

Q7

The "One China, Two Systems" policy, refers to the principle initially proposed by Deng Xiaoping, the leader of the People's Republic of China (PRC), regarding the governance of Taiwan. Under this policy Taiwan is considered an integral part of China, but with a high degree of autonomy & its own political & economic system. Essentially, it allows Taiwan to maintain its own government, legal system & way of life, while still recognizing the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China.

However, the United States policy towards Taiwan has been a contentious issue, particularly in recent years. Despite officially recognizing the One China policy, the US has maintained a robust relationship with Taiwan, including arms sales, diplomatic support & official visits by high-ranking officials. This approach has strained US-China relations & has been perceived by China as interference in its internal affairs & a violation of the One China principle.

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The US policy towards Taiwan has several implications:-

1) Deterioration of US-China Relations:-

The US support for Taiwan has been a major source of tension between the US & China. It has contributed to a deterioration in bilateral relations & increased geopolitical competition in the Asia Pacific region.

2) Risk of Conflict:-

The US military support for Taiwan poses a risk of military conflict between the US & China, particularly in the event of a crisis or escalation of tensions over Taiwan's status.

3) Isolation of Taiwan:-

While US support is crucial for Taiwan's security & international standing, it also risks isolating Taiwan diplomatically by antagonizing China & discouraging other countries from establishing diplomatic ties with Taiwan.

4) Uncertainty For Taiwan's Future:-

The US policy towards Taiwan creates *Prince*

uncertainty about Taiwan's long-term security & status, particularly as China continues to assert its sovereignty over Taiwan & increase pressure on the island.

Recommendations :-

1) Maintain Strategic Ambiguity :-

The US should continue to maintain strategic ambiguity regarding its commitments to Taiwan's security, avoiding overly provocative actions or statements that could escalate tensions with China.

2) Enhance Diplomatic Engagement :-

The US should seek to enhance diplomatic engagement with Taiwan while reaffirming its commitment to the one China policy.

This could involve increasing high level diplomatic exchanges, promoting Taiwan's participation in international organizations & supporting Taiwan's meaningful participations in regional forums.

3) Strengthen Deterrence :-

While avoiding actions that could escalate

tensions, the US should continue to strengthen ~~deterrence~~ deterrence measures to ensure Taiwan's security & deter potential aggression from China. This could involve enhancing Taiwan's defensive capabilities through ~~time~~ arms sales & military cooperation as well as strengthening security cooperation with regional allies & partners.

4) Encourage Dialogue:-

The US should encourage dialogue & constructive engagement between Taiwan & China to peacefully resolve their differences & reduce tensions. This could involve supporting initiatives for cross-strait dialogues, confidence building measures & peaceful resolution of disputes based on the principles of mutual respect & peaceful coexistence.

Overall, a balanced & pragmatic approach is needed to manage the complex dynamics surrounding Taiwan's status & security while safeguarding regional stability & promoting peaceful resolution of disputes in the Asia-Pacific region.

1 Q8

The prospect of significant foreign direct investment (FDI) in Pakistan from Middle East & China presents a promising opportunity for the country's economic development. Here are the main investment options for Pakistan through SIFC.

1) Strategic Partnerships:-

Pakistan's close ties with the Middle East & China, particularly through initiatives like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) create a conducive environment for attracting FDI from these regions. The strong diplomatic & economic relationships fostered over the years provide a solid foundation for increased investment cooperation.

2) Economic Potential:-

Pakistan offers a diverse range of investment opportunities across ~~various~~ various sectors such as energy, infrastructure, telecommunications; manufacturing, agriculture & information technology. The country's young & growing population, coupled with

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its strategic location as a regional hub enhances its attractiveness as an investment destination.

3) Government Initiatives, -

The Pakistan government has been actively working to improve the investment climate by introducing investor-friendly policies, regulatory reforms, & incentives to attract foreign investors. Efforts to streamline ~~bureaucratic~~ bureaucratic processes, reduce red tape & enhance transparency in governance contributes to a more favorable business environment.

4) Infrastructure Development, -

Investment in infrastructure projects, including transportation networks, energy infrastructure & special economic zones are crucial for Pakistani economic growth & regional connectivity. The commitment to infrastructure development, particularly under initiatives like CPEC, presents significant opportunities for foreign investors to participate in large scale projects.

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5) Market Access, -

Investing in Pakistan provides access to a sizable consumer market with a growing middle class, offering opportunities for companies to expand their operations & tap into new business prospects.

However several challenges need to be addressed to fully realize the potential of foreign investment.

1) Security Concerns, -

Persistent security challenges including terrorism & political instability remain a major concern for investors & could deter investment inflows. Ensuring peace & stability is essential to build investor confidence & attract long-term investments.

2) Policy Stability, -

The consistent & predictable nature of government policies are critical factors influencing investor decisions. Addressing policy inconsistencies, ensuring the rule of law & providing a stable regulatory environment are essential for fostering

investor trust & sustained investment flows

3) Infrastructure Deficiencies:-

Inadequate Infrastructure including power shortages, insufficient transportation networks & limited access to utilities pose challenges for businesses & increase operation costs. Addressing infrastructure gaps & improving basic amenities are imperative to enhance the investment climate.

4) Governance & Corruption:-

Addressing governance issues, enhancing transparency & combating corruption are essential for creating an environment conducive to investment. Strengthening institutions capacity & promoting good governance practices are key priorities to instill investor confidence.

In conclusion, the potential foreign investment in Pakistan from the Middle East & China is promising but it needs to be realized that consistent effort needs to be made to face all the challenges & make a prospective investment viable.

Q2

The Tension between Pakistan & Afghanistan ~~is~~ exacerbated by increasing attacks by groups like Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) & Islamic State Khorasan Province (ISKP) using Afghan soil is a critical issue with significant implications for regional security & stability.

Critical Evaluation of the situation.

1) Security Challenges -

The cross-border attacks by TTP & ISKP pose a security threat to Pakistan, leading to loss of lives & destabilizing the region. These attacks strain relations between Pakistan & Afghanistan fueling mistrust & hostility.

2) Proxy Dynamics -

The presence of militant groups operating in Afghanistan soil has long been a source of contention between Pakistan & Afghanistan. Both countries accuse each other of harboring militants & providing support to

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insurgent groups exacerbates tensions & hindering efforts for cooperation.

3) Border Management:-

Weak border management & porous borders facilitate the movement of militants across Pakistan-Afghanistan border, making it difficult to control cross-border attacks & enforce security measure effectively.

4) Historic ~~Gravances~~ Grievances:-

Historically grievances & disputes have remained unresolved such as Durand line Issue, contribute to underlying tensions between Pakistan & Afghanistan, complicating efforts for reconciliation & cooperation.

Policy Measures for Islamabad.

1) Enhanced Border Security:-

Pakistan should prioritize enhancing border security measures, including the deployment of additional troops, surveillance technology & border fencing to prevent the infiltration

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of militants & illicit activities across the border.

2) Intelligence Sharing:-
Strengthening intelligence sharing mechanism between Pakistan & Afghanistan is crucial for co-ordinated counterterrorism efforts & preemptive actions against militant groups. Establishing joint intelligence co-ordination centers could facilitate timely information exchange & cooperation.

3) Diplomatic Engagement:-
Islamabad should engage in sustained diplomatic dialogue with Kabul to address mutual concerns, build trust & promote cooperation in combatting terrorism. High-level diplomatic exchanges, confidence building measures & joint initiatives could help de-escalate tensions & foster constructive relations.

4) Regional Cooperation:-
Pakistan should actively engage with regional stakeholders, including other neighbours, countries & international partners to address

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the root cause of militancy & promote stability in the region. Multilateral forums such as Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) & Heart of Asia - Istanbul Process provides platforms for regional cooperation on security issues.

5) Development Assistance.

Pakistan should prioritize development assistance & capacity-building measures in Afghanistan. To address socio-economic grievances, improve governance & enhance ~~initial~~ institutional capacity. Investing in infrastructure, education, health care & job creation can help address the underlying drivers of conflict & extremism.

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6) Conflict Resolving Mechanisms:-

Both Pakistan & Afghanistan should explore diplomatic avenues for resolving historical grievances & territorial disputes including Durand line issue through dialogue & negotiation. Confidence building measure, border demarcation efforts & people to people exchange can contribute to long term stability & reconciliation.

In conclusion addressing the tensions between Pakistan & Afghanistan in the wake of increasing attacks by militants groups requires concerted efforts & cooperation from both sides. By implementing comprehensive policy measures focused on enhancing security, fostering diplomatic engagement, promoting regional cooperation & addressing underlying socio-economic challenges, Islamabad can mitigate the crisis & work towards improving relations with Afghanistan for the collective peace & prosperity of the region.

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The repeated attacks by Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) & Islam State Khorasan Province (ISKP) in Pakistan with allegations of operation from within Afghanistan. This has significantly strained Afghan-Pak relations. Islamabad's decision to repatriate ~~Afghan~~ Afghan refugee adds another layer of complexity to the situation.

1) Deteriorating Relations:-

The cross border attacks by TTP & ISKP allegedly facilitated from Afghan soil have influenced Pak-Afghan relations & mutual distrust & strain is added to the relationship. Pakistan holds Afghanistan responsible for failing to prevent these attacks & demands action against militant sanctuaries on Afghan territory.

2) Refugee Crisis:-

Pakistan's decision to repatriate Afghanistan refugees is a response to security concerns, economic strains

1) social challenges associated with hosting millions of refugees for decades.

However, the move has further exacerbated tensions between the two countries with Afghanistan criticizing Pakistan for forcing refugees to return amidst security concerns & a lack of socio-economic opportunities in Afghanistan.

3) Diplomatic Implications.

The strained relations have hindered diplomatic efforts for cooperation & dialogue between Pakistan, Afghanistan impacting regional stability & security. Both countries have engaged in diplomatic spats, with mutual accusations & blame games further complicating efforts for conflict resolution & reconciliation.

4) Regional Dynamics.

The deteriorating Pak-Afghan relations have broader implications for regional dynamics particularly in the context of

ongoing peace process in Afghanistan & efforts to combat terrorism & extremism in the region. Instability & insecurity along with the Pakistan-Afghanistan border pose challenges for regional stability & efforts to promote peace & development in Afghanistan.

c) Humanitarian Concerns.

The sending back of refugees raises humanitarian concerns including issues related to the protection & well being of vulnerable people, access to basic services & livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan.

c) Need for Dialogue & Cooperation
Despite the challenges, there is a pressing need for dialogue & cooperation between Pakistan & Afghanistan. To address mutual security concerns combat terrorism & promote stability in the region. Both countries must engage into constructive dialogue

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strengthen bilateral cooperation mechanism
& walk towards addressing the root
causes of conflict & instability.

In conclusion the repeated T.T.P &
ISKP attacks on Pakistani soil
coupled with Pakistan's decision to
~~exacerbates~~ send back refugees has
~~exacerbated~~ the situation & caused
strain. Resolving these tensions requires
sustained diplomatic efforts, constructive
dialogue & cooperation between the two
countries. Addressing mutual security
concerns promoting steps towards
peace & stability is the only way to
move forward towards a peaceful
region.