



IPRI
Building Consensus



**Islamabad Policy
Research Institute**



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GUEST LECTURE

Management of Relations by China with India and Japan



A guest Lecture on “Management of Relations by China with India and Japan” was organized by Islamabad Policy Research Institute, on September 10, 2014 at IPRI Conference Hall. Mr. Fazal-ur-Rahman, Executive Director of Pakistan Council on China, Islamabad delivered the lecture. Mr. Rahman made the following points:

- China borders 14 countries Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan,

Kyrgyzstan, Kazakstan, Mongolia, and Russia. Marine-side neighbors include eight countries North Korea, Korea, Japan, Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam. Over the years, political stability and economic progress have remained the cornerstone of Chinese foreign policy. Whether, it was Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin or Hu Jintao, the leadership’s aim was to enhance internal stability/security, and foster economic linkages with the region.

- Today, Chinese economy has become an integral part to regional stability/progress. ASEAN has a positive trade balance with China. China's economic growth has contributed towards regional integration.
- China’s progress is not limited to the region. The country's stature is being recognized internationally. The reinforced politico-military and economic links of US with the region are aimed at encirclement of China (Pivot to Asia Policy). US military base at Darwin, Australia and military ties with Japan, South Korea, India and ASEAN states are steps to counter China's growth. On the economic front, the US and its allies (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Canada, Chile, Peru, New Zealand) are negotiating a free trade agreement and Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). TPP aims to strengthen US business opportunities in the region and counter China-ASEAN trade.
- The prime actors in policy making are the Communist Party of China (CPC), Politburo Standing Committee and People’s Liberation Army (PLA). The term “Rising China” is being replaced with “Peaceful China”. Business community and academicians are also active in policy making. The academics and think tanks also contribute in the formulation of security policy. Another group active in decision/policy making are the

EID GREETINGS
IPRI extends greetings to its readers on the occasion of “Eid ul Adha”

Netizens (Internet Users). These are the people on social media, who influence the public opinion. All these developments depict a culture of debate in China.

- China is making efforts to engage Japan and India economically. Seen in the bilateral context, China and Japan, apt to their hostile past, still do not view each other as friends. In Sino-India relations, the issue of border dispute continues to haunt the bilateral ties. On the regional front, both Japan and India view Chinese claim over South China Sea and East China Sea as unlawful. At the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Japan and India have sided with the other regional claimants. The economic relations of China with Japan and India have lessened the strain in their ties. China perceives Indian role in South China Sea with suspicion.



Similarly, India considers South Asia as its domain and China’s “string of pearls”
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Upcoming IPRI Conferences

- **National Conference on “Roadmap for Economic Growth of Pakistan”**
- **Balochistan: Enhancing the Pace of Development and Prosperity**

IPRI Publication

- **IPRI Insight (Vol. 1, No. 2,3-2014)**

English Newspaper Articles

- "Dangers of Indo-US Defence Ties" by Col (R) Muhammad Hanif, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, September 2, 2014, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201409/02/comments-1.php>
- "Keeping the Focus Right" by Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Consultant IPRI was published in *The Frontier Post*, September 2, 2014, <http://epaper.thefrontierpost.com/e-paper/2014-09-02/Editorial-15346/>
- "The Wales Summit" by Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Consultant IPRI was published in *The Nation*, September 7, 2014, <http://www.nation.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2014-09-07/page-7>
- "Modi's Blame Game vs China" by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, September 9, 2014, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201409/09/comments-2.php>
- "Invasion of Pakistan" by Aftab Hussain, Research Officer IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, September 9, 2014, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201409/09/comments-2.php>
- "Floods; the Annual Ritual" by Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Consultant IPRI was published in *The Nation*, September 14, 2014, <http://nation.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2014-09-14/page-7>
- "Afghanistan at Crossroads" by Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Consultant IPRI was published in *The Nation*, September 22, 2014, <http://nation.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2014-09-22/page-7>
- "Save water, save life" by Gulshan Bibi, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, September 23, 2014, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201409/23/comments-2.php>
- President Xi's visit to South Asia by Muhammad Munir, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, September 28, 2014, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201409/28/comments-1.php>
- "India Top Buyer of US Arms in 2013-2014" by Col (R) Muhammad Hanif, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *The Frontier Post*, September 28, 2014, <http://epaper.thefrontierpost.com/e-paper/2014-09-28/Editorial-15779/>
- "Fault Lines" by Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Consultant IPRI was published in *The Nation*, September 29, 2014, <http://nation.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2014-09-29/page-7>
- "Afghanistan's Post-elections Challenges" by Saman Zulfqar, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Daily Times*, September 29, 2014, <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/opinion/29-Sep-2014/afghanistan-s-post-elections-challenges>

Urdu Newspaper Articles

- "Dehshat Ghardi Kay Khelaf Faug Aur Qaum Muthid" by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Nawa-i-Waqat*, September 3, 2014, <http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2014-09-03/page-15>
- "Defa-e-Watan, Disinformation Aur Haqaiq" by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Nawa-i-Waqat*, September 5, 2014, <http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2014-09-05/page-15>
- "Dhaka Sarkar Haqaiq Chupanay Main Masroof" by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Daily Ausaf*, September 5, 2014, <http://www.ausaf.pk/?pg=15>
- "Badalti Wafadarion Ka Siyasi Culture" by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Nawa-i-Waqat*, September 16, 2014, <http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2014-09-16/page-15>
- "Insani Haqooq Kay Yeh Alambardar" by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Sada-e-Chanar*, September 20, 2014, <http://www.sadaechanar.com/?page=cGFnZS00&dt=MDktMjAtMjAxNA==>
- "Love Jihad" Ka Bharti Propoganda Aur ..." by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Daily Pakistan*, September 21, 2014, <http://dailypakistan.pk/newsarchive.php?search=21/09/2014>
- Chini Sadar Ka Daura, Manfi Bharti Rawish Aur" by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Nawa-i-Waqat*, September 26, 2014, <http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2014-09-26/page-15>
- "Kashmir, Afghanistan Aur Badalta Manzar Nama" by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Nawa-i-Waqat*, September 29, 2014, [Http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2014-09-29/page-15](http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2014-09-29/page-15)

Ms. Maria Syed, Assistant Research Officer (ARO), IPRI recently returned from the United States after completing her fellowship there from May 26th to September 10th, 2014. She was a Visiting Fellow at James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies (CNS) at Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS), Monterey, California, United States. The fellowship focused on international nuclear non-proliferation issues. She completed capstone program at Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States as a Visiting Research Fellow.

Ms. Syed also participated in a workshop on "Force Modernization and Strategic Crises in South Asia" that was held from September 24-26, 2014, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. She spoke on 'Prospects of CSBMs and NCBMs in realm of Arms Control in South Asia'. The conference was organized by Center for Global Security Research with support from National Nuclear Security Administration, Department of Energy, United States.

Human Rights (HR): Competing Narratives

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discrimination. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah presented the idea of basic HR during his first speech to the members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly on August 11, 1947. "You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed - that has nothing to do with the business of the State...We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one state".

Grey Areas in International HR

Some of the shortcomings of international HR are as follows:

- In international politics might is right. The world still fails to fully abide by the provisions in the UDHR, and HR violations continue across the globe.
- The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (CRC) currently lacks robust enforcement mechanisms.
- The US, Iran, Somalia, Sudan etc, did not ratify CEDAW yet.
- Exceptional circumstances and cultural factors are significant. The cultural rights of indigenous people and their unique relationship to the land often directly conflict with the state's development goals.

In conclusion, Ms. Gulshan Bibi said that HR vary from society to society and region to region. International perception of HR varies because of which competing narratives on HR exist.

Human Rights (HR): Competing Narratives

IPRI Review Meeting on “Human Rights: Competing Narratives” was held on September 25, 2014 at IPRI Conference Hall. The presentation was given by Ms. Gulshan Bibi, Assistant Research Officer, IPRI. She said that Human Rights (HR) are endowed upon people by virtue of being human beings. These rights are inherent to individuals like



the right to education, right to shelter, rights of minorities, rights of women or rights of indigenous people, etc. HR are grounded in international norms and standards in forms of agreements and conventions. There are five broad categories of HR: civil - the right to be treated as an equal to anyone else in society, political - the right to vote, to freedom of speech and to obtain information, economic - the right to participate in an economy that benefits all; and to desirable work, social - the right to education, health care, food, clothing, shelter and social security and cultural - the right to freedom of religion, and to speak the language, and to practice the culture of one's choice. HR protect human values like freedom, equality and dignity. For example, International Humanitarian Law (IHL), as a part of international law limits the effects of armed conflict and protects people who are not or are no longer participating in war or conflict hostilities.

Modern Protection of International HR

Member states of the UN had pledged to promote respect for the HR of all. To advance this goal, the UN established a Commission on Human Rights and charged it with the task of drafting a document spelling out the meaning of the fundamental rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Charter. On December 10, 1948, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the 56 members of the UN.

The UDHR, commonly referred to as the international Magna Carta, extended the

revolution in international law ushered in by the UN Charter namely, that how a government treats its own citizens is now a matter of international concern, and not simply a domestic issue. It claims that all rights are interdependent and indivisible. Its preamble eloquently asserts that: “[R]ecognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world”.

Although a declaration is not a legally binding document, the UDHR has achieved the status of customary international law because people regard it “as a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations”. The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights together with the UDHR, are now known as the International Bill of HR. In addition to it, the UN has drafted and promulgated over 80 HR instruments including these on genocide, racial discrimination, refugee protection etc.

Competing Narratives: Theoretical Approach

Theoretically, HR proponents are divided into two groups; the Maximalists and the Minimalists. Maximalists believe that HR are universal in nature; they are the product of natural law as they stem from different philosophical or religious grounds and are legally binding on states. While minimalists believe that the law of HR is a social contract between people and state. Individuals in a society accept rules from legitimate authority in exchange for security and economic advantage and these rights are not universally and legally binding on states.

US Narrative on HR

President Barack Obama on September 25, 2012, supports HR as: “People everywhere long for the freedom to determine their destiny; the dignity that comes with work; the comfort that comes with faith; and the justice that exists when governments serve their people, and not the other way around. The United States of America will always stand up for these aspirations, for our own people and for people all across the world. That was our founding purpose”.

The US also believes in the right of self-determination. The Declaration of

Independence, July 4, 1776 states, “When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation...”.

American Civil War (1861-1865)

American Civil War occurred because of competing HR narratives. The war had its origin in the fractious issue of slavery, especially the extension of slavery into the western territories. Northern narrative was that slavery and involuntary servitude is a violation of HR while slaves in the South were considered as the personal property of citizens and Congress had no right to deprive the citizens of their legitimate property according to Southern narrative.



HR Narrative in Pakistan

The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 provides for fundamental rights, which include freedom of speech Article 19, equality of citizens Article 25, freedom of religion Article 20, protection of minorities Article 36, freedom of thought, freedom of information, freedom of association, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and the (conditional) right to bear arms. The clauses also provide for an independent Supreme Court, separation of executive and judiciary, an independent judiciary, independent HR commission and freedom of movement within the country and abroad.

Pakistan strongly supports the promotion and application of universally agreed HR based on the principles of cooperation and non-Continued on p 2

National Conference on Roadmap for Economic Growth of Pakistan

Balochistan: Enhancing the Pace of Development and Prosperity

Sound economic planning is crucial for both developed and developing countries. It entails making the best use of available factors of production, deciding what to produce and how to distribute. This requires deep knowledge of country's needs and requirements. Proper planning serves macro-economic indicators such as increasing GDP growth, raising output, controlling inflation and bringing down unemployment level. The ultimate objective is to have a surplus current account and a stable exchange rate.

Pakistan's economy has not been ascending as desired, because of various factors, i.e., the global financial crisis, power shortages, lack of revenue generation, and huge losses due to expenditures on counter terrorism operations. Despite these serious constraints, the prospects of the economy reviving in the future look good. According to British Economist Jim O'Neill, Pakistan's economy has the potential to become the 18th largest economy of the world by 2050 from its current position at 44. The signs of economic recovery are also being seen positively by the rest of the world. One positive indicator is the response of international investors to Pakistan's issuance of Eurobonds, reflecting renewed confidence in the country's economy. Inflation has slowed down. The value of the rupee has appreciated against the dollar.

There is a common consensus among economists that Pakistan has a long way to go to achieve the desired level of

economic growth. Exports need exponential boost which a value added industrial and farm output can easily provide. A trade surplus is within reach if impediments to regional trade, which has a huge potential given Pakistan's 180 million population, are removed.

Accelerated growth automatically boosts revenue generation. However, that would need capacity expansion through development of infrastructure, human capital, unbroken energy supply, and a secure investment climate. Policymakers and planners can utilize inherent strengths in Pakistan economy which are its resources and manpower. It is imperative, therefore, that Pakistan develops a long-term vision of economic growth and formulates a perspective plan of action with identifiable goals.

The present government whose principal agenda is economic growth would certainly appreciate policy inputs from the country's think tanks. Towards that end, IPRI together with the HSF is organizing a national conference on "Roadmap for Economic Growth of Pakistan" at Marriott Hotel, Islamabad on October 22-23, 2014. The conference will take into account the current state of Pakistan's economy; analyze the underlying reasons for lack of growth and discuss the challenges facing the economy. The conference would chart a roadmap for the country's economic growth. Renowned economists and policy experts of Pakistan will participate in this exercise. Participation would be through invitation cards only.

Balochistan, the largest and the least populated province of Pakistan is less developed in socio-economic terms, its society still burdened with tribal structures even in the 21st century. The province is rich in resources. The socio-economic indicators highlighted in the PILDAT Working Paper (2012), show that Balochistan's literacy rate at 51.5 percent needs to be attended to. Thin urbanization and high unemployment index (20 percent) have caused low annual growth rate.

The federal governments in succession have been taking various politico-economic measures. In 2004, two parliamentary committees were constituted. The committee headed by Senator Waseem Sajjad was tasked to highlight Baloch concerns regarding constitutional issues while the committee headed by Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed was to identify Baloch reservations on establishing cantonments and mega projects. The committees produced a set of recommendations for addressing Baloch concerns regarding royalty and gas development surcharge, share in federal government employment, Gwadar, construction of national highways and distribution of federal funds. The package of measures named the Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Balochistan introduced in 2009 addressed major concerns of Balochistan. While this plan was still in process, an important step in the shape of the 18th Constitutional Amendment and the 7th NFC Award came about which met the basic demands of the Baloch people giving them greater autonomy and larger share in the national kitty. Work on these important initiatives is currently going on with the government to properly implement the devolution of powers granted in the 18th Amendment.

Likewise, a number of projects are being undertaken with the help of Pakistan Army. It has brought relief to the people. The need to adopt people-centric socio-economic policies, promote agriculture and industry and utilize the opportunities connected with the development of the economic corridor between Pakistan and China is being attended to.

To further fine tune, specify and provide insight into the pace of development in Balochistan, Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) is organizing a one day national conference on 30th October 2014 at Serena Hotel, Islamabad. It is aimed to identify issues and make recommendations for enhancing the pace of development in the province. Eminent scholars will be invited to present their papers. Participation in the conference would be through invitation cards only.



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strategy as a source of its concern.

- China's growing interest in other countries/regions is not only to expand its area of cooperation, but also to secure energy supplies for its rapid growth. Chinese investment in Afghanistan (Aynak Copper Mine) and building of ports in South Asian countries (Strings of Pearl) are steps in

this direction.

- Another threat to China's progress is terrorism/extremism. Extremist elements (ETIM East Turkistan Islamic Movement) are, repeatedly, operational in southern province of Xinjiang. China is trying to counter extremism through economic empowerment of the area.

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