

DATE: / /

Q-NO 21) Introduction:

Different kinds of regional challenges are being confronted by the state of Pakistan. These challenges includes terrorism, border disputes, maritime security issues, separatism, extremism and others. These approaches that Pakistan has to adopt has impacted its relations with its neighbours such as continued stalled dialogue with India or alleging Afghanistan of supporting anti-Pakistan groups in their own soil. Similarly Iran and China has also concerns vis-a-vis Pakistan's approach to tackle such pressing issues.

2) REGIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES
AND PAKISTAN'S APPROACH:2.1) Terrorism challenges:

Pakistan has been facing the challenges of terrorism

from its hostile neighbours
 a) Terrorism from Afghanistan

Pakistan has asked multiple times to honour the commitments that Afghan Taliban has made in Doha Accords that its soil will not be used against any nation. However, Pakistan through various credible sources and international reports has asked to Afghan Taliban that they had failed to do so.

b) Terrorism from India:

India had in past supports terrorism in Pakistan as seen in the Kulbushan Yadav case. India uses the hostile, anti-state groups especially in Balochistan.

c) Terrorism from Iran: The question of Baloch separatism

Unlike the other two neighbours, Iran has not been directly involved as a state. However, the Baloch's aspirations of Sistan-Baluchistan

province problem is causing a significant for Pakistan.

2.2) Border disputes

Durand line:

Contentious with border disputes Afghanistan

Baluchistan - Sistan issues. Baluch wants separate country

India - ~~Iran~~ Nepal border dispute

Afghanistan's objections on Pakistan erecting fences on border

India - China's border disputes

Pak - India skirmishes at LOC



2.3) Challenge of extremism

Pakistan's regional landscape has also been faced with the challenge of extremism. These challenges are one of the pressing issues of SCO

2.4) Challenge of Separation

Pakistan's foreign policy approach in Baluchistan, or in supporting China's in its endeavour against East-Turkistan movement has with neighbours also impacted its relations.

3) IMPACTS OF PAKISTAN'S

Approach on its relations
with neighbours

3.1) Stalled dialogue

Pakistan and India has no formal talks with each other. As Jai Shankar, India's Foreign minister said.
"The era of uninterrupted dialogue with Pakistan is ended."

3.2) Complete reversal of Pakistan's relations with Afghan Taliban

Pakistan approach to uphold its national and territorial security by asking Afghan Taliban to do steps regarding preventing TTP to carry out strikes against us has strained our relations with them

3.3) Trade stalled:

Pakistan's trade with India is figured at \$2 bn per year which has shrunked now to only \$300 m. This reversal was due to the complete cut-off of relations by India with Pakistan in the aftermath of post-pulwama attacks (2001).

3.4) Visa restrictions with India

Since Pulwama, there is limited people-to-people contact of both the countries.

DATE: / /

3.5) Effects of cross border strikes

Pakistan In past has conducted across the border strikes in Iran and Afghanistan against hostile elements. This approach has significantly strained mutual relationship.

3.6) Hostility and suspicion increases further

So all these steps has increased a sense of hostility and suspicion among neighbour countries. This has jeopardized the prospects of gains that we may have by prioritizing geo-economics.

3.7) Major powers in play

When there is a vacuum regarding regional cooperation then the major powers come in play. As seen in the approach of USA capitalizing its India's concerns into containment of China

4) CONCLUSION:

The above discussions thus from
 we see that the
 approach Pakistan has
 adopted against regional
 challenges has impacted
 its relation with neighbours
 in significant ways. In the
 era where all the countries
 are prioritizing regional
 cooperation, integration and geo-economy
 the South-Asian region
 remains unable to come
 from its lose-lose mindset
 of using geo-political tools
 against Pakistan. This is most
 vividly evident in India's
 and Afghanistan's approach
 towards Pakistan.

Q 31) Introduction:

The power balance in South Asia is shifting rapidly due to multiple reasons. Also Pakistan's strained relations with India and Afghanistan has put in a relatively diplomatic isolation in the region. The only friendly country of China has also concerns, regarding different issues, with Pakistan. However, the Kashmir issue between Pakistan, India and Kashmir has remained unresolved. For this Pakistan has to adopt multifaceted approach for resolving the Kashmir issue.

2) Shifting regional balance of power:-

Pakistan once remain
 a significant valued partner,
 as dubbed non-NATO partner
 of West. However, change in
 Afghanistan's unlike Pakistan's
 aspirations has not only stripped
 Pakistan of its value from
 western nations but also has
 a strained relations with Afghanistan.
 Further, in order to
 contain China, US has
 throws its support with
 India, further complicating
 Pakistan's efforts of maintaining
 power balance. In the same
 manner, India remained able
 to have good relations
 with Afghanistan, Iran and
 trade with China.

3) Strained relations with India

Timeline of events

- ① 2012-2016 (Good relations) — ② Uri attack & Pathankot (strained relations)
 ④ Revocation of Article 370 (end of dialogue) — ③ Pulwama (complete cut-off)

4) DIALOGUE AND KASHMIR ISSUE: What Pakistan can do.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

4.1 Diplomatic measures

Pakistan has to go for such as diplomatic measures

(a) Diplomacy in the UN

for which.

(b) Make alliance with countries that share Pakistan's stance.

& Also

(c) Leveraging of multilateral blocs like OIC.

4.2

Political measures

Through stance HR Pressurizing India adopting national against India's violations.

4.3)

ENGAGING KASHMIR DIASPORA

Kashmir diaspora that has significant numbers in European countries in this regard. can help.

4.4)

Trade resumption

However, Pakistan musn't trade with India. Pakistan's National Security that with for can (2022 - 2026) ask both trade and efforts for Kashmir dispute go hand in hand.

4.5) Employing soft skills

4.6) Legal measures

Pakistan can go to ICJ against India's HR violations.

Similarly, Pakistan can sue for UN to implement its resolution

5) CONCLUSION

But all these measures can only be adopted when Pakistan has stability in its domestic economy and politics. All things then can substantiate on it