

1 Evaluate Pakistan's Contribution To Regional Co-operation through Organization Such SAARC / ECO/SCO

SAARC

Road To Formulation

No need to give details about org but how Pakistan has played role on regional cooperation through these orgs

No Introduction

No conclusion

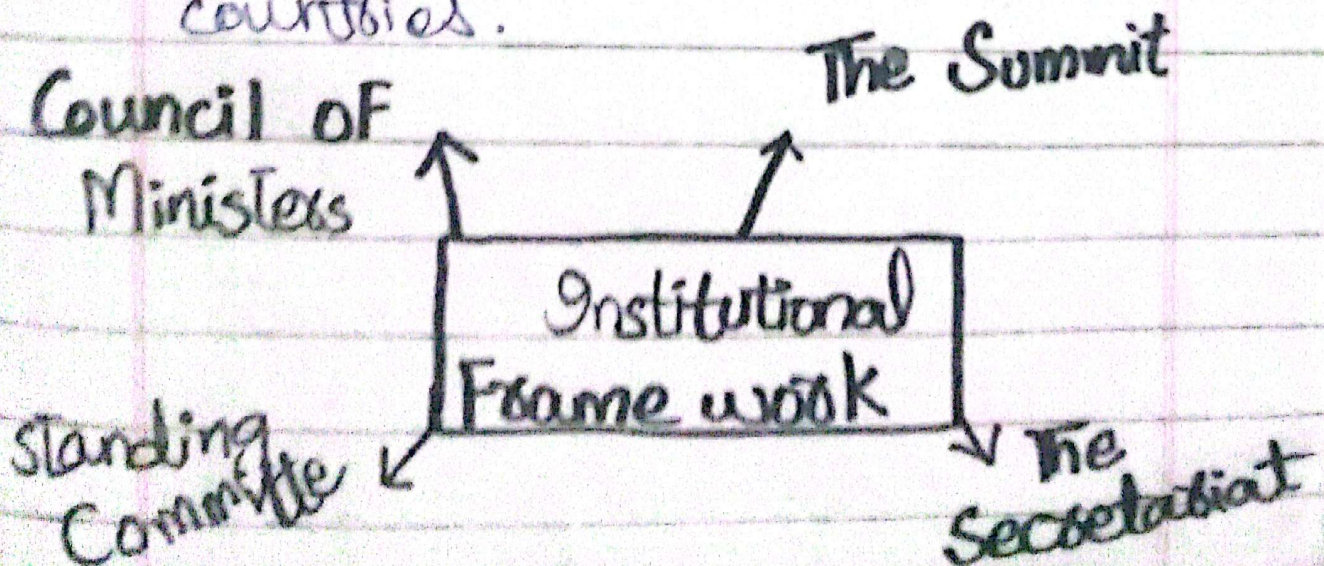
Less focus on regional cooperation and more on rationale of the org

In late 1970s President of Bangladesh Zia-ur-Rehman conceived the idea that regional countries should make trade bloc to promote trust understanding and friendship. For this purpose he wrote the letters to the leaders of Pakistan India Nepal Maldives, Bhutan and Sri Lanka and explained the

reasons, desire and necessity of creation of an organization for the countries of South Asia.

Objectives OF SAARC

- To promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia.
- To strengthen co-operation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interest.
- To strengthen ^{with} development co-operation countries.



Debating SAARC Ineffectiveness

Amending charted NO Room for
For Possible Discussion on Bilateral Bilateral Discussion

Diversity of The Region Enables or Disabled?

South Asia is a densely populated geographical region essentially consisting the countries. These countries have different political regimes socio-economic realities and ethnic composition religious and linguistic diversity the would possibly offer. As a result a regional integration scheme with several states, their clashing ideologies

values and interests and national / domestic policies. because it difficult in its efforts to bring peace in the region. South Asia is unique in terms of factors that are both unifying and divisive. Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism and Christianity are shared by all the countries of the region. However the overlapping of religious and linguistic groups across national boundaries becomes trigger for conflicts. As a result, the geographical contiguity has outnumbered all possible reservations against the very idea of a South Asian form of regional co-operation and possible integration.

Debating SAARC Ineffectiveness.

- Amending charter for possible Discussion on Bilateral Issues.
- No Room For Bilateral Discussion.

SCO

Key Achievements

The SCO has reached out to not only other countries but also to other multilateral organizations. The UN granted it Observer status to the General Assembly in 2004 and then signed a joint declaration on co-operation between the UN and SCO secretariats in 2010.

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RATS has expanded to cover a broader range of transnational crimes including relating to information security.

In addition to military-political issues energy security, which increasingly is identified as a vital element of security policy is gaining weight in the SCO. In July 2007 the SCO Energy Club was established with which the SCO may aim for a common energy approach above all in strengthening energy security.

Rationale of SCO

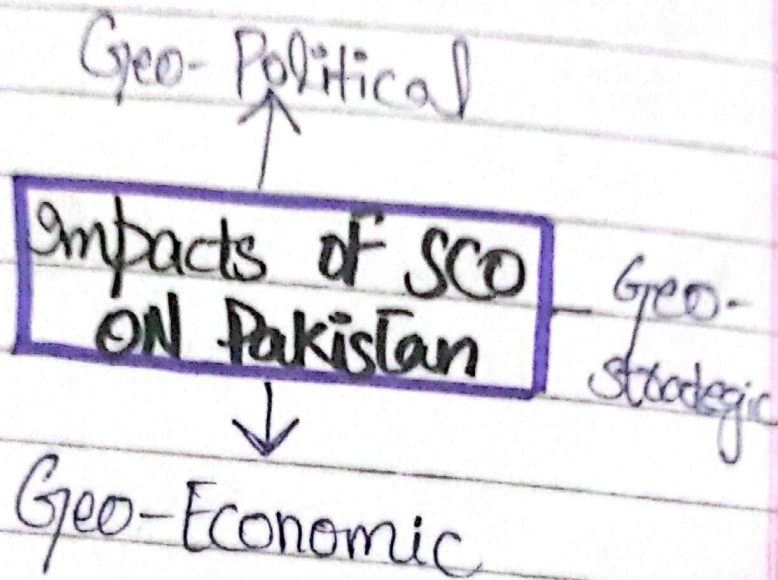
From the perspective of China and Russia

From the perspective of CARs

over

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From the perspective of
India and Pakistan.



ECO

Objectives

The ECO is also a multi-dimensional regional organization with following as its main objectives.

To enhance economic development of member countries.

Improvement in living and Quality of life.

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Improvement in order to
social and cultural harmony
and to provide assistance in
scientific and technical field.

ECO Trade strategy is
Based on.

Trade liberalization.

Trade Facilitation

Trade Promotion

WTO Accession

Trade Financing

Private Sector Co-operation

Regional Connectivity.

Question NO 2

Discuss The development
of Pakistan Nuclear

Program.

Origins and Motivations (1950s - 1970s)

Pakistan's nuclear ambitions began under the atoms for Peace program initiated by the US. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) was established in 1956.

1965 War with India

The 2nd Indo-Pakistani war increased Pakistan's sense of vulnerability and shaped future military policies.

1971: Break up of Pakistan (Creation of Bangladesh)

Pakistan's defeat and India's role in the war deeply shocked the leadership. Prime Minister

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto vowed never to let Pakistan be at India's mercy again famously saying.

We will eat grass
even go hungry but
we will get one of
our own (a nuclear
bomb).

India's Nuclear Test (1974)

India's Smiling Buddha test on May 1974 was a major catalyst. Bhutto accelerated Pakistan's nuclear weapons program in response. PAEC led by Dr. Munir Ahmad Khan was tasked with weapon development.

Control Development phase (1970s-1990s) Uranium Enrichment program

Dr Abdul Qadeer a metallurgist joined the program in 1975 after working at URENCO. He established the Kahuta Research Laboratories to develop uranium enrichment via centrifuges.

Secrecy and International Sanctions.

The Program was kept secret to avoid international pressure. Western intelligence agencies closely monitored Pakistan's progress. Pakistan faced sanctions from the US and other countries under the Pressler Amendment (1990) which prohibited military aid unless Pakistan could prove it didn't possess nuclear

Weapons.

Weaponization and Testing (India's Nuclear Tests (1998))

India conducted 5 nuclear tests (Pokhran II) under the BJP government.

Pakistan's Response

Pakistan conducted 6 nuclear tests on May 28 and May 30, 1998 at Chagai Hills, Balochistan. These were codenamed Chagai-I and Chagai-II. Pakistan officially became 7th nuclear-armed state.

Nuclear Doctrine

Pakistan maintains a doctrine of minimum credible deterrence. It does not have a declared no 1st use Policy unlike India.

National Command Authority (NCA) was established in 2020 to oversee the strategic forces.

Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan controversy
Dr. confessed to running a nuclear proliferation network supplying technology to Iran, Libya and North Korea.

No need of mentioning the nuclear regimes even Pakistan is not part of it

Pakistan Addressed International Concerns of Nuclear Program Regarding Safety and Security

IAEA

The International Atomic Energy Agency is the world's central intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical

Highlight role of PNRA

Co-operation in the nuclear field. It works for the safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, contributing to international peace and security. The IAEA was created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse use of nuclear technology. The agency's genesis was US President Eisenhower's Atoms for peace address to the General Assembly of the United Nations on 8 December 1953. The US Ratification of the statute by President Eisenhower's 20 July 1957 marks the official birth of the

IAEA. On Press Conference following the signing ceremony in the Rose Garden of the White House in Washington DC President Eisenhower evoked his address to the UN General Assembly in December 1953 at which he had proposed to establish the IAEA.

The objectives of the IAEA's dual mission to promote and control the atom.

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The NPT is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of Nuclear

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weapons and weapons technology to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. The Treaty represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of achieving disarmament by the nuclear weapon states.

Opened for signature in 1968, the treaty entered into force in 1970. On 11 May 1995 the Treaty was extended indefinitely. A total of 111 states have joined

the treaty including the
5 nuclear weapon states
more countries have
joined the NPT than any
other arms limitation and
disarmament agreement
a testament to the
Treaty's significance. The
treaty is regarded as the
cornerstone of the global
nuclear non-proliferation
regime and an essential
foundation for the pursuit
of nuclear disarmament. To
further the goals of
(nuclear disarmament) non
proliferation and as a
confidence building measure
b/w states parties the
treaty establishes a safe-
guards system under the
responsibility of the (IAEA)

Safeguards are used to verify compliance with the Treaty through inspections conducted by the IAEA.

NPT and Pakistan.

In South Asia Pakistan and India are facing international pressure to join the NPT. Nuclear weapon capabilities and developments are the matter of global concern due to their catastrophic implications. Primarily, technical assistance of the US to India and Indo-US nuclear deal are considered a violation of article I and II of the NPT. because

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acceptance of the obligation set a legal limit on future nuclear weapon co-operation with the S and Non-NPT state as it undermines the vital purpose of NPT to prevent the nuclear proliferation. Furthermore, India specific exemption to NSG guidelines and its potential inclusion in Nuclear Suppliers Group and membership of Missile Technology Control Regime in disturbing the regional nuclear deterrence equilibrium. As well as forcing Pakistan to indulge in a nuclear arms and missile race to ensure credible deterrence it is posing serious challenges to the non-Proliferation regime. Similarly, country

Specific safeguards demonstrate a discriminatory institutional mechanism of the non-proliferation regime and undermine the non-proliferation objectives. Additionally the the Indo-US nuclear deal may encourage the NPT signatories to delay the Treaty under the Article X of the NPT in order to pursue their national interests.

Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty

Since the entry into force of NPT a significant issue for the disarmament and arms control community has been the continued

production of fissile material, the key ingredient for producing nuclear weapons. Many states have long been calling for a ban on the production of these materials. The issue has been on the UN's agenda since 1957 and on the proposed agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for many years. In December 1993 the UN General Assembly adopted by consensus resolution 48/75 recommending the negotiation of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable Treaty, banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. This Treaty known as **FMCT**.

Pakistan and FMCT

Pakistan has been by far the strongest advocate for requiring an agreement to include existing stocks in any fissile materials treaty as a prerequisite for commencing formal negotiations on an FMCT. The Pakistan assert that a fissile materials treaty which does not address existing stocks will freeze existing asymmetries that threaten Pakistan's security and is therefore unacceptable. This is undoubtedly a manifestation of Pakistan's concern with regional rival India.

- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty

CTBT and India Views From Pakistan.

3 Explain The Significance of Civil-Military Relations in shaping Pakistan's Foreign and regional policies?

Civil-Military Relations have been a defining feature of Pakistan's political landscape and have had a profound impact on the country's foreign and regional policies. In Pakistan the military has traditionally played a dominant role in governance and strategic decision making, particularly in areas concerning

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national security India, Afghanistan, the United States and China.

Dominance of Military in Foreign Policy.

Historical Role: Since independence in 1947 Pakistan's military - especially the army and intel-services intelligence (ISI) has exercised strong influence over foreign affairs.

Weak Civilian Institutions

Elected civilian governments have often been sidelined or overruled in matters of strategic foreign policy. Particularly regarding India, Afghanistan and the US.

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Direct Military Rule

Pakistan

has experienced multiple military coups (1958, 1977, 1999) during which the military directly controlled foreign policy.

India-Centric Security Paradigm.

Conflict and Competition

The

military has viewed India as Pakistan's existential threat shaping policies that prioritize defense and deterrence (e.g., nuclear policy, strategic alliances).

Kashmir Issue

The military has driven a hardline stance on Kashmir often

influencing diplomatic approaches and controlling engagement with separatist movements and militant proxies.

Limited Civilian Control:

Civilian leaders advocating rapprochement with India (Nawaz Sharif) have often been undermined or ousted when their approaches diverged from military preferences.

Afghanistan Policy

Strategic Depth Doctrine

The military has long pursued influence in Afghanistan to prevent

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Indian encirclement and
gain strategic depth in the
region.

Taliban Relations. ISI's
alleged support for Afghan
Taliban factions has been
a key tool of foreign
policy often clashing with
civilian and international
expectations.

Post-2001 US War on Terror

The military positioned Pakis-
tan as a key ally while
simultaneously managing
relationships with insurgent
groups - leading to a complex
often contradictory foreign
policy.

US-Pakistan Relations
Security-Driven Engagement

Relations with the US have largely been dictated by military co-operation, particularly during the Cold War, Afghan War (1980s) and post 9/11 War on Terror.

Aid and Military Assistance

Military to Military ties have facilitated large scale US military aid bypassing civilian oversight and enhancing the military's autonomy in Foreign Policy.

China-Pakistan Strategic Partnership

Military - Led - Alliance

The military has spearheaded deepening defense and

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economic ties with china including strategic co-operation in nuclear Technology and infrastructure (CEPEC).

Civilian Role is Secondary

While successive civilian governments have welcomed Chinese investment the military has ensured security and oversight maintaining its strategic dominance.

Impact ON Regional Integration and diplomacy.

SAARC and Regional Isolation

Military driven

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Foreign Policies have often undermined regional co-operation platforms like SAARC isolating Pakistan from broader South Asian integration.

Missed Economic Opportunities.

Militarized Foreign Policy has limited Pakistan's potential for regional trade and connectivity especially with India & Iran.

Civil-Military Tensions and Foreign Policy Instability Policy Reversals

Diverging
civilian and military
visions have led to

inconsistent Foreign Policies
Articulated by during Transitions
of Power.

Diplomatic Confusion

Foreign
envoys often engage more
with the military than
with the foreign ministry
Complicating Pakistan's
international image and
diplomatic consistency.

Internal Security and Proxy Use

- Militant groups as
Tools of Foreign Policy
- Blowback Effects.

Conclusion

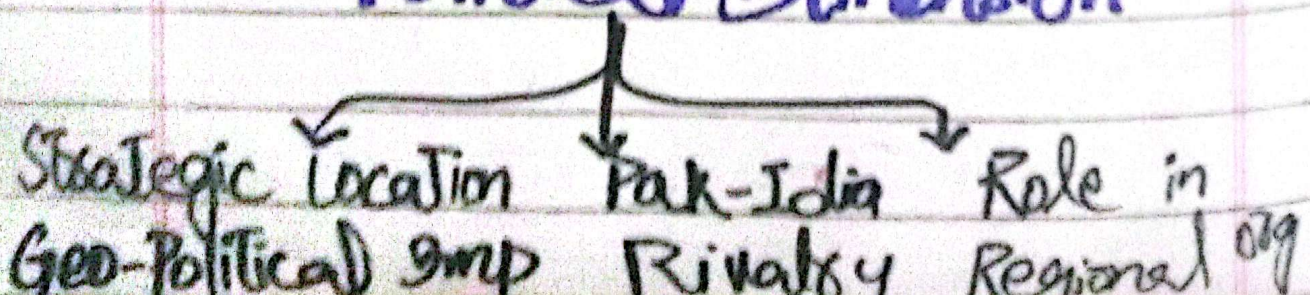
The civil-military imbalance in Pakistan has made the military a de facto architect of the country's foreign and regional policies, often sidelining civilian leadership. While this has given Pakistan a coherent security posture especially towards India and Afghanistan, it has also led to international isolation, policy inconsistency and missed economic opportunities. Strengthening democratic institutions and rebalancing civil-military relations is essential for Pakistan to adopt a more balanced, stable and development oriented

Q4 Pakistan Role changing of Regional Apparatus of South Asia (Political Economic and Security Dimensions)?

Highlight current dynamic
Be specific in your approach

Pakistan plays a significant role in the changing regional apparatus of South Asia influencing Political economic and security dimensions. South Asia is a dynamic region characterized by inter-state relations, strategic competition, economic integration efforts and evolving security challenges.

Political Dimension



Strategic location and Geopolitical Importance

Pakistan's geographic Position b/w central Asia South Asia and Middle East makes a critical player in regional politics. It serves as a corridor for Trade energy & Geopolitical influence especially through initiatives like the CEPEC.

Role in Regional Organizations

SAARC: Pakistan is founding member but has a strained relationship with India often paralyzing regional co-operation. Pakistan actively uses platforms like SCO to expand regional Partnerships.

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especially with china Russia
and Central Asian states.

Pakistan-India Rivalry

The

enduring conflict over Kashmir
continues to shape the political
atmosphere of South Asia
affecting Regional co-opera-
tion and diplomacy.

Economic Dimensions

Shifting Trade and Invest- ment patterns

Increase chinese investments
massive infrastructure from
china across South Asia is
reshaping economic dependen-
cies. India's economic influence
India remains a major trade
partner for neighbors but

often struggles to match
Chinese investment clout.
**Regional Integration and
Infrastructure**

Infrastructure development
(roads, ports, energy corridors)
through regional or sub-
regional mechanisms (like
BBIN - Bangladesh, Bhutan,
India, Nepal) boosts connectivity
and interdependence. Cross border
energy trade (e.g. hydropower
between Bhutan, Nepal and
India) is expanding regional
economic links.

Labour Migration and Remittances

Gulf - border bound labour
migration from South
Asia creates economic inter-

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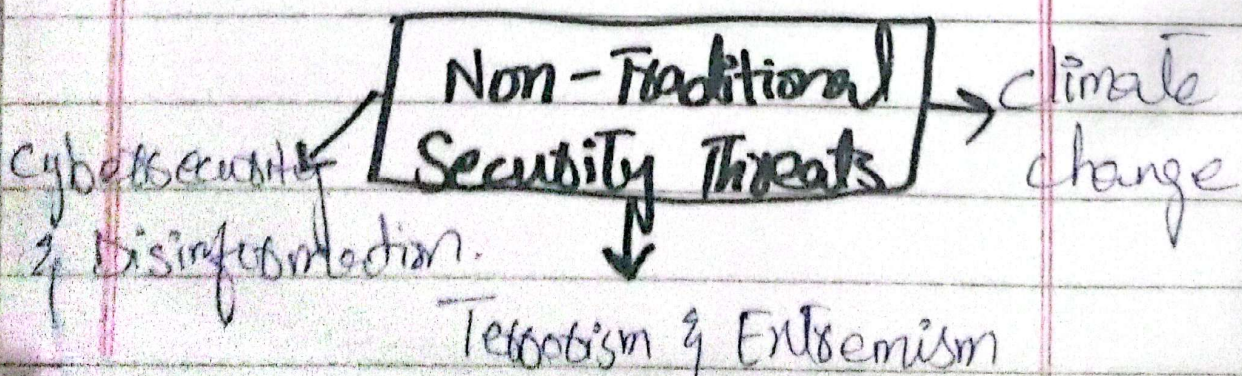
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dependencies with West Asia.

Security Dimensions

Traditional Security Concerns

India-Pakistan Rivalry: Continues to dominate the region's security apparatus with persistent tensions over Kashmir border skirmishes and nuclear posturing. China-India Rivalry: The Himalayan border standoff (Galwan clash) has defined India's military and diplomatic posture, leading to enhanced Indo-Pacific co-operation.



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Conclusion

The regional apparatus of South Asia is undergoing significant change driven by.

India-China rivalry
Shifts in regional groupings
External power involvement
(e.g. US / China / Gulf countries)
And the rise of both traditional and non-traditional security concerns.

security concerns.

c	a)	c)	d)
c)	b)	a)	
b	b)	d)	
d)	b)	d)	
b	c)	b)	
a	b)	b)	
		c	