

Question No. 2

INTRODUCTION

Asymmetric warfare disturbs the balance of power, thereby eroding the foundation of trust and weakening the predictable pattern of interaction in int'l system. In context of Pakistan-India relations, it reinforces the principles of security dilemma, where each actor struggle to ensure its survival by neutralizing the threat probability. In this situation, both states introduce new concepts of security maximization to the geopolitical matrix of the region. Strategic culture is thus influenced by the shift from conventional to non-conventional means to expand the scope of deterrence. Hence, first use policy and second strike capability along with assurance of survivability of assets to deter the opponent decide the logic of interaction.

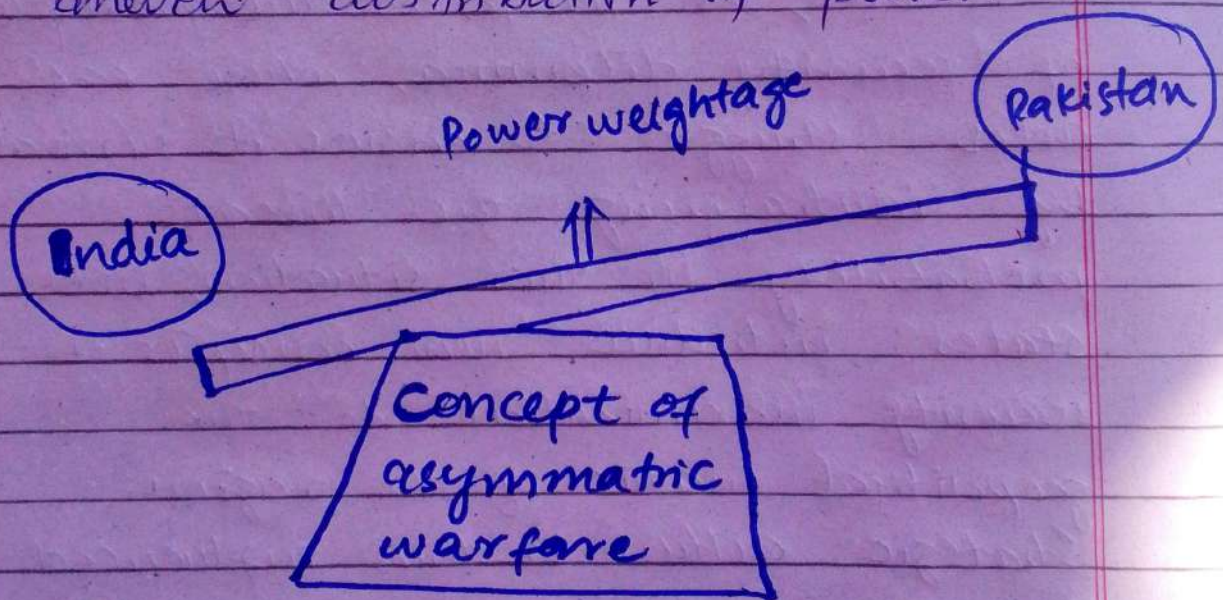
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THE Concept of ASYMMETRIC Warfare

The concept of asymmetric warfare refers to strategic dominance of one actor over another in terms of power capabilities, affecting the behaviour of state by the uneven distribution of power.



Asymmetric Warfare

Between India and

Pakistan

Military Power Imbalance



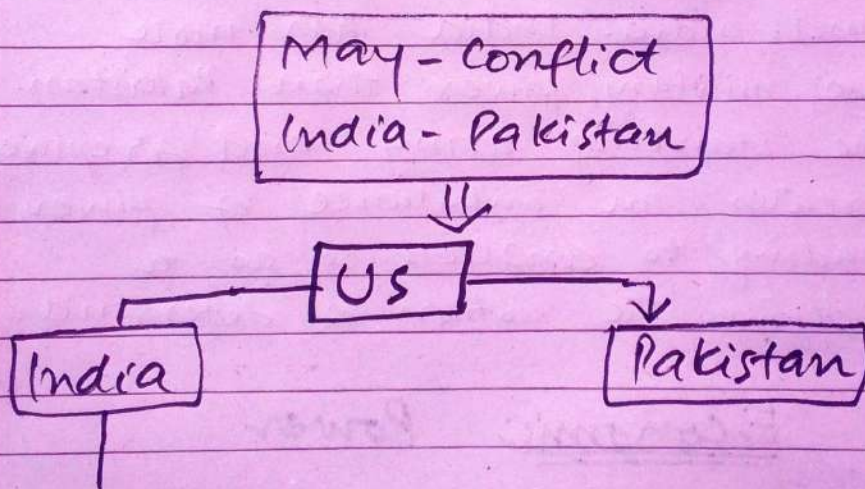
In terms of military, there is imbalance between Pakistan and India. India has more ~~no~~ military power than Pakistan. The standing army and firepower creates an imbalance of power, leading to conflicts so as to redefine the notion of deterrence.

Economic Power

Economy plays vital role in determining the tactics of warfare in contemporary era. Thus, India with more than 700 B US dollars of reserve can utilize different means of battlefield to gain leverage in warfare.

Soft Power Projection

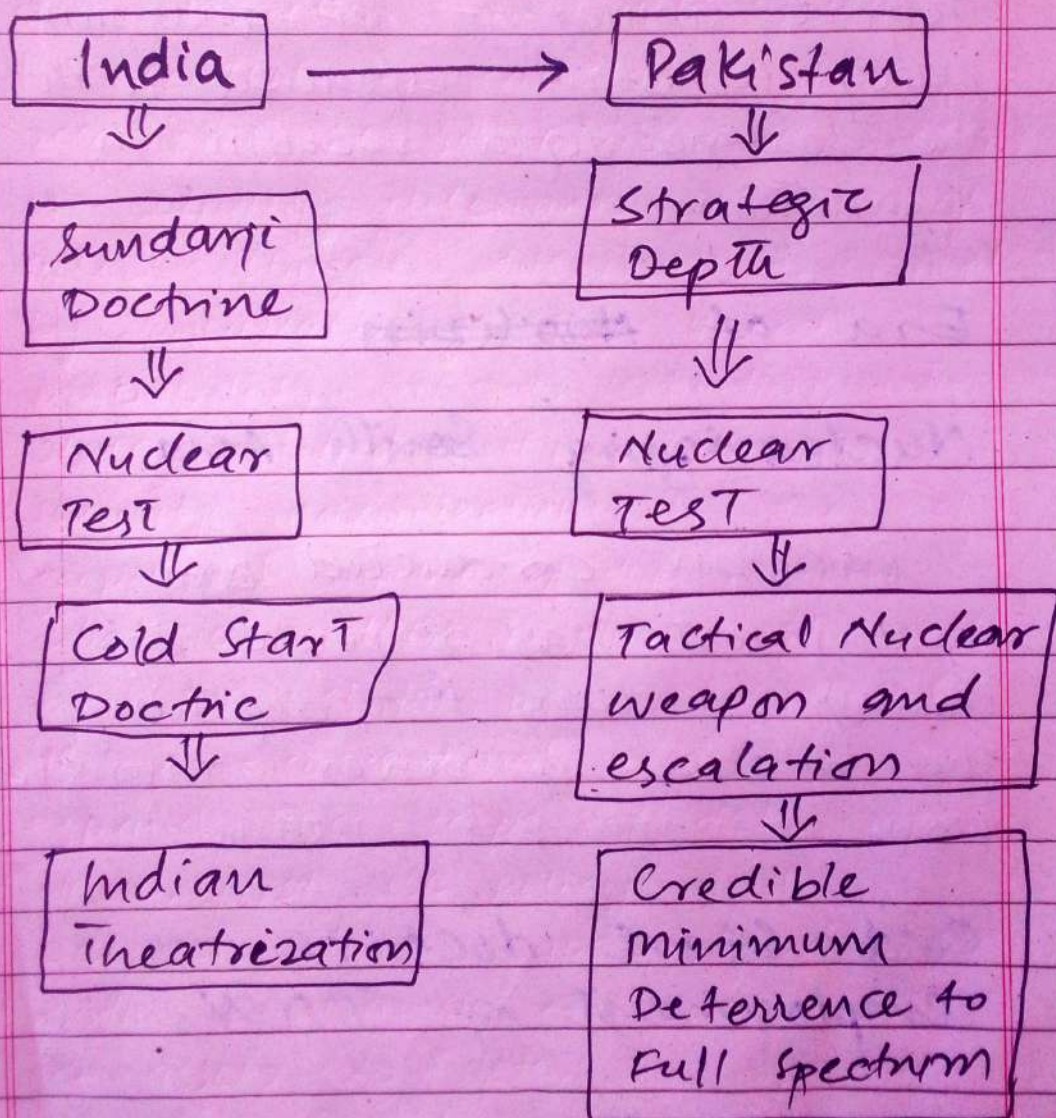
To ~~R~~ Waltz, soft power projection is capability to influence the behaviour of international community through persuasion and norms redefinition. Hence, the extent of agreeableness to the manufactured narrative determine the course of action during warfare.



- Defense Agreement
- Friend-shoring Partner in Indo-Pacific strategies

- verbal support
- Restrain from strategic partnership
- Transactional and partial relations.

AFFECTS OF ASYMMETRIC WARFARE ON STRATEGIC CALCULATION AND MILITARY STRATEGIES



1 India's Sundarji's doctrine vs Pakistan's strategic depth

Sundarji doctrine assumed the strategic depth of India as leverage against Pakistan for swift action and then retreat, similar to hit-and-run policy. Pakistan responded with the strategic depth vacuum in Afghanistan.

Era of ~~North~~ ~~South~~

Nuclearizing South Asia

Pakistan conducted ~~two~~ nuclear tests as response to Indian nuclear test, defining the balance of power through non conventional means.

Cold Start doctrine vs employment of TNW,

India's cold war start Doctrine was responded by redeployment of TNWs - Nasser

and now Fatah-I-II, changing the strategic and military response from gun powder to missile system.

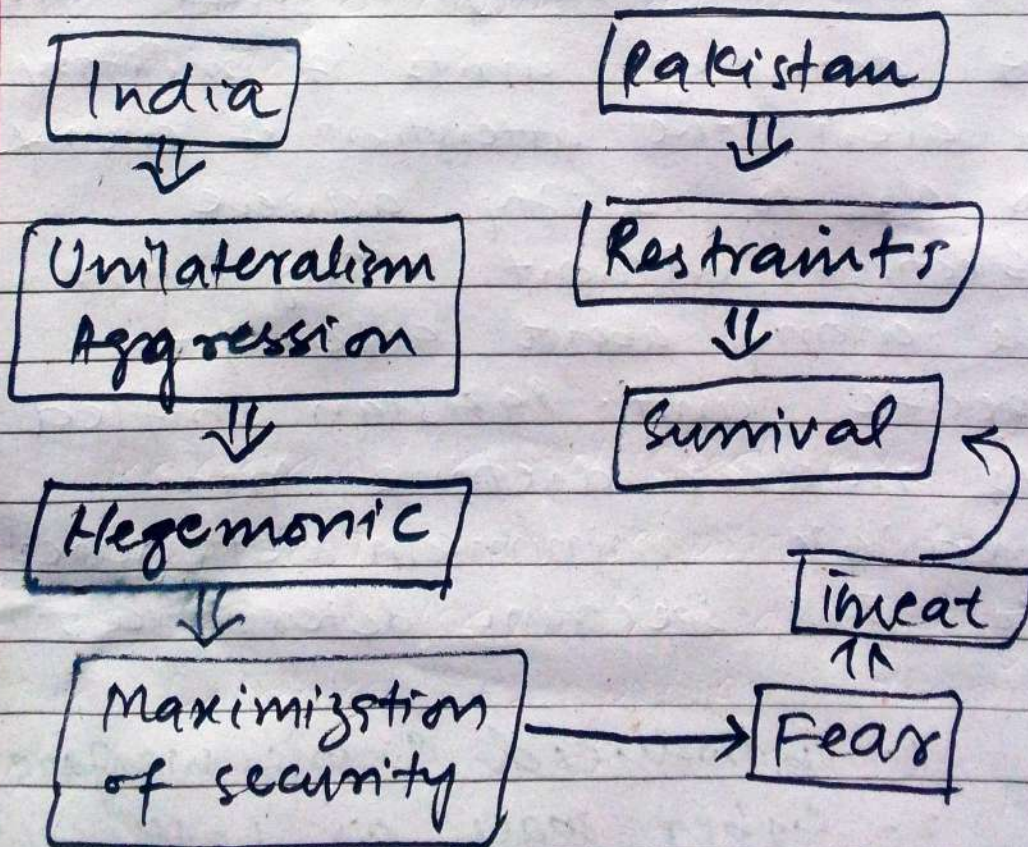
Indian Theatrization of Military and shift in Pakistan's Nuclear Doctrine

Indian Theatrization was notion of deploying units of military to divert the attention of enemy so as to swiftly achieve objectives without letting know the enemy about action from specific unit. Pakistan shifted its nuclear doctrine from credible minimum deterrence to Full spectrum deterrence.

- 1- Introduced Drone warfare
- 2- Cyber space as battlefield.
- 3- Missile of low and intermediate range

NFU vs First Use Policy

India's policy of no first use seem ambiguous with extension of military capabilities such as developing agni-VI ranging from 8000 km to 10000 km. This shift created security dilemma, increased armament, established defense pacts on Pakistan's side.



Rise of proxies warfare

Due to economic leverage, India can afford funding proxies - *Ritnatul khawarij* and *Ritnatul hindustan* - to weaken Pakistan militarily and economically, disturbing regional security architecture.

CONCLUSION

In short, asymmetric warfare change perception of one actor against the intentions of another, leading to security dilemma while disturbing balance of power. To maintain equilibrium, states reassess their military response from time to time to preserve their territorial integrity. Hence, Pakistan and India are translating paper theory into tangible and visible outcomes.

Question No. 4

INTRODUCTION

Water security is non-traditional threat to the national interests of Pakistan. India's unilateral aggression and suspension of IWT is an attempt of reshaping regional norms. Thus, Pakistan's survival is associated with water security because its agricultural and industrial sectors are dependant on Indus water. However, the tension arise from India's weaponization of water out of the fear of China's controlling the upper riparian stream of Brahmaputra. While China's effort of constructing Tsangpo dam is mainly due to climate vulnerability, China's construction created fear in India. Now, India's construction of dam is repetition of the great powers demonstrated behaviour. For Pakistan, this keeps the nuclear threshold untouched,

while achieving its goals. Hence, compliance to international law and norms become necessary for regional stability.

Hydro-aggression of India

After Palgham attack, India used water as leverage and unilaterally suspended IWT, that sustained peace over decades. This aggression resulted in the May-complex between Pakistan and India.

The Logic of Suspending IWT

Indus Water Treaty cannot be legally suspended because:

- No provision of unilateral aggression in the treaty.
- Article 12(3) of IWT argues about mutual and ~~se~~ consensual amendment of both parties.

c. Pacta Sunt Servanda

According to article 26
of the Vienna Convention
on the Law of Treaty,
treaty must be kept in
good faith.

Effects on Regional Security

1- Reinstating India's offensive Posture

The suspension showed
the offensive posture of India
by weaponization of natural
resources against Pakistan.
Besides, it reinstated Pakistan
vulnerability as lower riparian.

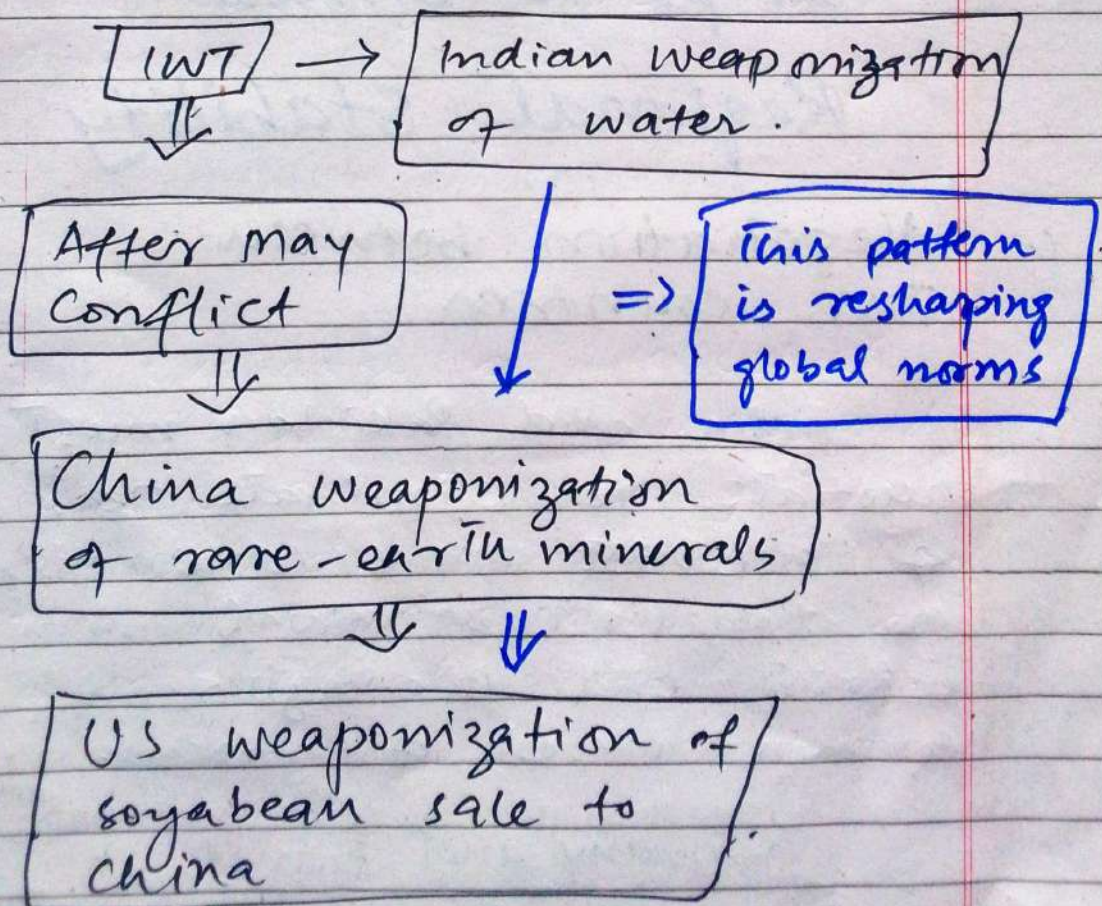
2- Pakistan's Re-defining the Logic of Survival

With suspension of NPT, both
India and Pakistan faced each
other in dog fight, which
shows Pakistan's sensitivity to

unilateral abrogation. Hence, Pakistan's defensive posture and maximization of means of defense define the logic of survival rather than hegemonic ambitions.

Variance in Logic of Deterrence

IWT suspension has created another variable in geometric equation of regional security. water and natural resource can be weaponized.



Expansion of Battlefield

Initially, the conflict remained confined to the warzone area. However, now conflicts ^{have} become borderless and the targets becomes gaining legitimacy of narrative. Thus, cyber-space is concomitant to war-zone of battlefield.

Steps to ensure Regional Stability

1- Negotiation between Two countries

India and Pakistan must negotiate to eliminate fear of mistrust while compromising on the least beneficial interest and prioritizing common interest of citizens.

Germany and France compromised on least important interests

while prioritizing
interest of their citizens."

Joshua Goldstein

2 Reciprocal high-level

visits to foster friendly relations

States reciprocal visits at high level ensure friendly relations by convincing citizens that their interests are preserved hence, increasing people-to people diplomacy.

3- Academic diplomacy must be promoted

Exchange of intellectual ideas removes misunderstanding because the other easily understands its rival approach; thus it replaces assumptions-based policy to factual ones.

Institutionalized

Communication

Both states must institutionalized communication so that in times of crisis they solve their reservations through certain and predictable ~~that~~ rules.

"Institutions make interaction predictable and transaction less costly while providing platform to actors to resolve disputes?"

"After Hegemony"
Robert Keohane.

Conclusion

Pakistan and India are grappled with the problem of mistrust and fear, thus forcing each to act unilaterally and creating more regional instability. Therefore essential measures be taken to reduce frequency of mistrust and fear.

Question No. 6

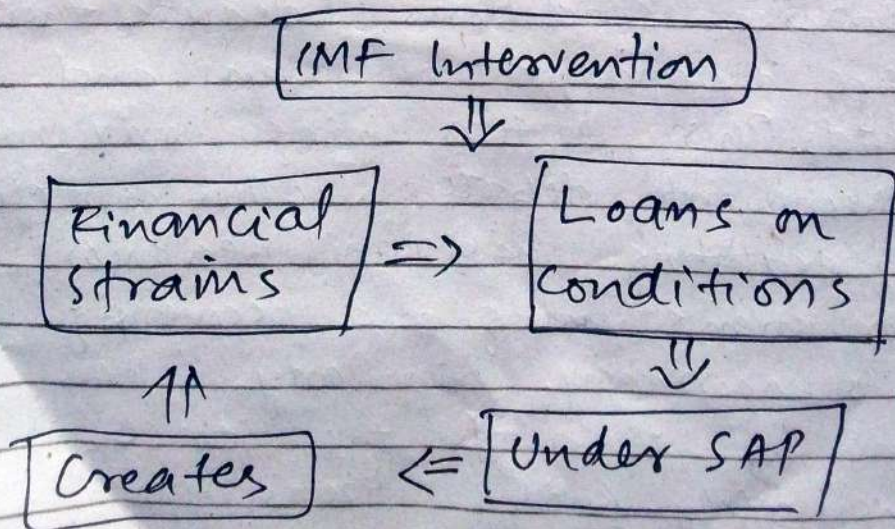
INTRODUCTION

IMF is an economic institution aimed at bringing stability to developing world. However, it traps states in debt-interest cycle. This vicious cycle is implemented in phased-wise imposition of conditionalities, obseleting the sovereignty to developing states like Pakistan. Additionally, conditionalities creates further gap between objectives of a states and requirement of IMF. However, states have to enforce conditions because they are dependent on loans and aids. This notion brings marxism theory into debate, whether capitalism is exploiting Pakistan's weakness or strengthening and recovering its economy. Similarly, when viewed through the lense of remotely-living citizens, the core & periphery is exploiting

periphery, as noted by
Johan Galtung and
Wallerstein. Thus, in longer term,
its trap is weakening the
structure and monopoly
of state within its own
territorial jurisdiction, leading
to structural imperialism.

Financial INTERVENTION OF IMF

Financial intervention of
IMF refers to evaluation of
IMF body at the times of
Financial strains ~~in~~ in developing countries.



Structural

Adjustment

Program of

IMF

Structural adjustment Program was introduced during 1970s to help the developing state in the times of financial crisis. However, dependency theorists argue, it traps states into vicious debt-trap where states pay more interests than the loan.

Karl Marx Thesis

Karl Marx argue about the exploitation of capitalist system, where the weaker ones are exploited by developed and the protector of status quo to keep their dominance intact. Thus, a class of haves and have-not - Global North and South -

exist as contrasting images.

IMPACTS OF IMF INTERVENTION

1 - Pooled Sovereignty

Absolute sovereignty becomes obsolete when IMF intervenes and impose its conditions.

2 - Structural weakness and dependency.

Too much reliance on loans reduces the capacity of institutions, especially in Pakistan, to deliver more productively. Because, institutions become dependent on loans and vulnerable to imposed policy, rendering autonomous status mere theory.

Weakens Political -
sovereign decision-making



Social inflation affect
the lives of ordinary
people



Economic stagflation
results from inefficient
economic policies.



Limited resources affect
Governance and
service delivery



Technological-Lag
because of fragile
economy → and unequal
access to internet
and technology

Risk and Criticism under Dependency Theory

1 ⇒ Loans make states dependent

Loans are given on the consent of greater powers. It makes weaker states dependent on loans and keeping better relations with those deciding powers.

2 ⇒ Conditions exploits the vulnerable conditions

Conditional loans do more harms than good for weaker states because the runners of global institutions - great powers - impose their own conditions too.

3 ⇒ Dependency squeezes innovation productivity, and creativity.

Dependency leads states leaders to comfort-zone trap their innovation and productivity

seems unthinkable goal.

Reducing diversification options:

Loans averts the options to diversify means of states because of geopolitical competitions. For instance, Pakistan needs to keep better relations with P-5 states for loans.

Compliance and legitimacy iteration

With time state of Pakistan has to ensure compliance to the imposed conditions which makes sovereignty more a theoretical concept, weakening monopoly of state.

Unpredictable economy evades investments

Economic instability due to release of funds, which are subject to compliance, evades foreign and domestic investment, creating trade imbalance.

Conclusion

IMF was thought to be panacea to the financial strains of weak states. However, developing states like Pakistan is losing its autonomous decision-making capabilities with being trapped within the interest-based loan of IMF. Thus its more exploitation than recovery of strained condition of economy.
