

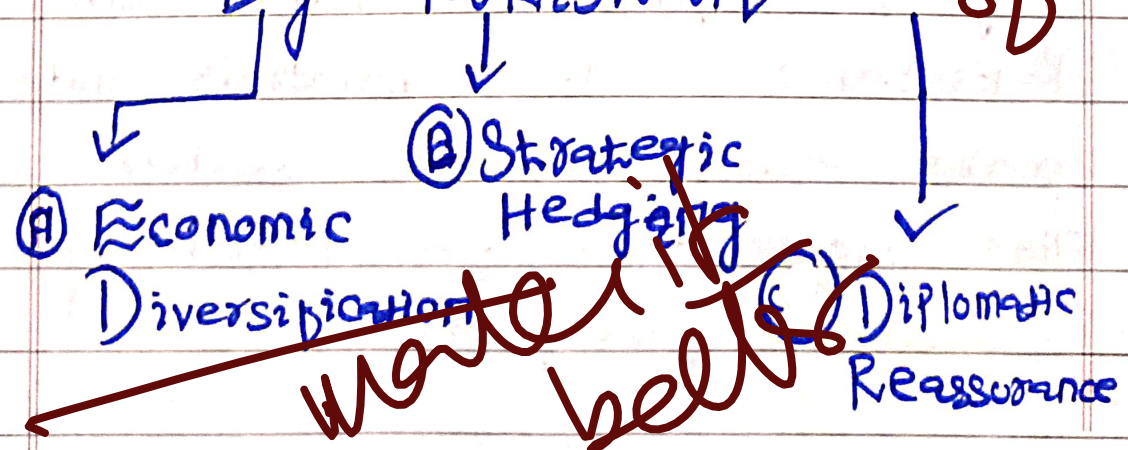
Q No 3

1. Introduction

Balancing its deep strategic Partnership with China and its recent engagements with the US is Pakistan's primary foreign policy challenge. Based on recent developments, Pakistan is pursuing a strategy of economic diplomacy and pragmatic non-alignment. Hence, Pakistan is positioning itself as a hub for investment rather than getting trapped into great-power rivalry.

Introduction is too generic
Practice working as partner instead of intro

2. Balanced Approach by Pakistan



Who is the partner?

A. Economic Diversification

Pakistan is actively seeking to broaden its economic partnerships to avoid over-reliance on any single nation. This strategy involves:

(i) Complementary Investments

While China remains the large-scale infrastructure partner through CPEC, Pakistan is successfully attracting new US investments in different, high value sectors.

(ii) Targeting New Sectors

A key example is the recent \$500 million investment by US firms in Pakistan into Pakistan's critical minerals and rare earth elements sector. This move diversifies Pakistan's economic portfolio.

B. Strategic Hedging

Instead of choosing sides, Pakistan is engaging both powers on a case by case basis to maximize its own national interests.

i) Strategic Hedging with China

The "all-weather strategic partnership" remains strong. This is most visible in defense, with ongoing projects like the \$5 billion deal for eight Han-gor-class submarines, the first of which is expected for induction in 2026. As, China is Pakistan's largest arms supplier and a crucial diplomatic ally.

ii) Strategic Hedging with the US

As, relations have seen a significant rise in 2025. This includes high-level strategic dialogues, joint counter-terrorism operations, and crucial US diplomatic support.

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a Foreign Terrorist Organization —
a move that also benefits the
Security of Chinese CPEC projects
in Baluchistan.

C. Diplomatic Reassurance

A critical component of
this strategy is managing perceptions.

(i) Reassuring Beijing —?

Pakistan has reportedly
been careful to reassure Beijing
that its renewed engagement
with Washington is not aimed
at containing China and will
not come at the expense of
Chinese interests.

Hence, the goal is to
maintain a positive relationship
with both, not to choose
one to the other.

never
will Pakistan
make any
weak

3. Key Challenges in Balancing Act

- (i) The US-India Partnership
- (ii) Economic Vulnerability of Pakistan
- (iii) Internal Instability in Pakistan
- (iv) China-US intensifying Rivalry.

What is this?

Either walk or don't

4. Solutions and Remedies

- (i) Balance Ties with China and US
- (ii) Diversify Trade, Reduce Dependence on Loan

(iii) Ensure Political and Policy Stability.

(iv) Adopt neutrality and Smart Diplomacy.

Day: _____

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5. Conclusion

To sum up, Pakistan should maintain equilibrium between China and the US by engaging both through pragmatic, issue based diplomacy. It needs to adopt interest-based foreign policy, focusing on smart diplomacy.

6

1. Introduction

The 2025 decision by the United States to impose cumulative 50% tariffs on Indian goods marked a severe escalation in trade tensions. This aggressive move was not just a trade dispute but a high stakes geopolitical maneuver. Hence, this creates a complex new reality for regional and global power politics.

2. Economic and Geopolitical Implications on Regional and Global power Politics

(A) Economic Implications

(i) Severe Exports Contraction

(ii) Undermining "Make in India"

(iii) Market Share Loss to Competitors

Day: _____

Date: _____

~~What kind of severe export contractions~~
~~will be the most immediate impact~~
~~37.5% collapse in Indian~~
~~exports to the US in the months~~
~~following the tariff hike. This~~
~~devastated textiles, gems and~~
~~jewellery threatening significant~~
~~job losses.~~

(ii) Undermining "Make in India"

The tariffs have stalled India's strategic ambition to become a "China Plus One" manufacturing hub. Because it has deterred foreign investments, specially in sectors like smartphone manufacturing.

(iii) Market Share Loss to Competitors

The vacuum created by Indian goods is being filled by Vietnam, Mexico, and ironically, China. Hence, these are capturing the US market share that India has lost.

B) Geopolitical Implications

- i) Erosion of Bilateral Trust
- ii) Weakening the QUAD Alliance
- iii) Empowering US Adversaries

i) Erosion of Bilateral Trust

By linking trade to sovereign foreign policy decision — Russian Oil, the US action is seen as "coercive". This has damaged trust rather than full US alignment.

ii) Weakening the QUAD Alliance

The dispute creates a major shift within the Quad (US, India, Japan, Australia). It distracts the group from its core mission of balancing China, therefore weakening its collective strategy.

m) Empowering the US Adversaries

The move has handed a clear victory to China and Russia. China benefits from seeing its two primary rivals in conflict, while Russia's strategic partnership with China is reinforced, as the efforts failed to change India's policy.

3. Conclusion

To sum up, the US imposition of 5090 troops has proven to be a high cost, low-reward strategy. The ultimate result is a strategic counterproductive one for the US. Although, it has caused economic pain for India.

No clear stance
No proper strategy
Lacks substance