

Q.3

1. Introduction:

The rapidly growing influence of China compelled the most of the countries to have a watching eye on China, especially the United States, and India.

Both these countries are, now, aimed at containing China. They have made many alliances for just one purpose: to contain and limit China. Their containment policies include, QUAD, I₂U₂, B₃W, and IMEC, etc. All these alliances are not only a threat for China but these have severe implications for Pakistan as well. Therefore, some timely and affirmative policy directions are needed to direct the implications.

2. Facets of increasing Indo-US partnership:

Although both the countries have seen various ups and downs in their relationship, after September 11, 2001, they have reached to new height in diplomatic relations. Both

Countries signed various treaties in 2005 for defensive purposes. In 2009 both signed a 10-year strategic partnership, which will aim at sharing military equipments, and technological advancement. Similarly, in 2013, the duo participated in a joint exercise named as RIMPAC (Rim of the Pacific).

In which 22 Navies participated

(3) How they are containing Chinese influence:

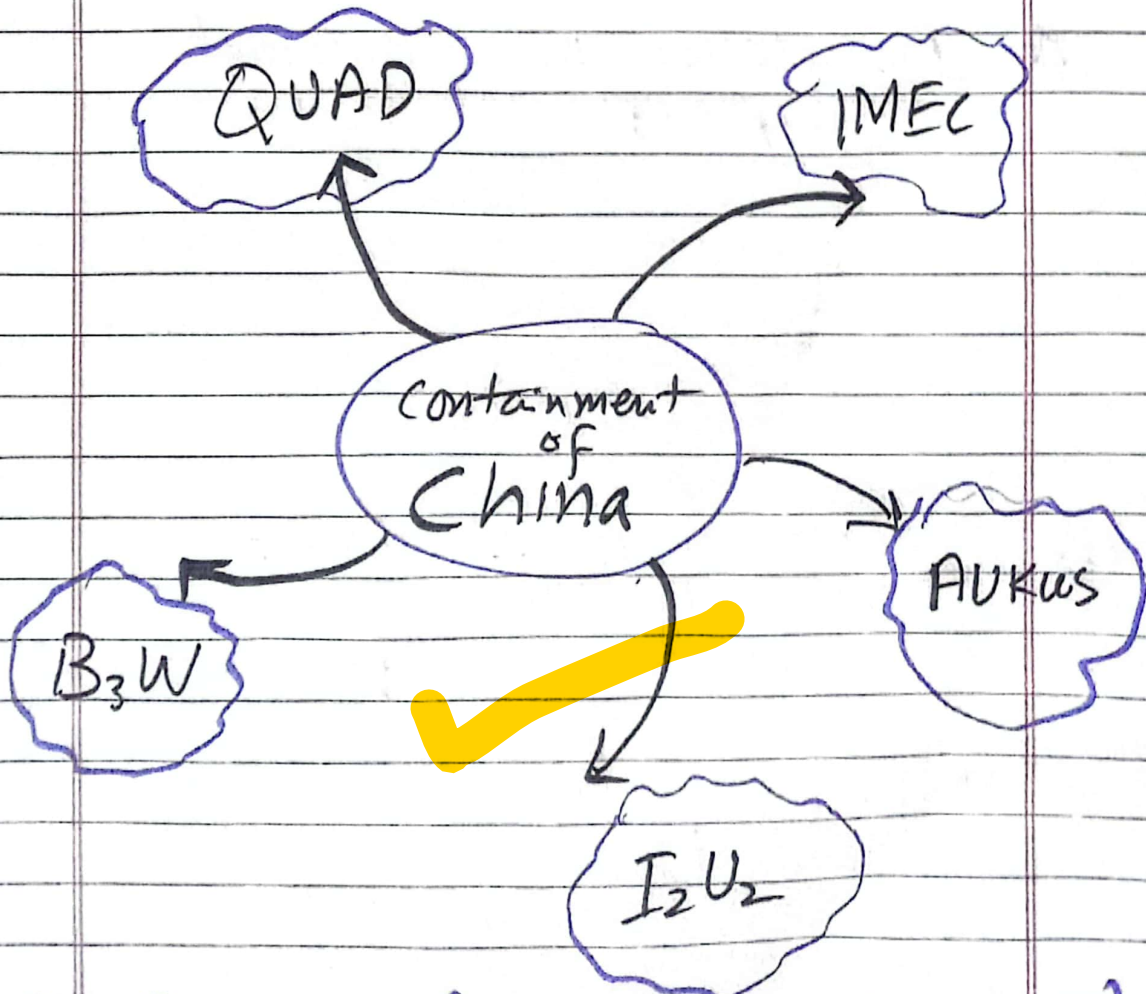
They have inaugurated several partnerships which are mainly aimed at containment of China in Indo-Pacific region. Examples include:

(A) Quadrilateral Dialogue (QUAD)

This is an association of several countries including India, U.S., Japan, and Brazil. This was made to have a watching eye on the Chinese actions. Similarly, with the help of QUAD, they want to hamper Chinese trade, and military actions in South China sea.

(B) IMEC (India Middle East European Economic Corridor)

During Group of 20 (G20) Summit, the IMEC initiative was unfolded to the world. With this ~~trade~~ initiative India will connect the Middle Eastern countries to Europe and then to U.S, after passing Atlantic ocean. However, the basic aim of this is to involve more and more countries to give set back to China's BRI (Belt and Road Initiative)



① B3W (Build Back Better world)

This was actually founded

by 47 countries after the announcement of China's BRI project. However, this was proved to be paper work only, as it did not make official any of its documents.

④

Implications for Pakistan:

Indo-US partnership has woeeful implications for Pakistan as well. Here are the main implications, which Pakistan has to face in near future.

①

Imbalance in Conventional Weapons: -

Indo-US partnership will empower India by acquisition of various conventional weapons by US. It will cause imbalance in conventional weapons between Pakistan and India.

②

Nuclear Arms Race:

US-India have signed an agreement called as 123 agreement, which will help India to increase its fissile material and its usage. Moreover, by this agreement, India has made its anti Ballistic missile system. All these do nothing but increase the arms race b/w both the countries.

③

political implications:

on political grounds, it will affect Pakistan's stance on Kashmir. As US India is struggling to acquire permanent membership of United Nations Security Council. This will add her in vetoing any resolution regarding Kashmir.

① Economic implications:

US-India have always been involved in waging proxy wars against Pakistan, mostly on western front. All these result in huge economic losses for Pakistan.

② Policy options for Pakistan:

Following are the main policy options for Pakistan.

① Maintaining status quo:

Pakistan and US have been good allies since Pakistan's inception. Moreover, Pakistan is mainly dependent on US Aid and loans, therefore, it is arduous and challenging to say no to US. Thereby, Pakistan should maintain the status quo by having good diplomatic ties with US.

② Cooperation with China:

The friendship of China and Pakistan is globally known and accepted. Hence, Both had

and are still good relations with each other on diplomatic, economic and geographic grounds. Therefore, Pakistan must cooperate with her friend in such a time.

C Building the economy:

Economy is a changing factor in a country's diplomatic relations. Hence, Pakistan should frame such policies which will help its economy grow rapidly. So that Pakistan may have a comparative advantage.

D Resolving border issues:

Relations with neighbours are of paramount importance. Therefore, Pakistan must resolve its issues with neighbours, especially with Iran and Afghanistan.

E CONCLUSION:

Indo-US strategic partnership is growing rapidly. It is mainly focussed on decrease the growing Chinese influence throughout the world. It has some far-reaching implications for Pakistan. Therefore, Pakistan needs to ponder into this matter, and to tackle it by initiating strong measures

Q.2

1. Introduction:

Both Afghanistan and Pakistan share common values, culture and religion. They have a long border of around 2252 square kilometers. They have seen changing relations with various ups and downs. However, Pakistan honors the values and citizens of Afghanistan. Unluckily, after the United States quit in 2021, many militant groups, including Islamic State - Khurasan Province (ISKAP) and TTP (Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan) gained an upper hand. They are now using Afghanistan as a launching pad to attack Pakistan. This resulted in huge losses for Pakistan and brought the country to the verge of economic meltdown. Consequently, Pakistan had to take action against Afghan ~~refugees~~ emigrants. And expelled around 1.7m undocumented Afghan refugees.

2. Relations before exit of US:

There have been good relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan

with varying peaks. Pakistan helped the Afghans during Russo-Afghan war (1979) to expell the Russian forces.

But after that, the relations between them again went to deep freeze. As the Afghans alleged Pakistan for imposing Taliban on them. However, they forget the vital role of Pak in expulsion of foreign forces.

(B) Hope of good relations after US exit.

When US forces announced to exit the war-torn country, Taliban celebrated their victory. Similarly, many Pakistanis - of major ranks - also celebrated their victory. As Pakistan was always on front foot during Doha peace deal, for heading peaceful negotiations between US, its allies and Afghan Taliban.

However, the optimism of Pakistan soon shattered to ground when Taliban started attacking their friend - Pakistan.

(ii) Rise of TTP and ISKP

After US withdrawal, Taliban took control of Afghanistan. They also gave upper hand

to TTP and ISKP. Both these started their attacking to Pakistani security forces and common citizens. According to BBC (British Broadcasting Company), militant attacks in Pakistan increased up to 50 per cent after the rise of Taliban.

(ii) suicide bombings.

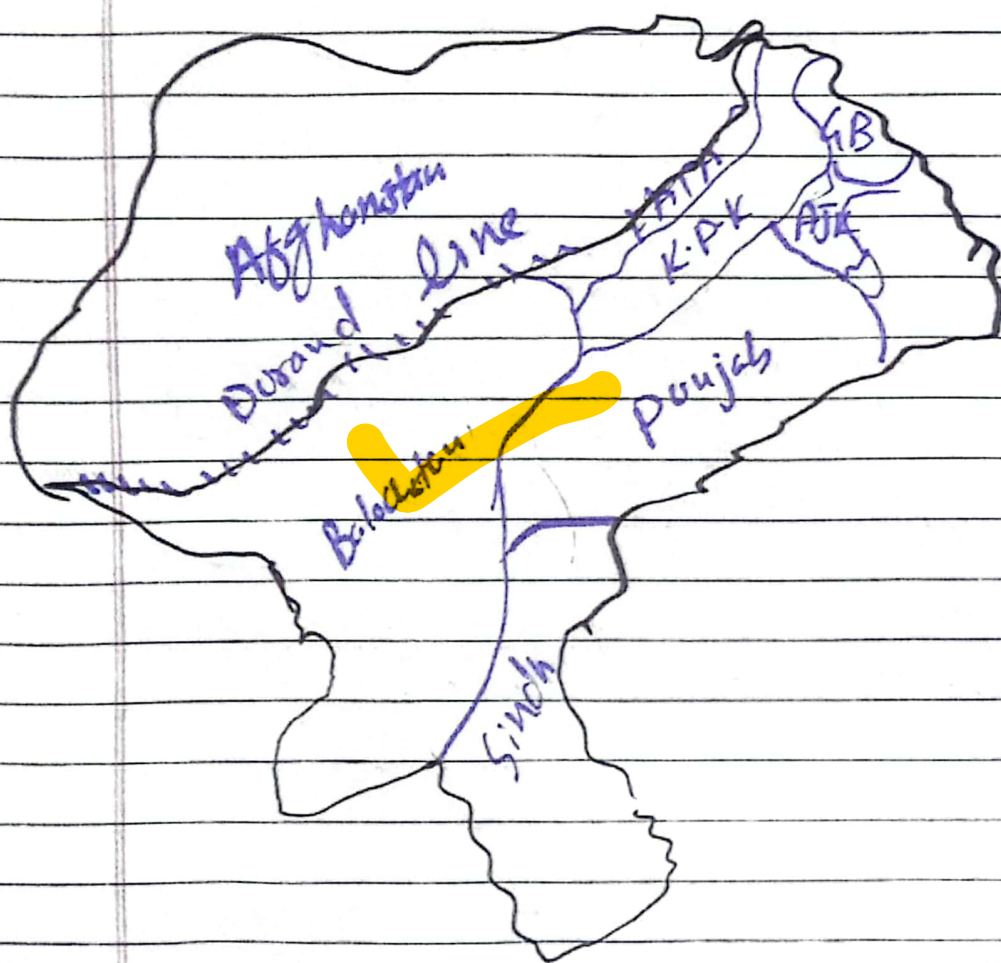
Not only these militant groups attacked the security forces, but also involved in suicide bombings, which killed hundreds of innocent child and elderly. For instance Mastung Blast resulted in 150 deaths, similarly, hundreds of people also died in suicide attacks occurred in North Waziristan and Dera Ismail Khan.

(iii) Situation in FATA:

FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) were sanctified by Pakistani forces from militant groups in 2013-14. However, after Afghan takeover, TTP again emerged in the region. And they are forcing Pakistan to reverse the FATA-CP merger. Similarly, they also demand for implementation of shariah.

(iii) infiltration of smugglers.

Apart from the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is porous. Every day hundreds of Afghan people cross the border illegally. Most of them also include militants. All these involve in smuggling of drugs, weapons and ammunition. Hence, pose several threats for Pakistan.



(map of Pakistan & Afghanistan)

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Expulsion of undocumented migrants!

According to United Nations

Human Rights Commission (UNHRC)
 There are around 4 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Out of which 1-2 million are un-documented and have no record in national registry or data base. Similarly, many bombing attacks, throughout the Pakistan, unveiled the presence of involvement of Afghans. For instance, according to the then interim interior minister of Pakistan, around 24 attacks occurred in the month of October, out of which 9 were carried out by Afghan nationals. Consequently, Pakistan gave a deadline of 1st December to all Afghan undocumented refugees to leave the country, otherwise pay the pipers.

⑤ Prospects of relations?

Prospects of good relations with Afghanistan have minimum chances, as Afghanistan is alleging Pakistan of expelling the all Afghans who have no patron and protector in Afghanistan. However, Pakistan has clarified it several times that

only undocumented are being expelled. Similarly, TTP and ISKP may further intensify their attacks by using Afghan land as a launching pad. This may further spoil the relations between the two neighbours. In such a scenario, both the countries should have negotiations, and resolve the issues bilaterally. As this will be good for the security of both the sovereign countries.

②

CONCLUSION:

Afghanistan and Pakistan are friendly neighbours of each other. Both have been in good books of each other. However, ~~after take over of Taliban,~~ TTPs and ISKP's involvement in attacks at Pakistan have deteriorated the friendly relations. This will impact the relationship of the duo in a worse manner. Thus, it is time both the countries took action against eradicating terrorism and involvement of foreign invaders against each other by using their soil. This will be beneficial for not only the two states but also for the whole region.