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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

In late 1970s President of Bangladesh Zia-ul-Rehman

Conceived the idea that

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

create 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

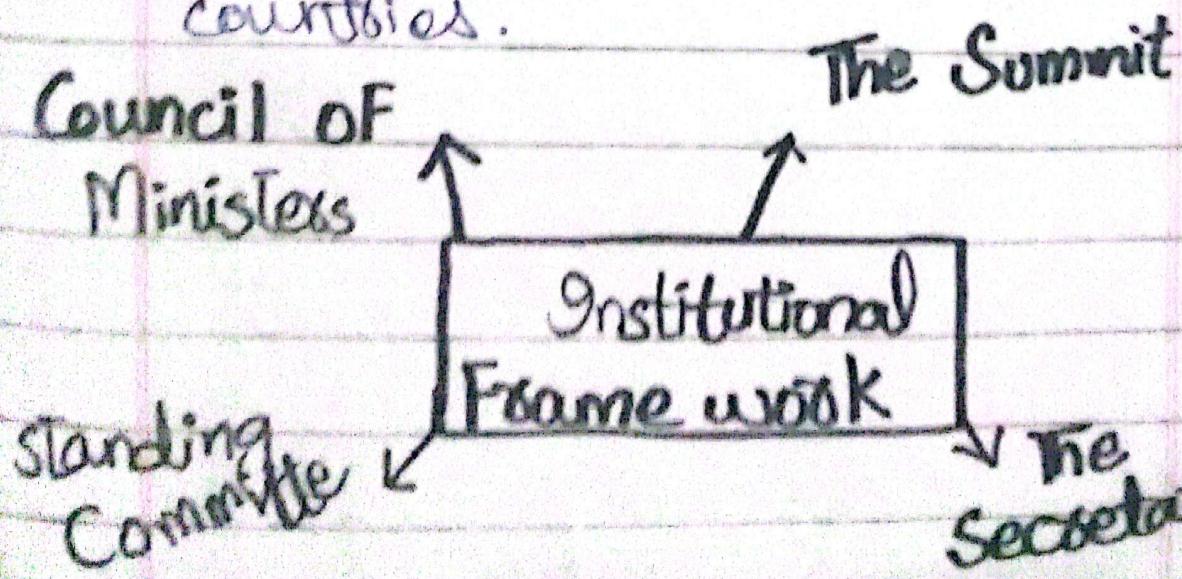
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caison desire and necessity
of creation of an organization
for the countries of South
Asia.

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 effectiveness



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

Diversity of the Region Enables or Disables?

South Asia is a densely populated geographical region. Conventionally consisting the countries. These countries have different political regimes, socio-economic inequalities and ethnic composition. Religious and linguistic diversity the world possibly offers. As a result a regional integration scheme with some bold strokes, 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 biggest job 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 SNARC Ineffectiveness.

- Amending charters 700
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 Observers 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. On 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

From the perspective of
India and Pakistan.

Geo-Political

Impacts of SCO
ON Pakistan

Geo-
Strategic

↓
Geo-Economic

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.

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

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Program.

Origins and Motivations (1950s - 1970s)

Pakistan's nuclear ambitions

began under the atomics 70s

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: Breakup 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 pressleb 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 first use policy unlike India.

~~Ques~~
 National command Authority (NCA) was established in 2000 to oversee the strategic forces.

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

No need of mentioning the

~~Pakistan Addressed International Concerns of Nuclear Programme Regarding Safety and Security~~

~~International Concerns of Nuclear Programme Regarding Safety and Security~~

IAEA

~~Highlight role of PNRA~~

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

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 on 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 191 states have joined.

the treaty including the nuclear weapon states. These countries have ratified 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 established a safeguards system under the International Atomic Energy Agency (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 matters of global concern due to their catastrophic implications. Primarily, technical assistance of the US to India and Indo-US nuclear deal are considered as violation of article I and II of the NPT because

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 proliferations regime. Similarly country

specific safeguards elements state a discriminatory institutional mechanism of the non-proliferation regime and undermine the non-proliferation objectives. Additionally the Indo-US nuclear deal may encourage the NPT signatory 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 Indian 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 land-
scape and have had a
profound impact on the
country's foreign and
regional policies. In Pak-
istan the military has
traditionally played a
dominant role in governance
and strategic decision making
particularly in areas of Concen-

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 Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) has exercised strong influence over foreign affairs.

Weak Civilian Institutions

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

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 often given a hardline stance on Kashmir.

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

Limited Civilian Control:

Civilian leaders advocating accommodation with Ghulai (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

Day
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 Pakistan 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, Afghanistan 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
particularly during Transi-
tions of Power.

Diplomatic Confusion

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

Internal Security and Poverty 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 by sidelining civilian leadership. While this has given Pakistan a coherent security posture especially toward 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
Geo-Political imp

Pak-India
Rivalry

Role in
Regional org

Strategic location and Geopolitical importance

Pakistan's geographic position

bw central Asia South

Asia and Middle East makes a critical player in regional politics. It serves as a criti-

cal for trade energy & Geopolitical influence especially through initiatives like the CPEC.

Role in Regional Organizations

SAARC: Pakistan is founding member but has a strained relationship with India often catalyzing regional cooperation. Pakistan actively uses platforms like SCO to expand regional partnerships.

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 cooperation and diplomacy.

Economic Dimensions

Shifting Trade and Investment patterns

Increase Chinese investments massive infrastructure from China across South Asia is fueling economic dependencies. India's economic influence

India remains a major trade partner for neighbors but

often struggled to match
Chinese investment clout.

Regional integration and infrastructure

Infrastructure development
(roads, ports, energy corridors)
through regional or sub
regional mechanisms (like
BBSN - 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-based labour
migration from South
Asia creates economic inter-

dependancies with West Asia.

Security Dimensions

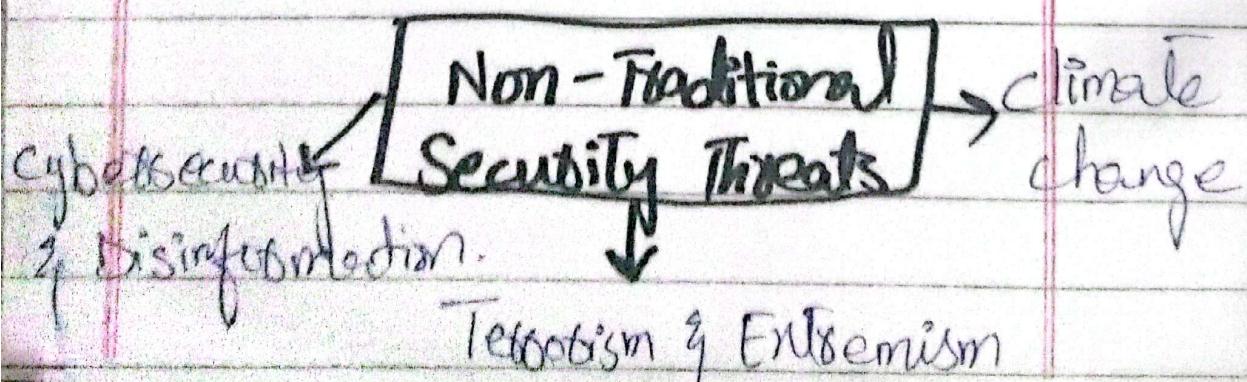
Traditional Security Concerns

India-Pakistan Rivalry: Continues to dominate the regions security apparatus with persistent tensions over

Kashmir border skirmishes and nuclear posturing. China

India Rivalry: The Himalayan border standoff (Galwan clash) has defined Indias military and diplomatic posture.

leading to enhanced Indo-Pacific cooperation.



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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

c)

b

d)

b

a

a)

b)

b)

b)

c)

b)

c)

a)

d)

d)

b)

b)

c