

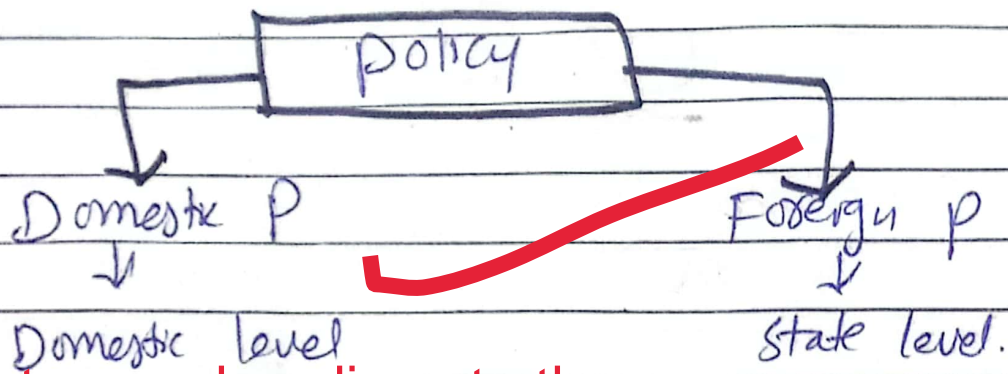
Q. 1

1. Introduction:

John F Kennedy — the 35th president of US has rightly said that "Domestic policy can only defeat us; foreign policy can kill us. Though both these are challenging for a country, the foreign policy challenges are much fatal for the very existence of a country. Pakistan is confronted with several foreign policy challenges. Among these challenges some of the main foreign policy challenges are as follows: Hostile relations with India, border dispute and skirmishes with Afghanistan, and Iran respectively. Similarly, counter-terrorism cooperation, and making CPEC successful are other big foreign policy challenges for Pakistan.

2. Foreign and Domestic policies

Domestic policy is the country's ~~own~~ relations with its own federating units or provinces at domestic level, while foreign policy is the relationship of one state with other state with regard to its national interest.



Relate your headings to the qs statement

3. Foreign policy challenges for Pakistan:-

Pakistan is fraught with multitude of foreign policy challenges some of them are discussed hereunder.

(A) Hostile relations with India:

The hostile relations with India - its ~~west~~ Eastern neighbors - are much daunting for Pakistan. As India has always waged war against Pakistan. The recent violation of international law include: violation of Pakistan's air space, Balakot airstrike etc.

(B) Increasing US-India relations in Indo-pacific region:

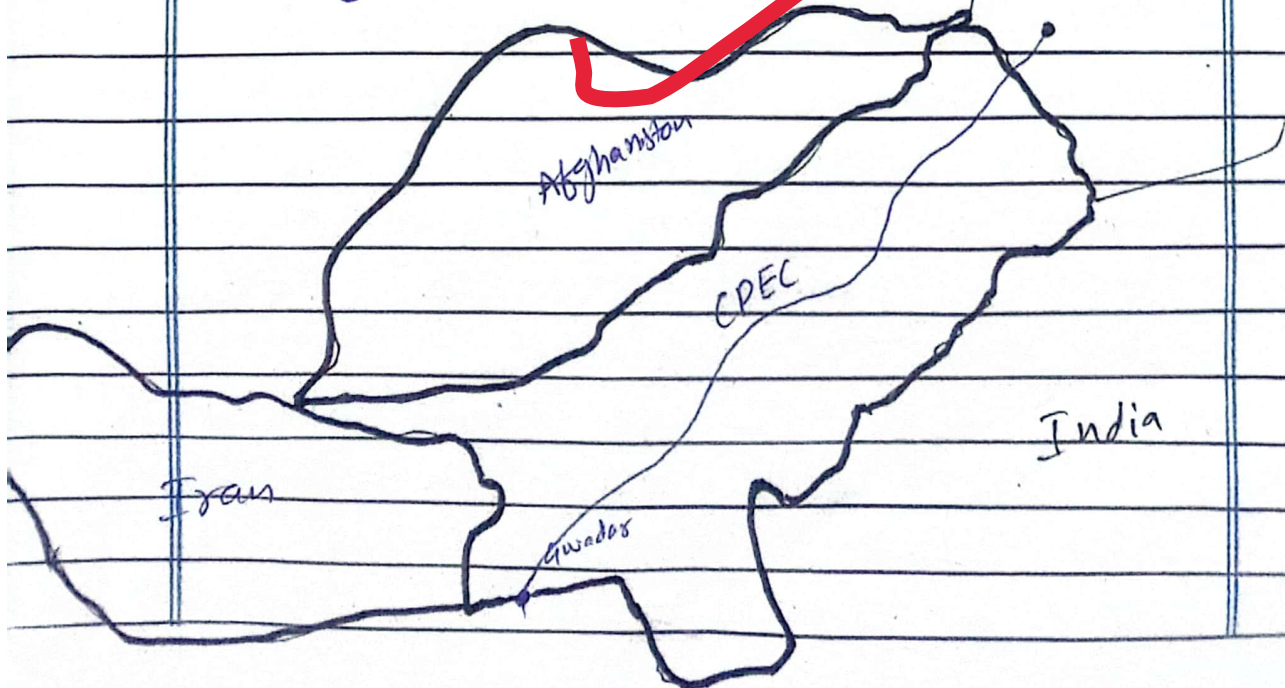
The Revisionist China is a big threat for US and India. Hence, they are increasing their strategic alliance in Indo-pacific region. The strategic alliance examples include QUAD, I₂U₂, IPEF, IMEC etc.

All these strategic alliances of US-India are a major challenge for the foreign policy of Pakistan.

(C) Border Issue with Afghanistan: Porous border of Afghanistan is also a challenging factor for the Pakistan's foreign policy. Owing to porous border, thousands of illegal migrants come and cross the border. They not only destabilize the demography of Pakistan but also ~~have~~ become cat paws of militant groups.

(D)

(D) Success of BRI: a challenging task. Apart from this, completion and success of BRI in amidst US-India containment policies is also nerve-testing to Islamabad. It has to leave no stone unturned in making this project successful. China



DATE: / /

(E) Skirmishes at Iran border:

Jundullah and other other terrorist groups operate in Sistan Balochistan ~~with~~ and some in parts of panygur, Balochistan. They become the cause of skirmishes at Gold smith line. These skirmishes pose various threats for Pakistan's foreign policy.

(F) US and Counter-terrorism cooperation

Pakistan has always helped US in countering the terrorism-related issues, such as during War on terror. However, US's Do more policy has discouraged the Pakistan's efforts. In this scenario, having cooperative and amicable relations with the U.S is also a foreign policy challenge for Pakistan.

(G) Kashmir and Palestine issues

Both Kashmir and Palestine are under the oppression of fascist leaders. Israel's Zionism movement has led to loss of millions of Palestinian. Similarly, Kashmiris and rest of the Muslims in India are bearing the brunt of Hindutva and RSS (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh).

(H) Water scarcity and disputes with India.

Apart from other hostile relations with India, water dispute is also posing a threat for Pakistan. As India

Relate the arguments that how they can threaten more than the domestic issues

is constructing dams on tributaries of Indus river to stop the flow of water towards Pakistan. For instance, Kishanganga dam, Ratle project, and Baglihar project are aimed at stoppage of water towards Pakistan.

Short answer. Add more arguments

4. Conclusion:

Pakistan faces both domestic challenges as well as foreign policy challenges. However, its foreign policy challenges are more dreadful than the domestic ones. Its foreign policy challenges include: hostile relations with India, increasing US strategic alliance with India, porous border of Afghanistan, completing the flag-ship project of BRI, and water scarcity issues. Though these pose great challenges, by revisiting the foreign policy and taking timely actions may prove helpful.

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings And be on 8-9 pages

Q. 3

1. Introduction:

CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) is the flagship project of BRI (Belt and Road Initiative). Which

was introduced by China in 2013. It is a mega project, some of the projects under the banner of CPEC have ^{been} completed, while some are lagging behind. However, it has influenced the economic landscape of the country by investing in power sectors, infrastructure development, special economic zones, innovating the agriculture, and harnessing the blue economy of Pakistan. Similarly, it has also impacted the geopolitical dynamics of the region, both positively and negatively. In addition, it has also influenced the relationship of Pakistan with its neighbouring countries.

2. CPEC - The Flagship project of BRI

China introduced The OBOR (One Belt one Road) in 2013.

Its name was then changed to BRI (Belt and Road Initiative). It has two main routes: The ~~land~~ **ESR** (Economic Silk Road) on Land, and **MSR** (Maritime Silk Road) in Ocean. ~~Both~~ Then there comes the **CPEC** (China Pakistan Economic Corridor), which is the heart of BRI, as it is central to both routes. CPEC was initially 43 billion dollar project, then it was increased to

more than 60 billion dollars. It is aimed at infrastructural development, Energy production, advancement of agriculture, and fast trade promotion.

(3.) Impacts of CPEC on Economic Landscape of Pakistan:

(i) Energy production:

Several power productions are being built some have been completed; some are under completion. For example Karot hydro plants, three coal power plants of 900MW in Thar, Solar power plants in Punjab.

The qs is about on the region

(ii) Special economic zones:

Around 8 Special Economic zones are to be built. Some are in Punjab, KPK, and some are in Sindh, and Balochistan. These will increase the industrial production of Pakistan and lead to economic growth.

(iii) Harnessing blue economy:

Qwadar port is being constructed. More berths are added to the Qwadar port, which will help in docking of hundreds of ships. Qwadar port will help in harnessing the blue economy of Pakistan.

(iv) Advancement of agri sector
Similarly, research libraries are being established, which will help in production of genetically modified seeds, and climate resistant seeds. These seeds will also help increase the agricultural production and hence the economy of the country.

4. Impact on Geo-political dynamics:

(i) Many countries are willing to join
one of the geo-political impacts of CPEC is that many countries are now willing to join CPEC like Afghanistan, Iran, and the Middle East.

(ii) Heightened the Sino-containment policies.

Apart from this it has also agitated the US and its allies. Hence, they are increasing their containment policies against China. Examples include QUAD, AUKUS, and IME etc.

(iii) From Unipolar world to Multipolarity:

BRI and CPEC collectively have much potential to

to raise the China as an economic power. Hence, the Unipolar world is changing towards multipolar world. And the US is losing its superpower status.

5. Implications on Pakistan's relationship with its neighbours.

CPEC has not only economic implications, but it also proves as a shaping factor for the relationships of neighbour countries with Pakistan.

(i) Relations with China:

Both enjoy a long lasting friendship since 1963. Now CPEC has further strengthened these relations.

(ii) Relations with India:

Already hostile relations with India have further been deepened. However, both Pakistan and China are willing that India should join. But India's persistency does not let it do so.

(iii) Relation with Afghanistan and Iran.

CPEC provides a better route to Indian ocean. Both Iran and Afghanistan can benefit themselves by joining the CPEC.

Leave a line space between headings for neatness

Moreover, Iran's Chahbahar port will also be improved and strengthened.

Add more arguments

b. Conclusion:

CPEC is the heart of BRI; it is a game changer, not only for Pakistan but also for the whole region. Now it depends on the regional countries that how they can get benefits from it. As for Pakistan is concerned, CPEC has influenced its economic & landscape and geopolitical dynamics in the region. There are some implications on relationship of Pakistan's neighboring countries. However, playing the right card can help embolden the economic benefits.

Improve the references and the paper presentation patt