

Foreign Policy of Pakistan towards Central Asia and its Future Economic Relationship with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

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ABSTRACT

This thesis examines Pakistan's economic relations with two main states of Central Asia, namely those of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan by considering such relations as a foreign policy tool. The focus of the research is on these two countries because they are of vital importance to Pakistan in terms of their geographical location and energy assets a geopolitical approach to the interpretation of Pakistan's economic relations is all the more necessary given the apparent underdevelopment of the country despite of its critical geopolitical positioning in Asia. To this end, the thesis takes up the responsibility of studying Pakistan's foreign policy towards Central Asia during the period between 1991 and 2016 more in terms of economic relations.

Keywords: bilateral relationship, trade route, geographical location, terrorism

ÖZ

Bu tez sınavında Pakistanın ekonomik ilişkileri ön planda bulunmaktadır. Merkezi Asya, Kırgızistan ve Kazakistan arasında dış ilişkiler önemli boyuttadır. Araştırmanın önemli noktalardan bazıları iki ülke arasındaki coğrafi konumun önemi Pakistanın ekonomik ilişkileri dış politikada önemli rol oynamaktadır. Bununla birlikte Asya ile gelişmemiş bir ülke olan Pakistanın uzlaşması coğrafi konum üzerinde düzeltilmeye çalışılmıştır. Sonuç olarak, 1991 ve 2016 yılları arasında tezde belirten sorumluluklar Pakistanın dış politikasına karşı Merkezi Asya'nın durumu incelenmiştir. Ülkelerin ekonomik ilişkileri göz önüne alınarak.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ikili ilişkileri, ticaret yolu, coğrafi konum, terörizm

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate my thesis to my respected Father Haji Nasir Mahmood and my loving Mother Khalida Perveen as an indication of their importance in this study as well as in my life.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

TAPI	Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India
OIC	Organization of Economic Cooperation
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
STAP	Special Technical Assistance Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
EU	European Union
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
SEATO	South Asian treaty Organization
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League Noon
CPEC	China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
NEAS	National Education Assessment System
IPi	Iran, Pakistan and India
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
CICA	Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures
in Asia	
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
IMF	International Mandatory Fund
UNWTO	United Nation World Tourism Organization

SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek e Insaf
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
RAW	Research and Analysis Wing
JEC	Joint Economic Commissions
CASA	Central Asia South Asia

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Central Asian region has a great importance for Pakistan on the aspects of geography, economic and politics. Especially, the geography of Central Asia captivates the foreign policy officials of Pakistan to reach the region. The landlocked states of Central Asia; Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan do not have direct connection on marine routes. For trade prospects they are dependent on the road ways through Pakistan and Afghanistan. In spite, that the geo-strategic position of Pakistan has been always attractive for the economic purposes of central Asian republics. Pakistan is the only economic route and great opportunity for Central Asian states to do free trade at regional level. In terms of financial objectives of Pakistan the Central Asia has a great significant and attraction because of natural assets.

In economic perspective Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan are most important states with their high level of natural resources and strategic position in the Central Asian region. Political relationship between Pakistan and Central Asian states were built soon after their independence. The government of Pakistan always tried for bilateral relationship with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, and conducted official visits from independence until 2016 (Wiemer, 2016). In 1992, President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev visits to Pakistan and established diplomatic relationship

between both states. From an economic perspective, the emerging markets of Kazakhstan are significant for Pakistani imports because of the gas pipeline project of TAPI (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India). On the other hand, the diplomatic relationship between Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan were also established in 1992 (Lal, 2006). The high level official visits between both countries started from December 2000, for their bilateral relationship and national interests. Both countries are the members of OIC (Organization of Economic Cooperation) and ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization) always support each other in several issues at regional or global level (Masson, 1992).



Figure 1: Map of Central Asia (2015)

(Retrieved from [http://economists-pick-](http://economists-pick-research.hktdc.com/resources/MI_Portal/Article/rp/2015/11/472180/1448952825303_map_472180.jpg)

[research.hktdc.com/resources/MI_Portal/Article/rp/2015/11/472180/1448952825303_map_472180.jpg](http://economists-pick-research.hktdc.com/resources/MI_Portal/Article/rp/2015/11/472180/1448952825303_map_472180.jpg))

After cold-war period the region of Central Asia was under control of Soviet Union. During the occupation of Soviet Union the bilateral links with Central Asian states

was challenging for Pakistan. During the time period of cold-war Pakistan united the capitalist block especially controlled by America. For the purpose of limit the Soviet Union activities in Afghanistan Pakistan supported United States of America. At that time Pakistan wants to limit the activities of Soviet Union in Afghanistan, for this purpose Pakistan support United States. The ten years prolonged war of 1979-89 between Soviet Union and Afghanistan was very catastrophic for Soviet Union. The destructive war affects badly both states and damage the economy of Soviet Union and cause of its heavy loss of army as well. Finally, after bad result and drastic experienced of one decade Soviet Union withdraw from war in 1989. There were two main reasons behind withdraw from Afghanistan the threat of rebellions and legitimacy affects. Consequently, the heavy cost of war also bound the Moscow for independence of Central Asian states (Etemadi, 1994).

On the other hand, Pakistan and Central Asian states were culturally and ideologically connected on the basis of Islam. Historically, Pakistan has strong cultural ties with central Asian countries. The exchange of ideas and ideologies through people to people interaction among the regional states makes it more effective. Also this exchange of ideologies and cultures are cause of linked between the Asian and European region.

On the basis of culture and Islamic ideology Pakistan has good relationship with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan as Muslim states. Both states are also played a significant role for the development of Islamic ideologies at regional and global level. Muslim states lives in a fundamental location in the world from the economic, security and political perspectives.

Especially, the Asian region has most important sea, land and air routes of the globe. Unfortunately, 9/11 incident influenced the relationship of the European and Asian region on the basis of negative image of Islam. Continuously, Muslim states are trying to be a united and focus on the teaching of Islam in different European countries (Truman, 2013).

The historical relation between Pakistan and central Asian region was not much prominent because of pro-Taliban strategy of Pakistan. In 1994, Pakistan supported the Mujahedeen's of Afghanistan against the activities of Tajik and Uzbek in Afghanistan (Bosworth, 1998). The development of Soviet Union in Afghanistan was direct threat for Pakistan's stability as a neighbor states. To counter the influence of Soviet Union Pakistan made the necessary links with Afghan tribal heads and Central Asian states. Zia-ul-Haq the formal president of Pakistan decided to support the Afghan Mujahedeen's and welcomed the people from Central Asian states for arm training against Soviet Union. At the same time the international politics in Asian region twisted towards Pakistan foreign policy officials to generate indirect relationships with the republicans of Central Asia (Asif, 2011).

Foreign policy of the state denotes the activities of the states towards each other. The leaders of the states use the different techniques for their national objectives and deals with other states. National interest and Territorial integrity are the leading important foreign policy objective of any state. Pakistan promotes close relationship with Islamic state as well as played a leading role for the developing states in the world. Foreign policy of Pakistan towards South and Central Asia regulate on it's economic, political and security imperatives.

The foreign policy of Pakistan transformed in recent years and moved towards the development and establishment of bilateral relationship with Central Asia. From limited foreign policy to changing priorities of regional scope illustrate the strategic interest of Pakistan and its future planning. In context of economic relationship with Kyrgyzstan both states signed Memorandum of Understanding in 2005, during the diplomatic visit of President Askar Akaev to Pakistan. Kazakhstan also signed a Karakorum highway trade route agreement in 2004, with Pakistan and China. The project of Karakorum highway promotes the regional trade and economic links (Calvi, 2010).

Against such background, the main research objective is to study “the economic aspect of the foreign policy of Pakistan with Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan by relating such policy to Pakistan’s geopolitical positioning”. This end, the research question is, “What are the implications of economy oriented foreign policy strategy of Pakistan towards Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan? This main question will be further detailed through secondary question, what are the elements of Pakistan’s foreign policy towards Central Asian states?”

1.2 Hypothesis

Having formulated the research objective and question in such a way that conflates geopolitical and economic issues in foreign policy, I suggest the following hypothesis: “Economic development of Pakistan depends on its the strong economic relationship with Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.” Information from the above data shows that the main aim of this research is to examine the foreign policy of Pakistan and implications for future economic development of Pakistan. Such argument requires a more historical approach and an analysis of the archives because it relies on two major assumptions:

- 1) Economic development of Pakistan can only be achieved by external factors because the country is not able to succeed such development by means of its own domestic sources considering the inability of the government to provide stability
- 2) Those external factors must be;
 - a. Economic, because economic relations would bring long lasting peaceful conditions, as liberal IR theory suggests.
 - b. And, those economic relations would be best established with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, but not other countries.

Thus formulated, the hypothesis is valid one because there is a coherent congruence between the theoretical construct and the means of measurement (i.e. those of two assumptions). Our hypothesis intends to be more economic development that is expected to be seen in foreign policy of Pakistan.

1.3 Methodology

The thesis conducted the qualitative research method encompassing an analysis of both primary and secondary sources. Primary resources contained official reports and documents and they were accessed electronically via internet. Because Urdu is the native language of the researcher, she could gather and analyze such local data. On the whole, the research was performed as a desk study.

I should also mention here that although the research concentrates the foreign policy of Pakistan and its economic relationship with Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, other aspects like geo-strategy and security dimensions are closely linked to such research focus. As has been argued, developing strong economic ties is seen in this thesis as tool to create sound peaceful relations in international relations. The European Union, even though experiencing now political and economic problems, is the most significant example of such attempt considering that the integration process first and foremost achieved to maintain peace after the destructive effects of World War II. The argument is not to suggest replicating the Union but drawing attention to the positive implications of trade.

1.4 Structure

The thesis consists of four chapters. The second chapter evaluates the foreign policy of Pakistan towards Central Asia. In order to provide a solid background, the shift of Pakistan's foreign policy post 9/11 is examined. This will be followed by study of the eventual formation and changes in foreign policy of Pakistan. It also explains the effectiveness and challenges of Pakistan foreign policy towards Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The main subject of the chapter highlights the major tools for future economic policy of Pakistan towards Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

The third chapter which follows this introductory chapter explains the historical and current bilateral relationship of Pakistan with Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Their concept of national identity, ideologies, and cultural links, bilateral relationship will be also explained. The chapter elaborates current opportunities for the economic developments of Pakistan from Central Asian markets. The current status of economic relationship between Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan is summarized in this chapter too. The geographical importance and current challenges towards the economy of Pakistan are explained in this chapter.

A fourth concluding chapter includes the findings of the study about economic relationship of Pakistan with Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. While reviewing the previous chapters, I will try to find out the answer of the question “What major foreign policy tools are going to be applied by Pakistan to seek economic objectives from Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan?” This research study describes the implications for Pakistan’s foreign policy to gain its interests from Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

1.5 Literature Review

The literature review explores a number of various scholarly writings, works and points of view of different authors in the field of bilateral relationship of states on a number of aspects of the subject matter. It looks at the opinions and views of various writers which are contained in books and different journal articles related to the research “Foreign Policy of Pakistan towards Central Asia and its Future Economic Relationship with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan”. Consequently, focus on the material related economic relationship between Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The literature review concentrates on the period between the collapse of Soviet Union and the existing time frame.

The literature takes into account the general concept of the bilateral relationship between states, foreign policy of Pakistan and then economic relationship of Pakistan and Kazakhstan. The concept of bilateral relationship is very broad and highlighted by different scholars according to their perspectives. Currently, in this globalized world all of the states are trying to build their friendly relationship with other states for their national interests (Hees, S. 2015).

1.5.1 Bilateral Relationship

To understand the term bilateral relationship, it is necessary to highlight the previous research and studies by different authors. Many scholars highlight this term and define the major areas and factors involved in this.

Noor (2012) in his book “20 years of diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan & Pakistan” highlights the term bilateral relationship in context of good relationship of Kazakhstan and Pakistan’s and explains that the future of the relationship is brighter because of three main factors. Both are the Muslim states and the sympathy has taken them nearby the both countries. Another factor is the geographical position of both states that brought them more closely. On the other hand, economic perspective of both states in terms of trade of natural resources enhances bilateral relations among Kazakhstan and Pakistan. Cultural ties and historical background is the most important element that can be added up in to the understanding of the bilateral relationship of both countries. Pakistan has the shortfall of the energy and seeking for the new opportunities of cooperation with Kazakhstan because of its energy rich assets in the Central Asian region. In this journal author explains the major factors behind the pleasant relationship between Pakistan and Kazakhstan. Author also emphasizes the use of cultural card to develop good relations with other states.

Moreover, Kaya (2013) has acknowledged the different roots of bilateral relationship between states that refers the cultural, political, economic and historical attachment. According to his research work the vigorous bilateral relationship between countries are dependent on the strong links between institutions. After institutions close contacts it leads to the administrative and political level or private sectors of the states. Furthermore, civil society also involve in the bilateral relationship of states that includes the awareness and knowledge about the other states.

Different scholars come with the different definition of the bilateral relationship. In the journal article “Strategic Planning Central Asia and the West” author looks on the very different point of bilateral relationship of states. He stated that sometime religion affects the bilateral relationship between countries. He explains it with the analysis of the relationship between Central Asian states and India. According to him Central Asian countries they might be willing for a bilateral relationship with India but the Islamic inspiration may change their precedence for Pakistan (Friedman, 2012).

Similarly, Shri Ashok Sajjanhar shares his views on the historical, cultural and religious attachment of the states. He highlighted the bilateral relationship of Pakistan and Central Asia and mentioned in his article that Pakistan and Central Asian countries have a historical, cultural and religious attachment and from the beginning relationship between both is uncertain. On the other hand, he focuses on the economic issues and security threats both follows the common strategy for the regional stability (Sajjanhar 2013).

However, Sajjanhar highlights geographical position as an important element of bilateral relationship that was ignored by many scholars. According to his analysis the geographical location of Pakistan is fruitful for its economy to enjoy the thousands of miles coastal part and well industrialized coasts. Pakistan can offer shortest way to Central Asian states through Afghanistan. If the South and Central Asian regions cooperate for their economic growth they can overwhelmed their economic problems (Ibid).

In the journal article “Pakistan and the Central Asia Hinterland Option: The Race for Regional Security and Development” author Reetz seeks to answer the question that why a state needs to build bilateral relationship? He examines the competition among Asian states that was started with the 1991, independence of central Asian states because of their significance. Pakistan, Iran and turkey take advantage of different elements to build their bilateral relationship with Central Asian states. Author explains the common culture and its benefits with example of turkey that helps turkey to take advantage and start its bilateral relationship with new states of the region. On the other hand, for Iran the common Persian roots were useful for linked with Tajikistan. The cultural ties, political similarities and religious sympathy were natural cause of connection between Pakistan and Central Asia (Reetz, 1993).

Even though there is a variety of differences in all definitions about bilateral relationship. Most of them comprehend at least two basic features such as historical attachment and cultural ties of states. It involves the use of the bilateral relationship for friendly environment according to the states national interests. Importantly, bilateral relationship entails the use of diplomatic relationship between states.

Whether this bilateral relationship is directly or indirectly influences the political and economic interests of states. According to the states interests they cooperate each other and this Cooperation is an essential element to support bilateral relations (Kaya, 2013).

After reviewing many of these definitions and views of different authors, the term bilateral relationship itself justified with friendly relationships of states and refers to cooperation among them according to their national interests. This research will define the effects of bilateral relationship and its impacts on the development of the states.

1.5.2 Definition of Foreign Policy

It is very essential to understand the term foreign policy and its important elements. There have been a lot of definitions about the concept of foreign policy. It is however difficult to cover all of the scholars views and ideas about it. Most of scholars define this concept according to their understanding and many argue them from their analysis.

Modelski in his work “A Theory of Foreign Policy” explains the general definition foreign policy as a system of activities. According to his analysis the behavior of individuals and communities affect these activities. The activities of states individuals affect the other states environment as well as international community. He also stressed the other elements of foreign policy that affected by the behavior of states. The primary aim of foreign policy of states includes the present and future behavior according to different time periods (Modelski, 1962).

Padelford and Lincoln define foreign policy as a component of a state to use for interpretation of its interests and goals towards other states. They described the main functions of foreign policy that are defining national goals and the force or implementation of states interests (Padelford and Lincoln, 2005).

In contrary, Feliks Gross argues that it depends on state to decide about their relationship with other states and this behavior of state known as the foreign policy. According to his views the behavior of state has advantages and disadvantages then he explains in different way. If state aims at promoting its interests by not changing the behavior then it will be antagonistic and negative. Opposite that it will be advantage when state demands for the change in the behavior of other country according to its national objectives (Ibid).

(Northedge, 1968) define foreign policy as a political influence towards other states for their decision making process. States uses their foreign policies to pressurize the other countries to exercise their own law making process according to the wish of concern state. The positive or negative interaction among states helps out them for the preparation of foreign policy towards each other. If state wants to build friendly relationship with other state it must be effective on its foreign policy towards that state according to its national aims.

Most of the scholars have different ideas about foreign policy but the similarity shown on one element that is the basic feature of it. All of these authors argues about the concept of foreign policy but highlighted the basic element that is national interest of state. It's the characteristic of foreign policy to follow its goals and

objective towards other states before or during their interaction. Many internal and external factors are involved and influential on the foreign policy of the states but the most important challenge is the globalization. In this globalized world it's difficult for states to build a same foreign policy for all of the other states but it depends on their needs and desires or their current situation. It's the responsibility of states policy makers to build the effective foreign policy according to the current situation to deal with the other states.

1.5.3 An overview of Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Asif in his work "Pakistan's ties with Central Asian States Irritants and Challenges" examines the Foreign policy of Pakistan that changed after September 2011 terrorist attacks of America. According to his analysis Pakistan can improve economic relationship with Central Asia by concerning individual and shared projects in entire economic fields. Many factors affect the foreign policy of Pakistan that creates hurdle in economic growth. He focuses on the post situation of September, 11 and the post situation for Pakistan. The main purpose of this article is to highlights the foreign policy of Pakistan in context of war on terror. That was difficult phase for the foreign policy of Pakistan to join the war on terror or support the neighborhood (Asif, 2011).

(Khan, 2001) stated that after cold war the geographical position of Pakistan was not important for America or the Western countries. But with the passage of time the interests of other states towards Pakistan changed according to their needs and desires. Currently, world desire a state with established government, attractive natural assets, economically developed state, unfortunately Pakistan shortage in all of these elements. Central Asian region is the best alternative for Pakistan to achieve its

economic objectives through foreign exchange. He focuses on the need of review foreign policy of Pakistan to build its future relationship with Central Asian states. However, Central Asian states are challenging for the competition between Turkey and Iran with the industrialized world.

(Khalid, 2015) describes the behavior of modest political parties and renewal of actual democracy that is the merely approach through that things can be better in future. He highlighted the attitude of policy makers that can directly affect the foreign policy of Pakistan towards other states. Pakistan faced many problems after joining war on terror especially; the negative image of Islam is distressed for an Islamic state. Author focuses on the major issues and problems of Pakistan that are affected on its economy. The purpose behind this journal is to highlight the behavior of political parties and form of democracy.

(Reetz, 1993) examines the foreign policy according to the current situation of Central Asian region. According to his analysis competition among Asian states that was started with the 1991, independence of central Asian states because of their significance. Pakistan, Iran and turkey take advantage of different elements to build their relationship with Central Asian states. Author explains the common culture card of foreign policy and its benefits with example of turkey that helps turkey to take advantage and start its relationship with new states of the region. On the other hand, for Iran the common Persian roots were useful for linked with Tajikistan. The cultural ties, political similarities and religious sympathy were natural cause of connection between Pakistan and Central Asia. He mentioned the different factors and elements of foreign policy that helps the national interest of states.

1.5.4 Economic Relationship of Pakistan with Central Asian states

It is also important to understand the economic relationship status between Pakistan and Central Asian states. Mostly scholars have their own ideas and research about this issue and they argue according to their research.

(Rashid, 2013) defines that the region of central Asia has massive hydrocarbons assets despite the fact that Pakistan has a shortfall of energy resources. The geographical position of Pakistan empowers it to not only access the natural resources of central Asia but also offers the energy corridor for transfer of the gas and oil. Global oil companies associations move their attention from Persian Gulf region to the Caspian and Central Asian region only for the natural assets. Author discusses about the major project of gas pipeline TAPI and highlights its importance at regional level as an energy transit project. The project of gas pipeline is funded by the Asian Development Bank and expected to be a beneficial for all the partner states. Kuchins and Rashid focus on the natural assets of Central Asia but Rashid has a different point of view in terms of major projects. Rashid highlights the importance of the major projects such as TAPI gas pipeline and emphasized the rapid completion of it.

Rashid highlighted the importance of major projects and challenges towards those also explain the new opportunities on Asian region. On the contrary, TAPI gas pipeline route is interrupted by the instability of Afghanistan. Gwadar sea port of Pakistan offers and facilitates the ideal platform for Central Asian countries for their trade at regional as well as international levels. The Central Asian countries, especially Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have a great potential for producing the

hydroelectric power. Pakistan is seeking for hydroelectric power and for this purpose Pakistan already established the Joint Economic Commissions with Central Asian countries for economic cooperation. On the other hand, Pakistan makes available fully supported training services to Central Asian nations under 1992 Special Technical Assistance Program (STAP) (Ibid).

(Reetz, 1993) argues that Pakistan established its bilateral relationship with Central Asian countries and desire for future economic development from them. Author emphasize on regional organization and its members for the future economic development of the member states of Economic Cooperation Organization the implementation of the Quetta plan of Action by is necessary. According to author the economic development of Pakistan will be possible only through the use of effective foreign policy card towards Central Asia.

Similarly, Mankoff explains his broader view in his research work “Central Asia in a Reconnecting Eurasia”. According to his analysis Kyrgyzstan has different sixty kinds of the chemical assets in Central Asian. On the other hand, these natural resources are much attractive for the regional states according to their need. Mostly, states are looking for the bilateral trade for their economic development and domestic requirements. The main topic of the article is the natural resources of Kyrgyzstan and its regional importance. Author demonstrates the clear picture of natural resources and lack of equipment of Kyrgyzstan. The skilled labor and heavy machines are required for different areas of Kyrgyzstan (Mankoff, 2015).

Cohen in his work “The Future of Kazakhstan’s Foreign Policy” argues that the future of Pakistan is challenging by the rapid increase of population, aspect of climate change, border issues with its neighbor states and most important nuclear weapon. The rivalry and competition with India is everlasting negative factor in predicting the future of Pakistan. The uniqueness of this journal is that author highlights the loss because of traditional rivalry between India and Pakistan. Both states always focus on rivalry and disturbed the regional peace. On the other hand both are nuclear powers and threat for the micro states of the South Asian region. Author also highlights the drawback of disturbed relationship with neighbor states. Both authors focus on the bilateral relationship of Pakistan with Central Asian states and the future possibilities in short. The similarities and contacts are defining that helps to predict the future of Pakistan towards the major countries of Central Asian region (Cohen 2001).

Cohen highlighted the different point that was ignored by other scholars about the very serious issue “the traditional rivalry Ind-Pak. Both authors focus on the historical attachment of the states and future economic development. For the economic development of Pakistan, the Islamic ideology is most important element for its relationship with other states at regional and global level. Presently, foreign policy of Pakistan requires fundamental changes and new appearance according to state requirements. Author explains the internal and external challenges towards foreign policy of Pakistan such as terrorism, Baloch insurgency, Indian rivalry and border security. These issues are neglected by the foreign policy decision makers of Pakistan that needs to be address rapidly for the foreign relationship (Ibid).

(Khwaja, 2005) highlights the importance of Kazakhstan and stated that among Central Asian countries Kazakhstan has the largest economy. For the economic development Kazakhstan is leading the 2030 strategy with the aim of competing the top 50 economies of the world. Kazakhstan establishes many new companies for the promotion of economic competition and growth. According to the author currently, the economic, political and strategic situations of Kazakhstan welcomed the other regional and global actors for economic activities in Kazakhstan. The development of Central Asian countries will contribute in regional peace and promote secure environment for the world.

Correspondingly, Rakhimov share his views and suggested some future implications for the economic development of Pakistan. According to his analysis improvement of transportations system of Central Asia will be helpful for the regional development and prosperity. Currently, there is a great opportunity for Central Asian states to focus on the transportation and trade relations with other states of the world. Central Asian states have a great economic potential to facilitate the foreign investment in the region. The networking and transportation system will be possible through national, regional and international cooperation of the states according to their national interests. According to this journal the promotion of economic cooperation is necessary at regional level. Cooperation among regional actors turns into a tool for future economic relationship among states and affects the regional development. The active role of international community is requires for the development of central Asian region (Rakhimov, 2010).

1.5.5 Conclusion

This literature review discussed the basic concepts of relationship among states and major factors affecting on their foreign policies. Foreign policy of the state is the very important issue addressed by many scholars according to their point of view. Literature review provides enough knowledge and clarifies the main concepts of the study especially bilateral relationship and economic ties between states.

It has to be noted however, that some parts of the literature have failed to address some topics which I find important to clarify this study. Firstly, most evaluated literature on the concept and meaning of foreign policy tend look at it from the economic Perspective, forgetting the fact that policy makers are strict to follow the national interests. Secondly, many scholars ignored the major and traditional rivalry between India and Pakistan in their research on Asian region. For the regional stability two main factors requires the permanent solution Afghanistan issue and Indo-Pak historical rivalry. Thirdly, I heavily criticized the Chabahar port issue that is the current threat for Asian states due to Indian's terrorist activities in Pakistan. Many scholars ignored the current complexities and future complications of this issue of Iranian Chabahar sea port between Pakistan and Middle Eastern region.

Mostly, scholars don not carry a custom of recommendations and endorsements. It is believed that half of the problem is resolved when you categorize the basic reasons and causes; the other half should be answered from thoughtful recommendations.

1.6 Conclusion

In this research therefore, I do understand the economic aspect and bilateral relationship of Pakistan with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. I try to contextualize the main elements of success by finding the possibilities of future economic relationship

of Pakistan with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The study was set out to explore the notion of economic relationship of Pakistan with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan and use of different tools in its foreign policy.

Pakistan encourages mutual trade through the shortest land routes of the Asian region. Gwadar sea port facilitates for supervision the transit trade between South and Central Asian states. The study has presented the perspective on important implications of foreign policy of Pakistan for national development. The findings of qualitative research were summarized within the respective conceptual chapter of foreign policy of Pakistan and its future implications. This section will evaluate the effectiveness of the foreign policy of Pakistan and findings to answer the study on the basis of research questions.

Chapter 2

FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN

2.1 Introduction

When the interaction between human societies started than the concept of foreign policy has been emerged. Societies and social organizations brought the individuals in national and international affairs and discussions. Most importantly, understanding the trends of current foreign policies of the major states in the international politics is necessary. States are focusing on the diplomatic relationship with others for their national interests. Diplomacy deals with policymaking of state relations with other state and the role of foreign policy has been legislative. Diplomats and the head of states play an influential role in the foreign policy legislation according to the national interest and relationship status with other state.

Certainly, foreign policy is considered to defend the national interests of state. State followed a policy in its relations with other states, aimed to achieve its goals and objectives. From the beginning foreign policy of Pakistan has been recognized as passive and inactive policy. Foreign policy of Pakistan is influenced by the external factors such as American involvement in state affairs as well as internal factors of security challenges. Islamic Republic of Pakistan is an ideological country and Ideology is a considerable character of foreign policy (Linn, 2006).

From the beginning until now, the ideology of Islam has central position in the foreign policy of Pakistan. The prominent change in foreign policy of Pakistan in recent years and this move in its policy have stimulated a strong discussion at national and international levels. Security of the state and territorial integrity are also important elements of foreign policy objectives.

Currently, the internal and external security threats impose the security concerns on the foreign policy of Pakistan. Internally, foreign policy of Pakistan is facing many challenges and criticism but above all, most important issue is war on terror. The chapter deals with the different aspects of foreign policy and examines the Pakistan foreign policy effectiveness and challenges. The chapter is consider to explains the future implications of foreign policy of Pakistan and how it can be use different tools to achieve its economic objectives from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan (Perovl, 2003).

2.2 Foreign Policy of Pakistan

National interest is the most important and basic element of state foreign policy and every essential step should be directed by it. Currently, all the states are connected with each other and through diplomacy and cooperation in different fields. For the economic development and stable condition at international level it is necessary to have good relations with other states. Even there is a complex relationship of states at global level but every state is following their national interests (Wimbush, 2012).

Current relationship between states is depends on the mutual interests and economic gains. National interest of states is always different with others according to their requirements. It varies from state to state but it leads to a mixture of economic,

political, military and ideological interests of any state. National interests of states cannot be compromised in any situation by the country at any stage.

There should be no fake partnership or pact in security front of states that can cause the weakness of territorial integrity of the state. It's the responsibility of Pakistan that focuses on the economic interests and tries to work with other states for maximum trade. Also policy makers should focus on the international institutions for the improvements of state economy. The only way for the promotion of GDP in Pakistan is implementation of economic power policy (Medeiros, 2006). National interest based policy always resulted positively and contribute towards the prosperity of the state. Pakistan try to follow national interest as the financial aim of state then the economic development of Pakistan will be boost and compete regional and international economies (Papava, 2009).

2.2.1 Policy tools

2.2.1.1 Ideology

The most important element of Pakistan foreign policy is religious ideology. Pakistan uses Islamic card to develop the good relationship with Central Asian states. The majority of Central Asian population is Muslim and naturally attractive towards Islamic republic of Pakistan. Pakistani foreign minister Sardar Asif visited Kazakhstan in 1991 and emphasized on the religious attachment of both states. However, the Central Asian countries are also seeking for bilateral relationship with Pakistan on the ideological basis. From the very beginning, Pakistan provide economic assistant to the Central Asian states. Pakistan assists more than 70,000 refugees from Tajikistan during afghan war (Karagiannis, 2002).

Tajikistan leader Hinatzadeh encourages the hospitality of Pakistan during his 1993 visit. Pakistan desires to use its religion Islam for the mutual relationship with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. After war on terror and extremist activities at regional level, Kyrgyzstan was bit suspicious about Pakistan. On the other side, the Russian influence is still present in Central Asia and emphasized on the security cooperation with Western states. Post 9/11 the foreign policy of Pakistan towards Central Asia is consists on friendly relationship and sustained to back the rebel groups to get more influence over the governments. The constant backup from the interests groups to rebellions of the region in Pakistan is the result of Afghan civil war and negative use of Islamic ideologies (Asif, 2011).

2.2.1.2 Regional and International Organizations

To balance Indian influence and economic development Pakistan focused on the regional organization such as ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization) in Central Asian region. Through the platform of SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization) Pakistan is working with Russia, china and Central Asian states for financial and security strategies of the region.

Economic commitment of Pakistan with central Asian states brings more close links among India and Pakistan. On the other hand India has also good relationship with Central Asian states and Russia (Hongzhou, 2015). In 2003, Pakistani foreign minister Khursheed Mahmood briefly stated that ECO achieve its objective of economic relationship among Asian countries. Through economic cooperation between states the regional trade for transport and energy is considerable. Pakistan welcomed the Central Asian countries on the forum of OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation) on the bases of Islamic brotherhood (Krasnopolsky, 2009).

The economy of powerful financial nations hangs on various financial elements. Approximating, the economies of major states such as United Kingdom, China are dependent on various economic elements that makes them influential states at global level. As compare to Pakistan is agriculture state, China is industrial and Russia has energy and weapons factories and supplementary significant Central Asian states have natural assets. These all elements mutually can make an influential command to come across with energy and safety demands of their states (Ambar Khalid, 2015).

A numeral unintentional links among socio-economic growth and clashes have been proposed. Economic growth rejected the conflicts between states with exchange of dangerous weapons. Financial progress within a private economy lean towards raises the substantial stake of folks and private clusters in society, by this means decreasing their enthusiasm to take up the danger of war. Furthermore, transitional trade is thoroughly connected to transitional statement and raises communication among different societies through cultural interchange. Cultural exchanges are sensitive point for the individuals of society and they contribute in political and financial changes too and highlight the basic problems of the system (Bista, 2015). On the other hand, financial prosperity seems to be an essential for stable democrat government by means of all its appeasing suggestions. (Jr, 2015).

International organizations are influencing the universal landscape and can be functionalizing at both public and private levels. Current climate change meetings of Paris are the best example for the states unity even though many rival states were at one forum to tackle the issue of environment (Reppel, 2013).

2.2.1.3 Trade Routes

The good relationship with Central Asian states enhances its security as well as economic opportunities are attractive for Pakistan. The land routes and Gwadar sea port to access the warm waters are important for the economic development of the Central Asian states. For economic relationship Pakistani leader always tried to give positive impression to the other states of the region.

Pakistan proposed many major projects to Central Asian countries for regional economic cooperation. For regional trade Pakistan provides the cheapest and easiest access of Gwadar sea port to the Central Asia countries. The reconstruction of railways is requiring to link with the Central Asian countries for their economic benefits. Gwadar sea port makes Pakistan an important economic hub for the Central Asian states. Gwadar port is the closest platform for Central Asian region and attractive for their economies (Cornell, 2003).

The trade agreement between China, Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan was signed on Karakorum Highway to boost up the regional trade and the economies of these states. In 2006, the Karakorum route was opened from Pakistan for the member states of agreement. In the context of economic development of the Asian region the completion of Gwadar port would be momentous. President of Kyrgyzstan Askar Akaeve visited Pakistan in 2005 and emphasized on the infrastructure and trade through Gwadar port (Malik, 2007).

Karakorum highway linked the Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan through China. A road way from Gwadar cross Iran and connect Pakistan with Central Asia. The railway track

between Pakistan and Turkmenistan through Afghanistan is another significant part to access the Central Asian states. Direct air link with Kazakhstan is started and expected other states of the Central Asian region. Pakistan is seeking for the energy assets from Central Asian states and emphasized on the transit routes of South Asian countries. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan have the potential to produce the hydroelectric power, gas and oil. Till 1998 the total trade of Pakistan with Kazakhstan was only 19.9 million \$ and with Kyrgyzstan 07.91million \$. Trade between Pakistan and Central Asian states is still limited and requires more efforts (Sheikh, 2015).

2.3 Foreign Policy of Pakistan towards Regional States

Rivalry between Pakistan and India has familiar for world and their sense of insecurity is natural due to three bloody wars. Especially at regional level, the sensitive relationship of Pakistan with its neighbor state is determined by Central Asian states and Afghanistan. Indian perceptions not only about security but also economic cooperation with Pakistan are also weak. Nevertheless, this is the major shift in the regional activities for last few years (Haase, 2008). This regional shift is good for the financial condition of state because further possibilities of economy are connecting it to more financial stability in the state. Central Asian region has the ability to perform its role as an alteration in the economic field.

Central Asia is in the position of facilitator between demand and supply of energy assets due to its God gifted resources. Pakistan is continuously trying to build its positive and friendly relationship with Central Asia but Indian factor is challenging for it. Position of India in the region is a risky for these efforts (Shailo, 2013). If Pakistan can not avail the opportunity of Central Asia, the change in regional

activities is also taking position and opportunity will be worn by other countries. There is a big chance of end of hostilities between India and Pakistan through cooperation towards the Central Asian region. If both states will cooperate for their economic perspectives and choose the common economic stakes then the possibilities of business and economic growth are high. Previous research studies emphasize on this element that rather than conflict both states should focus on economic cooperation.

Unfortunately, still there is no such improvement that what the people of both sides are seeking from last 69 years. Both states are suffering from serious economic issues and energy crisis but still they are insecure due to historical background. Joint approach from both states can be assumed for the resolution of problems and focus on economy of both states. Currently, Indian trade increases with Afghanistan, Central Asia and Iran through Chabahar port (Karagiannis, 2010). The demand of trade affects the regional security strategy and Pakistan should contribute towards bringing further constancy in the region. Internal stability of Pakistan will be impressive for its economy through cross border trade.

However, Pakistan tried to meet the Afghanistan president Ashraf Ghani for the mutual efforts for peace in the country (Mohan, 2013). Because all the projects and economic development of Pakistan is depends on the trade route of Afghanistan that are under influence of terrorists. On the other hand India wants to connect with Afghanistan too for its economic benefits. Pakistan desires to approach Central Asia through connection of security with economy of states. Current rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran prove that rejection of Pakistan to join the alliance against

Yemen is apparent sign of shifting regional activities. The decision of neutrality from Pakistan and approach of business as free for all sides is admirable. And also it affects positively the gas pipeline between Iran-Pakistan.

Correspondingly, Saudi Arabia should be invited for negotiation to talk about dangerous issues in order to stop regional disintegrate because of instable situation of region. Likewise other scholars and officials Tariq Fatemi assistant to PM of foreign affairs Pakistan stated the significance of trade for economy in Islamabad (Jahangir, 2013). In 2014 meeting he stated that currently the aim of Pakistan's foreign policy is to focus on economic improvement. His statement shows that foreign policy of Pakistan is positive towards economic growth. He also assured that foreign policy of Pakistan will not interfere or merge with internal issues of other states either Central Asia or Afghanistan. According to his conversation Pakistan always focuses the diplomatic relationship rather than economic concerns (Dar, 2015).

Currently, foreign policy of Pakistan is trying to improve economic relation through diplomacy rather than old approaches. Also he mentioned that foreign policy of Pakistan has no tolerance for terrorist groups or their supporters either concealed in its own state or neighbor countries for harassment. He emphasizes the visits of officials from both sides Pakistan and Central Asia for better future (Peyrouse, 2012). Besides some EU states China, Russia, UAE, Central Asian states and Saudi Arabia are interested to invest in Pakistan for major projects.

Pakistan is trying to overcome the security problem and provide them a secure and free environment for development and investment. For energy shortfall Pakistan is

active for improving relationship with Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan as soon as possible. Furthermore assistant of PM highlights the Nawaz Sharif motives about the relationship with neighbor as well as regional countries on the basis of economy (Bakar, 2015).

Currently, foreign policy of Pakistan is concern about bilateral relationship and economic development. On these two motives government of Pakistan tries to build a partnership with other states. Many infrastructure projects such as Gwadar motorway are waiting for foreign investment and seeking for assistance especially from China and EU states. To ignore the Russian influence in the region is not possible for Pakistan it requires the improvement of its relations with Central Asia to face the Russian domination in the region.

Because of this issue Pakistan started a gas pipeline project under Russian construction companies. Pipeline will be linked Karachi to Lahore under Russia that will impact future relationship with Central Asian region (Nadkarni, 2011).

As mentioned heavy debts more than 7 billion US dollars are major problem for the developing economy of Pakistan. Also payments of these debts are hurdle for development of different projects. Government of Pakistan should focus to get rid of these heavy debts as soon as possible through alternatives for economic developments. A big labor force of Pakistan is serving other countries and spending their time in abroad for their families and financial requirements. Government of Pakistan should take some initiative towards this issue and provide them job opportunities within a state where they can work safely (Tazhin, 2008).

2.4 Factors affecting on the Economy of Pakistan's foreign policy

2.4.1 Historical impacts

Foreign policy of Pakistan has many challenges especially for the element of its state security. The goal of state security and prosperity has been the most important element of foreign policy of Pakistan. The security conditions of Pakistan have been derives from its creation and affects the current security situation. As a result of great hostility Pakistan and India became two separate states of the Asian region. That situation leads towards the permanent rivalry between two neighbor states and affect their relationship.

Because of continued conflicts and tensions the regional security and peace has been disturbed. Both states are having the nuclear assets that are cause of tensions and threat for other states of the region due to the aggressive nature of both states. In 1965, war over the issue of Kashmir Pakistan became allied with the West by linking CETO (Central Treaty Organization), SENTO (South Asian treaty Organization) and Baghdad pact. The basic purpose of these alliances was state defense and counter Indian activities in Kashmir (Boonstra, 2011).

In the war of East Pakistan 1971, which originated from Kashmir, issue had great impact on the economy of Pakistan that creates the serious political issues. Again India involves in this issue and imposed the 1971 war on Pakistan. Another important phase of foreign policy of Pakistan was the 1989 Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. That Soviet invasion has shaped a clash that endures to damage Afghanistan. A different situation faced by Pakistan that was sanctions imposed by the America result of Pakistan's nuclear tests 1998 (Wohlforth, 2003).

The recent shift of foreign policy of Pakistan seems to be an anxious situation for its decision makers. As a result of 9/11 terrorist attacks USA decided for war on terror in Afghanistan and gave two options for Pakistan to join it or face it. At that time there were two aspects one side there was neighborhood and other was the pressure from international community. President General Musharraf decided to join the war on terror after consulting the decision makers. Pakistan took step for its states security and gave importance to the regional peace and prosperity.

At that time the rejection of war on terror was the high risk for Pakistan and its security and economic interests in the South Asian region. On the other hand, this unification against Afghanistan creates the negative image on Afghanistan and its public and the extremist groups started their activities in Pakistan.

Currently, Pakistan is facing the post situation of war on terror; security and economic development of Pakistan is challenged by the extremist groups. Until now, Pakistan is facing security issues as a result of war on terror and the current continue conflicts of Afghanistan are direct threat for Pakistan's stability. The stability of Afghanistan is directly linked with Pakistan and its internal security. The peaceful situation of Afghanistan is need of entire region and economic development of the states. Many regional projects like TAPI are under influence of bad security conditions that are necessary for states economies and regional development (Weitz, 2006).

2.4.2 Lack of Economic Progress of Pakistan

Many factors dominated the economy of Pakistan such as terrorism, energy crisis, polluted water, tax shirking and lack of advanced machinery for industrial sector. On

the other hand most important issue of corruption that is currently at peak due to Panama Leaks report 2016 for off shore companies. According to the Panama Leaks report current PM Nawaz Sharif has many off shore companies and people of Pakistan are requiring his resignation (Stronski, 2016). There is a conflict between government and other parties as well as people of Pakistan too.

Dominated institutions and less privatization are also the important elements that affect the economy of state. The traditional cultural democracy of Pakistan is main issue that is affected the approach of financial growth and development of the country. The institutions are futile to facilitate the individuals by the impression of dictatorship and the weak implementation of the distinct process by the divisions. The developed democracy incorporates with the responsibility, regulation of law and limitations to advocate the function of governance forums also the presence or contribution of individuals. In Pakistan monarchy pledges from a lower class to the top level, in practiced democracy is compressed previously the achievement of responsibility (Kurganbayeva, 2010).

Lack of the democratic abilities flourished many provocations for the country in economic as well as security sectors. The most known acts of terrorism are incidentally a consequence of the dictatorial beliefs in a society. Once the dissatisfaction and frustration in society is arisen to its peak and then terrorism converts the unavoidable obscenity. Consequently, it affects the economy of Pakistan and stopped foreign investment. Lack of foreign investment directly influences the economy of state.

The capital exhaustion is also resulted and local industries enthused towards other states due to threat of terrorism. Subsequently, the terrorists consciously influenced the socio-economic body of the state. Several terrorist attacks even highly secured areas that discouraged the financial situation of Pakistan. Pakistan has leading market for the complete products due to the world sixth largest population (Iwashita, 2010).

The greatest wealth is the health of a person, if individuals of a state are safe and healthy they perform effectively. Health is the essential part of welfare and has importance in economic aids. Pakistan is amongst 115 states of the world identifies the legitimate right of health. The health expenditure of 2012-13 was Rs 62.12 billion and Rs 17.34 billion that is 0.35% of GDP. In 2013 the total health expenditure of 2013 was 2.75 of GDP and increases in 2015 with 20.88 billion rupees (Dhaka, 2015).

Poverty also has emotional impact on health and has clear paraphernalia consist of health and psychological illnesses. Most of the people in Pakistan are not able to fulfill their basic needs almost every day they sleep without taking food. Many people are facing the prominent sicknesses such as AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, measles and pneumonia that are more likely affect the life of people under poverty line. Basic health care facilities are not enough for a common man even in government hospitals.

These diseases tend to obstruct the capability of a common man to work for their needs. It's the core responsibility of government to provide them health facilities and

upgrade the government hospitals. Unfortunately, the private hospitals on Pakistan are very expensive and difficult for a common man to go for an expensive treatment.

The government hospitals don't have enough staff and advanced technology (Dar, 2015). Government of Pakistan should take initial steps for the health and life of a common man for their active role in domestic matters. On contrary the role of media in Pakistan is controversial due to political pressure and corruption. But some channels continuously highlighting the role of government and criticize them for the awareness of people. Media is also playing an important role in counter terrorism and presenting the different domestic issues at different sectors of a state. On the one side media is trying to promote the tourism of Pakistan that was destroyed due to terrorism. On the other side corruption made the progress of media very slow and ineffective (Mohan, 2013).

Following, tax skirting in Pakistan is also extremely high and tax-Gross Domestic Products is just 7% that is not enough for it. Due to culture of favoritism and upper-class set ups the tax part of the prosperous is continuously avoided and additional load situate over the middle class (Putten, 2011). Unfortunately, the influential politicians of Pakistan are connected to industrial sector and lenient for their associates. It is also observed that occasionally because of some advertisement by influential authorities people can earn additional and set domination. Currently, the politicians of Pakistan are the owner of many companies, flour and sugar factories.

Presently, head of ruling party PML-N (Pakistan Muslim League Noon) Nawaz Sharif is the industrialist. Additionally the previous president of Pakistan Asif

Zardari was also businessman and feudal lord. Both are the top ten ranking of the richest people of Pakistan and mostly parliamentarians are from land owning families (Laruelle, 2012).

Due to influence of richest personalities they are dominated on public too and always came with leading position in assembly after elections. As mentioned more than 60 percent of Pakistanis are dependent on agriculture for their incomes and does not come under the system of tax policy. Tax earnings increased in 2015 with 2.5 percent but still these rich and elite class families avoided paying taxes (Rashid, 2015).

Unluckily, there is no such fundamental action against these elites for payment of taxes. Even though there is mentioned in constitution of Pakistan that evaders of tax should be punished, fined or officially noticed. Implementation of law on these elite class families is insufficient. Some of them from legislatures in parliament or assembly pays very low amount as a tax than the actual amount over them. Nonetheless, the ineffectiveness of Federal Board of Revenue of Pakistan and corruption by its officers has been the prominent reason for the economic decline and failure of government policies.

Consequently, low payment of taxes or lack of payment leads the reasons of high price finished products and highest prices being imposed on the imports. In 2015, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund reported that more than 30 percent people of Pakistan are living under poverty line. Also Pakistan ranked the lowest in Human Right Index overall the South Asian countries. Mostly the lower and lower middle classes are burdened for the massive taxation. As a result of tax

avoidance not only economy of Pakistan is deteriorated but also multiplied the totals of security, finance and social related matters (Malik, 2015).

2.4.3 Exhaustion of Energy Resources

The exhaustion of energy resources in Pakistan is another reason of slow financial growth. Pakistan is far approaches behind in achieving, the energy requirements of the domestic and manufacturing fields. Basically Pakistan is dependent on its stored water in dams to fulfill the energy demands. Unfortunately, these dams are neglected by government since many decades and have been avoiding the requirement of new dam's construction. The projected application of most important Kalabagh Dam has been argumentative since many years and went to the governmental parochialism. People of Pakistan are not much aware of this project due to this nation is alienated on the construction of Kalabagh dam and its significance at state level. As an alternative Pakistan has also coal assets that are enough for energy requirements but unluckily there has been no noticeable or leading step taken by government (Karagiannis, 2010).

Pakistan is a God gifted country full of natural resources unfortunately drawback is lack of technological equipment. The lack of expertise for the right distribution of assets and its management is another issue. Presently, CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) agreement was established in 2015 for the energy enhancement. Under this agreement China will inaugurate Thermal Coal Power Plants in Thar, the area of province Sindh. According to some experts from Pakistan the project of Thar will be very costly due to terrifying atmosphere. Like many other projects rental power plants of Sindh is already dispose of by the heavy corruption in the time period of Zardari Government (Priya, 2014).

The major drawback in the field of infrastructure is that many projects such as TAPI, IPI gas pipeline are avoided there is no such progress. Infrastructure development is very slow due to the leading causes of militancy existence, security anxieties, absence of agreement with regional countries and fixed terms of the funding or investor parties. For the moment, energy deficiency has blocked all the local-run manufacturing. Totals of the textile productions are in the insufficiency and the exports of the state have intensely masticated. In bottom line completion of only these major projects can boost up the Pakistan's energy requirements and cause the change of historical troubles. Hence, mostly the export area of Pakistan is consisting of agricultural goods (Shailo, 2013).

Unfortunately, due to natural disasters and lack of technological equipment income of goods automatically decreased and affects the economy of Pakistan. As mentioned Pakistan is a highly agricultural state and catastrophic condition of water is challenging for agriculture. Pakistan faced crisis of water since independence due to Indian rivalry even though there were a water treaty between both. For the official distribution of water both states are restricted to follow the treaty of Indus Basin 1960.

According to that treaty Pakistan has the legal right to use of the three western rivers. India disobeys the treaty and built dams over the western rivers that were given to Pakistan according to the treaty. From many decades both countries are failed to resolve the water issue. Indian's always use their point of view at global level that Pakistan has not enough capacity to store the large percentage of water.

Due to this issue Pakistan needs to construct the big dams like Kalabagh Dam but its construction has been the controversial. Blame-game started from smaller provinces against Punjab for the large usage of water because of this national attitude the issue of water is still unresolved. The revealing of water has kept back massive land of Baluchistan thirsty and unrefined. A massive land of Pakistan useless for the agriculture determinations has also lightened the production of the agriculture area (Papava, 2009). This is how the foremost sector of Pakistan is unfruitful and a terrible GDP of state.

Certainly, technological advancement of 21st century regulates the degree of growth and development of a state. Even the hegemonic power of the globe must have the characteristic of advanced technology. Insufficient technology of Pakistan is the main cause for rising up its different sectors performance with a slow progress. The values of technology are still in trouble and also exhausting for economic development. Currently, 80% of Pakistani schools are bereaved from advance technology and the excellence of education is uncertain. Due to insufficient technical information students are discouraged for the technological field of studies (Wimbush, 2012).

The change needed in the strategies of government to rethink and reform a mid-set. Initially, the foreign policy of Pakistan was based on the security ambitions rather than economic purposes. The element of India has been always a high apprehension for Pakistan throughout the history. Due to this concern Pakistan spends its resources on the establishment of military and conventional equipment's. meanwhile, Pakistan decided to build its nuclear bomb at the same time all the assets was guided to make

a bomb for the security of state. A developing and deprived state of Pakistan barely managed to pay for a nuclear bomb and nearly 20 percent of its total budget expended on sector of defense. High attentions towards the field of defense and avoided industrialized field are fundamental reasons of the economic decline of Pakistan (Pepe, 2012).

2.4.5 Issues of privatization

The defective privatization strategy is another reason of economic situation of Pakistan. More or less all the institutions and major sectors are under the country run system the instability and lack of harmony of the political parties on different issues has been often observed and they gave the first priority to their interests than the national development. Lack of foreign investment is also affected the economy of a state. Foreign direct investment is the important element that always plays a beneficial role in states economy. In this 21st century development of states is impossible without foreign direct investment (Vaughn, 2005).

Pakistan has the huge market with an adequate power purchasing equality but foreign direct investment is unsatisfactory due to internal instability and militancy. Even though Pakistan has the potential of great skilled labor but energy crisis and terrorism discourage the foreign investors to visit in Pakistan. Unsatisfactory distribution of funds and high rate of corruption in all sectors are also the major causes of economic instability of Pakistan. Yearly 70 percent of the budget is misplaced due to this disease corruption and misallocation of the assets.

The institution such as NAB (National Accountability Bureau) is not fully authorities and independent from political pressure to operationalize accurately (Karagiannis,

2002). There is also essential to retail the structure of anti-corruption division to deal with the repellent illness.

Corruption is the main downside for the economy of a state and mechanism for the accountability is required to be fixed. Weakness of the institutions is one more drawback for the revision of the economic strategies. The institutes are so insubstantial that they cannot assume the fresh distinct structures and projects concerned with the development of economy. The decline of democratic philosophy within the institutions and lack of effectiveness are the reasons of the institutional flaws. Certainly, the set-up of the institutions is not impressive for the prosperity of the common people. The economic future of Pakistan is in struggle because of some fundamentals and the terror of creative demolition in the exclusive and feudalist social order of Pakistan. Presences of the common people in the economic strategies are must for the nationwide development (Heathershaw, 2011).

2.5 Conclusion

After partition 1947, the foreign policy of Pakistan was designed under the guidelines of founder of Pakistan Quaid-i-Azam. Practice of national interest and Islamic ideology are the fundamental elements of foreign policy of Pakistan. Ideology of Islam is not to be ignoring for economic relationship with other states. Currently, in the era of globalization the foreign policy of Pakistan requires many changes to deal with other states. The region of Central Asia offers a great opportunity for Pakistan in terms of trade. The natural resources and rich economies of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are seen as an imminent source to fulfill the energy demands of Pakistan.

The internal challenges towards foreign policy of Pakistan require a serious attention from policy makers. The problems and challenges are the threat for the bilateral relationship of Pakistan with other states and its economic growth. The changes in foreign policy of Pakistan after 9/11 have been aggravated and extreme discussion about its future economic development. For anti-terrorist behavior of Pakistan in war on terror reflects the major policy shift. It shows that at that time Pakistan prefer to join war on terror and took decision without consulting the public opinion that causes the internal instability of Pakistan.

Currently, Pakistan is in struggle and facing extremism within a state. But its fact that without the home ground and help of Pakistan war on terror was not possible. Foreign policy of Pakistan is still under influence of past events; future economic developments are challenged by the extremist groups that are the attention seeking point for international community.

Chapter 3

MAJOR PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN AND ITS RELATIONSHIP STATUS WITH KAZAKHSTAN AND KYRGYZSTAN

3.1 Introduction

Since the indo-Pak partition 1947, Pakistan faced many challenges and tried to tackle them especially in economic area. At the time of partition overall system of banking was already functioning in India and endured in their hands, Pakistan established its own financial system. Establishment of economic sectors was the biggest post partition challenge for Pakistan, till now the financial system of Pakistan is in struggle. At the same time United States of America for the economic help and provide aid to Pakistan, till now doing well after 69 years of partition (Olcott, 2005).

Major developments started in 1958, with the new infrastructure policies of second president Ayub Khan. Financial aid from USA was the immense support for Pakistan in that critical situation but the corruption was another hurdle in economic growth and establishment of new sectors. Fortunately, economic support of 46 billion US dollars of 2015 from China was helpful for Pakistan. That was another big opportunity to tackle the issue of financial disturbance through new investors.

Luckily, Pakistan has a time tested neighborhood China, which always proved its friendship with Pakistan even in very critical situations such as 1971 war with India and 2015 economic crisis (Dhaka, 2015). China starts support and invests its money for different projects in Pakistan when nobody wants to invest or visit there. The internal disturbance of Pakistan creates the security issues for other investors in Pakistan to bring the foreign investors in the state. There is essential requirement from foreign investors to ensure them the full security for their function in Pakistan, it needs more attention. Currently, the economic sector is totally dependent on the stability and security of the country and it can be more beneficial through improvement of these issues.

3.2 Challenges towards Economy of Pakistan

3.2.1 Poverty and illiteracy issues

The two major issues for Pakistan are the low poverty and illiteracy rate as a developing nation. Like other developing countries Pakistan has two main problems of low poverty and illiteracy rate. Poverty leads the below living standard from minimum basic needs of people for their survival in the state. The poverty index of Pakistan has expand 30-40% in last few decades and it will be intensifying if there will be no control from government. Because of 40% of low poverty rate Pakistan is challenging for its economy (Putten, 2011).

Unfortunately, the hidden problem of poverty shows that the any expression from poor are not often heard. This problem also leads the low interests of society, their behavior and the politician's role for the welfare of poor. However these politicians always pretend that the low poverty rate of state is natural and overwhelming. But

this rapid growing problem of Pakistan can be the problematic in state affairs and development, if nobody will take it serious.

The other main issue is illiteracy that is worst affected on the economy of Pakistan as a whole. Education is an important key for the financial and social stability of the state and it affects the international environment as well.

The good quality of education is the basic right of people and responsibility of government to facilitate them with good institutions. Illiteracy means that person is not able to read and write in the age of 15 or more. Mostly, the very first priorities of developing states are to prevent the illiteracy problem and renovate the primary education. According to Islam education is the basic need of human being and illiteracy leads many problems for individuals, state and globe (Haque, 2008).

Since 1947 freedom, Pakistan is trying to make some improvements in basic education. Unfortunately, still Pakistan is facing the lowest literacy rate with almost 50% of illiterate population in the group of developing states (Farooq, 2011). The rapid growing rate of illiteracy in Pakistan is alarming and directly threatens its economy through the unemployment rate. The imagination of state development with 50% of illiteracy rate is wrong. 21st century is known as the advanced technological age of the world and requires the high literacy from states to compete the world. In any state youth is known as backbone for development and it is essential to facilitate them with basic education to utilize their skills for inventions.

There is no hope for security, stability and freedom of individuals, states or world without literacy. According to the 2013 report of UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) 17.6 % of children are working in Pakistan for their basic needs. Because of limited budget for education from government and lack of participation from community leads illiteracy in Pakistan (Iqbal Z., 2011). According to the 2014 World Bank report, Pakistan is spending only 2.3% of its GDP (Gross Domestic Products) on education.

The educational sector of Pakistan is dependent on the foreign aid. World Bank funded educational sector of Pakistan through National Education Assessment System (NEAS) with Rs. 319.364 million (Weiss, 2003). The other factor behind illiteracy is high dropout rate and overcrowded class rooms. These issues need the serious attention from the government of Pakistan and the participation of society to stand for their right too.

3.2.2 Inflation

Inflation refers the situation when the purchasing value of state currency is decreasing and general level price of production and services is increasing. Than for the stable economy central banks of state try to ignore deflation and bound inflation. Unfortunately, Pakistan faced the problem of inflation by its economy that influence negatively on the consumer and investors both. In case of Pakistan it needs serious attention to re-build the economic policies and strategies for the general level of inflation for the coexistence of everyone.

When people take pressure of inflation especially in 40% of low poverty index than the expectation of economic growth is wrong (Shah, 2015). Inflation occurs when

there is a high price of goods, rise of federal taxes and unnecessary printing of currency etc. most of the organizations and companies take advantage of inflation and earn more through business in the time of inflation. With the passage of time inflation has become very serious problem for Pakistan and its economy.

There are several elements that are affected on the economy of Pakistan and cause of inflation. When there is the shortage of supplies in market because of stock by traders then prices of goods increases. Mostly, traders accumulate their goods and wait for the high prices, when the inflation occurs they sell out their products and get benefit. Because of this act of traders, Pakistan is facing continues inflation issue like a disease.

The environmental factor is also present but the foreign aid pressure creates many problems and for dealing with this issue Pakistan is printing more currency. High taxes on goods cannot cover up the deficit and rotation of paper money is on peak. Therefore, continues increasing prices of petrol and oil at international markets has a grate effects on the economy of Pakistan because its own production of oil is less than 20 percent of its need. Consequently, for the fulfill the requirements of energy and tackle the issue of foreign aid Pakistan should use the alternatives and trade with its regional states on cheaper rates. Moreover there is entirely need of some strict policies or essential steps by government of Pakistan against the trading companies who stock their products and cause of inflation (Khan, 2010).

3.2.3 Energy Crisis

Financial status of any country connected with the energy and considered to be a lifeline for it. Energy is also known as an important element of socioeconomic

growth of a state. Energy is the fundamental element for industrial sector of a state and also the basic requirement of public for their survival. But the stability of economy is doubtful when the state is surviving with energy deficiency. Pakistan is facing energy deficit especially in gas and electricity sectors. People and industrial units of Pakistan are facing electricity shortage in summers and gas shortage in winter season that create many difficulties and pressurize their economies. In this advanced world Pakistan is still facing the issue of energy crisis when the world is focusing on many other aspects (Chandran, 2008).

In this modernized world a nuclear power Pakistan is facing the energy crisis that are directly affected its economy due to its weak policies towards these issue and internal challenges.

Energy supply per capital in 2009-2010 declines from 0.62 percent from the accessibility of energy that was 3.09 percent of last year. Per day energy requirement of Pakistan is 15000-20000 megawatt and production is about 11500 megawatt. There is the shortage of 4000-9000 MW and its seriously obstructing the financial development of Pakistan (Husain, 2005).

Demand of energy in Pakistan is increasing day by day but supply is lesser than requirements. Pakistan is needed to rethink its policies towards energy requirements and make its industries able to function for stable economy of the state. Unfortunately, the internal instability and political issues are another reason behind the deficiency of electricity and gas. People of Pakistan are always promised by the politicians before elections for the grant of major projects, unluckily post-election

scenario has been always changed. Therefore, at governmental level mismanagement; lack of communication and corruption are on its peak. Infrastructure of state is another big challenge towards the economy of Pakistan (Khan, 2013).

It's the responsibility of government to utilize the natural assets such as coal, wind or solar energy and construct the new dams or hydropower plants to fulfill energy needs. Government should use the alternatives for its energy requirements and complete the projects of gas pipelines IPI (Iran, Pakistan and India) also TAPI (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India) (Husain, 2005).

Continues growing energy crisis are also affected on the agricultural, social and industrial sectors along with economic. Agriculture directly affects the social life and inflation to poverty and this situation is obstructing the state development at extreme level. Effective and productive policies from government are requiring for the welfare of people and also people of Pakistan are responsible to take advantage and contribute for the development of their home land.

3.2.4 Corruption

Corruption is determined as a serious threat to the sovereignty and development of any state. Corruption always creates confusion between institutions and economy also dangerous for the integration of state. Corruption is the phenomenon that is compulsory to be controlled at its initial stages for the economic development. Since 1947, Pakistan is facing the culprit of this serious corruption (Rizvi, 2015). Unluckily, corruption is rooted like an old disease in the institutions of Pakistan and distracts its economy.

Especially in government sectors corruption is at peak and treated as an essential element or an alternative way to quick response. All the sectors are under this danger because of more labor and less wages. Mainly poverty, illiteracy, huge population and unemployment are the other causes of corruption. There are different kinds of corruption such as political pressure, favoritism, bidding process etc. In these circumstances talented individuals always ignored and dissatisfaction increases in the society. And this dissatisfaction leads many other problems such as unemployment, crimes and terrorism. In fact disappointment of young generation from state institutions directly affects their sphere of life and they choose the wrong way to fulfill their needs.

3.2.5 Political Instability

Political instability is another cause behind the corruption and always old projects ignored by the new government. There is entire need to resolve the issue of corruption through the implementation of strict policies by government. For the welfare of that 40% low poverty population government should take steps through different rules for politicians in terms of ignorance the previous projects (Arshad, 2012).

3.2.6 External Interference

Since independence economic sector of Pakistan is under influence of major powers through aid and economic assistant. Traditional behavior of domination on developing states by major states is present in case of Pakistan. Global interference is the big issue for the economy of Pakistan at governmental as well as INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organizations) levels. On the other hand, Pakistan always welcomed foreign investments and response them positively.

Especially, China, United States, Russia, Iran and Central Asian states are highly encouraged by the government of Pakistan (Kern, 2001).

In this regard international organizations and institutions like IMF and World Bank always respond definitely to Pakistan even in tensed situation. Involvement in trade or investment is understood but in internal affairs of state is not acceptable by any state. In Pakistan major states are continuously trying to involve government policies rather than economic cooperation. Gwadar port is the best opportunity for Pakistan as well as other states to cooperate for trade and business and contribute in world economy. In this era of globalization it is essential for Pakistan to cooperate with major states especially in terms of business and economic growth on the basis of mutual gains.

3.2.7 Pressure of Debts

Another critical issue for economy of Pakistan is pressure of heavy debts. Due to unequal distribution of assets at the time of Indo-Pak partition 1947 Pakistan economy faced many problems. After partition Pakistan gets huge amounts of debt from IMF and World Bank that is increasing with the passage of time. Till 2015, the external debt on Pakistan is almost 68550 USD million from different international institutions and economic powers (Suso, 2005). Total internal and external debts on Pakistan are about 58% of its GDP which is serious threat for its economy. Major states provide loans with heavy interest rates to Pakistan.

State Bank of Pakistan also raises internal debts that challenge its functions. There are also billions of rupees loan to Water and Power Disappearance Authority and Sui

gas companies of Pakistan (Ali, 2010). The complexity increases at micro and macro both levels with the different time period also challenges the economy of Pakistan.

These debts are the continuous pressure on the economy of Pakistan. Economic growth requires debt free environment and discourage more loans. For the reduction of these debts and easy environment for development Pakistan should use the alternatives such as trade and business with its neighbors. It's the responsibility of current government to do something practical for this serious issue.

3.2.8 Terrorism

Terrorism is the act of weaker against powerful with the use of force to generate harassment for others. The well-known drastic phenomenon is terrorism that threatens the states sovereignty. Terrorism is the serious threat for states as well as globalization and challenges the peace. Currently, almost all the states in the world are under influence of the terrorism. Terrorism is also used to create the fear through violence and dangerous activities. The violent nature of terrorism and their extremist ideologies never differentiates the civilians and army.

Terrorists always performed activities for seeking the attention of international community and illustrate their power. Contradictions among non-state actors and state are always affect the common man and overall environment (Samin, 2014). Threats of terrorism always challenge the state potential and capabilities to deal with this especially in term of military use and directly influence the state's economy. The concept of positive interaction among states is quite impressive but challenges with terrorism.

Terrorism is the serious threat towards economy of Pakistan and coexistence with other states is challenges. Total elimination of the terrorism is essential for the economic prosperity of Pakistan. Since 2000 Pakistan faced serious terrorist activities and heavy loss of innocent lives as well as infrastructure. These terrorist activities influenced the economy of Pakistan and cause of billions of dollars loss. The image of Pakistan is also portrayed negatively in front of world through terrorism and other states feel fear. States feels serious threat and hesitate to visit Pakistan.

Foreign investors are not more interested to invest their money in this dangerous situation and also tourism ended with these phenomena. Pakistan is very beautiful and attractive land especially in terms of natural locations and different environments at the same time within one country. But the beauty and security of Pakistan is challenged by destructive activities and army operation against terrorism (Gadomski, 2015). Tourism of the state directly impact its economy and Pakistan earn more from tourism than other assets unluckily it has been stopped from few decades. People are afraid to work in Pakistan especially technical staff. In field of sports terrorism is also present 2009 terrorist attack on Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore during their visit for match series is the example of their act.

Currently, in 2016 Pakistan conducted the PSL (Pakistan Super League) in Dubai due to security threats. In these conditions business and friendly environment for investors is impossible. For the economic development its entire need to tackle the issue of terrorism. After 9/11 attacks of USA Pakistan decided to join the “war on terror” and provide the home ground. USA conduct war against Afghanistan as a

result of 9/11 attacks results and used home ground of Pakistan. After 11 years 2001-14 USA declared end of war on terrorism but still Pakistan is facing this phenomenon. Pakistan played its vital role against terrorism but it's also the responsibility of international community to pay attention towards the prevention of terrorism (Naumann, 2015).

Terrorist organizations are funded by the legal and illegal both ways from anywhere of the world. The most known organization of terrorism is ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) and Al-Qaida from Afghanistan is performing their terrorist activities in the world. These organizations are using the image of Islam and also attack the both Islamic and non-Muslim states of the world. Currently, East and West both are under influence of terrorism but the image of Islam is creating conflicts with other religions in the world.

It is the serious challenge for Pakistani government and military that require the combine efforts of military and government officials for peace. The amazing fact about terrorism is that the serious crime of the 21st century still did not recognized in international law as a crime. Because of terrorism international law is criticized and shows its weaknesses (Mises, 1983).

Terrorism directly challenged and threatens the international legal system and principles of international law. It is necessary that international law has shown the quality of response towards current threats. If there will be absence of overcome to this phenomena of terrorism than the irregular war fare will be the result. It will be the more complex situation in the world if this terrorism continues. World peace is

challenged by terrorism and also threatens for the economy of the globe (Cohen, 2010). Not only Pakistan but also other major states are facing the economic problems due to terrorism. But for Pakistan as a developing state it's a big challenge and need rapid solution for the future economic development and trade within the region.

3.2.9 Low per Capita Income

Per capita income is the big issue of developing states that is same in Pakistan. In 1960-2012 Per capital income in Pakistan was erected Rs 985 is remains low (Goheer, 1999). Currently, it increased almost 1372 US dollars average income but with comparison of inflation it's still low per capita income. The problem of low per capita income will never tackle easily without adjusting the issue of inflation (Rothbard, 1997). Therefore per capita income is considered as the symbol of prosperity and progress of the state. On the other side states with high per capita income are considered the developed and richest at international level. There are several political, social and economic reasons behind the low per capita income of Pakistan.

Law and order situation and poor governance due to instable politics one cause of low per capita income in Pakistan. Other problems are ignorance of talent and abilities of young generation are also there. At societal level the big challenge is continuous growth of population also cause of poverty. Corruption and illiteracy play its role as well and automatically refers the low living standard of people. Less development and infrastructure issues are present and people of Pakistan are in struggle due to these reasons.

In economic sector due to terrorism there is low level of foreign investments and also low national income (Hathaway, 2004). On the other hand there is not enough trade and utility charges increases day by day. In the field of technology Pakistan is not sufficient that directly affect the other sectors like agriculture and media. Low level of productivity and storage of goods cause the inflation that directly impacts the economy of Pakistan.

People of Pakistan are having the high level educational degrees from national as well as international institution but still facing the problem of unemployment. Common people of Pakistan are in struggle due to heavy taxes and low income that is also influential the state economy. As compare to other states per capita income of Pakistan is very low. Through beneficial economic policies by government and control of its population average income will be increase. In 21st century time of competition the most important element is trade and use of modern technology is necessary for the development of the states (Qureshi, 2009).

3.2.10 Drawbacks of Agriculture and Industrial Sectors

Nearly 61% of people are living in rural areas of Pakistan in different 50000 locations. The income source of 80% from those 61% people is based on agriculture in Pakistan. Unfortunately, the agricultural field of Pakistan is facing many issues and productivity is low than expectations. Government of Pakistan always ignores the major sector of agriculture during the budget distribution (Shabaz 2011).

Due to the lack of economic sources farmers faced many problems and nobody is willing to invest in this sector. Insufficient modern technology and farming techniques are other serious issues for agriculture. Almost 70% of people in Pakistan

are dependent on agriculture either directly or indirectly. Opposite of high dependency there is total 45% of working force linked with agriculture. High dependency and low labor force create another issue in this field. Compare to the other developed states Pakistan has fewer facilities in technological sector and man force is required at high level. In other states mostly man force is less than Pakistan and they are dependent on the new technology and machines for many big projects (Egan, 2010).

For trade states need the good quality products to presents the other countries. Low salaries and old machinery is the internal issue of industrial sector. Unskilled and less awareness of the labor force affect the productivity as well. Good productivity is possible only through the development of agricultural sector. Agricultural field of Pakistan requires the focus on technology and enough budgets from government for the production of goods. The demand of Pakistani agricultural products is very high at international level due to its good quality and suitable environment for growth.

On the other side Pakistan has also the backward industrial sector that directly affects its economic growth. The main problem with the Pakistani industry is old machinery and lack of modern technology. Outdated machinery directly affects the cost per unit and also time consuming process. There is 13% of labor force linked with Industrial sector of Pakistan.

3.2.11 Unemployment

The major difference between developing and developed states is high unemployment rate and it increases with the passage of time. Pakistan is facing the issue of huge population and lack of job opportunities. In this materialistic world

everybody needs enough money for their survival and people use alternatives to earn money even from negative activities. High ratio of unemployment leads the spread of terrorism; terrorist organizations offers big packages for people and mostly young generation accept these offers. They accept the terrorist's offers because of their financial issues and unemployment.

Terrorist organization facilitates them and provides them money, than they used innocents anywhere according to their desire for negative activities like bomb blast. For their selfish objectives they trapped the needy people and use them against innocents. To tackle the issue of terrorism organized system of employment is

Table 2: Pakistan Unemployment rate (retrieved from www.slideshare.net)

Unemployment rate: 15.2% (2009 est.)				
Year	Unemployment rate	Rank	Percentage change	Date of Information
2003	7.80%	119		2002 est.
2004	7.70%	122	-1.28%	2003 est.
2005	8.30%	75	7.79%	2004 est.
2006	6.60%	65	-20.48%	2005 est.
2007	6.50%	72	-1.52%	2006 est.
2008	5.60%	71	-13.85%	2007 est.
2009	7.40%	92	32.14%	2008 est.
2010	15.20%	152	105.41%	2009 est.

needed (Gazdar, 2014).

Currently, 3.5 million people of Pakistan are unemployed and burden the economy of state. Unemployment rate of Pakistan is about 7% and day by day increases due to heavy population (Jr., 2015). It's difficult for the economy of Pakistan to stand with the heavy rate of unemployment and face the world. Government sector should focus on the outstanding problem of unemployment because it's directly influenced the economy of Pakistan as well as live of a common man.

3.2.12 Deficit Balance of Payment

Mostly developing states import some incomplete products from other states on very low price and then finished them for sale. Through this process the balance sheet always changed and affects the economy of state. Imports of Semi-finished products from developed states are less expensive and shortfall in balance of payment exists. Finished goods are very expensive for the states and burden the national economy. Pakistan is facing the problem of deficit balance of payment through importing incomplete products for china. It is important that Pakistan should try to produce its domestic goods and import fewer finished products from others. Consequently, the shortage balance of payment will be minimized easily (Bykov, 2008).

3.2.13 Technological differences

The internal challenge to the economy of Pakistan is difference of new and old technology. In the same state rural areas are using old machinery and technology opposite those urban areas are surviving with new technology. The difference of technology impacts the currency of state and burden the economy as a whole. For the end of this gap new technology should introduce in rural areas of Pakistan that mechanism will be helpful in industrial sector (Khalid, 2015).

3.2.14 In Appropriate use of Natural Resources

Pakistan has advantage of large amount of natural resources like gold, gas, salt, copper, iron ore, fire lime stone, chromite's, tiles, silica, gypsum and silver. There are other different resources as well in different areas of Pakistan (Bista, 2015). Unluckily, Pakistan does not have enough advanced machinery to dig out these natural resources. This issue cause the financial backwardness of the state same in Pakistan.

As like other issues same situation is present in this from government side. Because government ignores the serious issue of inappropriate use of natural resources that has negative impact on Pakistan's economy. Areas like Baluchistan and KPK (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) are full of natural resources but ignored by government (Sheikh, 2015). The active and attentive role of government policy maker is required for the economic development of Pakistan.

3.2.15 Market Imperfection and Low Foreign Trade

A suitable market for the sellers and consumers is necessary in trade. Market imperfections always affect the economy of states. Market where there is the lack of communication and misleading information spread among consumers and sellers that situation is known as market imperfection. When nobody informs the all participants immediately about the changes of trade or policies that situation also refers the market imperfection. Currently, international markets are under influence of elite powers and they have command on international trade. Interest of participants in trade should be liberal result will be positive (Karmakar, 2015).

Every single actor will be protected in trade under liberal approach through interest of policy makers. Influence of major economic states and their command on trade should be escaped for economic growth of all participants. Illegal business or smuggling is common and shows the failure of authorities. In Pakistan smuggling and illegal business is common because of free border with Afghanistan and large number of refugees.

Pakistan imports almost 33.15 billion dollars products and exports 20.474 billion dollars because of that loophole unexpected balance of payment produces (Melvin, 2008). Border security is necessary to overcome this issue in Pakistan and provide the chance for new participants in trade as a legal business. Less foreign trade impacts the economy of Pakistan and creates another difficulty through expensive products that requires the new policies for trade.

3.2.16 Problem of Brain Drain

Limited resources and lack of job opportunities in different sectors of Pakistan is leading the threat of brain drain. The situation of diaspora or scattering qualified people of one state affects its economy. Overall environment is scary due to terrorist activities especially in education sectors and other civilian areas. Fearful environment is also cause of scattering and highly qualified people move to abroad. For better future and financial stability people choose to avail the job opportunities in other countries.

However, people spend huge money on education for better future but when they get less response or unemployment from their own country then they choose to

settle somewhere else. But this continuous movement of qualified people to abroad is threatening the state economy and requires mechanism for it.

3.2.17 Infrastructure issues

Also infrastructure of Pakistan is not in good conditions since independence (Paksoy, 2005). Currently, government of Pakistan is trying to build focus on infrastructure with the cooperation of Chinese government. Infrastructure of state always help to its population as well as attractive for other states. Along with cooperation of China its entire need that policy makers should focus on the infrastructure and provide secure environment to the foreign business in Pakistan.

3.2.18 Amalgamation of Government and business

According to the liberalism approach, government and business are two separate fields and both are influential on state economy. Currently, Prime Minister of Pakistan is holding both statuses of business person and also state head that is criticized by many scholars (Godement, 2015). When there is mixture of government and business, then nepotism is natural that affects the economy of a state. Every sectors of state should be separate for economic development and stability. In Pakistan politicians are enjoying elite life style as well as business due to this situation, welfare of people is ignored (Kazi, 2003). Culture of elite class is increasing day by day and affecting the financial situation of Pakistan. Government officials are dominant on economy of Pakistan and foreign aid is not equally or properly distributed among people due to high level of corruption.

All of these issues in different sectors are big challenge for economy of Pakistan and requires permanent solution by policy makers. In these circumstances Pakistan has a big opportunity of Central Asian states for its economic

development. Through positive relationship and cooperation Pakistan should focus on economic sector more than other sectors for its survival.

3.3 Bilateral Relationship with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

3.3.1 Kazakhstan-Pakistan

The largest state of Central Asia with the elements of territory and finance is Kazakhstan. The last republic of Soviet Union was Soviet Union that has got freedom on 1 December 1991. The economy of Kazakhstan is influential on other states with 60% of Central Asian economy (Racine, 2009). Kazakhstan has stable relationship with other states especially at regional level and maintained its economy effectively. Kazakhstan hands over the nuclear assets of Russia after disintegration to Russian government and closed its nuclear sites (Waseem, 2011). Kazakhstan always plays a neutral role for peace and stability recent example is Ukraine-Russia crisis.

During crisis Kazakhstan support the Ukraine eastern area with financial aid and help the victims of the crisis from both sides. Kazakhstan is a member state of ECO (economic cooperation organization), SCO (shanghai cooperation organization) and OIC (organization of Islamic countries) (Grare, 2006). Kazakhstan is playing an impressive role in United Nation peacekeeping missions over the entire world. The nuclear non-proliferation policy of Kazakhstan creates its positive image in the world. In terms of natural assets, Kazakhstan is the richest country and has a great capacity to trade its goods (Reetz, 1993).

Table 2: Natural Resources of Kazakhstan (retrieved from www.orsumetals.com)

Kazakhstan natural resources, 2005	Million tones	% of world resources
Chrome	470	26.1
Gold	18	20.1
Uranium	1	16.8
Zinc	35	7.6
Manganese	357	7.0
Iron ore	7,000	4.1
Coal	34,000	3.5
Cooper	20	2.1
Bauxite	660	2.0
Oil	26 billion bbl.	2.6
Gas	0.5 trillion cubic feet	3.0

For bilateral relationship at regional level especially with South Asian states is admirable. Kazakhstan has interests of trade through Pakistan and Afghanistan for the access of international markets Gwadar port is attractive for it. Pakistan and Kazakhstan has friendly and positive relationship (Kazi, 2005).

3.3.1.1 Political Relationship

After cold-war Pakistan followed its economic policies towards Central Asian region. Pakistan and Kazakhstan are very close to each other and shared geographical proximity, religion, language and cultural activities. On the regional and global issues both states having common faith and common perspectives help themselves for their diplomatic and trade relationship (Shaheen, 2011). The balanced policy of Kazakhstan makes it friendly and peaceful with others that attracts the policy makers of Pakistan in terms of bilateral relationship.

Since the independence of Kazakhstan there is strong diplomatic relationship between both states (Kuroda, 2011). Kazakhstan formal President Nursultan Nazarbyev visits Pakistan in 1992 and signed the contract to improve financial, social and political ties with Pakistan (Rashid, 2015).

3.3.1.2 Economic Cooperation

Pakistan is following its keen interests towards Central Asian republics, for economic development the emerging economy of Kazakhstan is attractive. The policy makers of Pakistan focus on the establishment of financial and political ties with Kazakhstan. Both states are functioning for regional security and as well as working in regional organizations e.g. ECO, SCO and ASEAN. Kazakhstan is the founding member and Pakistan is the spectator participant of SCO (Shanghai cooperation organization) (Hill, 2001).

In 2010, the president of Kazakhstan mentioned the political disturbance of Afghanistan during CICA (Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia). Like other Central Asian states Kazakhstan has its own interests towards Gwadar port and trade routes of Pakistan. Kazakhstan also wants to import its products to global markets through Gwadar port (Tonchev, 2015).

Currently, Pakistan is trying to be a permanent member of SCO and Kazakhstan backup Pakistan for its full membership in the organization. SCO is an effective and beneficial platform for Pakistan to fulfill its economic objectives and increase its relationship with Central Asian countries. For SCO and ECO the geographical position of Pakistan is significant. Pakistan and Kazakhstan are also responsible for

the Islamic member states of OIC (Organization of Islamic Countries) (Kukeyeva, 2013).

In terms of bilateral relationship Gwadar port is the main bridge between Pakistan and Central Asia for their economic objectives. Gwadar connects the Central Asian region to international markets because of its geographical location. Both states formed common economic commission to commercialize the import-export and financial relationship of two countries (Qadir, 2005). Approximately, there are 69 business industries from Pakistan that are functioning in Kazakhstan. These companies are operationalized in construction, consultancy, advertising and agricultural fields (Hozyainova, 2012).

In 2003, Pakistan and Kazakhstan signed the preferential trade agreement (PTA) for liberalization of trade links. As a result of ECO membership states are trying to make the free trade Asian region. For the purpose of trade free region Central Asian countries, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are playing significant role for financial growth. Trade between Pakistan and Kazakhstan is high on food products, leather, textile, sports items, pharmacy, surgical goods and agriculture (Lindström, 2010).

3.3.2 Kyrgyzstan-Pakistan

With the collapse of Soviet Union Kyrgyzstan became an independent country on 31st of August 1991. The people of Kyrgyzstan were in trouble because of Stalin policies, soon after independence the economic, social and educational sectors improved. After independence Kyrgyzstan create its financial strategies of close to open. But at that time Kyrgyzstan wasn't in position to face the economic challenges.

Table 3: Natural Resources of Central Asian States (Kyrgyzstan) (retrieved from www.review.upeace.org)

Country	Gas	oil	Coal	Hydro energy	Total
Kazakhstan	16%	50%	33%	1%	100%
Kyrgyzstan	2%	5%	11%	82%	10%
Tajikistan	2%	1%	1%	96%	100%
Turkmenistan	83%	17%	0%	0%	100%
Uzbekistan	84%	13%	2%	1%	100%
Total	48%	33%	17%	2%	100%

For the implementation of new economic policies Kyrgyzstan needs financial assistance or strong backup. Pakistan plays its vital role as a neighbor states and recognize the new born Muslim state of Kyrgyzstan on 20 December 1991 (Juraev, 2012).

3.3.2.1 Political Relationship

Pakistan started its diplomatic relationship with Kyrgyzstan soon after recognition in 1991. In 1995, Pakistan established its first embassy in “Bishkek” the capital city of Kyrgyzstan. For both states the establishment of embassy was positive development in terms of bilateral connection. On the other hand Kyrgyzstan has also its council in Karachi and embassy in Islamabad capital city of Pakistan. For the peace and financial development of Afghanistan both Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan have similar interest. Both states are the members of ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization). During the visit of Kyrgyzstan the Pakistani prime minster Muhammad Nawaz Sharif explains the virtuous relationship among both states and expectation of Pakistan to boost up the cultural, financial and political links with Kyrgyzstan (Rahman, 2006).

Terrorism is considered as a massive threat to the Asian region as well as alarming for global peace. Both states are having similar concerns about terrorism and stability of region (Malik, 2007). For the disaster control and prevention of drug cartel both states signed an agreement of cooperation during the visit of Pakistani prime minister Nawaz Sharif for the strategic relationship both states signed a protocol on 10 May 1992 (Beckley, 2014) .

3.3.2.2 Economic Cooperation

Post-cold war in Pakistan is continuously trying to improve its relationship with Central Asian nations. In 1991, Pakistan provide \$10 million economic assistant to Kyrgyzstan for the establishment of pharmaceutical industrial project at Bishkek. Kyrgyzstan government appreciated the financial support of Pakistan. With the passage of time, economic cooperation among both states increases and Pakistan decided to establish a branch of its National bank in Kyrgyzstan (Menon, 2001).

The purpose behind the establishment of bank was to facilitate the businesspersons and to provide exchange and economic relations. In Kyrgyzstan, there are almost 300 Pakistani business companies that are still functioning successfully. In 2002, Kyrgyzstan government issued the license to the national bank of Pakistan and permits it to open the individual accounts of locals (Cornell, 2003).

For the improvement of banking, national bank of Pakistan provides training for the banks of Kyrgyzstan. On the other hand, Kyrgyzstan is also interested in the Gwadar project for trade and access in international markets (Krasnopolsky, 2015).

Like other countries of the world Pakistan has the huge number of its students in Kyrgyzstan mostly doctors and engineers. In educational sector both states are active and offer exchange program and scholarships for talented students. It's the easiest way to increase relationship of individuals from both states and effective for diplomatic relationship (Lehvold, 2012).

3.4 Bilateral relationship of Pakistan with Linking states Tajikistan, Afghanistan and china

3.4.1 Tajikistan

History of Tajikistan is influenced by the empire and last ruler was Russian empire. Until 1990 Tajikistan was part of the Soviet Union and known as "Tajik soviet socialist republic". Tajikistan declared the independence with the collapse of Soviet Union (Haase, 2008). In 1992, there was a prolonged civil war in Tajikistan and People's Democratic Party Emomali Rahmon came in power. Tajikistan has common boundaries with Afghanistan, china, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (Gleason, 2004). There is 14km distance between the border of Tajikistan and Pakistan from Wakhan way of Afghanistan distinct the Uzbekistan and Pakistan. Pakistan recognized Tajikistan after independence and started bilateral relationship as an Islamic country (Swanström, 2003).



Figure 2: Linking States between Pakistan and Central Asia (retrieved from pakistancyberforce.blogspot.co.uk)

3.4.1.1 Political Relationship

Prolonged civil war destroyed the financial conditions of Tajikistan. Pakistan was the only state that welcomed the Tajik refugees and supported Tajikistan. For the peace and prosperity of Tajikistan, Pakistan has been performing an active role with peacekeeping missions in Tajikistan. The government of Tajikistan respects the efforts of Pakistan and the help they rendered to the people of Tajikistan (Rouse, 1993). Tajikistan has enormous hydroelectric power and wants to trade it with Pakistan. The first Pakistani embassy opened in Dushanbe in 1993 for the bilateral relationship with Tajikistan (Hugo, 2005).

Since declaration of independent state of Tajikistan the bilateral relations started and improved with the passage of time. First diplomatic mission operationalized in 1997

between both states for bilateral relations. For the functionalization of consular office Tajikistan started its offices in Islamabad and Karachi. In 2005, Tajikistan embassy started working in Islamabad the capital of Pakistan and enhances bilateral relations among both countries (Wiemer, 2016). 21st century is known as the best time for financial world and business among different states (Truman, 2013).

In 2004, Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, started business reparations in Khujand and Dushanbe cities of Tajikistan. Tajikistan Chamber of commerce encourages manufacturing goods produced to take place in Lahore (Calvi, 2010). Tajikistan also has keen interest towards Gwadar port for trade objectives. With the disintegration of Soviet Union Central Asian, states changed their economic policy close to open and desire to access the global markets. For the access of international markets Pakistan is the best and cheapest option for Central Asian countries through Gwadar port (Ferry, 2008).

Tajikistan is focusing on the construction and communication fields because of its middle income state. Tajikistan wants to link with Iranian Chabahar port and Gwadar port with Pakistan for its trade objectives (Butt, 2015). Tajikistan is spending \$700 million on agriculture and construction for the financial links with other states and Pakistan as well (Afet, 2016).

Tajikistan is also a member of many regional and international organizations. Tajikistan has impressive diplomatic relationship with other states and having “open-door policy” (Berkofsky, 1995). In cultural aspects Tajikistan is trying to improve its relationship especially at regional level. Tajikistan has same language Persian with

Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan that helps more rather than other aspects (Mankoff, 2015). Central Asia is a God gifted region in terms of natural resources and beauty that attracts the businessman and also tourists. Tajikistan is enjoying both aspects that help to increase individual to individual relationship as well as beneficial for economy of the state. For the tourism objective, Tajikistan is functioning with United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (Matveeva, 2006).

3.4.1.2 Economic Cooperation

After ten years of independence, Tajikistan did not focus on trade relations but in 2004 when it started trading, its current trade worth \$100 million between Pakistan and Tajikistan (Perouse, 2010). For the bilateral relationship, both countries visited each other state with new ideas of development. Tajikistan is a permanent member of organization of economic cooperation and also Shanghai Corporation Organization (SCO). Because of regional connection Pakistan always encourage Tajikistan's activities for the security and stability of the region especially against terrorism (Laruelle, 2012).

Both states are having bilateral relationships, trade links, diplomatic relationship and that helps them in many fields for development. There is a big opportunity for mutual economic gains for both states within the region. They signed many agreements and protocols with each other and agreed for cooperation (SHAO, 2008).

In 2014, the Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and other government officials visited Tajikistan for bilateral relations and highlight the regional interests of Pakistan (Kher, 2012). Towards Afghanistan both Pakistan and Tajikistan has

common policy for peace and prosperity. Both are willing for the development and slow transition of democratic government in Afghanistan (Nakao, 2015).

The instability and disturbed environment of Afghanistan is creating the other issues such as cross-boundaries, human trafficking and terrorism. Pakistan has desired to buy 1000 MW electricity to fulfill its energy requirements from Tajikistan. Both states having common regional beliefs and cultural priorities are also same that helps them to solve the regional problems especially terrorism and financial developments (Backes, 2015).

3.4.2 Afghanistan

Relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan has been established under considerable attention because of topographical intimacy. Afghanistan founded in 1747 and has bilateral relationship with its neighbor state Pakistan from 1947. Both countries are members of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation).

Another element of bilateral relationship is that both countries are Islamic republicans. Unfortunately, from last few decades the relationship between both states are disturbed due to some serious issues such as borders security, Afghan refugees result of Soviet invasion 1979, illegal immigrants, Mujahideen , smuggling and Taliban insurgency. Though, government from both countries focuses on the solution of these serious problems but Indian involvement in Afghanistan causes low progress in resolving these issues (Reetz, 1993).

3.4.2.1 Political Relationship

In 2015, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summit in Russia that the leader of both states should focused on these issues. The PM Nawaz Sharif and President of Afghanistan Ashraf Ghani emphasized these major issues and stability of Afghanistan. Peace and stability of Afghanistan is an important element for regional development. Both leaders address the new strategies for peace and encourage the official visits (Dar, 2015).

Strategically, both states are very important for Central Asia, Middle East and South East Asia. Afghanistan and Pakistan are the unique source or gate way for regional states to access the warm water. From 1980-1990 the foreign policy of Pakistan towards Afghanistan was based on the strategic wisdom in Afghanistan to counter Indian influence. The alliance of Afghanistan and India perceived trouble for Pakistan especially in terms of support to Baloch tribal and pashtunistan. Because of these issues, Pakistan decided to join war on terror with US after 9/11 terrorists attacks (Shaheen, 2011).

From the start, bilateral relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan has been uncomfortable because Afghanistan was against the membership of Pakistan in United Nation. Bilateral relationship between both states has been punitive and fluctuating because of the serious issues especially Islamic extremism. Both states have commonalities especially the religion that is useful for their internal and external strategies.

Both countries have feudal and tribal system on the basis of Islamic beliefs, same language and tradition that is also common factor between both states. Pakistani leaders always focused on the bilateral relationship because of the fact that the

stability of Afghanistan directly affects the neighbors. Unluckily, post 9/11 scenario changes everything between both states and cause a great tension for Pakistan due to war on terror. On the one side, there was the neighborhood and Islamic attachment.

On the other side, international pressure faced by the government of Pakistan and decides to join war on terror. United State of America uses the home ground of Pakistan for war on terror in Afghanistan and in return Pakistan faced serious issue of terrorism. Currently, US withdraw from Afghanistan but still the terrorist performs their activities in Pakistan as a result of war on terror. People of Pakistan is facing the post scenario of war on terror and struggling with the serious issue of terrorism every next day (Trenin, 2003).

3.4.2.2 Economic Cooperation

Presently, Pakistan is stressed to establish fair relationship with Afghanistan. The instability of Afghanistan is directly connected to the peace of Pakistan especially for its internal security and foreign policy point of view. On the economic perspective the internal pressure of terrorist groups and extremists threaten the major projects of the region such as TAPI.

This gas pipeline will be constructed with the Kandahar Highway in western side of Afghanistan and linked with Pakistan through Quetta and Multan. The area of Kandahar Highway is under influence of militants and threat for the security of this project also causing slow construction. Pakistan wants to support Afghanistan for its economic development and stability. But the major issue is militant threat and the unwillingness of political leaders present.

The issue of Taliban and terrorist agencies is also there even though Pakistan welcomed them for talks and conferences only for the peace of both states but there is still lack of communication issue between them. In this situation, the security and stability of the both states have been challenging by the militant groups that has also influenced the regional stability. The united role of both governments is required for peace and stability of the region (Wahid, 2008).

The mentioned situation of both states have created the complexities and anticipated relationship between them. The high level of mistrust situation is the problem of future security of the region. The stability of Afghanistan requires the active role of their leaders and considerable efforts of Pakistan and Afghanistan for stability. Afghanistan is the linking state between Pakistan and Central Asian countries and the economic perspective is a very significant part of it. The stability of shortest road route of Afghanistan is very important to reach out to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. For future economic development of Pakistan the peace of Afghanistan and security of projects are necessary.

From 2013, the economic objective PM of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif has been trying to link with its neighbor state. On the other hand President of Afghanistan Ashraf Ghani encourages the official links with Pakistan for bilateral economic ties. During 2015 the protest against government the leader of the second largest political party of Pakistan PTI (Pakistan Tehreek e Insaf) Imran Khan focused on the military abilities and involvement towards Afghanistan. He emphasized on the peaceful foreign policy towards Afghanistan for the future economic development of Pakistan and regional peace (Rashid, 2015).

3.4.3 China

Another most important linking state is china between Pakistan and Central Asian states. Through china, Pakistan is directly linked with Kyrgyzstan and can easily access the Kazakhstan markets. The geostrategic position of China is attractive for Pakistan. China has shared boundary with three major countries of Central Asia namely Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. China always focused on the peace and economic development and help regional states for their economic development.

3.4.3.1 Political Relationship

The first priority of the Chinese foreign policy is economic development which helps them to focus on the diplomatic relationship with other states. China follows the lighter foreign policy towards other states especially in Central Asian region. China has cultural ties with Central Asian republics and historical attachments with them. The most important Silk Road route of china is attractive for Central Asian states for their trade. China also offers the several trade routes to other regional states such as Iran, Russia and Pakistan for their economic development. Those trade routes started from Kazakhstan and linked with China, Tajikistan and ends on Gwadar sea port of Pakistan (Vaughn, 2005).

China and the five Central Asian countries full trade amount to \$25.9 billion in 2009 which is a cheaper import rate. Caspian Sea Azerbaijan is worth for Chinese government for achieving their interest. In the antagonistic competition of Central Asian region, china has followed the commercial purposes, infrastructural and trade relations with other states. It emphasize on the political and military influence of the whole region. China has good relations with rest of the world especially with their neighbors (Hongzhou, 2015). Instantly maintain its stability on its periphery.

Although it faced the internal instability through three evils' separatism, fundamentalism and extremism but follow their national interest.

The main policy objective of china is to Prevent internal affairs enhance trade with Russia and provide the transportation corridor for effective trade. It also follows the long terms strategic interests for domestic and economic developments. It has effective trade relations with Russia, but clash in their policies Russia has confrontation and china has non confrontation policy. China aimed to prevent the role of extra regional powers and decrease of Russian influence from the Central Asia. With transformation china has leading role in Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO) (Miranda, 2010).

3.4.3.2 Economic Cooperation

Pakistan's has trade relations with central Asia on yearly possible market of 80 percent. It provides the cheapest imports for economic transition of region through Karakoram Highway. It also has center stage position of the region due to its shortest trade route, Gwadar to the Arabian Sea. Pakistan goals are based on long term energy needs towards Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. It gained the economic compensation with Political and Security obligation and at the same time as energy, trade and transit (Fuller, 2007).

Through the Karakoram highway Pakistan and China are also developing their relations. The main project of Gwadar sea Port is an immense hope of development and infrastructure. Pakistan is an energy deficient country of the region. The total industrial need is 80% which is a very big rate of energy sectors. But in 1997, trade between Pakistan and Central Asia has turn down from a total of \$81.19 m to just

\$20.16 m in 2003, and (2008-009). With a minor amplify but still a portion of its factual potential is only \$45.3 million. The Demand is three times greater than supplies in Pakistan. The lack of intensity of communication, dilemma of instability in Afghanistan , economic load, presence of external actors, lack of transportation development are affecting the foreign policy of Pakistan (Ahmed, 2014).

The main Gwadar Port is the beam of expectation for Pakistan to become a regional transportation, particularly for Central Asian states especially Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. It is intentionally located at the cross roads namely, Middle East to Central Asia and Southwestern provinces of China. Asia is the region's that are wealthy in natural resources. Geo political situation of Middle East and Energy resources of Central Asia have gave global focus on Central Asian hydro carbon resources as a premeditate substitute. The future of Pakistan looked bright towards Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan for its economic growth.

3.5 Pakistan and International Organizations

In this time of globalization every single state need assistance from other state or institution for survival. Current complexity of world is challenging for developing nations to use their resources for economic growth and they tend to international institutions for assistance. Where there are many advantages of international institutions there are also disadvantages like other things. Institutions like IMF or World Bank provide loans or investment but they put high interest rates. In these conditions state trapped in paying a specific amount (Iwashita, 2010).

Political drawbacks and internal stability are also present too from developing nations. Mostly international institutions are funded by the major economic powers

of the world. Terms and conditions are always defined by these states for the states that get loan from international institutions. In order to make funds approved by international organizations the role of funded states is critical. International institutions like World Bank and IMF are usually created to keep developing nations at span (Aydin, 2001).

Pakistan joined different organizations for economic perspectives and investments. Mostly international institutions are funded by United States of America and EU states and they decide the terms and conditions for needy states. Similar in the issue of Pakistan where US provide financial aid and demands for whatever they want (Scott, 2008). In 1980s and 1999 Pakistan faced sanctions from common wealth states due to nuclear stance because America dislikes it (Ivaschenkova, 2011). Sanctions raised and aid was provided to Pakistan in reward of alliance with America in war on terrorism against Afghanistan. It's also the lack of skillful policy makers in government sectors who never rejected American hegemony. Moreover, it is also the responsibility of international financial institutions to reform their agenda's for developing nations. Implementation of new agenda's at international without concerning any powerful state (Bosch, 1904).

Currently, problem of previous debts in Pakistan has been challenging and requires alternatives for it. Instead of depending on international institutions it's also important that economic stable states like China, Saudi Arabia and Turkey should be welcomed to invest in different states (Herberg, 2010). Another alternative is BRICS for Pakistan and other developing nations as well for their economic development and stability. The hegemonic behavior of US towards Pakistan is the result of BRICS

establishment as an Asian economic forum (Marketos, 2009). The promotion of trade and investment is entire needed for the developing states. Pakistan has enough ability to become Asian power but efforts are requires from government officials (Sweeney, 2004).

The Central Asian region is rich but under the influence of great powers, and they directly affects their foreign strategies. At regional organization all the Central Asian states, Pakistan, Iran and India are expecting permanent membership but Russia and China are already full members of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) (Zafar, 2014). Pakistan and china has friendly relationship and china supported Pakistan for bilateral relationship with Central Asia. Therefore Russia supports India towards Central Asian involvement (Fuller, 2007).

The role of Iran at regional level is another important aspect and also investors in china are significant in the region (Sikri, 2008). The competition of Chabahar port and Gwadar port is another interesting fact of the region as alternatives for Central Asia to access the international markets (Kaplan, 2010). Major countries are also influential on the regional and international organizations such as china and Russia are dominated on SCO and they are not willing to accept the presence of United States in the region through SCO (Pongsudhirak, 2008). Since the end of cold-war Pakistan is continuously trying to enhance its relationship with Russia, USA and Central Asian states. Pakistan makes some changes in foreign policy of cold-war towards Russia and signed an agreement of gas pipeline with it (Lodhi, 2011).

Currently, Pakistan has peaceful foreign policy towards all countries even with a traditional enemy India. But India always tried to influence the Central Asia and now Pakistan is seeking for the containment policy. India perceived a big threat and tension from Gwadar port that will enhance the economic ability of Pakistan through trade with world (Ma, 1994). For the Gwadar project Pakistan is also dependent on China and both states are friends. China always protects Pakistan in term of politics, arm or economy at regional as well as global level (Poling, 2015). TAPI gas pipeline project is also the result of encouragement by china (Evans, 2009). China doesn't having a direct domination or involvement in Central Asian region always taking support from Russia for economic purposes (Beal, 1996).

3.6 Impact of Past Events on Pakistan's Economy

Collapse of Soviet Union changed the world scenario especially in terms of economic foreign policies of states. In the past states, they focus on the diplomatic relationship and wars more than economic growth or stability. Economy of state is an essential element but policy makers were not seriously attentive towards it. There were many reasons behind the disintegration of Soviet Union. Mainly, downfall of economy was the biggest issue behind the collapse and disturbance even soviet union was right on some points. International politics take its place in world events such as American politics towards Germany affects broadly on the collapse of Soviet Union (Qoraboyev, 2010).

United States of America assists Germany for basic needs and provides food when there were blockades during clashes. America assured Germans for economic aid and commodities on the other hand Soviet Union does not take it seriously. Soviet Union does not consider the American actions and depends on its nuclear assets. But in the

time of crisis nuclear assets were not helpful for Soviet Union and situation were uncontrolled. When Soviet Union was under serious crisis, they were not able to control the economic downfall of country. As a result, whole union faced economic burden and collapse of Soviet Union happened (Hanova, 2009).

Economy and foreign policy of state are not separated from each other. Economy of a state directly affects its security if state is financially strong than automatically security will improve. Concept of liberalism placed the basics of new world order under the burden of economic elements. Pakistan joined SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization 1954) and CENTO (Central Treaty Organization 1955) for its economic concerns (Krasnopolsky, 1999).

Pakistan also tries to take benefit of United States alliance on financial front at beginning. The economic position of Pakistan is not worth of international standards due to insufficient use of resources. Government of Pakistan spends more on security imperatives more than economic problem and its solution. Collapse of Soviet Union is the utmost experience and full of lessons for the world especially for developing nations in terms of economy.

Pakistan take the experience of Soviet Union seriously and active for economic stability. For economic objective Pakistan is trying to gain its economic interests from its alliance especially from China, Saudi Arabia and United States of America. Since 1990, Pakistan is active for economic benefits but internal stability puts more trouble for investors and economy does not boosted yet (Mishra, 2012).

3.7 Conclusion

Economy of Pakistan is struggling since its 69 years of independence. Pakistan is trying to overcome its problems through different opportunities especially in finance. For economic gain and welfare of people Pakistan found many opportunities in 1960 onwards. The major drawback in economic sector is low level interests of state policy makers. Lack of interests and participation of policy makers create difficult situation for economy of Pakistan. Ruling elite class create many confusions in different sectors especially in government policies. Trade and business opportunities are there but only elite class take benefits and just focus on their own economic development rather than state. Pakistan spends more on security than economic even economic opportunities were there all the time.

Pakistan always supports others in terms of finance and current economic situation of Pakistan is challenging for its internal stability. Pakistan is facing many issues related energy and suffering from economic crisis that requires the serious involvement of policy makers. At this critical time and sensitive situation Pakistan needs regional assistance especially from Central Asia. Pakistan is first Islamic nuclear power in the world and second in the region but its economy is at sensitive point due to this situation nuclear assets are also struggling. Economic cooperation with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan will be helpful for Pakistan in different fields in this critical situation when country has heavy load of debts.

Almost all sectors of Pakistan are waiting for improvements and demands for fair investigation behind the failure. Political instability and lack of unity among different parties is also a big hurdle for economic development and implementation of

financial policies. Impressive economic policies should be implemented by the government of Pakistan especially for economy of state. Current finance minister of Pakistan Ishaq Dar should focus on the new economic policies for Pakistan rather than only major business companies. It is also the responsibility of central and federal government sectors to take initiatives for economic crisis of the state. Economic development of Pakistan will be possible through avoidance of personal benefits of officials and focus on states development. Keen interests of policy makers are required for financial development.

Internal security of Pakistan is at sensitive point and needs several improvements. Once, security will be better than economy of state will be stable automatically. Wars and security operations are very costly for Pakistan due to terrorism. Especially, wars with India (1947, 1965 and 1971), soviet invasion in Afghanistan and post 9/11 scenario affected internal stability of Pakistan. Economy of Pakistan is continuously under influence of costly wars and external interference. Current instability and fearful environment due to terrorism create a loophole for foreign investors that directly affect the financial sector of Pakistan. Cost and damage of terrorism in Pakistan is almost 100 billion dollars.

Pakistan is seeking for great opportunities and bright future because of its large qualified youth population. According to economists Pakistani youth is aware of national and international affairs and want change in their own country through new political involvement. Young generation of Pakistan is also interested in changing the educational system. For practical skills they are interested in use of technology and modern machinery. Current government elected in 2013 with democratically but

youth is not satisfied from the policies of this party and now they are demanding for a political change. When the young generation stands for their state then expectations of development are correct, Iranian revolution 1978-79 is the best example for it.

On the other side judicial observers also agree on shaking position of democracy and society to approach government change. Both the sign and action are beneficial for the financial stability of state and directly impact the future of Pakistan. The most important and attention seeking challenge of Pakistan is energy crisis. Energy crisis directly affecting its economy required to be addressed at initial stages. People of Pakistan are facing load shedding due to shortfall of electricity and floods due to less storage capacity.

Furthermore government of Pakistan should focus on the pipeline projects like TAPI and IPI to meet the energy requirements. The loophole between demand and supply will be reduced through these projects from Iran and Central Asia. These all projects and other developments of Pakistan are dependent on the Afghanistan stability. Stability of both states is linked and affected their economies because pipeline route passes from Afghanistan. Undoubtedly, use of modern technology is common and depends on the energy especially electricity. Similar in Pakistan electricity require for use of technology in different sectors.

Despite that the shortfall of electricity and demand is more than 8000 MW. High demand and low supply of electricity influenced the economy directly because all the industrial sectors are depending on electricity too. Nevertheless the alternative should be used for energy demands such as use of sun light or wind. Government started

solar energy project in Bahawalpur “Quaid e Azam Solar Park”. Moreover element of foreign investment is also important and play its role as a back bone of state economy. Because of security reasons and threat of terrorism in Pakistan, foreign investment declines from the last two decades. Compare to last one decade in 2014 security situation was satisfactory for investors.

Again security conditions were challenged in 2015 terrorists attack on APS (Army Public School, Peshawar) and threat perceived by investors. After successful security, army operation in different areas of Pakistan situation was stable. Government tries to show the security and free environment for foreign investors unluckily again terrorist activities started.

Currently, 2016 terrorist attack in children park Lahore also challenge the internal peace of Pakistan. In this situation foreign investment is not possible; it's the responsibility of government that provides full security and guaranteed the interested foreign investors for development country. There are some developments in TAPI project after Pakistani official visit to Central Asia and assurance of security. Hence work on TAPI is continuing under high security and peace but more efforts are require from government for the economic growth of state.

Furthermore, very sensitive and crucial relationship of India-Pakistan has also affected the economy of Pakistan. After PM Modi's government in India there were expectations of stable relations among both states but situation disturbed and clashes occur between both especially border issue. Low level of peace talks and refusal of entry to folks from both create more problems. Mutual projects such as IPI (Iran,

Pakistan and India) gas pipeline is under influence of these clashes. Indian attitude is still aggressive even though Pakistan wants to grant equal access of markets to India. Besides that, trade of agriculture is entire needed by India and Pakistan in seeking for energy assets from Central Asia.

2015, Paris meeting was another hope for good relationship where the PM of both sides shows their interests towards different projects. As a result TAPI project was inaugurated by the head of governments from both sides. On the contrary Pakistan is also trying to convince other major economies of world for investment in Pakistan. Also Pakistan wants to access the international markets for trade especially increase of exports. Because imports are high but exports are less, for the balance of payment Pakistan is trying to access global markets. Economic growth of Pakistan will be automatically high if foreign reserves are high.

Issue of corruption and low payment of taxes are major elements for the failure of Pakistan's economy. Both problems require permanent solution for future economic developments. Role of National Accountability Bureau (NAB), Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) is required for the solution of tax and corruption problems. Economy of Pakistan will be automatically boosted after payment of taxes. As mentioned Pakistan depend on agriculture more than other sectors and more than 60% of people are living in rural areas. Another problem is that both rural and urban population has the same tax which is wrong and problematic for the economy of Pakistan.

Due to lack of agricultural skills and fewer economic sources farmers are not able to use modern technology for their farming. It is the responsibility of government to train them through different courses. A neighbor country China is the best example for Pakistan, where government provides water for irrigator objectives in North for rice production.

Government of Pakistan follows the steps of China and improves its irrigation system for the help of farmers and also great output. Maximum output from agriculture will influence the economy of Pakistan. Generally, economic growth and development is expected from many organizations such as BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India and China). Foundation of BRICS is another hope for economic growth of states especially for Pakistan. The focus requires from BRICS on the Asian developing nation's more than European markets. Also the serious attention requires from government of Pakistan to address the regional economic organization for its economic growth.

Chapter 4

IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS CENTRAL ASIA

4.1 Introduction

Pakistan geographical position in South Asia plays energetic role. Traditionally, many royals occupied sub-continent for financial and political welfares. Pakistan is delight in four different seasons of weather conditions. Through Baluchistan Gwadar Port Pakistan right to use on Middle East states through short rout over sea. Pakistan has boundaries with Afghanistan, China, India, and Iran, from side to side Baluchistan link with Arabian Ocean. The geostrategic position of Pakistan appeals to Central Asia to stretch on ocean for trade ways. Financial corridor between China-Pakistan will improve more momentous of Pakistan natural features (Kazi, 2003).

The relationship between Central Asia and Pakistan is a complicated combination of economic interdependence and uncertainty. They shared the same culture, history and modern political appearance. Also both have the same economic issues and security threats due to terrorism. For the stability of the region a mutual policy is needed to deal with issues like terrorism and economic hurdles. Through this, Central Asia will get more importance in Pakistan's foreign policy and it will be helpful for the regional peace.

For Central Asia the most attractive and significant route is Pakistan to access the international markets. Conversely, this route continued been interrupted for long due to chaos in Afghanistan. Gwadar seaport of Pakistan is an ideal transit route for the Central Asian countries to start their trade with Pakistan and access the international trade. This will be beneficial for entire region and positive impact of the Asian region to the world (Herberg, 2010).

On the other hand, Gwadar port is also under the threat of terrorism of India. Recently in March 2016, a RAW agent “Kulbhushan Yadav” was arrested in Pakistan during his spying activities for India. He accepts that he is an Indian agent and working on Chabahar port of Iran and he is working with the aim of terrorist activities on Gwadar port of Pakistan (Bugti, 2016).

India is continuously trying to influence the Central Asian region for its economic purposes the only hurdle for India is the Gwadar port. India also engaged in different terrorist’s activities in Pakistan and also RAW agent told that “all the Indian agents working through Chabahar port are funded by India for the terrorist activities”. To tackle these type of serious issues the bilateral relations and cooperation of every single state is entire needed for the regional stability (Jahangir, 2013). On the other hand Central Asian republicans have great potential for the hydroelectric production power that is an essential requirement of Pakistan.

Pakistan also established a Joint Economic Commissions (JECs) in 2005 with the Central Asian Republics for future cooperation. The purpose of JEC is to encourage financial and commercial activities in the region. This includes the funds and training

opportunities from Pakistan and also English language courses. The main focus of this special technical assistance program is providing diplomatic training. The projects like TAPI (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan) IPI (India, Pakistan and Iran) are the positive hope for the regional cooperation and required extra efforts from all states. Consequently, the future relationship of the Asian states depends on the internal stability of the states and the positive role of the leaders for economic cooperation (Scott, 2008).

4.2 Foreign Policy of Pakistan towards Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan and its future implications

4.2.1 Pakistan-Kazakhstan Possible Future Economic Relationship

Pakistan accepts the emergence of a new state Kazakhstan Immediately after its independence of 1991. The exchange of diplomatic missions started soon after recognition and PM of Kazakhstan visited Pakistan. During those missions bilateral and diplomatic relationship among both states emerged. Enhancement of bilateral relationship was ignored from both sides government in the past. Meanwhile, in 2008 when Pakistan faced energy crisis and economic decline at that time foreign investment and trade was necessary for the welfare of the state (Tazhin, 2008). According to the 2013 election results PM Nawaz Sharif take it charge and promised to improve financial links with other countries. In 2015, PM Nawaz Sharif visited Kazakhstan to meet with officials for bilateral economic relationship (Zimmerman, 2015).

During his visit both states Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and Nursultan Nazarbayev met for regional benefits. They focused on the ways to enhance bilateral cooperation and trade between both countries. Prime Minister of Pakistan shows his interests

towards energy cooperation according to the state requirements. Both agreed on the delegations at ministry level for effective improvements of trade and economic links of the state. They mutually agreed on the flexible visa policy for the business persons in both countries. Both presidents decided to take away the barriers and make available easy travel permits for the people of both sides for their commercial objectives. Also they highlight the importance of launching an air connection between both states for effective communication.

Pakistani PM Nawaz Sharif emphasizes on the Importance of China Silk road as and economic belt during media conference in Kazakhstan (Karmakar, 2015). He highlights the Chinese initiatives for the trade, transportation and energy sectors towards Central Asia. He strengthens the requirement of high volume business and trade among both states. He stressed on the positivity of cultural and historical links between both states, for people to people contact and strong relationship.

Head of Kazakhstan also give importance to this visit and promised for the development of both states. He focuses on the improvement of bilateral links and problem of poor infrastructure conditions. According to his point of view poor infrastructure is the basic reason for the lack of communication and lack of energy cooperation. In his press conference he appreciated the PM of Pakistan for the efforts and visit to Kazakhstan. He also promised the cooperation and improvement of bilateral relations. President of Kazakhstan highlight very important issue of terrorism in front of Pakistani PM and stressed for the elimination of this as an Islamic state (Miłkowski, 2015).

At the regional point of view they both focused on the cooperation for peace and stability through trade and economic cooperation. According to them, these initiatives are necessary that will also be helpful for the military and economic enhancement as well as for the regional peace of the Asian region. Formation and civilizing political relations among states in South-Central Asia will be a great opportunity for future cooperation. Adopting trade and building up infrastructure to strengthen it, remains a significant aim for the widespread region.

4.2.2 Pakistan-Kyrgyzstan Possible Future Economic Relationship

Pakistan recognized Kyrgyzstan since 1991, with independence as Islamic state. Relationship between both states is based on the Islamic ideology and brotherhood with mutual cultural sympathy. As like other states Kyrgyzstan also has potential for suitable financial center of the region. Mostly, emerging economic powers like China, Russia and USA are interested in Central Asian region for commercial benefits. Central Asia is a great opportunity for Pakistan too as a close neighborhood (Krasnopolsky, 1999).

On the other hand, Pakistan has an immense chance to raise trade capacity and bilateral links with Central Asia. Pakistan is the state which has common history, culture, threats and relational beliefs with Kyrgyzstan. Currently, government of Pakistan gives much importance to the economic relationship with Kyrgyzstan. Government officials are trying to build a bilateral relationship for peace and energy demands of the state (Bykov, 2008).

In 2013, Prime Minister of Pakistan went to Kyrgyzstan city of “Bishkek” for the meeting with its Prime Minister Sariev Temir. During his visit PM Pakistan focuses

on the bilateral relationship and discussed about the regional activities. PM of Pakistan addressed the current ongoing democratic procedure at state level and mentioned the commonalities between Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan and also wished for peace and cooperation at regional level. In economic perspective of the region PM of Pakistan emphasizes on the stability of the region. According to his address, stability of the region is important for all states and also it will be attractive for the world and chances of trade will be high. He highlights the issue of extremism and the image of Muslim states in the world also focuses on the terrorism. PM Nawaz Sharif stressed the economic cooperation to tackle the issue of unemployment, energy crisis and terrorism (Aghensky, 2015).

On 21 May, 2015 during another visit of PM Nawaz Sharif to Kyrgyzstan both states signed two agreements on Disaster management and anti-narcotics. The purpose of these agreements was to share expertise and machinery in case of any natural disaster or emergency conditions. The additional purpose of the agreements is to stop the smugglers of narcotics between both states. In 2015, the official of Kyrgyzstan visited Pakistan and focuses on the trade between both states for economic ties. The exports of Pakistan towards Kyrgyzstan are medical products. On contrary, Kyrgyzstan exports its coloring productions and aircrafts to Pakistan. The positive initiative of China is also admirable for the economic corridor between Pakistan and China for trade with Central Asia. Through the Pak-China Silk road trade became cheapest and easy for both states (Fatima, 2015).

The prospective of tourism is also high between Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan because of natural beauty of both states. So the visa policy among both states required the

flexibility for the tourists and relationship between both sides will be improved through public interaction. Therefore, the business community of both states is also interested for investment and seeking for the chance of cooperation in different fields. People to people interaction are significant only with the efforts of both sides government and this will affect the economy of the states. Moreover, the serious efforts of the government officials from both sides are required and this will lead to an increase in the economic opportunities of a common man. Because of the solution of the social issues are in the improvements of a common person, this can be accomplished through financial stability of the states (Armitage, 2010).

4.2.3 Pakistan-Tajikistan Possible Future Economic Relationship

After disintegration of USSR Tajikistan became an independent state and Pakistan recognized it soon after its declaration. With recognition of Tajikistan the pleasant relationship started between both states. Thousands of refugees were migrated in Pakistan as a result of 1979 Russian invasion in Afghanistan. Many of Tajiks are holding Pakistani nationalities more than 50,000 are still living there. Some of them are the resident in tribal areas of “Waziristan” and committed to terrorist activities and serious crimes. For the prevention of terrorist activities, Pakistan army launched operation in 2014 and 2015, Zarb e Azab against them (Gross, 2015). After these operations, the security situation improved and tried to clear the tribal areas from the influence of terrorist groups. Moreover, the people of Tajikistan are hardworking especially, those that are resident of main cities and involve in legal business. Tajikistan has electricity resources and the demands of electricity in Pakistan is high (Bhawan, 2015).

Currently, the government of Pakistan is trying to fulfill its energy requirements from Central Asia especially, electricity from Tajikistan. Tajikistan is the nearest linking state between Pakistan and Kazakhstan. Pakistani PM Nawaz Sharif visited Dushanbe in 2015, for the meeting with President of Tajikistan Mr. Emomali Rahmon. During the visit PM of Pakistan focuses on the cooperation among both states and discussed about the future exchange of ministerial delegations.

The official visit of 2015 was the proposal for cooperation in different fields and current situation of the region. Both head of states agreed on the mutual bilateral relationship and economic cooperation for trade. In the next meeting of 2015, cooperation between both states increased in the field of energy and market liberalization for economic benefits. Trade of goods between two states is very important and significant for economies of both. Even though there is a bilateral relationship between both states but problem of afghan instability is the main hurdle for transit route (Elahi, 2015).

The future cooperation among these three states is essential and can be helpful for the transit route. The strong assurance from afghan government is very necessary in this regard. Government of Pakistan is continuously trying to negotiate in all of those opposing parties of the state for achievement of peace. Currently, the trade level increased from 100 million dollars to 500 million dollars (Juhos, 2015). As mentioned the requirements of energy in Pakistan are at peak, so government is trying for comprehensive meetings and exchange of official from both sides. Purpose of these delegations is to cooperate and fulfill national interests. As a result of regular meeting, both states established a Joint Business Council in 2014 for financial

cooperation. The basic aim of this council is to facilitate the private business persons and offer them better chances for investment in both states. Through this the economy of both states will boost and volume of trade will also increase through public interaction (Cordesman, 2014).

As compare to other states of Central Asia the slow progress of bilateral relationship is there. Because still they didn't focus on the air link but Pakistan Air Line has been seeking for the ways for flight operation to Dushanbe. Currently, the cargo from Pakistan to Tajikistan requires 8 days through Kabul and this is lack of enthusiasm for trade too.

On the other hand Pakistan is a major exporter of cotton and cement to Tajikistan for infrastructure of their plants. Pakistan also offered the sea route for the possible way of trade to Tajikistan. The main projects of CASA (Central Asia South Asia) 1000 are very significant for the link between the Asian states on the basis of economic cooperation (Vira, 2011). The dire requirement of Tajikistan is to bring in wheat and sugar from other states and Pakistani Finance Minister has guaranteed the leadership of state that the goods will be supplied initially.

There is an increasing mutual cooperation among Pakistan and Tajikistan and the bilateral trade capacity need to be improved for the financial constancy in the particular state beside with the harmony at regional level. Tajikistan has a prospective to be a considerable manufacturer of hydroelectric power. Pakistan is in positions to take advantage from Tajikistan's hydroelectric potential due to the closest state of Central Asia. Pakistan has signed a contract to bring electricity from

Kyrgyzstan through Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Topography and climate circumstances are a strong impediment for this plan, yet both states give the impression to obey it (Sajjanhar, 2013).

4.3 Future Implications for Foreign Policy of Pakistan

4.3.1 Pakistan transportation way for Central Asia

The Gwadar port is the only hope for economic development and trade in Pakistan. Both Central Asia and Pakistan acquire from the opportunity of financial commitment. Geographically, Pakistan is very close to Central Asia. Afghanistan links Pakistan and Central Asia through Wakhan corridor. As an alternative of Chinese trade route, the second option for Central Asia is Afghanistan to reach out the Pakistani market.

Meanwhile post-cold war, Pakistan is continuously trying to build its economic relationship with Central Asian republics. Unfortunately, the main difficulty is security transportation routes from Afghanistan and tribal areas of Pakistan. During the government of Zia-Ul-Haq, the government strategies brought thoughtful safety challenge for Pakistan. Consequently, when Pakistan decided to join war on terrorism then the Islamic militant organization decided to attack the Pakistani forces and main areas. Till that the unbalanced security conditions of Pakistan and Afghanistan are the most serious central problems between the trade links of Central Asia and Pakistan (Medeiros, 2006).

Presently, the government of both Pakistan and Afghanistan have approved the mutual safety matters and decided to take a thoughtful action counter to Islamic terrorist's organizations. Geostrategic position of Pakistan is a great opportunity and

a win-win situation for South and Central Asian region in terms of trade. Location of Pakistan is also beneficial and attractive for South Asian states and China for significant transit routes. In terms of foreign policy of the states government role is very important. States needed organizations for the cooperation and national interests. The role of individuals and international community is important as it covers with respectively others through universal trade contracts. As a result, people visits as a tourists or studying in a foreign countries (Wahid, 2008).

Global societies that can work together with all states and can help them resolve their issues. This includes worldwide trade among states, and a diverse point of view where disorder is useless and conflicts must end thus individuals can work together for peace. (Haque, 2008).

4.3.2 Improvement of Trade at Regional level

The significant transport route the Karakorum highway of Pakistan also increases the financial trade amongst the regional states. Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are contingent on Russian economic strategies like other Central Asian republics and not capable to take autonomous decisions for their financial strategies. Russia itself is looking for to reach on deep waters for its trade determinations. From side to side, Central Asia and Russia also can make decent economic associations with Central Asia and with South Asian nations. The economic relationships of Pakistan with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan also enhance and bring more immediate political and social associations between both sides states (Ahmed, 2014).

Presently, Pakistan is looking for more trade because Pakistan has very low stage of financial links with them. As an emerging and developing state the manufacturing and marketplaces of Pakistan is not moderately considerable for Central Asia.

The Central Asian countries are seeking to build close economic relations with developed countries of Western Europe. The transport direction of Pakistan, appeal to their foreign policy officials to take benefits from its geographic position and lift its economy. Pakistan has faith in that developing economies of Central Asian nations are immense chance for commercial community of Pakistan.

The transportation route of Pakistan offers an enormous stage for private commercial community to participate in both states. Its eventually bring financial improvement in both Pakistan and Central Asian economies. Pakistan has anxiety from India strategies in Central Asia too. India is evolving Chabahar Port of Iran to make a smaller amount important of Pakistan geostrategic position. But highway route not only stretch welfares to industrialized cities of Central Asia but it permits through undeveloped zones of that state. The less-developed parts of Central Asian states are creating secure place for terrorist groups, which are captivating benefits from deprived families, with their individuals for terrorist accomplishments. Pakistan is also fronting similar kind of condition and tiresome to developed tribal zones (Wiggen, 2004).

4.3.3 Pakistan Financial Hub and Marketplace

Establishment of Gwadar port makes Pakistan able to be a financial hub in South Asian region. Central Asia is full of natural assets and its noncoastal states are

looking for a financial route for the trade of their natural resources. Both India and Pakistan are seeking for economic relationship with central Asian states for their energy needs. Pakistan itself is a large marketplace for natural assets of central Asian states and builds a Gwadar port to link with Central Asia as well as global markets too. The ECO (economic cooperation organization) are expected to function more effectively and can improve economic trade among its members (Godement, 2015).

SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization) is also another opportunity and a platform for financial agreements. As a regional organization SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is also a hope for the future economic relationship through Gwadar port. Pakistan economic entrance brings more nearby financial, political and social links among regional organizations such as SAARC, ECO and SCO (Haase, 2008). Pakistan as substantial state for financial objective and it is trying to improve highway infrastructures and security condition, to carry appropriate atmosphere for foreign investors.

4.4 Conclusion

The purpose of this research “Pakistan's Economic relationship with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan” is to concentrate on the rising economic activity and its effective usage on the basis of mutual gains. The study recommended the possible implications for the future economic cooperation among Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. As an energy deficit state, Pakistan is seeking for energy supplies to fulfill its domestic requirements. Central Asia is still ignored and disregarded in terms of politics, culture and economy because of continued Russian influence. The economic growth and regional stability was expected after disintegration of Soviet Union.

The expectations of economic development of Pakistan through Central Asia were high because of the rich natural assets of the region. The security situation of the Asian region always imposes the negative image of the foreign investors and challenges the economic development of all states of the region. Soon after independence of Central Asian states, the concept of cooperation introduced for the welfare of common man.

Major economic powers of the world such as USA, Japan and China build trade routes with Central Asian states for economic cooperation. The efforts from major states were not enough for the development of newly emerging states. The main issue between the slow development and failure of major states are the security challenges and internal stability of the region that cause for less economic development. Nobody think about the causes of internal stability and investor only expects the outcome of their investment to cause the economic decline of Central Asian republicans.

Previously, there were not very magnificent economic activates at regional level but 21st century facilitates many states through new approaches. Many states think about the economic interdependence for their development on the basis of economic cooperation. Because of strategic regional importance of Pakistan, every single foreign policy of the Asian states is connected with Pakistan. Pakistan is the gate way towards central Asia and the neighbor of major economic powers of the region. Current position of Pakistan as a corridor to the Central Asian countries has directed to the further reliance on the state for any initiative to be launched or accomplished effectively. Pakistan focuses on the economic benefits because economic uncertainty

of state can be reduced with the optimistic generation of financial movement in the nation. Though, development of state is only possible in stability and positive environment. In addition, the positive role of Pakistan is for the regional peace and stability is venerable and it's also the responsibility of the other states too.

The Silk Road of China is another great opportunity for Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan as well as other Central Asian states to take the advantages from it. Regional countries should increase their trade capacity with each other for the regional influence in the world. The religion and cultural card of Pakistan is its strength in terms of brotherhood with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to use the optimistic element for future development through public interaction.

As mentioned challenges and financial situation of Pakistan, its entire need have to be a flexible with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan for national interest. After long time in 2015 Pakistan has started the second efforts for improvements of the state economy through cooperation that requires more roles of politicians. Many projects are under process and required little efforts of the leaders in order to improve the regional conditions. TAPI pipeline project is the best example for the operational efforts of the leaders for the national interests and regional peace. Even though pipeline is challenged by terrorists in Afghanistan but the other parts of the project are completed on time and waiting for the internal stability of Afghanistan.

The internal security situation and peace of Afghanistan is considerable for the TAPI project. Security of Afghanistan somehow improved but still many districts are under influence of Taliban and insecurity emerges everywhere for the appropriate finishing

point of the project. In terms of dealing with terrorism Pakistan should change the visa policy and put some restrictions for the refugees and overcome the illegal immigration from Afghanistan border. All the signatory countries are responsible for the security of project. It's the responsibility of all states to try for the stability of Afghanistan and complete the project as soon as possible.

From all signatory states the responsibility of Pakistan is more than others because of direct connection with Central Asia as well as cross border terrorist activities of tribal agencies. Moreover, the elimination of terrorism is necessary for the economic development of the Asian region. Consequently, the new world order is based on the cooperation between states and free open markets for trade.

This changing aspect affects the world and pushes the states towards economic activities through many actors. Because of these changes the life of a common man became more stable than past. The clash of interests can be observed due to risky factors of the states as a result the losing states faced the economic decline. The compound but optimistic economic network has been effective in cultivating the bilateral links between countries. Pakistan also follows the key of economic cooperation and tries to build a bilateral relationship with each Central Asian nation.

And the durable economic connection is the only promise for the hopeful and favorable situation. Shared imports are the central element in this globalized world and each state must try to work for mutual good in this technique world can be made affluent.

However, the elements of diplomacy and foreign policy of state has become a significant part of all states. The effective use of diplomatic tool results with a mutual good for the world in the context of comprehensive agreement among USA and Iran on nuclear assets. This is the strong sign that negotiations will help the world for stability and assure the future peace. Pakistani officials should also try the diplomatic tool for improvement of economic outcomes.

Diplomacy should be used with the India and Afghanistan through changed strategies for the purpose of business out of the Central Asian region. For the reason that interfering around in the internal matters of other state is not an alternative to any further extent and progressive situation should be developed. Absence of action has led to avoidance in the common people due to which those are more close to radicalized. There is an intensifying need to make the majority of attentions in optimistic usage so that the state can produce while contradicting the terrorism at the same period as well.

For the regional stability Pakistani efforts are require working with Central Asian nations for the total elimination of terrorism. There are still various terrorist agencies that conduct war against other countries in the region and bilateral links can be soared because of their actions. It's the responsibility of the states to counter them through different mechanism. Pakistan tries to prevent those actors to become influential in any state that might leads to the economic weakness and cooperation among states. Pakistan should try to help the other countries to deal with the aggressive countries and terrorist groups in the region. Most of the Central Asian

states are the landlocked countries and they need a proper route for connection with other states.

Pakistan offers them an opportunity of Gwadar or Bin Qasim sea ports on the flexible conditions. Pakistan uses the card of sea ports for the economic cooperation with Central Asian nations. The trade volume will be high through the shortest route of the region and spread overall the world. Unfortunately, there is also the absence of direct air or land way from Pakistan towards Central Asian states. Pakistan also promised to spread out flight operation from Kabul to Bishkek and other cities of regional countries. Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan can take the advantage of the expertise as a result to advance satisfactoriness in the field of agriculture. Medicinal manufacturing have also possibility to become most important industry among both sides. There is an essential to increase shortest access to both sides in order to increase the financial corporation. For bilateral relationship and high volume of trade the official visits are required and active role of politicians is essential.

More projects like TAPI and land route are requiring for future trade that will be only possible through the security of the region. Current government of Pakistan has extended the cooperation through bilateral relationship for the energy purposes. As mentioned PM of Pakistan visited time to time in different states of the Central Asia and signed agreements with them. Economic activities increased between Pakistan and Central Asia but require more efforts from both sides too. Currently, Pakistan is committed to resolve the issue of energy decline through Central Asian cooperation. For the stability and assurance of security for other states the Zarb e Azab operation has become successful against terrorist agencies.

The stability and the safety confirmation of Pakistan will be effective for the whole region. Education is the most important component for the terrorist groups to carry them from conventional to peaceful mainstream. Pakistan can assist Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in receiving more advance techniques of education and new inventions should be shared with the region so that attitude can be transformed. Scholars and expertise from both sides should be permit to visit for educational development of the people. On the other hand, both sides should use their cultural similarities and change the mindset of individuals. Through effective communication between both sides, the chances of public cooperation will be high.

Exchange of private business persons will be helpful for the economic improvements and the employment opportunities will be high for people of both sides. The visa flexibility is required for business delegations in order to enhance economic cooperation. As an Islamic state Pakistan has strong card of religion for the better relationship in near future. However, it's also confirmed that none of provoking component should be permitted to work counter to the common interests of nations.

Pakistan will have control over the energy shortfall in future through the aspects of direct links with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The economy of Pakistan will be boost up only with the use of Central Asian states as an alternative of IMF or World Bank. Consequently, the bilateral links between Pakistan and Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan will be strengthens and energy requirements will be fulfill. Many other major projects like TAPI are essential for economic development and foreign direct investment is also required. In current world, the role of organizations is very important and helpful for states interests.

Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan needs the expertise for mining natural resources, for this purpose Pakistan is the great option for those nations. Strong financial links between both sides are the foundation for strong region in the current world and independence can also be achieved only through the economic cooperation.

The exchanges of high level officials visit are very important and necessary between both sides. The most important thing is internal stability of Pakistan and currently very complex situation is there. Pakistan should try to overcome the issue of corruption, Indian rivalry, political instability and terrorism and then focus on the basic need of a common man. In terms of Indian rivalry and recent case of RAW agent, Pakistan highlights the issue of Chabahar port with Iran and counters the issue of spying. Current government head Nawaz Sharif is in corruption list of Panama papers, here the responsibility of opposition parties, effective role of media and efforts of public for change are require for the better future of their state. People of Pakistan wants to change the inter situation and desire for comfortable environment of state they protest for the justice and work for regional as well as international peace.

The great contribution of Pakistani public is required like the leader of Pakistan Tehreek e Insaf Imran Khan who stands for justice against government. Fundamental Islam has damaged the civilizations of both Pakistan and Central Asia. Additional joint cooperation is compulsory in dealing with this issue. However the security anxieties and shared economic element of states are expected to play a more essential part in equally beneficial relations in the future. Financial interests have continuously

been and will endure to be the basis for the relations among Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

There are many challenges with opportunities in the region Pakistan should put into practice the economic contracts with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Pakistan does not wait for stability of Afghanistan it must facilitates its routes and pipelines. Pakistan constructs multidimensional policy towards Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan for economic development and natural resources.

Pakistan must develop an animated and non-aligned foreign policy, based on esteem for the Power of these states. It is the responsibility of Pakistan to create pleasant relations with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan as both of them pursue a different foreign policy. Policy makers of Pakistan construct the two-fold foreign policy on the basis of regional stability and economic interests. Both side Pakistan and Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan starts common exchanges of scholars and cultural representatives at the government level. An official of both sides try to improve joint sympathetic and people to people contact in the region. Presently, Pakistan needs an economic future, not a conflicting situation for the welfare of the state.

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