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Pak. Affairs.

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Q What are the main constituents of National Interest of Pak? Explain in the changing Regional Apparatus how Pakistan can align these?

a. Introduction. (SDG's)

b. **National Interests of Pakistan:**

- i- National Security and Sovereignty
- 2- Economic Development and Prosperity
- 3- Political Stability and Good Governance
- 4- National Unity
- 5- Territorial Integrity
- 6- Balanced Foreign Policy Approach
- 7- Protection of ~~Natio~~ Natural Resources
- 8- Maintaining a Climate.
- 9- Work on Human Development
- 10- & Focus on Research and Development

c. **Policy Framework to align with Changes.**

1. Enhancing positive and optimistic role in international organization

2. Strong Democratic Institutions
3. Engagement in International Projects
4. Serial Cohesion
5. Regional Peace
- c. Conclusion

Introduction:

- The national interest of Pakistan refers to the fundamental objectives and priorities that guide the country's policies at both domestic and international levels. These interests are shaped by its history, geography, ideology, security, needs and socio-economic aspirations. In a rapidly transforming regional and global environment, Pakistan must adapt its national interest to the changing dynamics of South Asia, the Middle East and Central Asia. The shifting balance of power, emergence of new alliances, growing economic corridors, and security challenges require Pakistan to align its core interests with pragmatic

strategies.

a. Constituents of Pakistan's National Interest:-

1. National Security and Sovereignty:-

The foremost concern of Pakistan is the preservation of its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty. Given its geopolitical location and historical tensions with neighboring states - particularly India. In case of India national defense and a strong security apparatus are considered essential. Pakistan maintains its armed forces, nuclear program and alliances to deter external threats and safeguard its borders.

2. Economic Development and Prosperity:-

Economic strength is an essential pillar of Pakistan's national interest. Reducing poverty, achieving sustainable growth, industrialization and

ensuring food and energy security are vital for long term stability. Economic independence also reduces reliance on foreign aid and enhances Pakistan's ability to pursue an independent foreign policy.

Political Stability and Good Governance

Ensuring stable political institutions, the rule of law, and effective governance is critical for national progress.

Political stability helps Pakistan to maintain internal peace, strengthen democracy and gain credibility in the international community. Without internal order and efficient administration, other national interests such as development and security can not be fully realized.

4- National Unity :-

Pakistan is a diverse country with multiple identities and ethnicities, linguistic and cultural groups. Promoting unity among these groups and minimizing internal conflicts is crucial for national strength. Integration, tolerance and social justice are key to preventing fragmentation and ensuring that diversity becomes a source of strength rather than division.

5- Territorial Integrity :-

Pakistan has an area of $907,464 \text{ km}^2$ but still country has dispute with neighbouring country on various issues like territory, water dispute. For maintaining territorial integrity strong democratic, diplomatic and military institutes should be promoted and minimum credible deterrence should be used.

6. Balance Foreign Policy Approach

Due to its strategic location at the crossroads of South Asia, and Middle East, Pakistan's foreign policy emphasizes friendly relations with neighbouring countries and major powers. Regional peace, especially in relations with neighbours like India and Afghanistan is priority, As instability in the neighbourhood directly affect Pakistan's security and economy. Strategic partnership such as with China and Muslim world, are pursued to counterbalance rivalries and safeguard long term interests.

7. Protection of National Natural Resources :-

Pakistan's national interest also includes the sustainable use of its natural resources, such as water, minerals, agriculture and energy. reserves water security, in particular is a crucial concern due to reliance

DATE: ___/___/___

DAY: ___/___/___

on the Indus River system and disputes with India over river water distribution. Protecting the environment against climate change, floods, and droughts is also a growing part of national interest.

Maintaining Climate :-

It has been a decade of Paris Conference but still climate change is a major issue. Due to these climate changes Pakistan has to face loss in various sectors like domestic, industrial and economic sector. The loss in infrastructure is a severe setback to the prosperity. Ensurance of remedies ~~of~~ ^{to} ~~climate~~ ^{climate} actions upon abide in climate change and ensurance of fund for climate is the need of hour.

Work on Human Development

As it is said that skilled youth ~~are~~ ^{is} the source of progress and innovation. Working on human capital

is the foremost way toward economic development. As the book "Economic Backbone of Nations" revealed that during World Wars Britain has a skilled youth and stable an economy. This gives them priority over Germany to impose fine and to capture territories. But later Germany worked on human development and now is a leading country in Global politics. Pakistan also faces serious calamities sometimes due to natural disasters, sometimes due to political instability and sometimes due to foreign interference. disturbs the equilibrium then a skilled human capital efforts are fruitful in maintaining equilibrium.

10- Focus on Research and Development:

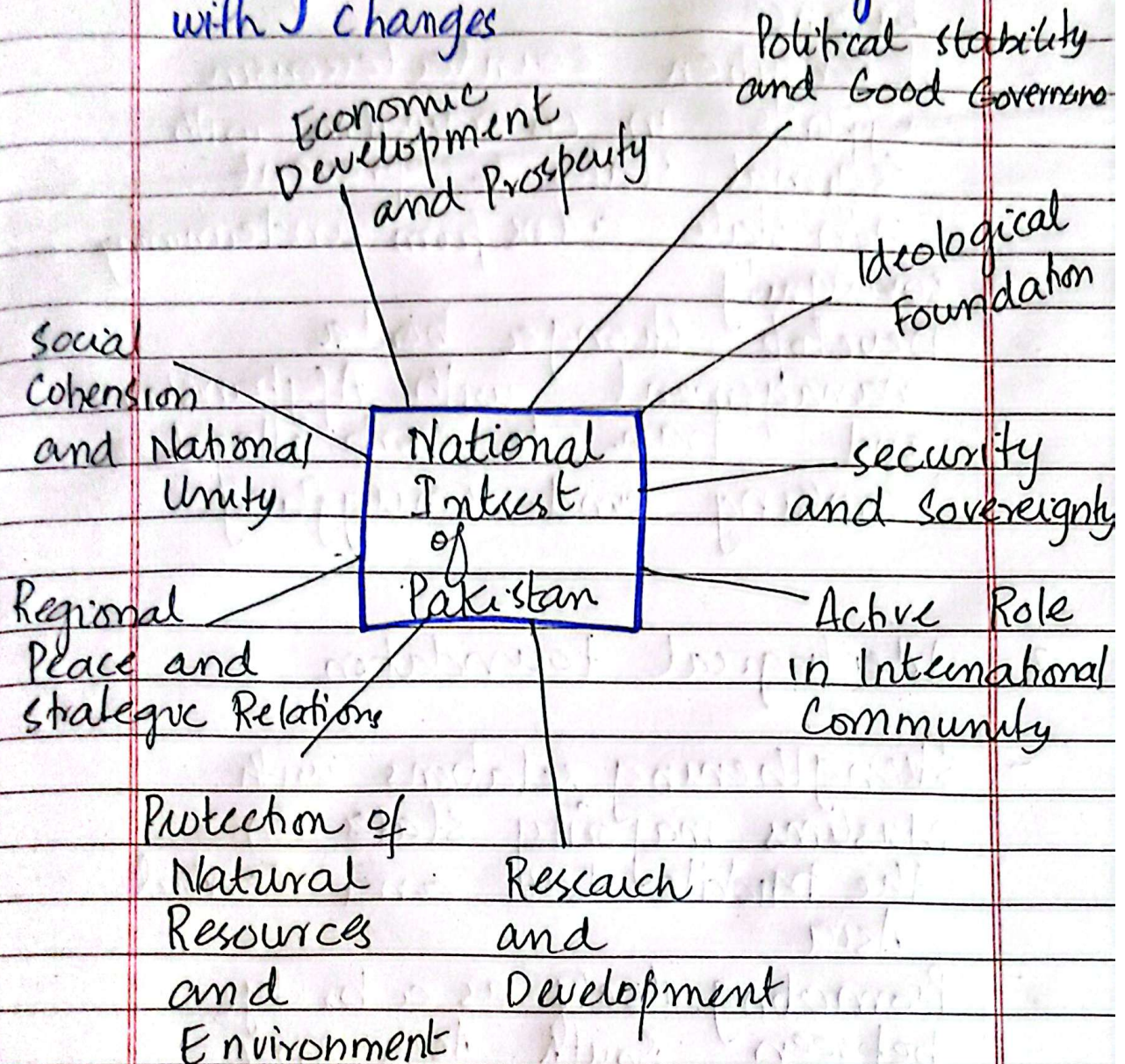
To secure its future, Pakistan consider education, research and technological development vital. A skilled workforce and progress in science and innovation

DATE: / /

DAY: / /

contribute directly to economic strength, defense modernization, and overall competitiveness in the global arena

b- Policy Framework to align with changes



1. Security and Sovereignty :-

- Enhance its defense cooperation with allies like China and Turkey
- Maintain a credible nuclear deterrence to ensure regional balance
- Strengthen counterterrorism efforts in co-ordination with regional states to prevent non state actors from undermining sovereignty
- Develop stronger border management with Afghanistan and Iran to curb illegal crossing and smuggling.

2. Ideological Foundation

- Strengthening relations with Muslims majority states in the Middle East and Central Asia.

Promoting itself as a bridge between South Asia and the Muslim world.

DATE: ___/___/___

DAY: ___/___/___

- Supporting causes that resonate with the Muslim Ummah such as Palestine issue and Islamophobia debates while maintaining diplomatic neutrality in intra Muslim dispute