

## Gilgit Baltistan's Geopolitics: A Strategic Necessity for Pakistan

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*This research explores why Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) is so important for Pakistan in terms of national security, economy and influence at the regional level. Completion of the project focuses on how GB is important in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), its role in securing Pakistan against challenges from neighboring countries and its connections with other regions in Asia. While GB plays a key role in protecting Pakistan, the lack of a clear constitutional arrangement and being treated as separate from Pakistan slows development. The main points revealed show that Pakistan and GB rely on each other, with Pakistan offering administration and security and GB offering its location, natural resources and ways to make money. The research recommends steps such as blending the constitution, involving all groups in CPEC, sustainable development and diplomacy to deal with threats from external forces. It also favors building strong local communities through education, healthcare and boosting the economy, so fewer resources have to come from the federal government. It helps explain the centrality of GB in regional affairs and suggests approaches for balanced development and rule.*



## 1. Introduction

The term ‘geopolitics’ is of a relatively recent origin, beginning in the late 18th century – and today has become a core concept in the study of international relations. This region of Gilgit-Baltistan has been of interest for at least 1500 years because of its geostrategic location and is surrounded by four major states including China, India and Afghanistan. As Britain left the Indian Subcontinent in 1947, Gilgit-Baltistan claimed itself as an Islamic Republic for a short time and then joined Pakistan. However its place on the issue of the constitution of Pakistan is still uncertain because of relations with the issue of Kashmir. The role of Gilgit-Baltistan has also enhanced with regard to CPEC because it is considered as a link between Western China and southern Pakistan and at the same time, contributing to the tactical questions of the area (Hussain et al., 2021).

Mountain ranges, natural resources, geographical location is what makes Gilgit-Baltistan essential strategic point. For centuries, GB was significantly referred to a number of names and owned by a myriad of ruling clans and tribes till the Sino-Indian war or the great game put to light this regions strategic importance. Right now, it is very much relevant in the perspective of China’s aims with the CPEC. GB, unlike other territories officially considered part of Pakistan, has been largely disregarded, although there has been some acknowledgment of its people due to changes made in the 1970s, but there was no real structural integration (Mahmood, 2017). As far as Pakistan-India relations and geopolitics of the region is concerned, the position of GB is critical but still unsettled as resolutions passed by UN continue to advocate for the residents of GB on various issues.

GB is a region in the northern areas of Pakistan with divisions of Gilgit, Diamer and Baltistan. This piece is meaningful geopolitically and economically as it is linked with CPEC and borders China, India and Afghanistan. It is a region which possesses vast tourism opportunities as well as natural resources which enhances the livelihoods of the residents and the economy of the region (Ali, 2022). But, the adverse impacts on the environment due to GB region infatuation in tourism rising from 34108 tourist visits in 2007 to approximately 2 million in 2018 calls for sustainable planning approaches aimed at strong consideration of local perception and also a strong community participation in tourism to ensure the interface between GB culture and environment are protected. Planning and community education is also important in ensuring that implementing strategies which fosters for economic development doesn’t compromise the environmental and cultural values. Also, if local people participate in decision-making regarding tourism development, they will be able to receive their fair share of the benefits and improve their living standards. Together, this advance will rapidly enhance the social life standard, economy and environmental efficiency of the region of Gilgit-Baltistan.

One of the global political interests in GB region has much historically been the gilgit-baltistan Development from the seams of Kashmir conflict, primarily in post-colonial period since its accession with Pakistan in 1947 (Mahmood, 2017). The Kashmir conflict which is relevant to the GB region’s unresolved constitutional position has to some extent determined its constitutional

framework and the persistent demand for the provincial status by the people of the region. It is further the role of GB in CPEC that makes the significance of the region more pronounced, especially with increasing interest from both China and India in the region. There are calls for further exploration to provide a comprehensive socio-political order in the region (Ali et al., 2021).

Pakistan has made some administrative adjustments, mainly through the GB Empowerment and Self Governance Order of Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 in order to counteract the political development of Gilgit Baltistan (GB). Gilgit Baltistan got a further degree of autonomy with the establishment of its own Chief Minister and legislative assembly under new GB self-governance order. Still, dialogues about the complete constitutional status of Gilgit Baltistan are going on but the Kashmir issue is always coming as a hindrance in the way. So it's the obligation of the government of Pakistan to find a way to balance the regional geopolitical and strategic interest by empowering locals and accepting regional cultural variety (Qasim, Hussain, et al., 2024).

### **1.1 Statement of Problem**

Gilgit-Baltistan is significant to Pakistan because of its location linking South Asia, Central Asia and China. While the region helps make the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) possible, its political situation is not definite which makes many people worry about the area's future stability and development. The study aims to focus on why Gilgit-Baltistan is necessary for Pakistan's strategy, looking at how governing it guarantees regional importance, ensures CPEC's chances of success, keeps external threats at bay and outlines why regional status and control are not enough for Pakistan. The area needs to be part of the country by constitutional integration.

### **1.2 Research Question**

- Q1. How Pakistan is deeply influenced by Gilgit Baltistan in terms of strategic security and economy?
- Q2. How Gilgit Baltistan and its status is essential for the success of economic project CPEC?

### **1.3 Research Objective**

The study seeks to explain how Gilgit-Baltistan matters greatly to Pakistan in terms of its security, economic health and the region's stronger influence. It has been shown by scrutinizing its influence in the CPEC, its pivotal role for Pakistan in order to protect from threats in the region and its links with Central and South Asia, that the region's stability and unity are indispensable for Pakistan's security and strategy. Moreover, it is discussed why Gilgit-Baltistan and Pakistan are linked and why this region is central to Pakistan's national security as regional events evolve.

### **1.4 Research Gap**

Gilgit-Baltistan is very important for Pakistan in terms of security, trade networks and its borders, yet few studies have looked closely at its role in these aspects. Since it lies at the junction

of South Asia, Central Asia and China, Gilgit-Baltistan allows for easier passage of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) which greatly benefits Pakistan. Yet, scholars say less about how the environment in which Pakistan is located helps it face nearby challenges and protect important trade and energy routes. The purpose of this research is to analyze how Gilgit-Baltistan greatly benefits Pakistan's security, economic health and international influence, especially as regional situations and competition between big powers keeps evolving.

## **2. Literature Review**

The article "CPEC: Socio, Cultural and Economic Effects on Gilgit-Baltistan" reflects the CPEC's impact on Gilgit-Baltistan in terms of economic growth and infrastructure development versus challenges of local employment, cultural erosion, and environmental destruction such as deforestation and pollution. The region also suffers from bad governance issues tied to a lack of say in CPEC policies. The author calls for an inclusive economic policy, sustainable development, cultural preservation, and governance reform so that all stakeholders will benefit fairly. The fair balance between progress and environmental and social safeguards is a must (Chaudri & Mushtaq, 2025).

"Geopolitical Incarnation of Gilgit Baltistan on Political Horizon of Pakistan" written by Haji Muhammad Anwar to highlight different landscapes of the region, its historical independence, its bond with Pakistan and its constitutional issue which is still unsettled. This article discusses the role of GB in the economy of Pakistan and connectivity of the region by addressing its significant geopolitical role, resourceful environment, potential for hydro power and the current growing tourism industry (Anwar & Muhammad, 2024).

"The Latent Factors of Sustainable Tourism Practices and Green Hospitality Measures in Gilgit Baltistan, North Pakistan" by Muhammad Qasim explores and investigates how green management approaches serve as a foundation for sustainable hospitality services development in Gilgit-Baltistan (GB). The study analyzes quantitative data gathered from 177 GB-based hospitality managers to discover seven hidden elements which include six relevant to hospitality service management. A test conducted with Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's tests verifies the reliability of the research findings. The study shows human tourism needs sustainable management practices that protect GB's environment and ensures continuous tourism development (Qasim, et al., 2024).

"Roots of Kashmir strife and Saga of Gilgit Baltistan" by Haji Muhammad provide thorough analysis of the Kashmir issue, concentrating on ambiguous case of GB including its history, politics and strategic significance. It showcases the various perspectives of Pakistan and India by viewing GB as an essential part of its territory and on the other side Pakistan consider it a disputed region link with Kashmir issue which is awaiting resolution through UN referendum. The region's people want to be constitutionally intergrated into Pakistan, and that has been covered in the article. The article also touches on the multifaceted Kashmir problem. It argues for the

resolution of the dispute through interactions at multiple levels, including mediation of third parties (Anwar, 2024).

“The Geostrategic Importance of Gilgit-Baltistan in the context of OBOR” by Najeeb Ullah discusses location of GB along important economic routes like the One Belt One Road (OBOR) and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Gilgit-Baltistan is strategically significant and crucial to the interests of Pakistan and its bordering countries. It looks at the area's abundant resources, its historical use as a trade route, and the current tensions brought on by the competing claims of India and Pakistan. The article emphasises Gilgit-Baltistan's geopolitical and economic importance to regional and international powers, as well as how it affects the stability and development of the Asia-Pacific region as a whole (Najeebullah et al., 2023).

#### **4. Research Methodology**

For this study, a qualitative method has been used to review and examine existing material such as papers, books, policy reports and news stories, to assess how Gilgit-Baltistan matters strategically for Pakistan. Existing information from the government, think tanks and CPEC-related journals carefully has been studied to determine the area's position within CPEC and its wider security elements. Thematic analysis is used to highlight important patterns, issues and chances for Gilgit-Baltistan, ensuring a complete knowledge about its role in Pakistan's geopolitical structure. The information is processed to make sure the conclusions and suggestions are well supported.

#### **4. Historical Background**

After a local revolt called the Jhang e Azadi e Gilgit, the Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) area, formerly within Jammu and Kashmir, was freed from Dogra rule on November 1, 1947. This independence lasted for only 16 days and later the Gilgit Scouts decided to join Pakistan. No single leader or clear plan existed for the movement and rival factions fought for power (Mosvi, 2021). The Karachi Agreement of 1949 which involved GB alone and not its people, linked GB to the dispute over Kashmir and gave Pakistan power over it. With time, the main bureaucratic system in Pakistan pushed aside the leaders of the revolution and the people of GB were not given rights in the constitution, still following older colonial laws like the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) (Allen, 1994). Although the Supreme Court of Pakistan recognised GB's rights in 1999, the constitution was not updated, so the region continued to be politically uncertain.

Although reforms like the 2009 Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self-Governance Order and the 2018 Reforms Order gave some autonomy, they did not meet the key demands for being included in the constitution and having parliamentary representation. They worked well to secure self-governance, but did not give either full citizenship or provincial status to GB. Since GB is important for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), those who live there are demanding equal rights, although they remain unconstitutionally acknowledged. People in Kashmir are still

facing problems regarding equality and identity, due in part to past bad governing and problems caused by the conflict with India (Holden, 2019).

#### **4.1 Constitutional Ambiguity**

The constitutional status of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) remains a subject of intense debate, fostering confusion among Pakistan's citizens about the number of provinces the country truly has. According to the constitution, Pakistan is made up of four provinces: Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan. Because Gilgit-Baltistan is considered a fifth province administratively, its political position is even more unclear. The territory has a unique form of governance because of its historical connections to the Kashmir dispute and its partial constitutional assimilation into Pakistan.

The transitional status of Gilgit-Baltistan stems from its voluntary accession to Pakistan after being freed from Dogra domination on November 1, 1947. Because of its connection to the larger Kashmir problem, GB has maintained its status as a region without full provincial status despite its strategic significance and abundance of natural resources (Holden, 2019). At the time of signature of Karachi Agreement 1949 between Pakistan and administration of Azad Kashmir the local leaders of the region of Gilgit Baltistan kept deprived of meaningful representation in decision making, thus the region remain aside from constitutional rights till now.

This constitutional uncertainty creates confusion and threatens national integrity. Many Pakistanis consider Gilgit-Baltistan an important part of their country because of its strategic importance and its role in projects such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), but still it is not fully recognized in the constitution. The individuals of GB do not have the same rights as the other four provinces. The questions of constitutional framework is present in the mind of every individuals and scholars of Gilgit Baltistan (Ali et al., 2021). This unresolved constitutional question of Gilgit Baltistan has important consequence for national integrity and governance. Young people especially students of GB who are aware about the fundamental rights in state frequently complain about their absence of representation in Pakistan's legislative assembly and their limited rights.

#### **4.3 Geopolitical importance of Gilgit Baltistan**

The concept of geopolitics emerged in the 18th century, when considering an area to be a crucial geographical determinant of state power. Since the 18th century, hence, Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) has been the stage of contending geo-strategic interests of China, India, Russia, and Afghanistan, with historical references from as far back as 500 AD. The mostly Muslim residents of GB revolted against Dogra rule in 1947, declared independence, and acclaimed to Pakistan. GB occupies a constitutional position, but this very position is inextricably tied to the Kashmir issue and so suffers from instability, both "externally" and "internally." The strategic vicinity of GB has covered the bridge of operation between Interior China with Gwader Pakistan through CPEC (Hussain et al., 2021).



#### **4.4 Geography of Gilgit Baltistan**

Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) formerly known as the Northern Areas of Pakistan, holds geo-strategic importance at the confluence of South, Central, and East Asia. Located on the northern edge of Pakistan, it shares a northern border with China, a northwest border with Afghanistan, and an eastern border with Indian Kashmir. Spanning an area of 72,499 square kilometers, GB is characterized mostly by rugged mountains, amongst which have the highest peaks in the world, like K2. However, geography has opened doors for trade and cultural exchanges in times past even as it sets isolationist tendencies and political barriers in the way of the region.

Its geographies have maximal historical and political determinations. With short distances adjoining it to geo-political giants such as China and Afghanistan, and with India's continuing contestation over Kashmir regarding its wretched status, includable in territorial anxieties. The mountainous landscape has determined the administrative and economic dependency of GB on Pakistan since the associated difficulties of such adoption led to a neglect of the region in terms of infrastructure and governance. This geographical context has contributed to the political marginalization of GB and its peculiar status as a disputed territory, thus molding its socio-political and cultural identity (Aman & Nazim, 2021).

#### **4.5 Geographic speciality**

Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) is a region in the extreme North of Pakistan that occupies enormous geographical as well as strategic importance owing to its geographical demography and physiography. This has borders with the Chinese province of Xinjiang to the north, Afghanistan's Wakhan Corridor to the northwest and India's parts of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir to the east. It is a region of mountains, characterized by a myriad of famous natural strengths, which include three of the seven longest non-polar glaciers, five mountains over the 8000 meters including K2 which is the second tallest mountain globally, plus over fifty mountains with an altitude of more than 7000 meters. It is mainly composed of these majestic landforms constituting a major parts of this area that is located at the crossroads of the Hindukush, the Karakoram and the Himalayas. Unfortunately, only 1.8% is arable land and only 4% of the land is occupied by forest mostly because the terrain and the climate is unfavourable for this part of the world (Jabeen & Bukhari, 2020).

Part of it is in the province of Gilgit while the other part is in Balistan though Gilgit serves as the region's capital. The region is connected to the rest of Pakistan through the Karakorum Highway that is also very vital for trade and transport between Pakistan and China. Despite its cultural importance, significance in military strategy, and function as an important trade route, GB has not made much headway in terms of infrastructure and state building. This remained a problem due to the enormous physical barriers in the region that hampers governance, physical connectivity and development. Thus, on one hand, Pakistan has administrative control and economic sustainability over the region, on the other hand, GB remains virtually undeveloped and not

adequately represented, thus revealing a discrepancy between its potential image and real-life scenario.

#### **4.6 Geostrategic Position of Gilgit Baltistan**

Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) is located at the triangle between South, Central, and East Asia and has tremendous geostrategic importance due to its borders with three nuclear powers: China, India, and Pakistan-and with Afghanistan. Some of the major historical routes through which traders, invaders, and travelers have traveled since ancient era include the Silk route. It is now the same corridor through which new life is breathed by the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and One Belt One Road initiatives to turn GB into a channel for regional and global trade. CPEC is the flagship project of OBOR that connects China to South Asia and beyond. It serves to expand economic influence for China while giving infrastructural and economic benefits for Pakistan. The territorial claims of India on Gilgit-Baltistan are complicated by the political dynamics in the region. This territory is seen by India through the prism of the Instrument of Accession, while Pakistan maintains that any constitutional changes in the region would breach international law (Najeebullah et al., 2023).

Gilgit-Baltistan holds territorial importance for Pakistan to establish itself as a link with China and Central Asia. In the Asian continent, India claims the GB as a part of Jammu and Kashmir, opposing the Sino-Pakistan treaty of 1963 regarding the boundaries, along with the KKH and CPEC, that Pakistan has no right over disputed territory. The 1963 treaty had a clause that allowed the representatives of GB to redefine the terms after the resolution of the Kashmir dispute. Traditionally, GB has been important for the Great Game because it has been leased by Maharaja Kashmir to Britons in 1935. With the CPEC making GB an important part in the geography, it is joining the Heartland of China with the Rimland. CPEC is thus not a less matter for India as it has built a RAW wing just to tarnish its image. One of the Indo-Pak relations' centerpieces, GB is the "sweeter than honey" friendship between China and Pakistan (Hussain et al., 2021).

#### **4.7 Resources in Gilgit-Baltistan**

Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) is endowed with innumerable mineral and gemstone resources; hence, this region plays a significant role in the nation's economic prosperity. The area has gold, copper, iron, lithium, and uranium; and there are gemstones like aquamarine, emerald, ruby, and topaz. Gold is found in alluvial deposits along the Indus River and the Gilgit River, while aquamarine, emerald, and tourmaline are procured from high-grade pegmatites located in Shingus, Dusso, and Hunza. The formation of most of these gemstones is attributed to the presence of high-temperature geological sutures such as the Indus and Karakoram sutures that provide conditions suitable for the development of these minerals. In addition to gemstones, GB is endowed with industrial minerals such as fluorite, garnet, and quartz, which find applications in the jewelry and other industries (Sadiq, 2020).



#### **4.8 Geopolitical Importance of Gilgit-Baltistan in the Context of CPEC**

Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) holds immense geopolitical significance due to its strategic location and historical role as a trade hub along the ancient Silk Route. Today, it serves as the gateway for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), connecting China's Xinjiang region to Pakistan's Gwadar Port, thereby providing China with a shorter, more secure route to the Middle East, Africa, and Europe. This corridor enhances economic ties between Pakistan and China, bringing foreign investment, employment opportunities, and global market access to Pakistan. However, GB's importance has also sparked international disputes, particularly with India, which claims the region as part of Jammu and Kashmir. Despite objections, Pakistan and China continue to prioritize GB as a critical link in CPEC, reinforcing their strategic partnership and reshaping regional geopolitics. The corridor also benefits landlocked Central Asian nations by offering them access to the Arabian Sea via Gwadar, further amplifying GB's centrality in regional trade and politics.

While CPEC promises transformative economic opportunities for GB, its implementation has raised significant governance, socio-economic, and environmental concerns. The region's political exclusion, stemming from its disputed status, has left locals with little say in CPEC projects, fostering mistrust and marginalization. Economic benefits have largely bypassed GB's residents, as contracts and resource extraction licenses favor Chinese and military-owned firms, exacerbating unemployment and land disputes. Additionally, the corridor's infrastructure development has led to environmental degradation, cultural disruptions, and demographic shifts, with an influx of outsiders threatening local identity and sectarian harmony. Militarization and security concerns further complicate the situation, as the region becomes a potential target for insurgent groups, prompting heightened surveillance and joint Sino-Pakistani patrols. These challenges highlight the gap between CPEC's grand vision and its on-ground impact on GB's populace.

Despite these challenges, CPEC has introduced some developmental initiatives for GB, including the establishment of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) aimed at boosting industrialization and employment. The SEZ focuses on sectors like mining, agriculture, and handicrafts, offering tax incentives to attract investment. Infrastructure upgrades, such as the Karakoram Highway expansion and fiber optic connectivity, aim to enhance regional integration and digital access. While these projects hold potential for economic uplift, their success hinges on addressing local grievances, ensuring equitable benefits, and mitigating environmental and cultural disruptions. Ultimately, GB's role in CPEC underscores its geopolitical importance but also calls for inclusive policies to balance national interests with the welfare of its people.

#### **4.9 Interdependence of GB and Pakistan**

Pakistan and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) are interdependent because of their intertwined histories, which have been shaped by topographical, strategic, and economic factors. Pakistan provides administrative supervision and security assurances for Gilgit-Baltistan, a territory of unmatched geostrategic significance. Being a semi-autonomous region, GB's governance

framework is supported by Pakistan's federal structure, which provides institutional mechanisms for law enforcement, development projects, and disaster management. The region needs a robust security system because of its difficult geography and proximity to disputed borders. This is provided by Pakistan's military and paramilitary forces, which defend Gilgit-Baltistan's inhabitants and secure Pakistan's northern frontier against threats from neighbouring nations like Afghanistan and India.

Pakistan and Gilgit-Baltistan are economically connected to each other in different ways economically. Trade is another function of communication where Pakistan act as a main link between GB and other parts of the country and the world (Baig, 2023). The region relies much of its revenue on tourism of which has beneficiaries from the infrastructure, transport, and all available facilities in Pakistan. In this regard, GB offers minerals, hydroelectric power and revenue from tourism to Pakistan. The two are connected by the similarities in the people's culture and language barriers. Consequently, it is clear that any adjustments that are observed in the political or economically or socially in any of the two regions will have close link with the other region.

Since Gilgit-Baltistan is located at a strategic geographical point, Pakistan cannot afford to do without it. Due to having many economic significance for especially for Pakistan it greatly benefits the region many projects such as the China Pakistan Economic Corridor. With this corridor, trading and investable frequency between Pakistan and China and with the rest of Central Asia is possible. Strategically, Gilgit-Baltistan contributes as the borders of the region lie on China, Afghanistan, and India. It is even more important because it belongs to the old Silk Road. Moreover, the glaciers in GB provide water to the Indus River system, which is vital for Pakistan's food and power depts. Hence, friendship between Pakistan and Gilgit-Baltistan is compulsory for both to have long lasting peace in the region and to further aim and achieve the strategic and economic policy of Pakistan.

## **5. Conclusion**

Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) plays an important role in Pakistan's geopolitics and geostrategies because it links South Asia, Central Asia and China. Because the region has been an important part of trade routes like the Silk Road since the early days, modern projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) have added to its historical significance. Because Pakistan borders China, Afghanistan and India, its unique geography is very important for defense, economic growth and regional power. By establishing CPEC, GB has gained a center position in Pakistan's strategic plans, giving China a quick route to the Arabian Sea and giving Pakistan better infrastructure and economic conditions. Nevertheless, because the Kashmir dispute remains unsettled, GB's constitution is unclear and its people keep suffering from lacking basic political rights and representation. Since GB is so vital for Pakistan's strategy, but not properly represented in government, it is clear that Pakistan needs clear guidelines and more inclusive approaches to make use of the region's full potential.



It is obvious that Pakistan and Gilgit-Baltistan are closely linked. Pakistan works for proper governance, peace and financial bonds, while GB supplies important depth to the region, abundant resources and the CPEC roadway helping trade. Even so, difficulties in settling the region's questionable status and shy local participation in decisions might threaten future development and stability. The geopolitical benefits for Pakistan in GB can only be experienced by addressing the outstanding constitution issue, promoting local leadership and making sure the indigenous people profit from CPEC. Not acting in such cases could increase social tensions, attract outside meddling and weaken Pakistan's main aims. For regional stability, economic growth and unity in Pakistan, we must recognize GB's important position in the future and not just as a subject of disagreement among neighboring countries.

### 5.1 Recommendations

- If Pakistan grants provisional provincial status or an unambiguous role for itself under its constitution, it can reduce political marginalization in Gilgit-Baltistan (GB). This step would make sure Kashmir is included in federal organizations and leave open the possibility for solving the Kashmir situation later.
- CPEC projects should support local involvement and give priority to jobs for GB locals as well as sharing resources equally. Ensure contracts help local enterprises to safeguard them from being exploited by outside groups.
- Tighten environmental rules for tourism and infrastructure to reduce damage to nature. Encourage eco-tourism and projects led by local communities to guard the country's cultural and natural assets.
- Improve diplomatic strategies to fight India's actions on borders, without relying on heavy military presence. Include outreach to countries around the world to ensure GB is officially managed by Pakistan while lowering tensions between regional nations.
- Increase funding for education, healthcare and internet technology to utilize GB's potential workforce. Establish Special Economic Zones (SEZs) that promote local businesses such as gemstone mining and renewable energy so as to decrease reliance on funds sent from the central government.
- Organize official talks with government officials and members of civil society about the grievances. When autonomy is introduced gradually and cultural values are accepted, trust and stability grow over a long period.

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