

Arrange pages in order  
Increase length  
Add headings  
Add references

# PART - II

## QUESTION No-6

### PREAMBLE

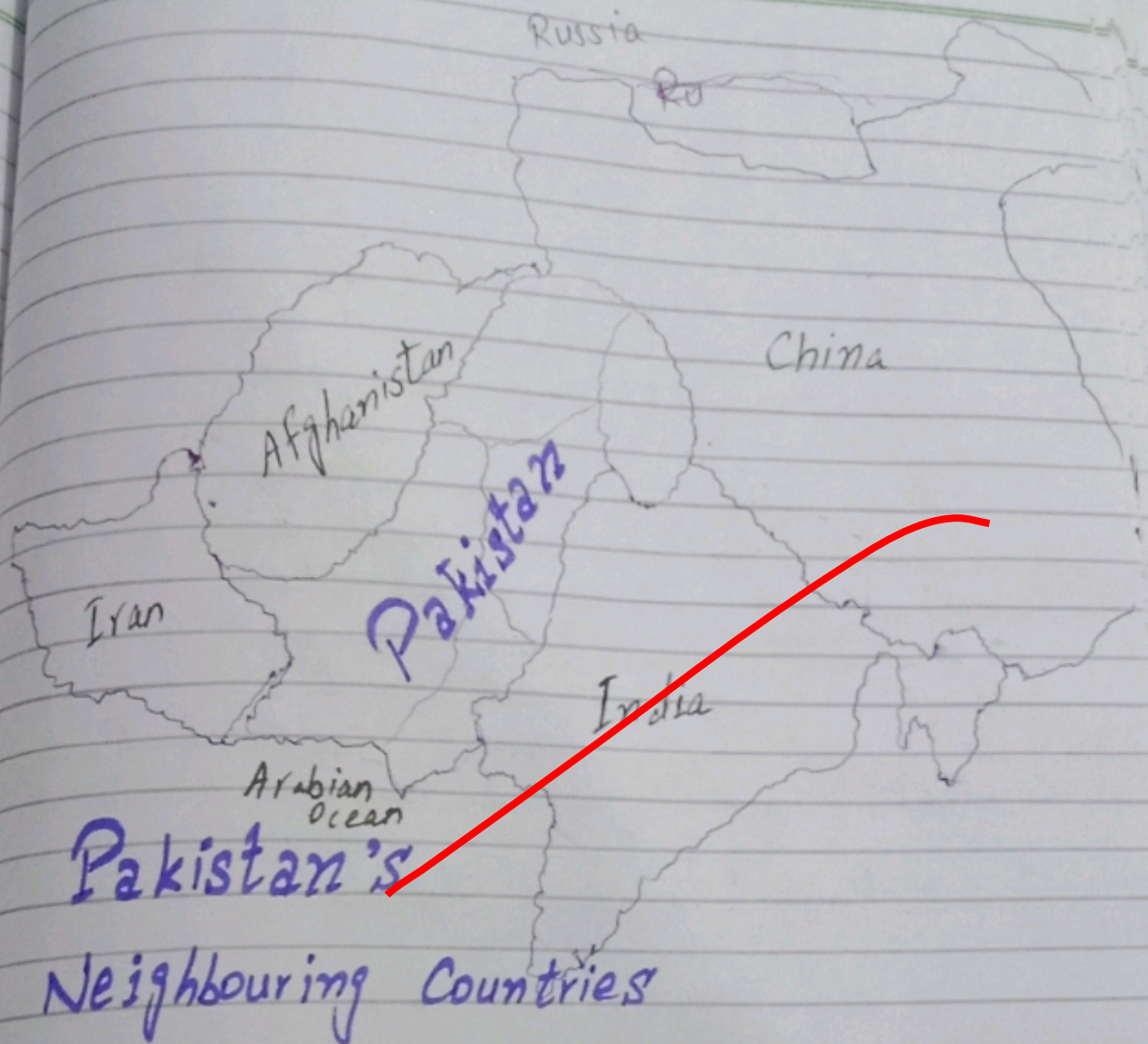
Pakistan's relation and foreign policy depend and deeply rooted with Quaid's vision, to hold peace and diplomatic relations with all neighboring and periphery countries. Pakistan has balancing, and sometimes bandwagoning relations with superpowers but at the rise of multipolarity it is balancing its act. The relation with neighboring countries is also facing challenges but due to effective foreign policy, the stability is prevailing. The future prospects of relation will mainly depends on stability of the region which depend on stability of Pakistan. The Pakistan's stability matter because of its geostrategic position, economic development security concern and counterterrorism policies.



# SIGNIFICANCE OF PAKISTAN IN THE REGION

The geostrategic position of Pakistan in the Indian ocean region is a ~~huge~~ blessing for Pakistan. The instability, climate disasters, interference by superpower, and Pakistan's internal challenges never became a hurdle for her. Always, she is its importance and need at the time of crisis ~~had~~ forced neighbours and superpowers to seek it. A 96 may be 1970s, event of 9/11, Gwadar port or matter of Afghanistan, Pakistan always a best option for stability. Instability in the Asian region cannot be resolved without Pakistan. It not only provide a path to landlocked country, but also took strict action to promote democracy in its neighbour. Due to emergence of CPEC, the Pakistan became a game changer for Iran and Afghanistan specially. In a nutshell, the economy dwindling, political instability and lack of resources can be neglected because of Pakistan's geostrategic location.





## Pakistan's Neighbouring Countries

### Pakistan and Neighbour:

### Balancing and Hegemony

Pakistan since its beginning, from 1947, want to stable and peaceful relation with all its neighbour. But, the deteriorated relation with Afghanistan and Iran in recent years and conflict with India in decades has not fulfill its



dream. Here is an overview of Pakistan's relation with China, India, Iran, and Afghanistan.

## Pakistan and China: Friends Forever

Both countries has good relations since Pakistan recognized China in 1949. The China is emerging as a world leading economy and as superpower but it always supported Pakistan to stable her. In 2013 both signed a project of CPEC, which is called as game changer for Pakistan. In last year a decade of CPEC is celebrated and Xi Jinping enforce more good relations with Pakistan.

## Pakistan and China

are Iron's brother

(Xi Jinping, Chinese President)

Hence, both countries are working hard to built relation greater than Himalayas and deeper than oceans.

## Pakistan and India: Hostile Relation

The hostile and a complex relation is a fate of both countries, since their independence in 1947. The unresolved issue of Kashmir has prove a hindrance



to develop a significant relations between these countries. At the hegemonic behaviour of India as a leader of South Asia, after abrogated Article 370, relations between both countries. Similarly, unserious attitude of India to solve the issue through UNSC and interference in Pakistan's internal matters always remain a concern. Islamabad shows a stance to negotiation but Delhi remain only neglected but also overcrossing International laws.

## Pakistan and Iran: Fluctuated Diplomatic Efforts

Iran is a first country to recognize Pakistan and have brotherhood relation. Pakistan also see Iran as an Islamic brotherhood. Both share common religion, border Turkhan, culture and Balochi language which has mere relations. But the recent strike by Iran on Pakistan in 16 January, 2024, and Pakistan's counter attack has deteriorated relations at some extent. Although both countries has normalized their ties but there is a dire need to take diplomatic efforts.



## Pakistan and Afghanistan: An Inextricably

The fates of these nations have inextricably and dwindlingly tied. After the reversal of Afghan Taliban government there was a hope of better relation. But resurgence of militant in Pakistan first, deteriorated relations. Later the return of 3.3m refugees (UNHCR) to Afghanistan has shaken the wall of trust. The internal and external challenges are facing both countries which are not allowing peaceful negotiation according to their will. However, the diplomatic efforts is continue and peace exist between both.

## Pakistan and Superpowers: Balancing

The world superpowers are the USA, Russia and China. Pakistan has good relation with both the USA and China since its independence and with Russia in recent years. The emergence of the multipolarity is demanding Pakistan to take one side and Pakistan is balancing it, a better choice.



# How these Relations Will Decide Regional Stability?

The geostrategic, counter terrorist and security nuclear power will decide the future prospects of the regional stability. Because of Pakistan's balancing act, the region will be developed in the near future.

## Security Implications:

The South Asian region has a ground of conflict between Soviet and Afghanistan, the USA and India, China and Taiwan, and Pakistan. All these conflicts are somehow resolved, at some extent, by Pakistan's efforts made in 1980s, 2000s and still continue.

## Economic Influence of CPEC:

Although Pakistan economy is dwindling but it is predicted that it will be grow. According to the Goldsmith Pakistan economy will be 6<sup>th</sup> largest economy by 2050.

## Geostrategic Significance.

The hub of port in Indian ocean, Pakistan has impact on this region. The world superpowers need Pakistan to get role in this Indian Ocean region.

## Counterterrorism Prospects:

Pakistan always supported every efforts



made by the USA to counter terrorism.  
Even Pakistan also raised voices against  
India's attack and its unrealistic  
attitude toward terrorism and militancy.

## CONCLUSION

The inextricably tied with India. Fluctuation  
with India and Afghanistan, balancing  
between the USA and China, and  
shake hand with Russia are the  
recent concern of Pakistan's foreign  
policy. Due to strategic importance  
of Pakistan, all the South Asia  
region stability depends on her.

## QUESTION NO-7

### INTRODUCTION

Public institutions are holding responsible  
to develop economy, political stability,  
true democracy, good governancy, developing  
society and peaceful nation. However,  
failed public institution shake all  
other institutions as well. This Ad



to failed society. The Judiciary, executive and legislative branches are key components of a state and lack of accountability led to downfall of these institution. Then, they remain unable to solve the problems faced by the society, despite of the presence of the laws. Resultantly, the economy at the brink of default and political instability. The pragmatical and practical transparency resolve these issue and shining of public institution.

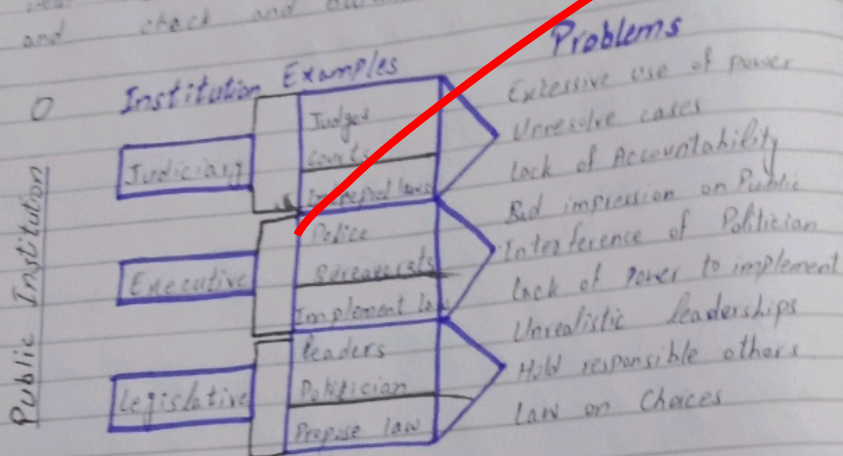
## IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTION

Any state has three basic institution which led the state. First of them is Judiciary branch. This branch interpret laws, makes rules and regulation, and upholding the principles of justice and equality. Second the legislative branch which propose laws, open debate, constructive dialogue and representative of public. Last of these is Executive branch which hold the responsibility to implement laws. They have policies, requires unwavering respects to function effectively. Hence, all these institution are key aspects of a stable society.



## THE NEXUS OF FAILED INSTITUTIONS AND PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY

If executive, legislative and judiciary branch failed this led to a failed society as well. The lack of accountability, transparency and check and balance is key figure of failure.



## Failed Institution: Impacts On Society

The erosion of public institutions has worst and adverse impact on society. These pave the way of unsuccessful society with lack of accountability.



**Erosion trust and emotion of society:**  
The trust and emotion of society highly  
link with availability of basic rights  
of citizen. Due to excessive use of  
power and unresolved issue, the  
public confidence over the public  
department eroded.

**Promote culture of deviance:**  
The culture of deviance promoted because  
of bad impression and interference  
of political leadership in all other  
branches. When these institutions free from  
political interference, then culture of deviancy  
prohibited.

**Wavering respects of branches:**  
Unrealistic leaderships and laws on  
their choices enhance the wavering respects.  
Especially, In Pakistan police department  
has loses its values and respects  
in front of public. This not show  
that corruption department but lack of  
basic facilities to department pave  
this way.

**Economic Failure as a  
Result of Ineffective  
Institution**



**Economic Ramification of Institution:**  
The economy of a country develop when the public institution with effective deal with the foreign police office. But unfortunately, Pakistan has failed in it.

**Economic downturn:**  
As a result of it, Pakistan economy has reached \$3 billion FER (foreign exchange reserve) in March 2023 according to the SBP State Bank of Pakistan.

**Brink of the economic Default:**  
The failure of public institution especially of bureaucrats reached Sri-Lanka at default and Pakistan at the brink of default. This situation resolve by Pakistan check and balance of one branch to another.

## Instable Politics DUE TO INSTITUTION FAILURE

### Precipitating Political Crisis

The existence of political crisis in Pakistan is a result of failure of legislative branch. The purpose law of the political choices is a clear hindrance between integrated institutions.

### Political Unrest:

The Political parties remain busy to blame one another, without focusing on political effective leadership. There is a lack of political sitting on similar issue and try to resolve this.



Political interference at other Branches  
Another result of failed of legislative is  
interference of politicians. The politicians  
and military has impact on other  
especially judiciary branches. Through non-interference  
policy this issue can be resolved.

## Reforms for Public

### Institution

All branches must have checks and  
balances over others. The encouragement of  
accountability and transparency will  
ensure the stability of society and  
it will automatically hold the public  
institution to resolve issue of state. When  
state institutions work properly then  
its internal and external issues end.

### CONCLUSION

The stability of a society depend  
on the effectiveness of Public institution.  
Without public institution, no country  
develop economy and stabilize politics.  
The interference of one branch to another  
led to failure and demand highly ~~non-~~  
unnecessary non-interference attitude.



# QUESTION NO-3

## OUTLINE.

### Introduction:

#### 1. Importance of Political and Economic Stability Present challenges of Pakistan

- a Crisis in the political parties.
- b Economic dwindling and risk of default.
- c Insurgency in Balochistan
- d Deteriorating relations with neighbouring.

#### 2. How Pakistan dire needs of Political stability?

- a For stimulate employment with effective leaders.
- b Integrated and patience among political parties.
- c Promoting chance of gender equality
- d Deeproot out of corruption and terrorism.

#### 3. Why Economy prosperity is needed?

- a Alleviation of poverty and inequality
- b To away the risk of Default.
- c Social prosperity and development
- d Promotion of technology and scientific tools

### ~~Critical Analysis~~

### ~~Conclusion~~

#### 4. Way forward for Economic and Political stability:

- a Enhanced culture of patience and trust.
- b Attract foreign investory by politician effective role
- c Strategy for sustainable development

#### 5. Critical Analysis Conclusion



# QUESTION NO-4

## INTRODUCTION

After the event of 9/11, the security of Pakistan is at the highest risk. The inspection of security risk and to counter those Pakistan need has pay paid a high value. The challenges it has faced included insurgency of militancy, terrorism rise, and insurgency of Balochistan and extremism. To measure, there is a need to revisit Pakistan foreign policy. The Afghan and especially Iran borders despite of India are at security risk. Recent few events are demanding from Pakistan to take actions and revive her foreign policy.

## Pakistan's Security: A

## Bird's Eye View

Pakistan due to hostile relations with India, also had a strong focus on



its foreign policy and security. Pakistan always spent a heavy part of her budget on defence.

“Pakistan defense budget for fiscal year 2023-24 is Rs 1.8 trillion.”

(Pakistan Economic Survey, FY2023-24)

The safety, durability and security of its territorial area is more important and concern for Pakistan.

### Conventional Weapons:

The Pakistan has world high rank military and the most organized military institute in Pakistan. It has brigade, weapon of mass destruction, missile, jets, and front man army.

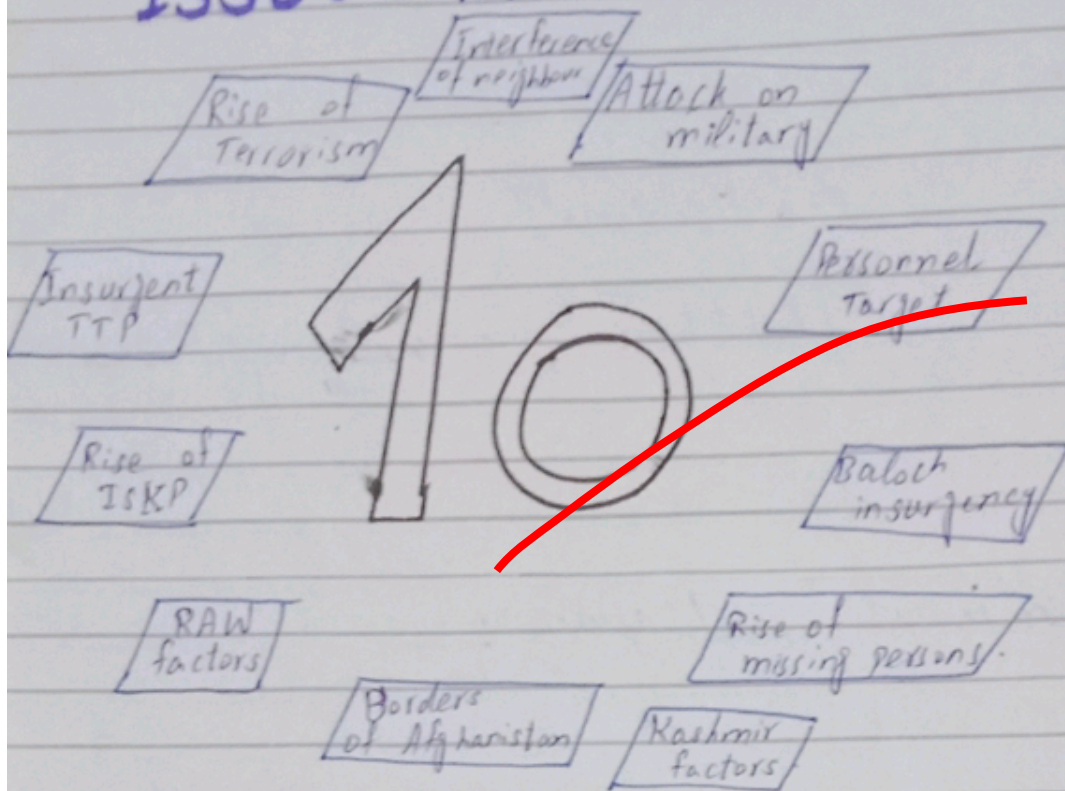
### Nuclear power:

In 1998, 28 May Pakistan had achieved a rank in the list of nuclear power country. The first Islamic nuclear power country, Pakistan nuclear policy based on First Use policy and non-NPT signatory due to Indian concern.



# Pakistan's Security

## Issue: The Last Decade



### Internal issues of Security:

The security issue of Baloch insurgency and rise of missing persons are main for Pakistan. These are demanding of talk among state and Baloch groups.

### Central foreign problems:

Pakistan has recent facing deteriorating problems. He because of rise of TTP and ISKP in the region. However, the sent of refugee back may solve this issue.

### Security concerns from neighbours:

The neighboring countries of Pakistan are continuously breaking the international



laws and agreement. Pakistan has only peaceful negotiation with China. It has also normalize ties with Iran and Afghanistan after recent setbacks.



# CONCLUSION

Pakistan main security concern are internal insurgency and rise of terrorism in this region. The key concern of them is BLA and TTP which is conducting attacks. The humanitarian cost is 80000 and economic loss of \$180 billion in the last decade. However, these key issues are not resolving and demanding change in foreign policy with neighbours and world superpowers.



# WAY FORWARD: REVISION OF FOREIGN POLICY

Pakistan's security challenges is now demanding to revive, re-concern and reimagine its foreign policy to counter the insurgency and militant in Pakistan. Here, are few steps which can be taken to revive Pakistan's foreign policy.

**A Balancing approach:**  
Balancing approach, not bandwagoning is needed for Pakistan among the USA and China. Pakistan cannot choose one because both are needed at a time of peace and conflict in Pakistan. Hence, an approach of balancing is needed by Pakistan.



## Role in OIC and Saarc

Organization of Islamic Conference can play a crucial role in resolving issue of Pakistan neighboring and central or periphery country. Especially its role in Kashmir and Palestine is important.

While Saarc because of regional organization is important, So Pakistan need to give importance to Saarc in its foreign Policy.



# Choice for Pakistan

