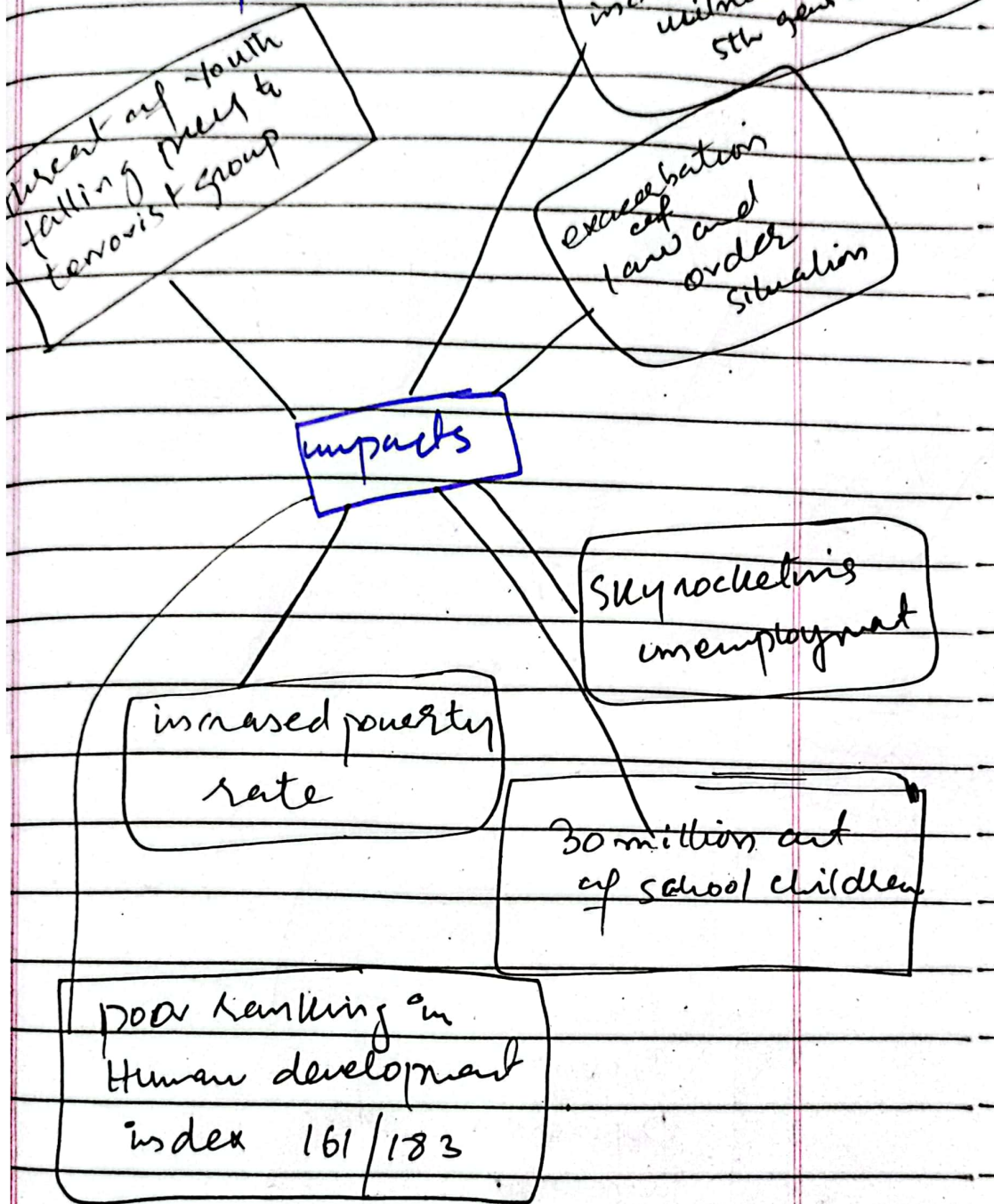
The growth rate in Pakistan is 2.3, which is highest in the region.

Due to weak economy and poor socio-economic prospects, this population explosion is rapidly proving to be a curse for Pakistan.

### Causes of population explosion

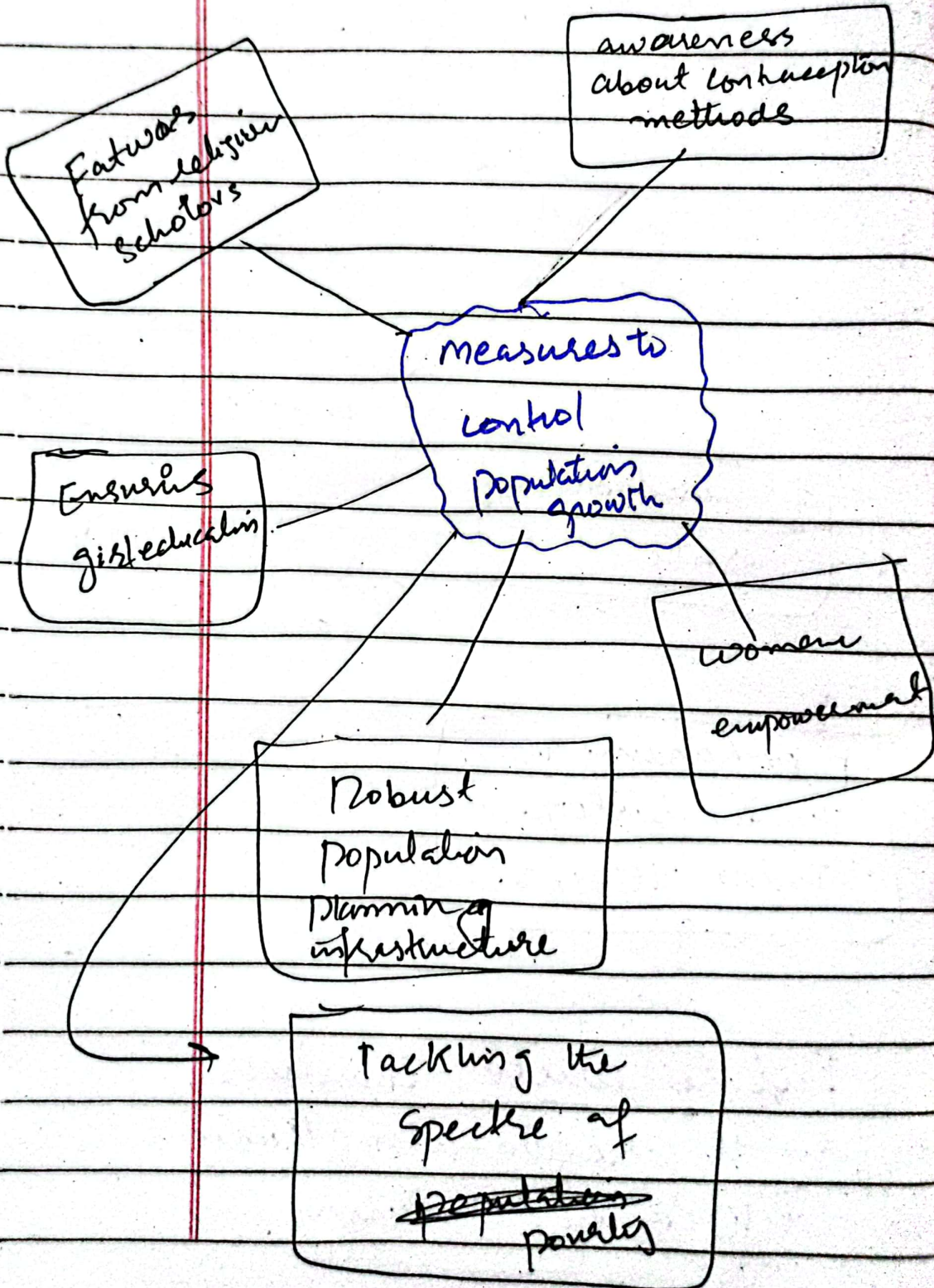


# impacts of population explosion:



Future course :- Countries in the region ~~also~~ already tackled the population

dilemma very effectively  
like Iran and Bangladesh  
which means that, the  
problem is a manageable one.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

**Conclusion:** Pakistani women have literally become baby making machines. Poverty is both cause and effect of population explosion. Learning from the success stories of regional countries like Iran and Bangladesh, and efforts to make this demographic dividend into useful human resource and stop it from becoming a curse can go a long way to improve the human development goals. This population explosion is contributing to a larger phenomenon called human capital crisis, which world bank has called a long, deep, silent human resource crisis emerging in Pakistan.