

TEST # 03

QUESTION NO: 1:

Domestic policy can only defeat the challenges of Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION:

A flawed or weak domestic policy can defeat a state but a weak foreign policy can kill a state. The statement advocates the need for flawless foreign policy. The foreign policy of a state is mainly based on the strengths of a state. Based on the strength of different foreign policy determinants, the basic objectives for foreign dealings are set. Pakistan faces different challenges in this domain. The establishment of peaceful relations with neighboring countries mainly Afghanistan remains a major challenge. The rising threats of cross border terrorist activities and the resurgence of regional proxies of India presents another challenge to the foreign policy of Pakistan. Maintenance of balanced diplomatic relations with leading world powers and managing economic relations present as challenges to the foreign policy of Pakistan.

DOMESTIC POLICY CAN ONLY DEFEAT US, FOREIGN POLICY CAN KILL US:

The famous saying refers to the importance of ^{strong} foreign policy over domestic policy. The difference of the scale on which these two policies affect a state identifies the effect. If a state has issues in the domestic policy it will affect the state internally but as the foreign policy determines the relations of a state with other states on the international front.

FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES OF PAKISTAN:

In the light of above saying one can infer that the foreign policy of Pakistan faces enormous challenges due to the changing world order.

The economic condition of Pakistan also presents a tough ground for the designers of Pakistan's foreign policy. Need for balancing diplomatic ties between the developed world and limited foreign policy options for Pakistan.

The determination of the foreign policy faces challenges as the attainment of regional stability and efforts for combating climate change threat.

1- BALANCING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPED WORLD:

The balancing of diplomatic ties remains a crucial foreign policy challenge for Pakistan. Maintaining balanced ties with China and USA amid their ongoing war for hegemony is a challenge for the foreign policy of Pakistan. In the wake of Russia's attack on Ukraine, Pakistan was presented with the opportunity for balanced approach. Pakistan maintained neutral approach on the ongoing war in Ukraine.

2. IMPROVED REGIONAL TRADE:

Pakistan needs to improve the regional trade and design her foreign policy accordingly. The regional trade is the need of hour and is an challenge for the developing

World. The need for the increasing regional trade, when the trade with India is banned for since four years. The more regional integration is ensued by the trade cooperation.

3. STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN:

The stability in the neighboring country of Pakistan remains a challenge for the foreign policy of Pakistan. Afghanistan has history of foreign interventions and invasions. Whenever there is instability in Afghanistan, it directly affects Pakistan. The rising influx of refugees and rising threats of terrorist attacks comes as side effects of instability in the region. A stable neighborhood ensures ^{ability to form} a strong and stable foreign policy. The achievement of these objectives also becomes easier.

4. NEED FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY:

The dwindling economy of Pakistan limits foreign policy options for Pakistan. The economic dependency of Pakistan

on the International Financial Institution like IMF and World Bank limits the foreign policy options for Pakistan. Pakistan has to consider its dependency on foreign aid and IMF loans and therefore the foreign policy formation remains a challenge with regards to its economic instability.

5- ENERGY SECURITY:

Due to the rising threat of climate change, the World is shifting towards renewable energy sources. The shift towards renewable energy sources and solar projects with the help of allies remains a foreign policy challenge. In the wake of rising threat to climate change economic security attainment is goal for Pakistan.

6- INCULCATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT:

The World is advancing in the technological front at a very fast pace. Even the military equipments are advanced and

apparently a race is witnessed between different states for advancing technological weapons. The use of advanced technology in research and other important fields remain a goal for the developing world. Technological advancement remains a challenge for the developing states.

7- CONSENSUS DEVELOPMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE:

Climate change remains a crucial challenge for the developing states. Climate change threatens the developing states at most, while the major contributors of greenhouse gases are reluctant to play their role. Lack of consensus development on the allocation of funds for the rising threat of climate change remains a challenge for the developing states. For the development of foreign policy rising climate change remains a challenge for the foreign policy of Pakistan.

8. BALANCING REGIONAL TIES AND RELATIONS WITH INDIA:

The maintenance of regional stability remains a challenge for the foreign policy of Pakistan. Regional stability determines the peace of region and are often primarily important while foreign policy of a state. The existential threat of India and her role in deploying regional proxies remains a challenge for Pakistan.

The attainment of peace in the region especially in the neighboring states like Iran and Afghanistan determine the foreign policy options for Pakistan and other developing states in the region.

CONCLUSION:

It can be concluded that the foreign policy of a state remains highly important and surpasses the domestic policies. It is due to the nature of their implications. The effects of domestic policy are internal while the effects on International front remains a major challenge. Combating the rising threat of climate

Change and terrorism are the major challenges for foreign policy of Pakistan -

QUESTION NO: 2:

INTRODUCTION:

The repatriation of illegal Afghan Migrants inhabiting Pakistan since decades is bound with numerous legal and security dimensions. The rise of terrorist attacks and involvement of Afghan nationals raised many questions. Pakistan supported Afghanistan in difficult periods during every invasion. But the response of Afghanistan has always been very biased and selfish. Their prioritization of their own national interests and allowing the continual use of Afghan soil against Pakistan was a major setback to the friendly relations. This situation led to the decision of evacuating illegal immigrants in larger interest of the state. This evacuation has threatened the social and economic security of Pakistan and it may affect CPEC and other projects of Pakistan.

THE LEGAL DIMENSION OF AFGHAN REPATRIATION:

→ 1951 REFUGEE CONVENTION:

The 1951 Refugee Convention states that the migrants may be returned to their ^{home}land when the stability and security is restored.

Pakistan is not signatory of 1951 Refugee Convention and first of all this convention is not binding for Pakistan. Even if it is applied the establishment of peace is there in their homeland so the evacuations are ^{Justified}

SECURITY DIMENSION OF AFGHAN REPATRIATION:

The security dimension of Afghan repatriation is based on the rise of security threats for Pakistan -

1- The Rise of terrorist activities:

Since the establishment of Taliban regime in Afghanistan, the rise of terrorist attacks is alarming for the region - More than hundred attacks have been conducted on important locations targeting the defense personals and civilians. This rising resurgence of terrorist activities led to the decision of repatriation of illegal immigrants -

2- RISE IN CROSS BORDER ILLEGAL SMUGGLING :

The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is porous and the smuggling of materials across the border threatens the security and sovereignty of the state of Pakistan. This uncontrolled illegal smuggling was mainly supported by the Afghan nationals or facilitated in some cases.

3- ESTABLISHED LINK OF AFGHAN NATIONALS WITH THE ATTACKS:

The establishment of link between the attackers and their links with Afghans was another reason for evacuation of illegal immigrants.

The Pakistani minister of law ordered the repatriation of Afghan refugees stating that more than 80% of attacks were allegedly conducted by Afghan nationals.

4- THE THREATS TO CPEC:

The terrorist attack on the Basu dam and another attack targetting Chinese officials sabotaged the security of CPEC and the economic growth of Pakistan in the longer run.

5- RISING ILLEGAL TRADE:

The illegal trade across the border rose to unimaginable levels and the dollar movement across the porous border of the two states necessitated the need for evacuation of at least illegal migrants.

6- VOICES FOR REVERSAL OF 25th AMMENDMENT:

There are voices for the reversal of 25th Ammendment, ~~for~~ which administees FATA merger with KPK - The increased voices for the reversal in the border areas points towards the involvement of cross border elements -

7- FEAR OF RISING REGIONAL PROXIES:

The regional proxies of India are resurging and are always preparing for interefence in the normal life. The risk for the use of Afghan illegal immigrants by these regional proxy calculators and implicators threatened the security of Pakistan.

→ THE EFFECT OF AFGHAN REPATRIATION ON PAKISTAN:

The eradication of illegal immigrants will lead to establishment of organised society while it also comes with other effects such as rising social, economic and humanitarian security. The repatriation will have the positive effects but the implementation will take time.

- 1- INCREASED REGIONAL INSTABILITY.
- 2- THE MAJOR SETBACK TO PAKISTAN-AFGHAN RELATIONS.
- 3- RISK OF HUMANITARIAN INSECURITY.
- 4- RISE IN CROSS BORDER RESURGANCE
- 5- OPPURTUNITY FOR RIVALS TO IDULGE IN PROXIES.
- 6- SABOTAGING THE SECURITY OF CPEC.
- 7- INSTABILITY IN THE BORER REGION.

CONCLUSION.