

Pakistan's National Interest & Challenges to Sovereignty

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National Interest

- Interest: A positive virtue that protects concerns
- Interests of **people**, ruling class or a **state**
- National Interest
- How national Interest Develops ?
- National interests : **Permanent** & Variable
- **Sovereignty** incorporated in Objectives resolution

Different types of interests

- Interests may be ,personal interest/individual interest, group interest, community interest, ethnic interest, party interest, commercial interest, economic interest & security interest

National interest

- The **national interest**, often referred to by the French expression **raison d'État** ("reason of State"), is a country's goals and ambitions whether economic, military, or cultural.
- The concept is an important one in international relations where pursuit of the **national interest** is the foundation of the realist school.

National Interests

- “The objectives of **foreign policy** must be defined in terms of the national interest and must be supported with adequate power.” (Hans J. Morgenthau)
- National interests are expression of the national purpose, national aspirations and national objectives
- In past, national interest used to be seen in terms of the interest of the “sovereign”, monarch or a dynasty.
- Nation states define national interests
- 21st amendment creation of military courts ,a step taken to protect national interests
- Actions in East Pak & Baluchistan ?

“national interest”

- In the Constitution of Pakistan, the word “interest” has appeared 65 times
- It may be noted that the phrase “national interest” has not appeared even once in the Constitution

- Identical Interests : common interests by states for example **peace**, environmental protection
- Conflicting Interests: between Israel & Palestine, Kashmir between Pak & India India's interference in Afghanistan affairs is not favorable to Pakistan

“National Interest”

- For instance it is in general interest of Pakistan to maintain strategic military balance in South Asia.
- It was in Pakistan's interest to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestation

Foreign Policy(FP) as an instrument to pursue National Interests

- NI is promoted and safeguarded through foreign policy
- FP' seeks the defense of NI through peaceful means
- governments never pursue FPs which would harm NI
- NIs of other states are also kept into consideration
- NI may result in conflict & tension in the international world due to conflicting interests
- Such situations may lead to conflicts or wars
- Modification in foreign policy
- Govts should not draft FPs having conflict with NIs

National Interests (NI)

How to Promote NI?

1. Coercive method
2. Alliances
3. Diplomacy

Coercive method

- Direct methods : Measures taken internally within the state indirectly affecting the other state
 - i. Actions against Muslims in France
- Indirect measures
 - i. Discriminatory immigration policies

- NI most misunderstood & controversial term in Pakistan
- Opaque nature of Nis created more ambiguity
- Historically here state opted for parochial stance
- Why a rigid stance
- Why state is reluctant to redefine NIs
- Ideally NI needs to give broader picture
- NI security centric?
- How to stage a transit from security state to a welfare state
- Islamic ideology another constant
- Religion & Security 2 important dynamics

- Civil-military bureaucracy hardly encourages redefining of Nis
- Weak capacity of parliamentarians to define and determine NIs
- Gap between state version and societal understanding

Chronology of conflicts

Year	Led By	Issue	Result
1948	Mir Ahmad Yar Khan	Accession	Prince Karim Khan killed with guerrillas
1958-59	Nawab Nowroz Khan	Resistance to one unit policy	Arrested ,sons ,nephew hanged,Nawab died in captivity
1963-69	Sher Mohd Mari	New cantonments	One Unit abolished, Balochistan as 4 th Province
1973-77	Nawab Khair Baksh Mari	More representation for Baluchs+ Arms Recovery	Dismissal of provincial govt
2004-to date	Nawab Akbar Bugti	Dissatisfaction of nationalists	Death of Akbar Bugti

Measures taken within the state indirectly affecting the other the state against whom it is taken.

- It is then up to the other state whether to ignore these measures taken or consider it serious and give it a shape of war.
- breaking up of diplomatic relations, *expelling diplomatic staff as persona non grata*, **trade embargo**, confiscation of property, freezing of bank's account, suspension of treaties

Measures taken directly against the state

- US attack on Iraq & Afghanistan

Alliances & diplomacy

Alliance

- The states may form an alliance
- **NATO**: for collective security of the capitalistic states vs communist block
- **OIC (Muslim countries)**
- Economic interests, similar alliances can be made e.g. European Union, General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, World Economic Forum, ECO

Diplomacy

- peaceful means of promoting national interest
- negotiation and dialogues
- conflicting interests can be resolved through diplomacy by policy of give and take
- Tashkent & Simla accords

Military alliances & Pakistan

South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)

- 1954 – 77
- Members – 09
USA, France, Australia, Newziland, Thailand, Pakistan, Philippines, UK, USA

- **CENTO (central treaty Organization) 1955-79**
- UK, Turkey ,Iraq, Iran & Pakistan
- HQ: Baghdad
- It was on the pattern of NATO

PAK-US

- **Symington Amendment 1979**
- By Stuart Symington
- To strengthen the US position on nuclear non-proliferation
- Due to concerns about Pakistan 's nuclear program economic aid was cut off except food assistance
- The foreign assistance act 1961 was amended
- **Brown amendment**
- By Senator Hank Brown
- It enabled Pakistan to get delivery of \$368 million of worth of military hardware purchased before the imposition of Pressler sanction

Kerry Lugar Bill

- Worth of \$7.5 billion(\$1.5 b per year)
- In its introductory text they appreciated the sacrifices rendered by security forces & public of Pakistan furthermore, they also highlighted growing poverty, inflation, population, influx of IDPs & energy crises being confronted by Pakistan

Drone (Unmanned aerial vehicles) Attacks

- Since 2004 drone attacks were started
- Media reports have impression that US wants to extend its targets to areas of Baluchistan

Dictates of international monetary agencies

Year	Reported attacks
2004	01
2005	02
2006	01
2007	03
2008	17
2009(8 months)	36