

PA - Test 3

QUESTION 3:-

INTRODUCTION:-

Today, the South Asia is seeing a change in the balance of power regionally with India outgrowing all other countries in the region.

This combined with Pakistan and India's strained relations, the issue of Kashmir seems to go nowhere. In such circumstances, Pakistan envision the international community and platforms to mediate and create bilateral talks to this ever-going conflict between the two neighbouring countries.

SHIFT IN REGIONAL BALANCE OF POWER:-

Since the last couple of years, India has seen a tremendous growth in its economy and international trade. With billions of dollars of annual trade and multiple trade agreements with the developed countries, India has proved to be a very fast growing economy, soon to become a trade hub of the world. With its booming economy, strong foreign policy and positive international image, the balance of power in South Asia has greatly tilted towards India overpowering its neighbours and other regional countries.

Pak-India Relations:

Pakistan and India's relations have strained to the point of a complete blockade of dialogue and discourse. The relationship does not seem to improve. Though the recent visit of Foreign minister of India on the SCO summit might prove as an ice-breaker for the Pak-India relationships, but the Kashmir issue remains persistent.

KASHMIR ISSUE:

Kashmir issue has been a bone of contention between the two nuclear powers of Pakistan since the independence. No betterment has taken place. With India violating the independent status of Kashmir

by evoking its status and annexing it as a part of India in 2019 has further deteriorated the relationship. But Pakistan aims to resolve the issue.

RESOLVING THE KASHMIR ISSUE:

Pakistan envisions to resolve the Kashmir issue as it ~~proves~~ has proven to be a threat to regional stability and the neighbouring relations. Pakistan wants the Kashmiris to get their rights through international mediation and multilateral dialogue between all the stakeholders of the issue.

INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION:

Pakistan envisions that the international mediation will be able to resolve the issue and considers the following role -

* ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Pakistan wants the Kashmir issue to be resolved according to the principles and regulations set by the International platforms like United Nations, SAARC, Security Council UN. Pakistan expects these organizations to implement regulations and resolutions to dissolve the issue.

* SUPPORT FROM GLOBAL POWERS:

Pakistan expects the global powers like USA and Russia, and emerging powers like China, Turkey, Japan to intervene and provide support in resolving

the ever-going issue between the two neighbouring states

* SUPPORT FROM REGIONAL POWERS.

The regional countries need to intervene the issue between two highly reactive nuclear states to resolve the on-going Kashmir issue. Countries like Russia and China who have bilateral relationship with both India and Pakistan can provide the due support needed to solve this issue.

MULTILATERAL DIALOGUES IN RESOLVING THE ISSUE:

Another way to resolve the conflict can be through multilateral trade among all the stakeholders of the Kashmir issue. Pakistan envisions the following role.

* Conducting a Plebscite in Kashmir:

The first role that Pakistan expects from engaging in multilateral dialogue and agreement would be the conduction of Plebscite in Kashmir. To bring the voices of Kashmiris on the table of discussion.

* Using SAARC and SCO for mutual dialogue:

Pakistan has always wanted and seen these international platforms and regional organizations as a stepping stone towards solving the Kashmir Issue.

Recently, the visit of Foreign Minister of India to Pakistan on SCO summit was received positively by Pakistan and as an ice-breaker for further dialogue.

and relation between both the States.

* Finding a middle ground:

The multilateral dialogues can help find a middle ground and a solution acknowledged by all the stakeholders and the international community. Pakistan aims to achieve this through multilateral trade between Pakistan, India, and the mediating parties.

* Addressing concerns of all Stakeholders:

Through multilateral dialogue, and open discussions, all and every concerns by all the stakeholders of the Kashmir issue can be addressed. Along with catering to the concerns

by the international organization and community to create stability in the region and for peace-keeping.

CONCLUSION:-

Pakistan believes that the internal mediation either by peace-keeping platforms or by regional and global powers can help solve the Kashmir issue. Similarly, multilateral dialogue between all the stakeholders can improve the stagnancy of the Kashmir conflict.

QUESTION 2:-

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan has seen waves of extremism, terrorism and sectarianism throughout its history. Along with that border disputes and disturbances have added to the (regional) security challenges for the country. With the internal security concerns, Pakistan faces regional security issues and its approach towards them have had grave impacts on its relationship with neighbouring countries such as India, Afghanistan and Iran.

PAKISTAN'S APPROACH TO REGIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES:

The way Pakistan has handled

its Security challenges both internal and external have always been viewed with diverse opinions.

But one thing mutually agreed is that it has had negative repercussions on its relations with neighbouring countries, its economic development and law and order of the country.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH NEIGHBOURS:

The relations between Pakistan and its neighbouring states have seen fluctuations from being amiable to being strained and to being deadlocked. Pakistan's approach in handling the regional security challenges like terrorism and border disputes have severely damaged its relations with its neighbours.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF POOR

SECURITY POLICY:

With the continuous security challenges faced by Pakistan, it had to adopt a security policy but all the ways adopted by the country led to negative repercussions.

STRAINED RELATIONS WITH

NEIGHBOURS:

The negative implication of adopting a poor security policy for curbing the regional security challenges strained relations with the neighbouring states in the following way.

* Increased animosity with India:

With terrorism and militancy on the rise in Pakistan and with the country being unable to curb

the situation, relations with India deteriorated. The attack in Mumbai in 2008 by military group in Pakistan invoked international criticism and to control the military groups and created more distance between the two countries.

* Afghanistan blaming Pakistan for its internal turmoil:

As Pakistan was not clear in its policy towards Taliban government (and U.S)* and blatantly supported U.S mujahideen. Afghanistan has ever since blamed Pakistan for interference and for supporting internal turmoil through militant groups.

* Deadlock on Kashmir Issue:

The internal rise of terrorism

and continuous border disputes between India and Pakistan. The Kashmir issue came at a deadlock with zero dialogue and practically no way forward.

* Loss of a Supporting Ally:

Pakistan lost the support of its supporting ally Iran due to internal terrorism and the ^{its} spillover effects in Iran. The mutual amiable relations saw a complete change and have never recovered ever since. So, Pakistan lost an ally in the region due to its poor security policy.

* Isolation from neighbours:

As Pakistan or Pakistani military groups were involved in creating havoc and political and

security disturbances in all of its neighbouring country. Pakistan's image got severe blows due to ineffective security policy and was left completely isolated from its neighbours.

* Afghanistan's continuous hostility:

Ever since Pakistan supported U.S in its war in Afghanistan

The tensions between Kabul and Islamabad are persistent and there is a wave of continuous hostility of Afghanistan towards Pakistan.

* Loss of Potential trade and energy agreements.

Pakistan with its poor regional security policy, loss a great potential of growth by collaborating with Iran. The

Iran-Pakistan pipeline never completed that could benefit Pakistan greatly. Similarly trade agreements with both India and Iran can benefit Pakistan due to geographic leverage and cheaper option. Pakistan lost the potential by not being able to control the terrorism and border disputes and a poor security policy.

CONCLUSION:

South Asia has seen wave of wars, terrorism, extremism and border disputes. Pakistan has been the centre of it all. As Pakistan was not able to create a sensible, effective security policy to curb the regional security concerns and challenges, it badly strained and deteriorated

its relations with its neighbouring countries of Iran, Afghanistan and India, resulting in border disturbances, hostility and name-calling and erosion of trust.