

Pak Affairs Test 3

Q2:

Introduction:

Security issues for Pakistan has been a constant problem since its emergence on the map. In its earlier phase Pakistan faced conflicts regarding occupied Kashmir. Secondly the separation of East Pakistan created security issues, after that the creation of mujahids during the USSR invasion in Afghanistan from (1979-89) created many violent individuals which are becoming a headache for Pakistan to handle. Lastly the post 9/11 era where US launched war on terror in Afghanistan by the support of Pakistan made all those talks against Pakistan by manipulation of the Pakistan's enemy states. To tackle all those issues Pakistan has used a harder hand which negatively impacting its relations with neighbours.

Terrorism

To fight against terrorism Pakistan has used multiple ways, Pakistan has tried to do diplomacy by coming the term "Good Taliban" which generally means those who stay in Pakistan and Afghanistan border region and show a tilt towards Islamabed are good Taliban and those who are against Islamabed due to the conflict of Durand line or from the influence of India are bad Taliban.

Approaches used by Pakistan to counter Terrorism:

① Diplomacy

Pakistan is highly interested to counter terrorism through diplomacy and good relations but these diplomatic outcomes had short-time period effects for Pakistan, after some time there again turn into terror and violent results.

② Use of Force

Pakistan has done many military and intelligence operations against the terrorist, but these created more stronger reactions and after effects with some time. The rise of Taliban after the USA's exit in (2021) directed all those human resources which are made to fight towards Pakistan. The terrorist attacks during this time period of (2021-25) are very high in numbers.

"The year 2024 was tagged to be the most deadliest year for Pakistan ISPR reports"

③ Strategic Alliance:

Pakistan used the help of USA during the operation of Zarb-e-Azb after the deadliest attack of APS, Peshawar in 2014. The drone attacks done by USA with alliance

of Pakistan's military created more
grudge on the hearts of their regions
peoples. After the exit of USA
all those tensions are coming
in notice from last few years.

Border Disputes: Pak-India (LOC)

The Line of control was
always remained in high temperature
in history. The cross fire, intelligence
and use of air force is constant
in this border. The blame game
is continuous between both of these
countries. All the attacks in India
are directly or indirectly blamed
on Pakistan and vice-versa.

Pak-Afghan (Durand line)

Recent shift of tensions
made open this front for the
Pakistan security institutions. The
diplomacy and relations are not

in good way that used to do.
The attack by Pakistan airspace on the militants hide outs in Paktia Province of Afghanistan emerged and surged the hot reaction from Afghanistan in resistance they targeted Pakistan's ex-FATA region and tensions are continued.

Pak-Iran:

Pak-Iran border had been source of income for the majority living in Balochistan. The shadow economy of Pakistan was being continuously contributed through this border. Due to the strict sanctions on IRAN by USA the Iran's government is also in support of this informal trade. But the 2023 cross border target neutralization made the peaceful relations of Pak-Iran in doubt, although the Ex Iran's President visited Karachi during the same time period.

A divide in approach of Pakistan towards its neighbours can be noticed:

Islamabad's reaction on all three borders are not constant, in some time period Pakistan is in constant try to minimize tensions and use soft power to resolve the conflicts with neighbours but when not resulted as expected then the use of force also came into seen. This see-saw model^e has effected Pakistan's Foreign Policy as it is not seem to be linear or its neighbours.

Critical Analysis:

Islamabad needs to be linear in its Foreign policy and follow it strictly. The tension on borders and internal militants are exerting a strain on the government to be more highlighted

state in this south-eastern region with constant issues and conflicts. This negative image is adding very negative results on economic, strategic and political fronts for Pakistan.

Conclusion:

By taking all these issues and conflicts Pakistan is losing its softer image in international politics. Pakistan must change or alter its approach towards its neighbours to create opportunities of stable regional cooperations that will enhance all these countries to move itself from being a developing country to a developed nation.

"The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams" **Eleanor Roosevelt**

Q no 3:

Introduction:

There is no doubt in the empowerment of India in south-east region. India has shown significant growth in majority of its fronts that make it regional strong player.

"We will make India in top three economies of the world" Modi

Pakistan balance with India is now shifting towards India on a speed. Pakistan to counter this shift has to maintain its international influence on the issue of Kashmir. Otherwise the regional imbalance can cost.

Pakistan the land of Kashmir.

The abolishment of Article 370 and 35(A) already showing the intentions of India on the issue of Kashmir.

What Pakistan needs to do:

Pakistan needs to maintain its good relations with the global powers to maintain its say on Kashmir Issue.

US on Kashmir Issue:

United States has always proved to be a mediator between both of these countries. The recent emergence of India with creating strong alliance with US to counter the rising China make the US shift their tilt towards India.

Role of UN:

Pakistan has mentioned the issue of Kashmir and its statement againsts the human right violation of Kashmiri people by the abolishment of Article 370 and 35(A) in every general assembly of UN that gathered after this act.

Role of China:

China being a strong contender of bi-polarity in the world. Pakistan's good relation with China are very necessary to be maintained to counter the violent India. China being a rival of India on the issue of land Pakistan has the edge to cash its relations with China against the issue of Kashmir.

SCO:

The joining of Pakistan and India into Shanghai Cooperation Organization in 2017 create very good opportunity for both the countries to support the vision of SCO of promoting trade and relations in the region. The India's stance on joining the SCO of not discussing bi-lateral issues on this forum

although minimizes the chance of diplomacy but in alternative it is also providing a chance of direct talk between both the countries each year.

SCO summit 2024:

The 24th annual summit of SCO was held in Islamabad on 15-16 October 2024 and last year in 2023 it was held in India. The platform is providing a medium to exchange the thoughts and intentions of each country. Pakistan need to catch this opportunity and make possible outcomes for the resolving of Kashmir issue.

SAARC:

The failure of SAARC is an example for both of the countries that their conflict

towards it. So Pakistan has to find a way to counter this problem and create soft power for itself to maintain its right on Kashmir.

Pakistan has to coin this Kashmir issue on all international Human Right forums;

To balance the power of the region Pakistan need the support of international organizations and medias who support or campaign of human rights. The Kashmir hold equal importance for Pakistan as its other regions. Pakistan has to catch each international opportunity to mediate with India. The will of Pakistan to join BRIC+ is an example of Pakistan's intention of utilizing every forum or platform of its needs and desired outcomes.