

KINZA BATCH-60

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

PAST PAPER 2016

QUESTION N.O 6

Q. No. 6. Write note on the post 9/11 foreign policy of Pakistan. What role do you foresee for Pakistan in regional and global politics in the near future?

NOTE: *ASLAM O ALIKUM SIR! I am unable to identify the second part of the question (What role do you foresee for Pakistan in regional and global politics in the near future?). Guide me some 4 to 5 points for my understanding. Only First part of the question is attempted.*

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POST 9/11

The incident of 9/11 which is referred as a crack in time by Rice, Condoleezza in his book, "No Higher Honor," is such an incident which provoked the transformation of world politics. This attack caused more than 3000 casualties and material losses amounted to more than one hundred billion dollar. The American nation was traumatized, seethed with rage and urge for revenge. US media pointed finger of accusation on Osama-bin-laden. (the master-mind of the tragedy)

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PAK-POLICY PLANNING:-

President Musharraf, who was on tour to Karachi, immediately returned to Islamabad and attended a high level meeting to tackle the grave crisis and its implication. Pakistan did not want to recall the incident of US missile fired on Afghanistan targeted points, attributing attack on US embassies in South-Africa (by Taliban) without the permission of Pakistan to flyover its territories. This time US could make even more greater steps. There is also jeopardy to Pakistan's security interests as non-cooperation or refusal may provoke US-hostility (Pakistan's Foreign Policy by Abdul Sattar)

Assumptions:-

There were some assumptions

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regarding the respons of world towards this incident. These assumptions are:-

• Reaction of Major Powers:-

It was assumed that the major powers would extend their co-operation and allowed logistic support and military support as well.

• Reaction of UN:-

'An' Year earlier i.e. December 2000, United Nations imposed sanctions on Taliban under Chapter vii of resolution. This time it would be more sympathetic.

• Reaction of Arab countries:-

It was assumed that the Central-Asian Countries, especially those at the border of Afghanistan might allow the US and its

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allied forces to use logistics and over flights over their territories.

Reaction of India:-

India, who was already in Indo-US cooperation against terrorism, might become a big hurdle for Pakistan's national and security interest. It was known that in 1980 India sponsored an attack on Kahuta nuclear base, it is presumed that it will happen again if India became the vital ally of US in war on terror.

Pakistan-Supporter of Taliban:-

Early in March 1997, when Pakistan recognized the government of Taliban, the whole world condemned and criticize that decision of Pakistan. That's why

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there are chance that Pakistan might be bracketed with Taliban and declared as "Terrorist State." The struggle of Kashmiri freedom fighters may be presented as terrorist insurgency. Azad Kashmir could be attacked under the pretext of eliminating terrorist basis.

Need of Hour :-

This was the time when Pakistan had to choose "between two bads" i.e the unpredictable cost of non-cooperation or the Afghanistan hostility which affected the cultural and brotherhood bond between the two nations.

"Caustious cooperation in the UN approved action against the terrorist was the only feasible alternative"

(Foreign Policy, 271)

Its components would include:-

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1. Pakistan should join the global consensus
2. Pakistan could not and should not oppose US attacks on targets in Afghanistan.
3. In the events of United States's request for Pakistan cooperation, it would indicate generally a positive disposition and negotiate details later.

US & World Policy :-

On **11** Sep 2001, in a restricted meeting chaired by President Bush, the US secretary of States Colin Powell said that:-

"US wanted to make that clear to Afghanistan, Pakistan and Arab countries that the time to act was now"
(Abdul Sattar)

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US made that clear to every nation that whether you were with us or against us. The world expressed its condolence to US and provide all sort of support they could. On 13 Sep, the deputy secretary of US Richard Armitage summoned the Ambassador of Pakistan to convey the seven steps, US wanted Pakistan to take.

The Seven Steps:-

These Seven Steps included:-

1. To stop al-Qaeda operations at their border and to end logistics support with the Taliban.
2. To continue to publicly condemn the terrorist attack.
3. To provide US with Intelligence Information

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4. To provide US with blankets overflights and logistic support.
5. To cut off the oil shipments to Taliban and stop recruits from going to Afghanistan.
6. To provide territorial access to US troops and allied contingents and other personnel to fight against terrorism in Afghanistan.
7. If implicated al-Qaeda, and bin Laden and the Taliban to continue to harbour them, to cut off relations with Afghan-government.

(These points are taken from Abdu Sattar's book Pakistan's Foreign Policy)

• Pakistan Policy On Post 9/11:-

There is a point to be noted that the policy that Pakistan

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will adopt on war-on-terror was already decided. Over a period of two weeks long and interactive discussion was held with a dozen of groups related to all walks of national life. President Musharraf gave them a candid analysis about the consequences of non-cooperation and benefits of the policy. About 90% of them showed positive response and only some ulema differed. In the above seven steps, which were **accepted** by Pakistan, there are some steps which did not require any action. Like Pakistan already condemned the terrorist attack and did not supply any logistic support to Al-Qaeda.

Conclusion:-

After deeply analysing these seven steps, Pakistan provided three strips for logistic support. Pakistan did not participate in war on terror.

The End