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FOR PEACE ALL ROADS LEAD THROUGH PAKISTAN

**“Whether India likes it or not, the path of regional peace,
all roads lead through Pakistan”**

Indian unilateral decision to revoke article 370 of Indian Constitution has created unrest not only in Occupied Kashmir, but, all around the world. The evil-genius Modi’s game plan has automatically raised Kashmir issue more aggressively around the globe. It surely is going to have an adverse effect on Indian diplomacy, there’s no time in between to prove the mistake by Modi’s government.



Map showing the division of Ladakh & Jammu

Indian evil-genius radical mind Modi and BJP is working on it since last five years when they won the first election in 2014. It must be in their planning to burst it after winning the second term in the government.

Many feel the Delhi reaction is because of the new relationship of Islamabad and Washington. As far Imran Khan's visit of Washington is concerned, it was a routine visit, but became important and caught the world attention when President Trump accepted the important role of Pakistan in the area, and desired a safe passage of American troops from Afghanistan, and requested Pakistan to help it out.

The moment must have been too harsh and heavy for Modi government. India played the most sensitive Kashmir card right at this moment, to sabotage Islamabad-Washington dialogue; perhaps, India doesn't want United States to leave Afghanistan?

There's a big question, WHY? Because, Indian intelligence RAW is spread all over Afghanistan undercover of helping Afghan government in the name of development, whereas they are infiltrating terrorism in Pakistani areas through Afghan border hilly terrain. If Washington leaves the place, Indian terrorism in that particular region, if not stopped, will be reduced to minimum, which a terrorist state, India never wants.

Tact and diplomacy are integral part of international relations, and diplomacy is the art to have someone else have your way.

There are Similar articles for other states, which require quick attention of the public:

- 1) Article 371A - Rest of Indians can't buy property or settle down in Nagaland. Even to enter this state rest of Indians need an inner line of permit.
- 2) Article 371B- In certain districts of Assam like Karbi Anglong, rest of Indians can't buy land.
- 3) Article 371C- Rest of Indians can not buy property or settle in Manipur.
- 4) Article 371F- Rest of Indians can not buy property or settle in Sikkim.
- 5) Article 371G- Rest of Indians can not buy property or settle in Mizoram.
- 6) Article 371H- Rest of Indians can not buy property or settle down in Arunachal Pradesh. Even to enter this state rest of Indians need an inner line of permit.

Here are some other facts:

- 90% of the central government assistance given to states of north-east India is treated as grant and remaining 10% is considered as loan. For rest of India states including Kashmir it is 30% grant and 70% loan.
- People in Sikkim don't pay income tax like rest of Indians.
- People from rest of India can't buy land in many parts of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

- Non-islander Indians need a permit to visit many islands in Andamans and Lakshwadeep.
- Imagine the security and social implications and unrest if all of these articles - Article 370 as well as Articles 371A to H are abrogated.

The present situation in Kashmir surely will have a bad effect on the federation of India. Indian political management should get ready for more aggressive resentment from freedom fighters being afraid of the Indian government's hostile intimidating attitude. India should get ready to face more extensive resistance from, Tamil Nado, Sikkim, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur, where freedom fighters are constantly struggling for independence. Khalistan independence movement has already faced this situation in 80's, now they will also have to adopt new strategy for their free home land. They will have to move more aggressively, if they want to meet their referendum 2020 results.



India knows, let alone China, India cannot even win a war against Pakistan. And this has nothing to do with the possession of nuclear weapons, the role of nuclear and conventional weapons are separate in the war planning of India, China and Pakistan. The reason India would be at disadvantage in a war with Pakistan is because while Pakistan has built military power, India focused on building military force. In this difference lies the capability to win wars.

Military power has geopolitical implications. Pakistan today is sought after by the United States, China, Russia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, the Central Asian Republics and the littoral countries of South Asia. It has

emerged as a critical geopolitical pivot on the Eurasian chessboard. India, on the other hand, remains an important but certainly not geostrategic player.

Military force involves the mere collection of “war-withal”, that is, building up of troops and war-waging materiel; military power is about optimal utilization of military force. It entails an understanding of the adversaries and the quantum of threat from each, the nature of warfare, domains of war, how it would be fought, and structural military reforms at various levels to meet these challenges. All this comes under the rubric of defence policy, which Pakistan army has professionally and unchallengingly achieved, better than India.

While geostrategic players have the capacity, capability and national will to exercise influence beyond their borders to impact geopolitical affairs, geopolitical pivots are nations whose importance is directly proportional to the number of geostrategic players that seek them out.

US strategist Brzezinski wrote in his book; The Grand Chessboard, ***“It should also be noted at the outset that although all geostrategic players tend to be important and powerful countries, not all important and powerful countries are automatically geostrategic players.”***

Today the partnership between China and Pakistan, where both need the other equally, has disturbed the Indian political actors. Time is in between to ascertain the role of Washington in this issue.

India’s northern frontiers, both on the east and the west, are not what Indian policymakers imagine them to be. Since 1963, China has supported Pakistan with war-withal, conventional and nuclear, to keep India boxed in on the subcontinent, which is important for its radical and fundamentalist leadership. This has ensured that India’s foreign policy remains shackled by the two military lines with Pakistan and China. Understanding these dynamics India had started sorting-out relations with major powers, something it had never done before. But the role of Washington after the recent visit of Pakistani Prime Minister has disturbed Modi government, resulting a decision in haste to revoke the article 370. Perhaps BJP was working on it since past many years; it seems that Modi wanted to proceed on this after winning his second term in the office.

India is afraid of Pakistan-China relations, since the military power of both has achieved interoperability, which far exceeds that of the US and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces. India is afraid of its military strategy of a two-front war, that’s why the intrigue through terrorism in the region has been increased by the Indian leadership, which has inadequately disturbed the peace of the region. Present step, which is an immense terrorism act by the Delhi government, is a part of this fear.

Interoperability is the ability of two armed forces to operate with ease as one whole in a combat environment. This helps strengthen deterrence, manage crises, shape battlefields and win wars. The revitalized Pakistan military, supported by China’s People’s Liberation Army (PLA) in all conventional war domains (land, sea, air, space, electromagnetic and

cyber) without showing its hand, is the new military threat, Indian government is afraid of.

The other implication is geopolitical. China, in a fast pace is set on replacing the US as the foremost geostrategic player in this century, Pakistan has emerged as China's most trusted and crucial partner for its geostrategic designs, which are unfolding through the wide-sweeping One Belt One Road (OBOR) project and CPEC.

From the time China supplied Pakistan with war-waging equipment (nuclear and conventional) our strategic rival India is feeling imbalanced, which had a fear to boost India's terrorist activities, India acted right in the feared manner. Pakistan should be very careful and take all precautionary defensive measures.

The OBOR project seeks economic connectivity both on the Eurasian continent and in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions. China has deduced that the viability and success of its OBOR project hinges on the flagship China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which will link Kashgar in China to the Gwadar Port in Pakistan. China believes, and with reason, that the triumph of the CPEC will convince the world that its OBOR is not an amorphous concept but a result-oriented venture which will change the balance of power in the world.

This is the reason on the other side which gives a feeling, Washington desires that India and Pakistan should never live in peace. This is the reason, United States is set for Afghanistan and allows India to play its game against Pakistan from Afghan territory. This is the reason, United States now is seeking Pakistan's help to have a safe passage out of Afghanistan, but at the same time, Washington can't see Pakistan standing in the front row, so an offensive India is supported by Washington at every step.

Even Afghanistan, now understands the importance of Islamabad for regional stability and economic prosperity as China unleashes its ambitious connectivity plans with Pakistan's help. But for that matter, Afghanistan will have to stop India to use its territory for terrorism in Pakistan.

Instead of viewing China and Pakistan as two separate adversaries bound by an unholy nexus, India needs to understand that the road to managing an assertive China runs through Pakistan, both strategically and militarily. Only this will ensure space for India in Eurasia. For this reason, an Indian study about managing China should begin with an understanding of Pakistan's security policy and military power. AND, for that matter, Kashmir issue needs to be solved, which Indian radical leadership has disturbed due to their fundamentalist approach. Whether India likes it or not, the path to peace in the region leads through Pakistan.

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