

PART Two

Q. Pak-Afghan Saudi Arabia signed a historic defence pact. Critically evaluate the causes and implications of the deal?

PAK-SAUDI RELATIONSHIP:

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia has always been on good terms due to the religious ideological and political commonalities. Both the countries as being religiously on one page share a good bond. Strategically, the Saudi Arabia has shown dependence on Pakistan security forces and Pakistan has extended military help time to time.

Do add margin lines on both the sides

Historical view:
As Saudi Arabia was one
of the countries that has recognized

Pakistan after inception. From then their
bond strengthened and soon after
recognition, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia
signed bilateral friendship treaty
in 1951.

Nuclear Test 1998 And Saudi Support:

Donot add history

~~When Pakistan became a nuclear~~

power, it conducted nuclear tests in

1998 after that sanctions were

imposed on Pakistan that has weakened

the economy. Saudi Arabia being

the a good friend country

provided the oil worth \$ 3.5 billion on deferred payment. That had helped Pakistan to carry out its nuclear ~~activities~~ plan.

YEAR 2018-2019 BAILOUTS:

Under PM Imran Khan's leadership Saudi Arabia again bailed out for Pakistan to prevent Pak's economy from collapsing and \$6 billion were provided \$3 billion cash deposit to SBP and remaining worth \$3 billion in ~~for~~ oil exchange.

PAKISTAN MILITARY TRAINING^N:

On contrary, Pakistan has trained ~~800,200~~ 8,200 Saudi personnels as per agreement of 1983 which ~~say~~.

that states, Pakistan can provide
military advisory support and
deployment of troops on Saudi soil.

Saudi Arabia Pakistan Defence Pact

As we have this insight that
Saudi Arabia is seeking strategic
assistance after, Pakistan India war
in May 2025. Pakistan's victory has
uncertainly rebuilt the defamed image

~~and which can be seen after this
defence pact signed on 17-Sep 2025 under
Shahbaz Shiekh leadership.~~

Do academic discussion
This identifies and Pakistan and
Saudi Arabi will extend their defence

~~facilitate~~ to each other in time of need.

Implication For Pakistan.

This Defence pact will definitely increase Pakistan's significance as a formal partner. It will also strengthen Pakistan's economy through trade and energy supply. This will enhance Pakistan's Prestige in Gulf states and has brought Pakistan out of Isolation.

IMPLICATION FOR SAUDI ARABIA:

This defence pact will provide Saudi Arab with a credible military. Saudi can impose deterrence indirectly and it will be independent in terms of security umbrella of the Western allies.

GLOBAL IMPLICATION:

~~Major~~ Super Power like US can see it as nuclear proliferation as it can be thought that Saudi might demand Pakistan's nuclear facility. If the pact can also impose balance of power dilemma and ~~it~~ can deteriorate Pakistan and Iran relationship as Iran and Saudi has sectarian conflicts. India will assume this pact offensive and can propagate "New Nato" narrative to build political pressure and it will start arm race among other states.

Conclusion.

On one hand this pact signifies Pakistan's status and decades old relationship is now transformed into legal bindings. Both the countries have given it in but we know that as realism state demands power to keep its prestige and for the pursuit of power state's interests come on the top. Saudi achieved security umbrella whole Pak has gotten economic strength, so the effectiveness will be seen when promises will be translated into actions.

As "There is no permanent friend but permanent Interest."

Add headings and sub headings

Q7 How Pakistan could balance its relation after engagement with US and strategic partnership with China.

Introduction:

In geopolitics Pakistan is standing on a

delicate ~~cross~~ ~~roads~~. Cross roads. Pakistan

when comes to China is the best example

of loyalty as since 1960's Pakistan and

China are considered as "All season friends".

When it comes to U.S, so on the basis

of strategic interest both the countries

deal professionally ~~up~~ to the date.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

1963

Sino-Pakistan Boundary Agreement

was signed that demarcated a boundary between China and Pakistan. This agreement

is significant because it was one of the

peaceful boundary agreements of the era

secondly it laid the foundation for

~~Pak~~ military, economy and trade

support.

On the other hand, the relation

of Pakistan with ~~at~~ U.S is fluctuating. U.S

backed Pakistan and supported it to become

~~sea~~ Ceato and Sento member. Pakistan

helped logistically in war on terror

under the leadership of General Pervez

Musharraf.

Then ~~and~~ 2011, US invaded Abbottabad
and killed Osama bin Laden (Al Qaeda)
on this has created distrust because
Pakistan's autonomy and sovereignty
was challenged and U.S. that was
setting the path for other to ~~not~~ invade
the state's territory. Pakistan once again
condemned the act and stepped back
negating U.S. hegemony.

PAKISTAN BALANCE STRATEGY AND

Dependence on the Super powers.

Economic stability:

Pakistan is lagging behind
economically and to stabilize

country's economy, either a country should be ~~into~~ self sufficient or should have a strong allies. China being second largest economy of the world is extending economic assistance to Pakistan. CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic

Corridor) was signed in 2015 ensuring robust opportunities and ~~linking~~ highlighting Pakistan's position on the world map making it a trade centre giving it economic stability. This project was signed ~~in~~

when Pakistan was almost economically dead and To Nawaz Sharif an investment of \$62 billion was the only hope to

uplift the state. That's how China supported.

US - PAK:

US is Pakistan's fluctuating ally, but the importance can not be neglected as

major trade and global funding

(IMF, World bank operates through

U.S. Pakistan is not in the position to

to be at an tilt towards one and

leave another.

POLICY TO BALANCE BOTH:

- "Pakistan first"

This indicates that friendship doesn't matter, national interest matters

in the Pakistan Foreign Affairs and
Trade Ministry. There will be a peace
process.

The Phase II IMF Paybacks:

Pakistan should pay attention and

should ~~have~~ export C-950 Phase II

~~is~~ which will bail out for

Pakistan in the case of IMF. This

will reduce the ^{own} dependence of Pakistan

on Chinese and at the same time

Pakistan should persuade US

in renewable energy, agriculture

and digital sectors.

Not clear and too blur

As per Pak Pakistan Foreign Policy and
Quaid's vision "Peace with in and peace
without."

CPEC Phase II AND IMF Pay backs:

Pakistan should pay attention and
should ~~bring~~ expedite C-PEC Phase II
~~to pay off~~ which will bail out for
Pakistan in the case of IMF. This
will reduce the ^{over} dependence of Pakistan
on Chinese and at the same time
Pakistan should persuade U.S
for renewable energy, agriculture
and digital sectors.

STRATEGIC POLICY:

Pakistan should act neutrally
strategically. Pakistan should keep
quiet on the International disputes
and act as a bridge between
East and West rather battle ground.

Conclusion: AND WAY FORWARD:

Way Forward:

Discuss separately

Economic stability: Pak. should enhance
economic self reliance.

Economic security:

Connection should be economic not military.

Trilateral relations:

On common national interest (Terrorism)
engage in trilateral solution by
table conference among Pak-China-US.

Conclusion:

Whether its China or US, overdependence will not help Pakistan but the heart of

the matter is ~~from~~ economic stability

plus military support together brings

peace. Pakistan should pursue economic

ties and engage in SCO, OIC and

Climate agreement to keep both the

states ~~at~~ interested and at peace.

I'll organize answer

Q. Pak Afghan Relations continue to remain tense even after mediation of China. What are the major factors and how could the situation be improved.

Ans Introduction:

Pakistan and Afghanistan has deep link in terms of ethnicity, culture and religion. Still there is a volatile and distrustful relationship between both. China in the Year 2025 mediated but outcome was opposite of what was expected.

History :

Afghanistan and Pakistan issue is deeply rooted into border demarcation where Durand line is stressed and then the issue of Pakhtoonistan remained in the heart, that constantly holds Afghanistan back from being consistent. Then providing sanctuary to terrorists makes Pakistan reluctant to move a step forward.

~~Though~~

Mediation of China.

China mediated by engaging Pakistan and Afghanistan in the trilateral dialogue and Foreign ministers of China and Afghan put forth the agenda that focused ~~of~~ on eradicating terrorism, no sanctuary to TTP

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Connectivity of CPEC into Afghanistan
and extension to trade was discussed

This meeting was set up in Kabul
20-Aug 2025 and ~~successful~~ fruitful
result was anticipated.

MAJOR FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTES
TO TENSION:

Porous Border AND SKIRMISHES:

One of the major constraint is
this border. Which gives rise to cross
border terrorism. and

RECENT CROSS BORDER SKIRMISHES
11 Oct 2028.

Let us take this recent cross
border fight which killed

23 Pakistani Troops (ISPR) and in
retaliation 200 militants were attacked
and killed and Pakistan took over 22
check posts

REFUGEE CONCERN :

War on terror was the major culprit
that displaced many Afghans into Pakistan
and among those Afghans terrorist got
sanctuaries in Pakistan. Pakistan has
hosted them but then (APS 2014 Massacre)
occurs and this gives a call to
Military action and "Operation Zarb-e-Azb"
(takes place). Followed by Raddul-Farad.

In 2021 Taliban Government

takes over Afghanistan Kabul 250
on the condition of hosting refugees
Pakistan expected good relations
but political friction arose and
till date Afghans are showing why
Pakistan should not trust them.

TRADE ISSUES:

Pakistan and Afghanistan both
are restricting trade and Pakistan
has broached the subject of visa
for entrance, this puts Afghanistan
into resentment and India taking
advantage extending friendship
which will definitely cause
security issues for Pakistan.

WAY FORWARD:-

1. BILATERAL TALKS

Pakistan and Afghanistan should be engaged in productive conversation and

Both should work together to resume

Pakistan Afghanistan Action Peace Plan

2. LEGALIZE TRADE AND ENHANCE SECURITY:

Trade should be extended on

legal conditionalities and advance security

system like biometric should be used

to diminish the chance of drug

smuggling

3. USE OF REGIONAL PLATFORMS: And Mediators

Platforms like OIC should be

utilized to voice the problems and

peace loving mediators should

Instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

Important Note: ~~terrorism~~ eradicate terrorism.

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%
SCO work on terrorism should be brought into action.

Add 12-13 headings in each question and write 8-9 sides to get above 15 in each question

the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

Give examples from present events to justify answers

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

Lack content

Very weak presentation

always give headings from the question statement.. take words from the statement

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question... if you fail to do so, no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Good Luck