

Name **Wadeeja Saleem**
 Batch **RWP OB-73**

Section-II

Answer. 1

Introduction.

Pak-afghan relations, being neighbours and muslim states, started in August 1947 just after the independence of Pakistan. Both Islamic state and also the part of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and designated by the United States (1947-1949). The cold war between Pakistan & Afghanistan remains to constitute the NEEP as a independent Pakistan republic or at least Pakistan should be allowed to opt for Kabul, beyond the demarcated Durand line on the Pakistan side.

Reasons Behind Tension B/w Pakistan & Afghanistan

1- Security Challenges:

Taliban has not been recognizing Durand line as border so they were not in favor of developing

Ghazi Papers

fencing on Durand line. The Taliban claimed, they destroyed fencing and Pakistan conveys them categorically that is the line of life and peace. we will not tolerate these actions. Further we will meet the challenges by iron hand and respond on equal frequency.

TTP start reestablishing territories in Pakistan, they start attacks on security check-post of Pakistan, So with reserve of Taliban

2- Refugees Repatriation

The Afghan Taliban Government has criticised Pakistan recent decision of repatriate unregistered Afghan ~~reg~~ refugees. The return of Afghan refugees would help to stabilize the Pakistan economy and security while allowing the Afghan Taliban to settle them and involve them in the reconstruction of the country.

3- TTP factors

Despite their commitment to deny Afghan soil to be used by terrorists, the presence of Al-Qaeda, IS-K, Ghazi Papers

TTP is threatening the regional peace. TTP has increased their terrorist activities inside Pakistan. where Afghan Taliban has ignored Pakistan's concern and did not take any action against TTP despite evidence. On the contrary, many TTP leaders were released after their takeover in August. It is also the evidence that Afghan Taliban are using TTP factor to Pakistan under pressure.

4- India factor

India has always exploited the bilateral difference b/w Pakistan and Afghanistan. Through increased India-Afghan collaboration, India always inspired to mitigate Pakistan's influence in the neighbouring country. The establishment of Indian consulates along Pakistan's western border have been covertly against Pakistan through financing terrorist group and the TTP. Today India is refining its relations with Afghan Taliban government to secure its development project as well as its various designs.

5. Pakhtunistan Issue :

Supported pashtun nationalists that they were living across durand line they were divided. So, greater pakhtunistan movement started. These movement are against durand line.

Farooq Appi named Mirza Ali started a movement in 1947 and in 1949 he denounced the movement because the afghanistan did not support the narrative. Afghanistan did not surrender their territory for pakhtunistan. So he denounced the movement. Requested pardon from pakistan and exposed Afghanistan.

Measures to Control Tension b/w Pak-Afghan

1- People to people contact:

People to people individual contact can play a role in bridging the gap between both neighbours. In this regard, initiating mutual cooperative programs, joint ventures of governmental

working group, and intellectual collaboration would be helpful.

2- Border Management:

The installation of fences, radar, sensors and checkpoints will ensure continuous surveillance and monitoring of the border and restrict the movement of illegal trade and terrorist. Afghan authorities must reinforcing its significance and join Pakistan in further reinforcing border management and enhance capacity building in border management.

3- Role of media:

media can play a pivotal role in confidence building measures at both sides and further improves people to people contact. At present state control media has created an environment of mistrust through conflict reporting and non-coverage of issue of common interest, between the both neighbours. To improve bilateral engagement and enhance cooperation between media and journalists of both countries must be enhanced.

TV Channels should be allowed to operate on both sides of the border. Radio and Persian TV and radio channels should be established to promote friendly behaviour toward Pakistan. As a policy, negativity toward each other must be avoided.

4- Anti-Terrorist Policy:

Announcement of a clearly defined 'anti-terrorists' policy would help improve Pakistan's relation with neighbour countries and remove the stigma of being a 'terror sponsor' state. Actions against TTP would also balance bilateral engagement with Pakistan. Improving relations would help Afghanistan become the pivot to regional integration and connectivity, ultimately leading to economic prosperity.

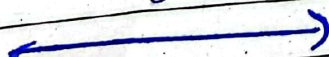
5- Security Cooperation:

Pakistan and Afghanistan should realise the necessity of security cooperation for economic growth and prosperity. Pakistan should

Seek Afghanistan's support for regional peace and stability, which is possible through cooperation and promoting through joint mechanism. Denial of Saudi's use against each other's non-interference and joint border mechanism would ensure the security of mutual interests. Afghanistan has to respond positively to Pakistan's demand of stern measures against TTP, which would build Pakistan confidence in Afghan Taliban and will promote further harmony.

Conclusion:

Overall, Pakistan and Afghanistan have a long history of tense relations, and this tension is the result of security challenges, India factor, Refugees repatriation, TTP factor and Pakistan-Afghanistan issue. While handling these tensions will be possible by people to people contact, border management, role of media, anti-terrorist policy and security cooperation.



Answer . 8

Defence pact between Pakistan Saudi- Arabia.

Introduction.

On 17 sep 2021 Pakistan and Saudi signed a strategic mutual defence agreement (SMDA) under the pact, any aggression against one country shall be considered an aggression against both.

The pact is described by Pakistani official as ^{defensive} in nature covering a comprehensive spectrum of cooperation joint exercises, technology / defence - industrial collaboration, intelligence sharing and force training. While the pact does not explicitly mention nuclear shadow of Pakistan's capability and the possibilities of extended deterrence for Saudi Arabia.

Causes of the deal.

Several factors appears to have driven both nations to formalise a defence treaty at this moment.

1- Changing regional security environment:

Saudi arabia face increasing threats from missile / drone attacks on its territory, Concern about Iran regional ambitions and recent Israeli-led strikes (for example in Qatar) that exposed vulnerabilities. Gulf States in general are growing wary of relying solely on the united states as a security guarantor and thus are seeking to diversify their defence partnerships.

2 Pakistan incentives:

Pakistan had strong military cooperation with Saudi Arabia (training of Saudi troops, deployment in the Kingdom, Energy / Financial tie etc). This pact promise what had been largely informal.

Pakistan face severe economic challenges such as large debt, IMF programmes, need for foreign investment and oil import relief. Stronger Saudi tie (military + economic) help Pakistan position.

3- Pakistan - India dynamics

Pakistan's rivalry with India underpin much of its strategic posture; any enhancement of Pakistan security relationship affects the regional balance. Some analysts argue the pact adds a new dimension to Pakistan vis-a-vis India. At the same time, Saudi value its relationship with India heavily (trade, investment, energy). The pact with Pakistan thus has strategic implications for Riyadh's India policy.

Implications of Deal

The pact has a wide range of implications for the both countries themselves, for regional security architecture (Middle East, South Asia) and for great and middle powers.

A. For Pakistan & Saudi Arabia

For Saudi Arabia:

→ Gain a deeper security partner with a large standing military and

nuclear capable state (Pakistan)
which may act as a deterrent

→ Enhance its autonomy in defence, reduce over-reliance on the US and allows Riyadh to participate actively in shaping its own security architecture

→ opens possibility for more Saudi investment in Pakistan defence industry, greater military cooperation, and perhaps more Saudi presence on the ground in Pakistan or vice versa.

For Pakistan:

→ Strengthens its strategic relevance in the Islamic world and Gulf region, boosting its diplomatic weight

→ potential economic benefits were gained such as increased Saudi investment, oil import relief, export opportunities, job creation to defence cooperation.

→ A formal alliance offer at least rhetoric of deterrence, perhaps alleviating

Some of Pakistan security anxiety.

B. For regional security (Middle east and South Asia)

Middle East:

The pact signals a shift in Gulf Security Architecture from the US as a primary guarantor to more diversified alliances including non-Gulf partners.

It may alter deterrence dynamics vis-à-vis Iran & Israel. For instance, Saudi Arabia gaining (at least psychological) a Pakistani nuclear backup raises the strategic calculus.

potential for joint Pakistan-Saudi deployment (training / exercise in the Gulf, Red Sea, Aden or Yemen theatre, increasing Pakistani military foot print in the region).

South Asia:

India will view the pact with concern as formal Saudi-Pakistan alliance complicates India's effort to deepen ties with Gulf States, including Saudi Arabia.

Pakistan may feel emboldened in its India policy, knowing it has an external partner formally bound. Some analysts worry this could raise the risk of miscalculation in South Asian tensions.

Pakistan involvement in the middle east could draw Islamabad into a regional conflicts, increasing its strategic burdens and risk exposure.

C. For Global Powers and Non-Proliferation

The involvement of Pakistan's nuclear-armed military in a Gulf pact raises serious non-proliferation concerns even if nuclear weapons are not formally shared; the nuclear umbrella effect strategic balance.

The US and other western powers may view the pact as a challenge to existing alliances and influence in the Gulf and South Asia. The shift away from US security hegemony may prompt response.

China and Russia will also be watching Pakistan is already a close partner of China; Saudi relations with China are growing. This pact add another layer to the multipolar competition in the region.

Conclusion;

The Pakistan - Saudi defence pact is indeed historic. It formalises what had been informal, deeper military ties, and comes at a pivotal moment in both the middle east & South asia. It offers a clear benefit for both parties: enhanced deterrence for Saudi Arabia, Strategic relevance and economic benefit for Pakistan.