

(Question no 6)

Ur paper seems rough work

Improve paper presentation

Use markers

Enough length

Enough headings

Relevant content

Enough references

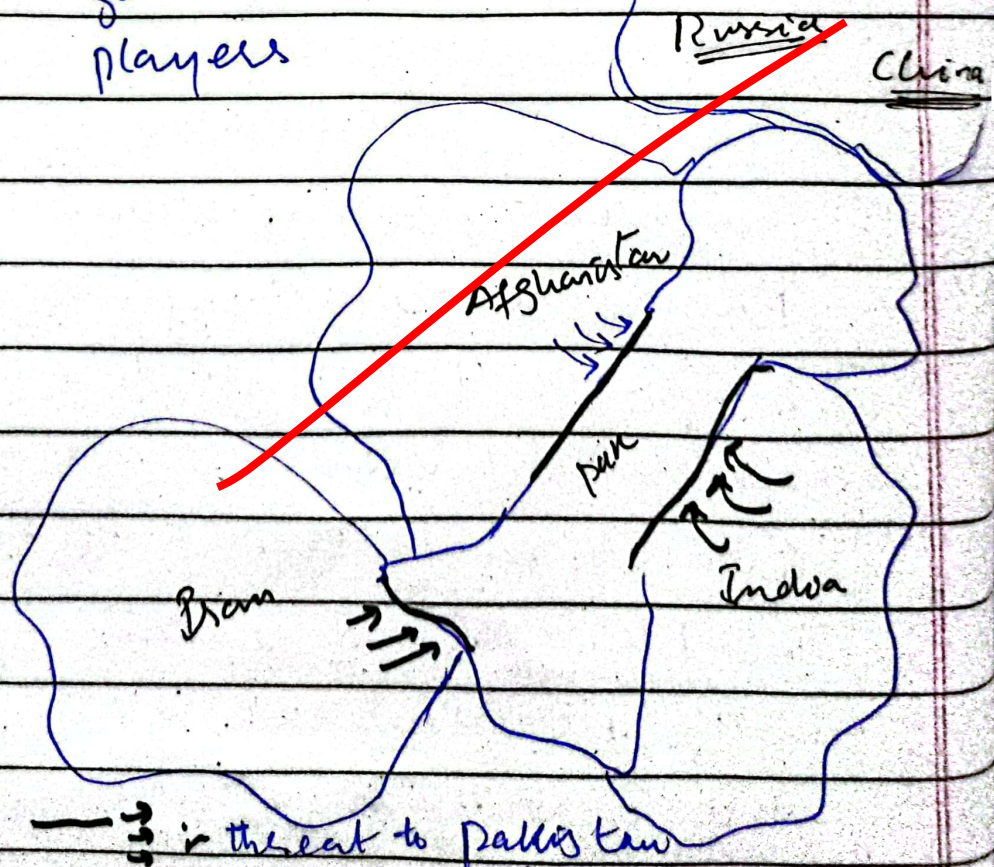
Pakistan's relations with its neighbours:-

According to Ashraf Jahangir, Pakistan relations with ~~an~~ Afghanistan are soured because of policy short-sightedness 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
borders of geopolitics and
unstable relations of Pakistan
with the regional players.

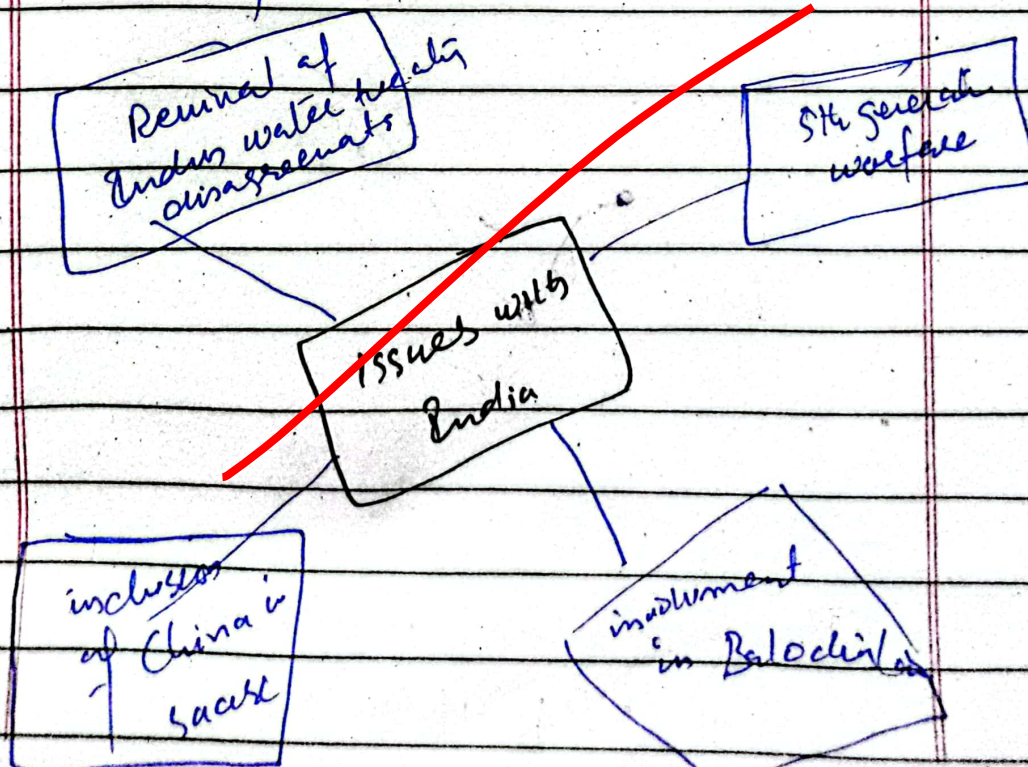
If Pakistan sneezes, the
whole world would catch
a cold:.

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

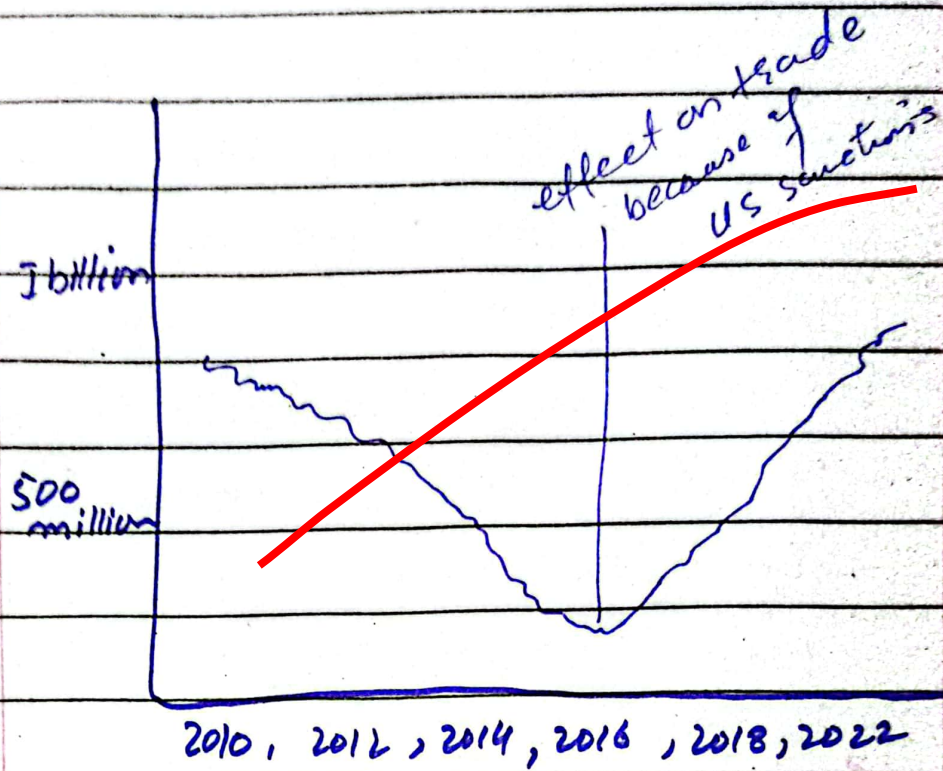


Improving relations with India

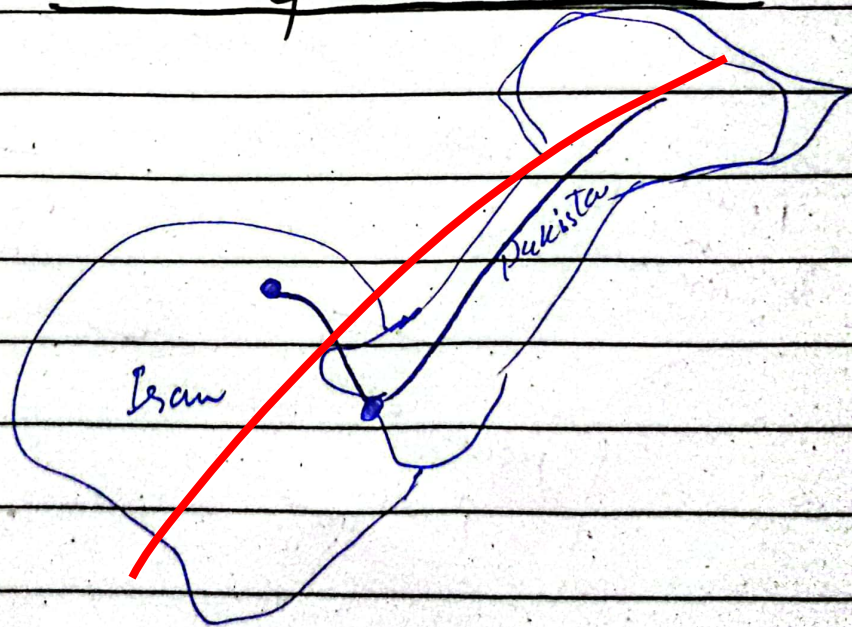
Instead of revival of issues, managing of rivalry should be concentrated. Pakistan should continue to speak about self determination of Kashmir and issues about water, border, india's alleged involvement in ~~the~~ Geo-strat province of Pakistan (Balochistan) and issue of 5th generation warfare should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



5) Analysing Relations with Iran:-



6) Inclusion of Iran in CPEC

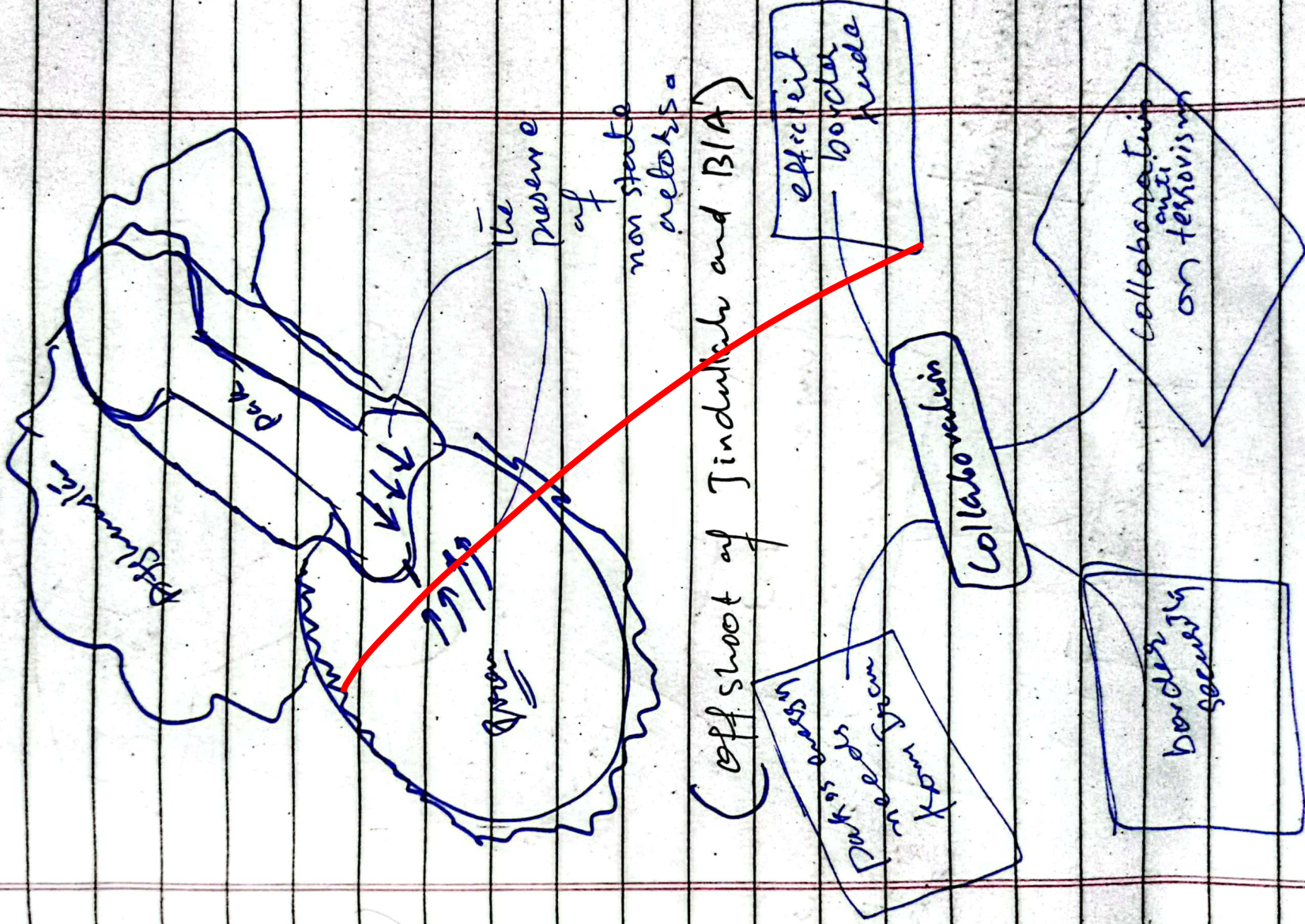


Both Pakistan and Iran are ally allies of

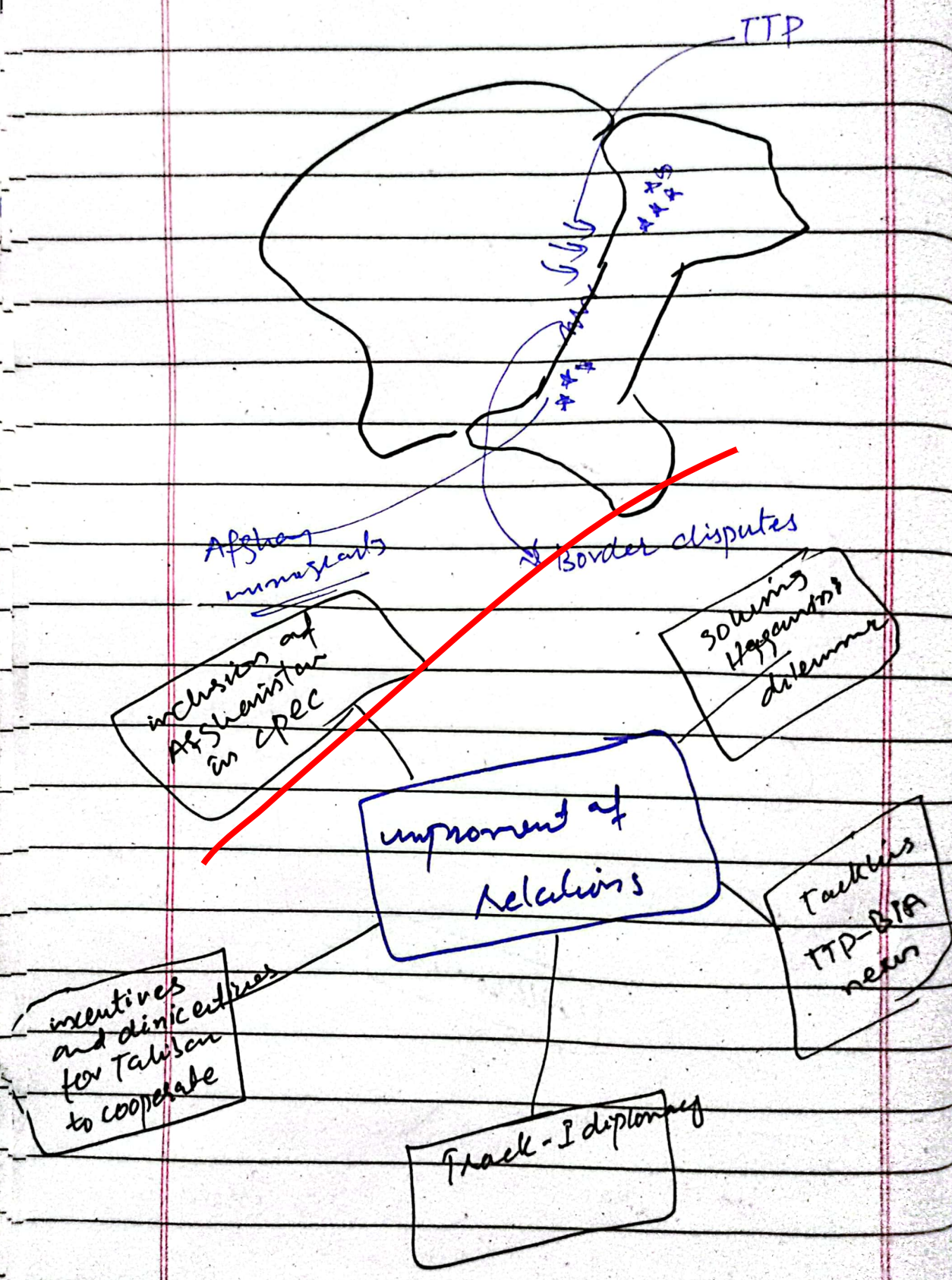
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China • China, being the external push, relations can go a long way.



→ Relations with Afghanistan



Relations with Afghanistan

can improve by solving
Pakistan's Hamani dilemma

by counternarrative and
de-radicalization centers

(Prigham Pakistan 2018, SABOON
Rashoon, Helia) • Repatriation

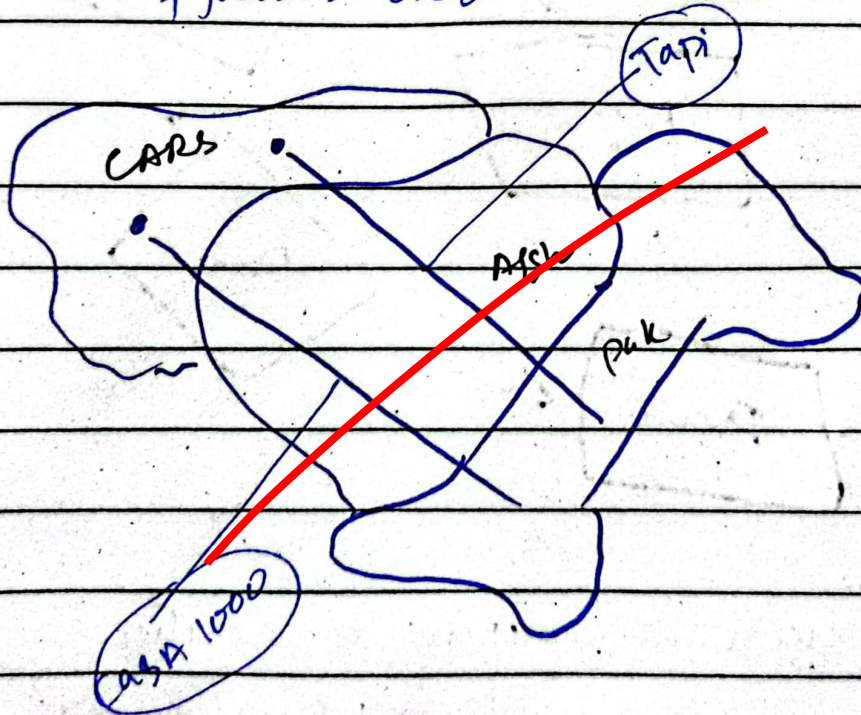
of refugees in collaboration

with Taliban government

and offering scholarships

and dual nationality to

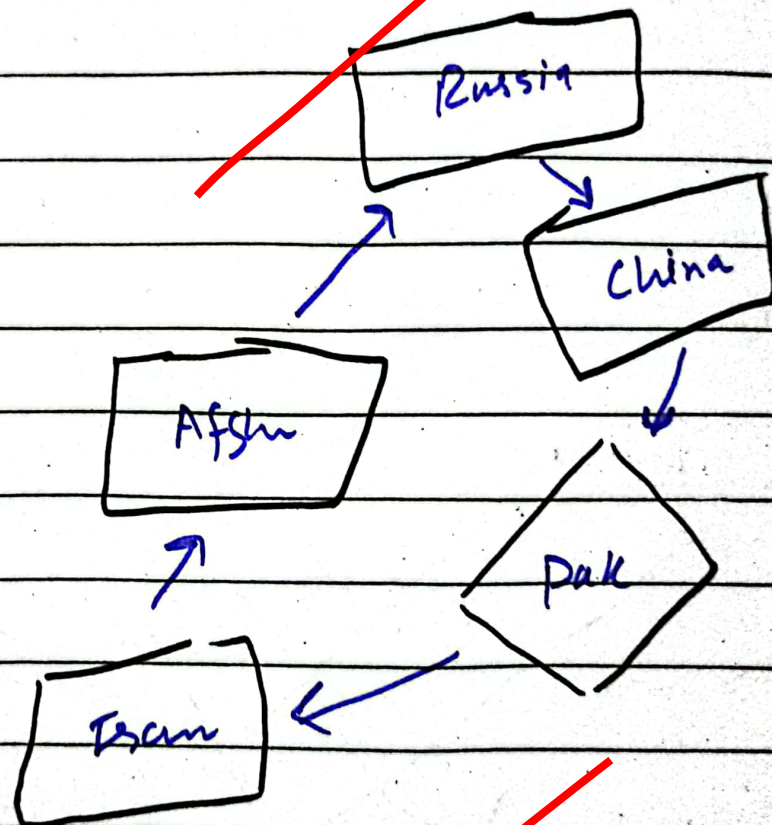
Afghans. and increased trade



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



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Economy in the
 doldrums - Economic security
 bowed \Downarrow growth

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

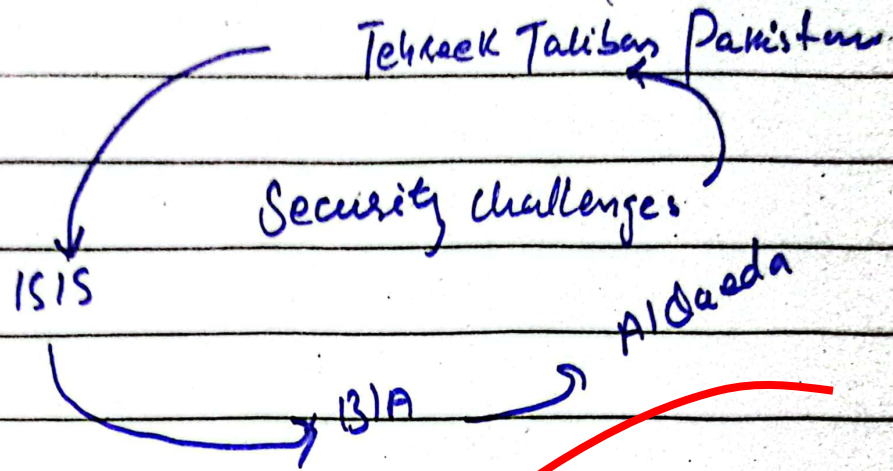
Great games played in
 Pakistan by great powers

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.



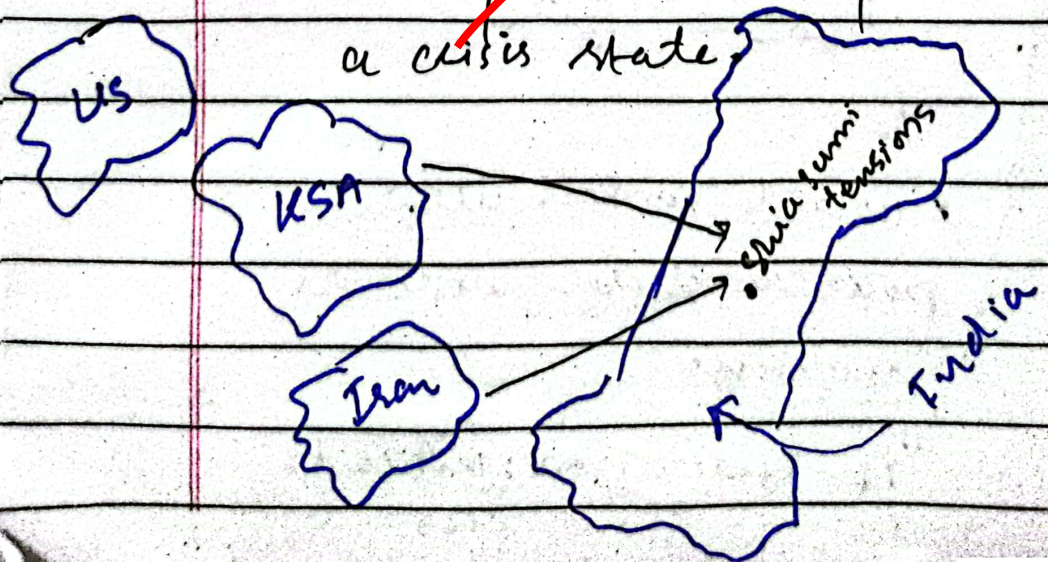
→ volatile borders which
Pakistan shares with its
neighbours

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.

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• Kulbasha
Tadav

Balochistan

CPEC

evidence of ~~SH~~ generator
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

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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 5th generation warfare.

• 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 policy crisis and measures towards nation building and national integration.

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Conclusion: Pakistan was engulfed by numerous security concerns in the past like, terrorism, economic security and the emergence of climate security ~~etc~~ among other things. A reevaluated and pro-active foreign policy can help Pakistan to evade 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 ~~through~~ 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 ⁱⁿ 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 to 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

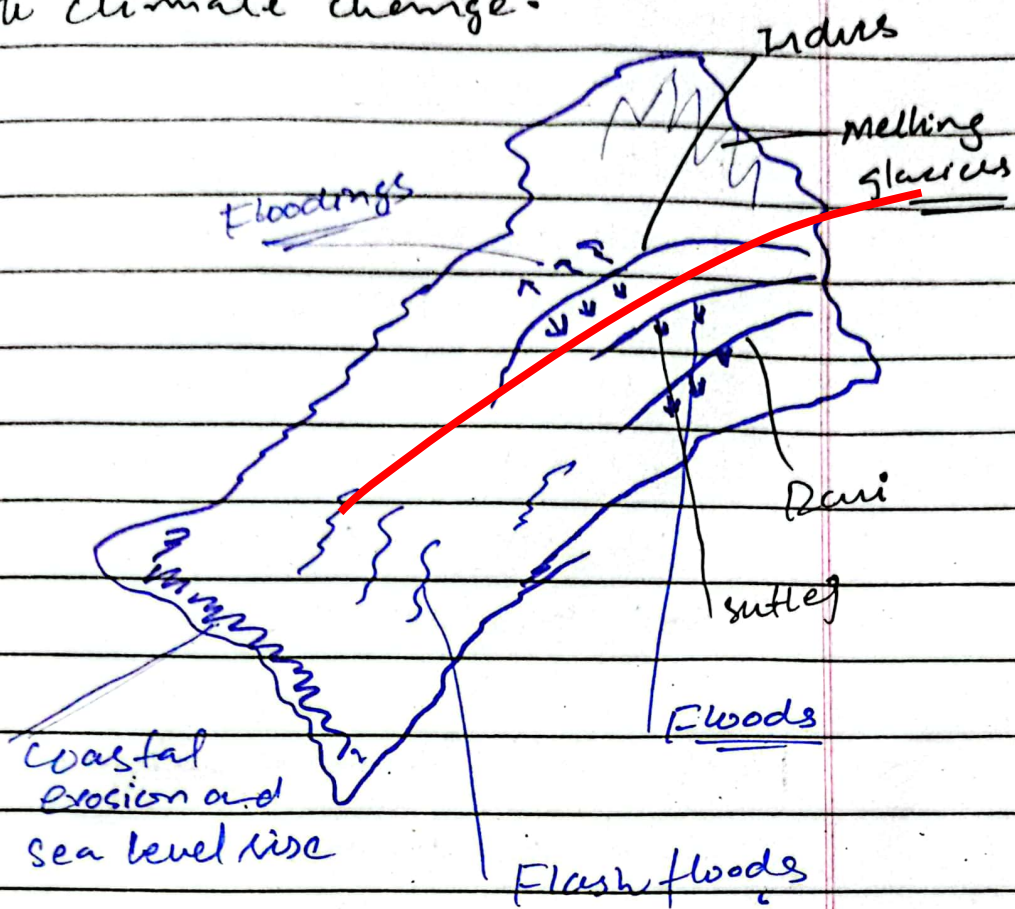
According to climate risk index, Pakistan ranks 8th among top 10 most vulnerable countries to climate change.

Pakistan contribute very less to environmental degradation but pays

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a lot due to its vulnerability
to climate change.



In 2022, monsoon were
on steroids ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ 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:

1st 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)

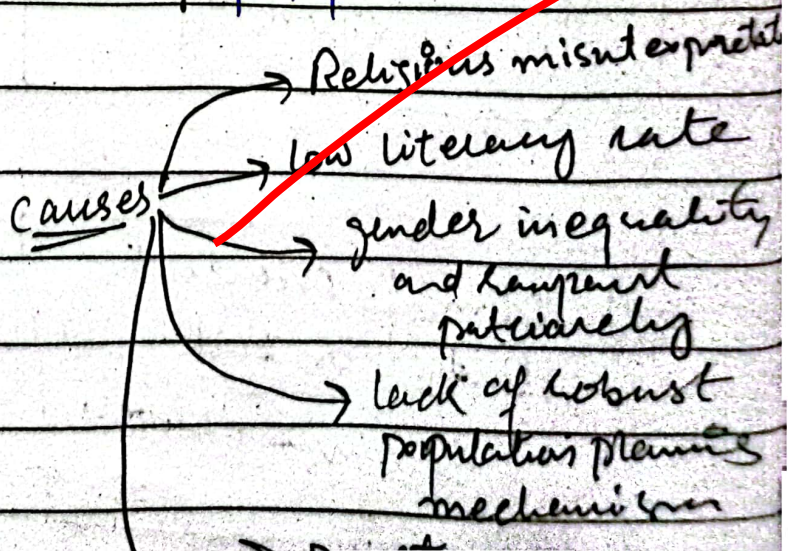
Population explosion: impacts and future course

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

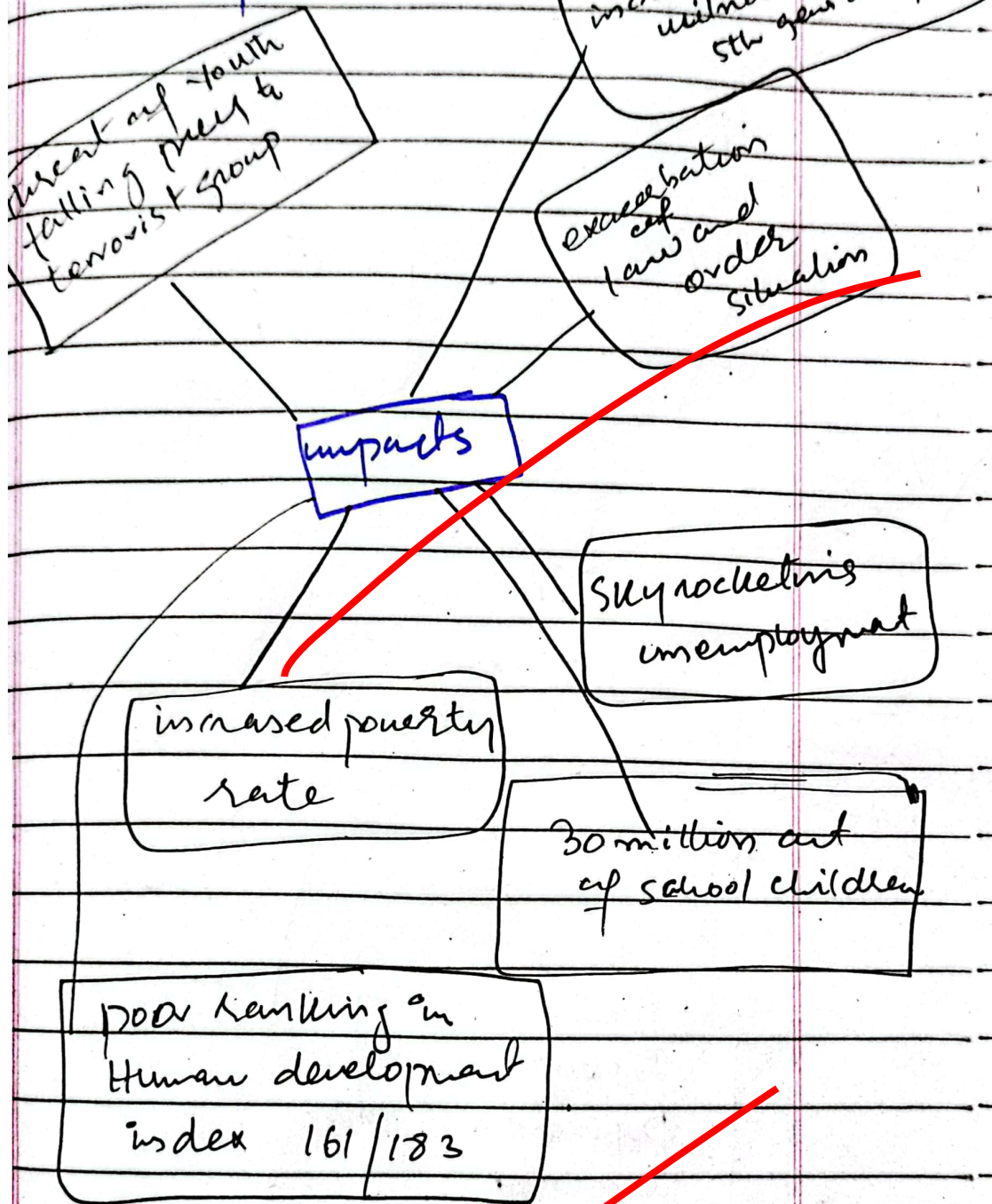
The growth rate in Pakistan is 2.3, which is highest in the region.

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

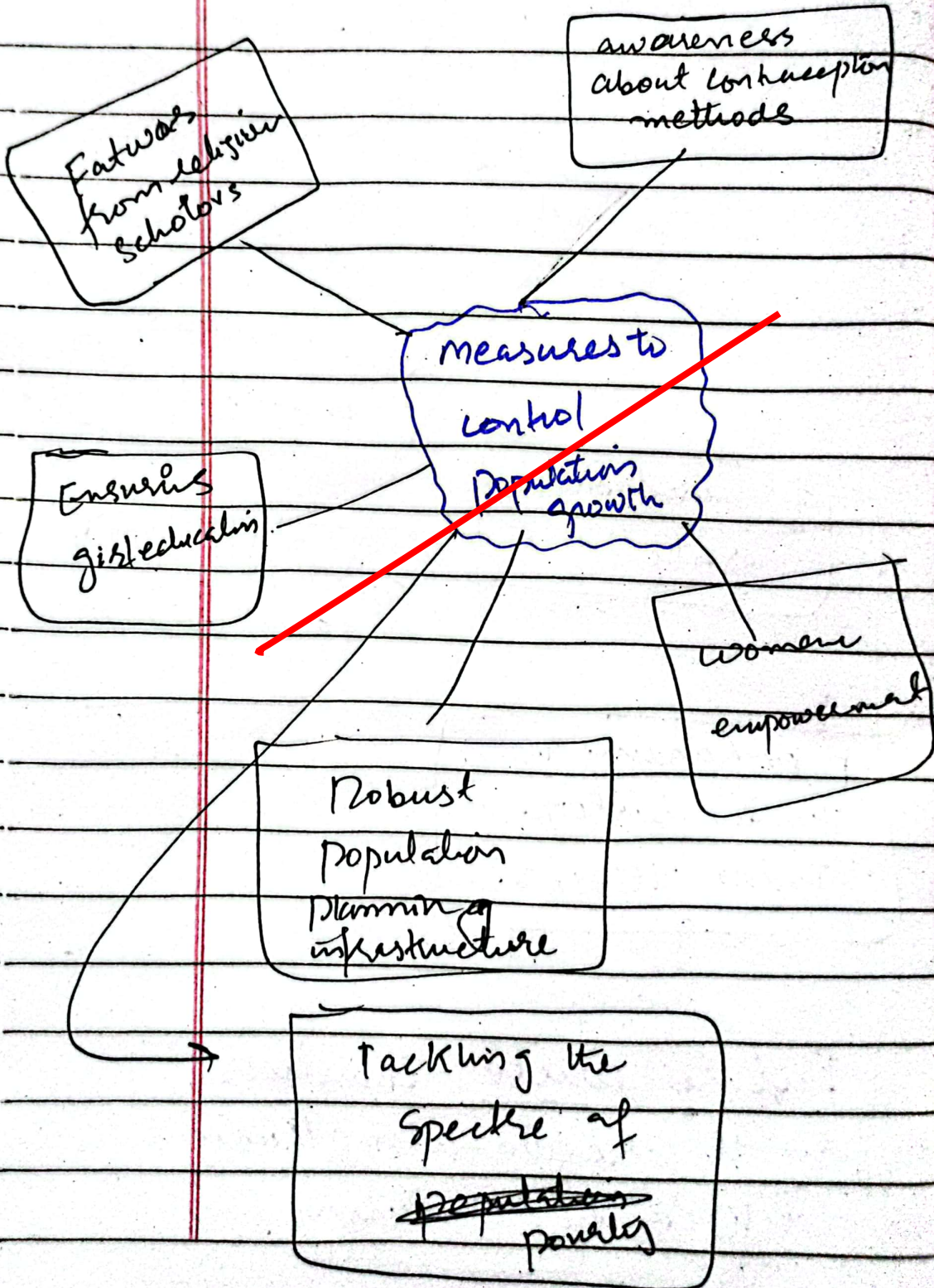


impacts of population explosion:



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.



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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.