

1

Organization Q 25/11/25

~~How~~ Why SAARC is not working,
and How we Revive the SAARC?

An introduction:

SAARC is the South-Asian organization which was founded by Lia-ur-Rehman, a Bangladeshi political leader, 1985. It was created for the development economic and social in South-Asian countries. It has worked till 2014, but now, it is not working. It is the only South-Asian organization which connects all South-Asian countries and provides economic, political, diplomatic and social opportunities. Its head-quarter is situated at Kathmandu in Nepal. It is not working due to several political and ideological issues in member state. India has religious issues with Sri-Lanka, Nepal has water issue with India, Political instability in Bangladesh and Nepal, economic instability in Sri-Lanka and Pakistan and Pakistan tussle with India are the major issues which are not working for SAARC properly. However, this organization should work properly through negotiations in all member countries.

under the supervision of third party. It is necessary for the revival of SAARC that all countries should solve their issues bilaterally. BIMSTEC must be ignored, Political and economic stability in Pakistan and Sri-Lanka, water issues between Nepal with India, and India with Pakistan must be solved. Thus, all issues between all member states must be solved because these conflict are leading to SAARC towards end.

give the main heading first and relate your headings to the qs statement....

SAARC Developments.

(i) JDF : SAARC has achieved SAARC developmental fund to support the all member countries at difficult and at emergency conditions.

(ii) SAARC Free trade agreement.

SAARC has made free agreement between member states for trades which is called SAFTA.

(iii) SAARC University in Dhaka.

This organization has made a university in Bangladesh for the exchange of students and students technical and professional education for development and cultural exchange.

How SAARC is not working.

(i) India Hegemonization in the region.

India is the largest country in SAARC and she wants to dominate all other countries. India's hegemonization in South-Asia is restricting to the ~~revival~~ ^{working} of SAARC.

leave a line space b/w headings for neatness.....

(ii) India-Hydro Politics in South-Asia.

India is the upper riparian. So, it is deciding the flow of water on rivers.

India is politicizing of western rivers with Pakistan, Kishanganga river with Bangladesh and Nepal. Thus, India hydro-politics is restricting SAARC meeting and working.

(iii) BIMSTEC, (Bay of Bengal initiatives multi-sectoral economic council.)

It was made in 1990 to reduce the influence of Pakistan in SAARC. This initiative was made against Pakistan which is discriminating Pakistan.

(iv) Political instability in Bangladesh and Nepal.

Bangladesh and Nepal are facing political issues. Nepal's revolution in Nepal, and decline of Hasina's rigid government by people's initiatives in Bangladesh are posing political instability in the region.

add/highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

(v) Non-State actors in Afghanistan government.

Proper democratic government is not working and governing in Afghanistan. The relations of Afghanistan with other member states are not good. So, it is another reason which is restricting the way of SAARC working.

(vi) Sri-Lanka - India religious issue.

Different religious people live in every state. Sri-Lanka accepts Ravinda her religious doctrine and India accept RAM her religious leader. So, the religious feuds with the both state possessing bad relationship with each other.

(vii) Political and economic instability in Pakistan.

Pakistan ~~big~~ facing many political and economic issues continuously which are the another reasons for the not working of SAARC. So, Political and economic instability in member states influenced on the revival of SAARC.

How we Revive the SAARC

(i) Regular meetings:

It is necessary for the revival of SAARC that regular meetings must be conducted because all disputes solve in regular and permanent

(2)

alg

negotiation at any Platform.

(ii) Reduce the influence of BIMSTEC

BIMSTEC must be ~~partially~~ ^{completely} ignored and eliminated because it is discriminating ~~one~~ member state. So, all countries will perform honestly in meetings.

(iii) India De-Politicizing on water

India must de-politicizing on water and reduce her hegemonization in the region.

India de-politicizing ^{on water} will be proved fruitful in the South-Asia because major issue between the three countries will be solved.

(iv) Track 1.5 Policy in Foreign Relations.

SAARC countries have mostly common cultures and traditions. So, unofficial connection with officials will ~~connect~~ ^{connect} the ~~man~~ ^{countries} and will ~~make~~ ^{strengthen} the strong bond in member state. So, Track 1.5 Policy must be used in SAARC.

(v) Political and economic stability in all member states.

If the political and economic issue of every member country solves then SAARCS will ~~arrive~~ ^{thrive} prosperly. So, political and economic stability is necessary for SAARC revival.

(vi) revival of SAFTA agreement.

SAFTA agreement was providing five percent trade free. So, its ratio must be increased with its revival which will prove fruitful for the revival and development of SAARC.

(vii) Reduce India-Pakistan tussle

Pakistan and India are the two dominant countries in SAARC because they are strong militarily and technologically. So, the tussle between them is leading SAARC towards disunity. However, the tussle between the both states must be reduced for the peace, stability and security of the South-Asia as well as SAARC revival.

Conclusion:

SAARC is the only political, economic and cultural organization in the South-Asia. It is not working since last decade due to political, economic, water, religious and cultural issues in member states with each other. So, all member countries must solve their disputes. However, India should reduce hegemonization and should eliminate

improve the references, paper presentation and the headings quality.....

water Politics. Summarizingly, Political, economic,
cultural and religious ^{issues} must be solved for the
revival of SAARC.

