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Pakistan Foreign Policy and its Appeasement Policies toward SAARC Bloc:

By

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Abstract:

The South Asian region is the richest cultural and civilization on the face of earth. Therefore, the paradigm of relationships among regional nations is strong bonded. Pakistan being a nuclear power is the land of cultural affiliation with all SAARC countries and India follow the same put prints to unite people of the region. The graveyard of empires Afghanistan is a land of hospitability and human fraternity. On the other hand, Sri Lanka, the mountainous land is full of respect and reputations for people come from any part of world. Bhutan carries immense significance geographically for tourism to boost the regional pride. Additionally, Maldives coastal belt and its infrastructure attract world for more trade and business. So Nepal being Island of SAARC region is vital for regional strategic plans. Therefore, the region is multiple importance's for region and world at large. Pakistan being a nuclear state of the region it maintained policy of peace among all countries of South Asian Nations. The core determination of Pakistan foreign policy in the region is boosting various means of trade and business among them for better understanding of diplomatic essence. Without Islamabad contribution it is not possible for region to remain in peace with each other. So the piece of writing thoroughly illustrates Pakistan role on peace building mission in the region and its multiple hindrance on making SAARC a vibrant bloc for regional political, economic social cultural relationships between them. Hence Pakistan role is immense on regional appeasement policies for SAARC region.

Keywords: Appeasement, Balance of Power, Democracy, Economic development, Regional polarization, Zealot Diplomacy, Etc.

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Introduction:

The most strain era of world history is undoubtedly 20 centuries which suffered two major wars. World 1st began from 1914 and ended soon after Russian resolution of Bolshevik of 1917 and officially peace was announced in 1918 with enormous catastrophe. Hitler was the dust of the first ever great war and initiated Second World War in 1939. The war ended with collapsing world infrastructure, use of nuclear bombs, numerous losses of human lives, economic blown and political polarization began. So, the both war had paved the way for formulation of regional and international organization. (Peak, 1998)

The formations of international and regional organization were aimed to maintain global and regional peace. Simultaneously numerous organization came into existence likewise UNO, Warsa Pact, NATO, Arab League, OIC, ASEAN, EU, SAARC and so on. The role and extension of SAARC was limited to maintain peace in South Asia for better regional security and prosperity. On this prospective Pakistan role is so much importance to create regional stability. So Pakistan from very beginning has starving hard to control peace order in the region.

Since SAARC formation up to date Pakistan obvious role for peace building is pivotal. During 1985 to 1990 Pakistan establishes various economic relationships with the regional countries for better coordination and communication. The trade and investment relationships increased in its peak in all time of Pakistan history in SAARC region. The two rival India and Pakistan successfully made ever goodly economic relationships and Pakistan was given most favored nations by India. The high trade partnerships between New Delhi and Islamabad had paved a role model for the region and world. Definitely the arch competitor became ever goodly ally and promoted trader and business with each other. (Mansoor, 2005)

With the passage of time SAARC had successfully brought the region of icon of peace. The economic and political relationships from 1990 to 2000 were vital for regional unity and prosperity. All SAARC countries rapidly formulated various means of diplomatic relationships for regional peace. Pakistan hosts various meetings of SAARC from the said time to control political temperature of the region. Additionally, Pakistan calls various offers to Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan, India and Afghanistan from 1992 to 1995 for regional greater connectivity. So from this various agreement made out to make SAARC a vibrant bloc.

On the eve of 2000 and onward Pakistan had works to expand the scope and objectives of SAARC for regional cohesion. Pakistan struggle hard

to make SAARC as EU model for borderless region and cultural transition and people to people relations to be promoted. During SAARC annual meeting of 2004 Pakistan had lucidly stand that regional unity as model of European Union to be establish. In addition, Pakistan declares in 2006 that attack on any SAARC country would be considered as the attack on all. The policing role of Pakistan in SAARC region is immense and had tried to promote regional political unity, economic integration, social relations and religious harmony from 2008 to 2015. (Narveeda Yousaf, Mansoor Ahmed and Zahir Shah, 2017)

Indeed, the current calm regional politics of South Asia is yet to be significance for Pakistan foreign policy objectives. But Pakistan recent moves under the umbrella of SAARC are to revamp regional politics and economy. Apart from Pakistan India conundrum SAARC is the only hope for regional peace and Pakistan diplomatic policies has proved to appease the region. The two arch nuclear powers in SAARC bloc is a red line on regional peace and Pakistan role is beyond needed. Pakistan appeasing policies in the region is vital for regional long run relationships and diplomatic exchange.

Pakistan's Role on Promotion of Equal Diplomatic Levels of each State in the Region:

Pakistan regional foreign policies are based upon equality among them. At the same time other regional countries are trying hard to formulate the pattern of relationships as like Pakistan. Such equilibrium led the region toward the path of ever closer ties. Pakistan such approach definitely establishes more diplomatic bonds among each other. Without regional diplomatic integrity the maintenance of peace is far dream. But Pakistan while considering diplomatic norms has continuously struggling to bring the region as equally contributed for peace. (Shabaz, 2018)

The foreign of Pakistan always insist the regional countries for their vibrant role in construction of peace in the region. Pakistan stance is obvious that all regional countries have equal rights on diplomatic lines. Without diplomatic equality in the region it is not possible to establish mores of peace in the region. Indeed, cordial and equal diplomatic approaches are the key for better understanding of foreign polices strategy. Pakistan has openly declared that all regional states are equal on regional policy plan and decision making. Such diplomatic approaches of Pakistan have leading the region toward more integrity.

India and Afghanistan are reluctant to response Pakistan diplomatic role in the region as accordingly. Bhutan and Maldives are poorly responding on Pakistan diplomatic stance in the region. Therefore, Pakistan is

desperate to unite the entire region economically and politically. But Islamabad is optimistic for regional unity for better cultural and ethical integrity in the region. In fact, Pakistan is ready to recognize the diplomatic participation of all regional countries if they contribute for the region. Pakistan contributions are known on line of diplomatic development of region as according to EU model. (Zahid, 2008)

In addition, Pakistan effort is to bring Sri Lanka Maldives and Bhutan to closer on line of regional affairs. The poor role of all these countries is very limited and cannot benefit the region. In fact, Pakistan tiresome role is vital and immediate for the regional development. But various hindrances cannot let the region toward proper integrity. So the geographical and political variances among SAARC nations are the main factors on way of its success. But Pakistan adopted multifaceted foreign policies to work for regional political and economic integrations. Therefore, Pakistan has finding various means of SAARC countries unity for regional welfare.

Pakistan: A Key Player of Maintaining Regional Peace:

Pakistan geographic location among SAARC nations made it so significance for the region. It is providing geographical proximity and social affiliation to South Asian Nations. Pakistan in one time provides access to Middle East and Central Asian Nations to all South Asian countries. In fact, Pakistan is a security umbrella of SAARC countries and could not let any foreign country to invade any nation in the region. Such contribution of Pakistan is making its role pivotal for regional progress and balance of power. Henceforth Pakistan is trying hard for balancing trade partnerships and promotion of business among SAARC nations. (Ahmed, 2015)

The balance of power among SAARC nations is disorder and facing serious threats from four fronts. This region is surrounded by various chaos in current waves of terrorism and conundrum in part of Middle East. Additionally, the region is full of crisis ridden relationships between Indian-Pakistan China-India Afghanistan and Pakistan leading the region toward multifaceted problems. So Pakistan is the only ray of hope for the region to maintain balance of power among all countries in the region. Supporting Pakistan stance Bhutan, Sari Lanka, Maldives and somehow India regulated regional integrity.

Pakistan policy on arm races is obvious to control and make SAARC region a free of dangerous arms and weapons. This is the ever greatest role which Pakistan played for regional security and harmony. In fact, from 2005 to 2016 the entire region was confronted with arms and weapon races for power show. Gradually Pakistan struggle hard to

appease to stop the culture of arms races. It can encourage regional cooperation in such areas as water management, environment, transportation, communication, cross-border crimes, communicable diseases, etc. It very existence and the opportunity that it provides to the leaders of the member states to meet one another help in defusing tensions and promoting mutual understanding in South Asia. Thus obligation of Pakistan is marked as the regional welfare to maintain balance of peace among Asian Nations. (Shamil, 2016)

In fact, Pakistan is vital to improve regional ties on line of trade and business. In addition, the export and import in the region on line of sea aerial and land level would definitely boost regional economic development. Meanwhile, India is immediate to help the entire regions for better economic bonds for future security and stability. This is not to deny that from Pakistan's point of view SAARC can play a useful role by increasing regional trade on a level playing field and with due safeguards for the health of our economy So Pakistan can cultivate the strong roots of trade among nations in the region. (Meena, 2006)

Democratic Contribution of Pakistan in the Region:

Pakistan being a constitutional democratic nation on the face of earth is adopted regional democratic policies. In addition, Pakistan is insisting every regional country to promoted democratic norms. But colliding constitutional differences in the region is not letting the region to be democratic. Pakistan is trying hard to bring single charter of democratic policies as model of EU, NAFTA and G8. But it required full level of diplomatic support by all SAARC nations unanimously. From 2010 and onward Pakistan adopted sole policy of democracy for entire region. (Kanan, 2018)

Pakistan is creating a regional level of diplomatic atmosphere to establish regional democracy. The sincere effort of Pakistan is obvious and offering all regional countries for better democratic charter for the rest of region. During 2017-2018 Pakistan declared that democracy is the common bond which could regulate relationships among SAARC regions longer time. Pakistan offer India to adopt a policy plan for the region for democratic development. In addition, the all regional countries likewise Bangladesh, Maldives Sri Lanka endorsed Islamabad offer for the region future governance.

Pakistan policy on administration of justice is obvious and wanted to promote administration of justice in all regional states. The sorry condition of regional administration on concern of human rights and protection of minorities is apparent. Pakistan is struggling hard since Burma was involved in grave violation of human rights against Muslim

minority groups. In addition, Pakistan initiated regional level of campaign to protect minority in part of India, Burma, Sri Lanka and Pakistan itself as well. Such neutral and vibrant policies by Pakistan from 2014 to so on improve Pakistan love and affection for regional democratic understanding. (Kathaleen, 2009)

So Pakistan wanted to make the policy of check and balance on regional level on concerns of citizen rights, fundamental rights of people, independence of judiciary and equality among people. Perhaps some regional countries are not eye to eye Pakistan due to their internal conundrum. But Pakistan is taking various moves to improve regional human rights fortification and protection of democratic rights of people at large. Therefore, Pakistan such approaches at regional level brought regional democracy for better security of the region in near future.

Political Unity of the Region and Pakistan's Vital Role:

Pakistan policy of regional unity begins when SAARC was created. In fact, SAARC was formulated to establish for regional unity and prosperity. With the passage of time some grievances among regional countries has made the role of SAARC as a dead organization. But after 1990 Pakistan initiated various campaigns to unite the entire SAARC region for better regional proximity. SAARC was established with the hope that purposeful cooperation among the group could help in the eradication of structural insecurities in the region as cooperation would pave the way for the resolution of contentious issues through negotiations. However, the organization did not move away from statements of intents to actual implementation. It remained unsuccessful in implementing its charter or achieving any outstanding outcome in this regard. So Pakistan political policy toward SAARC remained as democratic in all means and scope. (Pervez, 1998)

In addition, Pakistan slogan is to bring political unity in the region. Without political unity it is not possible to maintain durable peace in the region in longer time. Pakistan is trying time and again for the rest of region to implement a policy plan for regional security and peace order. Presently Pakistan and India have different approaches on line of unity in the region. Pakistan vibrant policy is to provide equal power among regional countries for better understanding of regional affairs. But Indian opposing policy on region is aggressive to and wanted to control the rest of region on its brand of policy. Therefore, the entire region is suffering hard maintain long run political unity.

Pakistan neutral policies are based upon regional political, social and democratic equality. Indeed, Pakistan wanted to develop a region which should be based upon political understanding of each issue and their

solutions as accordingly. Islamabad governments have never supported war or aggressive policies toward SAARC nations for any danger of future nuclear war. In fact, the peace in South Asia is considered as the peace of globe at large. The South Asia region is considered the hub of nuclear arsenal of world. Therefore political unity among regional countries of South Asia along Middle East, Central Asian nations and Far East Nations should be maintained for global peace prospects. (Rashid, 2012)

Pakistan's Geostrategic Significance on Uniting SAARC Countries:

Pakistan geostrategic location is considered to the most significance for SAARC survival. Pakistan's geo-strategic importance can be best understood in the regional and global perspective. In geographical terms, it is surrounded by four countries. In one way or the other, the presence of Pakistan is vital for all neighboring countries and this raises its international importance. Afghanistan, which is now the focus of world's attention, is generally regarded as the breeding ground of the global terrorism and opium production. International community, including the US, recognizes the fact that no peace is possible in Afghanistan without an active support and cooperation of Pakistan. The regional countries of South Asia are bound upon Pakistan on line of Aerial, Sea and Land. (Jerry, 2009)

Pakistan provides access to South Asian Nations to Middle East, CARs nations, Africa and Europe. Region to region proximity is vital for state and Pakistan natural geography supports SAARC countries for better access to all these significant regions. In addition, Pakistan is ready to makes cordial relationships to all regional nations for better regional economy. But poor level of diplomatic exchanges on line of regional integrity has paved the way of numerous hindrances on regional cordiality. Pakistan is working to bring SAARC countries on an agreement to unite entire region on three lines of Sea Land and aerial. So the slow pace of support to Pakistan by regional countries yet to be addresses.

The regional countries have separate viewpoint on line of regional integrity. India wanted to unify the region on liberal and secular line. Bangladesh being the strategic region close to Asian tigers wanted to unite the region in line of conservative policies. On the other side Bhutan Nepal and Maldives are working to led SAARC on their brand of policies. So such variance among them is point of conflict for better regional oneness. But Pakistan struggle to unite the entire region in mean of democratic norms and wanted to remain neutral in affairs of region. The policy of respect by Pakistan for the region is obvious and making

SAARC a crucial organization for regional security and prosperity. (Touqir, 2010)

SAARC: In State of Continuous Conundrum and Pakistan's Balance of Power Policies:

The organization of South Asia is surviving in most controversial zone of the world. In fact, the two nuclear states in a single organization are paved the way of concept of hegemony. The collision between India and Pakistan on point of Kashmir, Siachen and blame game between them makes SAARC a stagnated organization. Such conundrum between nuclear powers in the region might create a war anytime. But SAARC is an umbrella organization with international obligation to refrain any kind of war in the region. The attack in Palwama in Kashmir and surgical strike on Pakistan has created the regional peace into worst ever situation. But Pakistan tactically tackles the conflict and stops any kind of war with India. (Zahid S. , 2010)

In addition, the relation between India and Bangladesh are critical and time and again blame each other on border conflict. New Delhi claim some part of Bengal is its part of territory and Bengal adopted the same stance on that Bangladesh could not compromise to give a single inch land to India. In addition, India and Sri Lanka have no goodly terms to make SAARC a vibrant organization. The clash of relationships among SAARC members making the region weak economically and socially bonds. Such polarization in part of South Asia among member's countries could not letting the region on regional integrity.

The South Asian Nations diplomacy on concern of regional development and prosperity is poor. Such demarcation among countries in the region is leading toward chaos. In fact, the region is suffering enormously on line of economy, infrastructure, human development and institutional development. Whereas other region likewise EU, NAFTA and Far East Asia are well developed on concern of human development index. But South Asian Nations lacked regional nationalism to works on human economic and social improvement. Indeed, the region needs long run and multifaceted economic visions for regional integrity. So the Pakistan, India and Bangladesh are vital on concern of regional harmony and peace. (Sikri, 2007)

Pakistan's Foreign Policy and its Policy of Economic Development of the Region:

Pakistan trade policies toward the region are balance and wanted to promote trade relationships among SAARC countries. Pakistan adopted the policy of equal trade among SAARC countries in 2005. During 2008 session of SAARC Pakistan called upon for better regional economic

trade integrity. Without cordial trade partnerships in the region it is not possible to unite the region as according to European Union. Pakistan offer regional countries from 2015 to 2018 for non tax trade among Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepal. Widely it was a greater move in the recorded history SAARC region. Therefore, Pakistan performance on regional trade equality is vital for better future. (Emma, 2018)

Pakistan investment in the region and its various moves to speed up export and import in the region is eminent. One of Pakistan immediate goal in foreign policy is to develop regional exchange of goods without restriction and tax free. Increased cooperation, contacts and exchanges among the countries of the region will contribute to the promotion of friendship and understanding among their peoples,” they recognized. SAARC was established to promote that cooperation “within an institution framework. In addition, Pakistan policy of free trade and free economic zone is pivotal for the region. While the poor level of support from the regional countries is yet to be improve. Indeed, regional diplomatic relationships on line of investment goods, minerals and other resources in the need of hour.

The regional economic development means the development of region infrastructure, society, poverty alleviation and protection of human rights. Without such relationships among member’s region cannot develop on line of politics, democracy and so on. But the SAARC countries have no wider vision to integrate the region. On the wider regional role on interstate conflicts that threatens regional peace and security, the inability of SAARC to play any role beyond issuing a cautionary statement tells a lot about the low level of SAARC as an actor in promoting peace and preventing conflict. There is a long way to go for SAARC to be an effective actor in regional security issues and perhaps, Nepal’s diplomatic push on India and Pakistan is a beginning. But Pakistan foreign policy goal is SAARC centric and wanted to promote regional economy and politics. (Maham, 2018)

Conclusion:

In conclusion Pakistan is playing a vital role to develop SAARC as model of European Union. The regional economic, social, political and religious integrity is the need of time for refraining any future war or threats of war. While the region is engulfed in various insecurities likewise nuclear warfare, India-Pakistan anxious relationships and poor level of diplomatic transition weakening the regional political dynamics. So such dilute atmosphere in the region is leading regional chaos.

Therefore, SAARC is immediate to maintain regional stability and prosperity.

Pakistan regional peaceful policies toward SAARC are neutral and impartial to reconstructs the pattern of relationships among them. The diplomatic approaches of Pakistan toward India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and other SAARC countries are long run and multifaceted. Pakistan wanted to build various means of relationships on line of democratic development and protection of human fundamental rights. The polarization on regional security and peace prospective is different and needs to be single agenda policy. Hence such regional segregation is leading the region toward eternal conflict.

Therefore, Pakistan various charter of peace and security policies in the region is aim oriented. The multi-prong diplomatic achievements of Pakistan have maintained regional durable peace. Pakistan appeasing policies in the region extended regional moral internationally. In fact, Pakistan successfully establishes relationships between Indian-Bangladesh, India-Sri Lanka, Nepal-India and Bhutan-Nepal. These achievements of Pakistan in region would main prolong peace and regional diplomatic understanding. Henceforth Pakistan is vital foreign policies objectives on regional appeasement to make SAARC a vibrant and well functional organization.

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