Part II

Q# 02

What are the main constituents of National Interest of Pakistan? Explain. In the Changing Regional Apparatus how Pakistan can align these?

National Interest of Pakistan

National Interest refers to the goals, values, priorities and aspirations of a Sovereign state that its government pursues in the international arena to secure economic well-being, national security, and ideological promotion to ensure its nation's welfare and Stability.

Main Constituents Of National Interest

followings are the main constituents of Pakistan's National Interest.

a) Security And Survival

i) Territorial Integrity

Protecting borders against external aggression, specially from India.

ii) Internal Security:-
Countering terrorism, extremism and separatist tendencies within the border.
iii) Nuclear Deterrence
Maintaining a credible minimum nuclear capabilities in order to deter threats.

2) Ideological Protection
Ideological protection means to safeguard the Islamic identity of the state. Moreover, to ensure unity in diversity by balancing religion and culture.

3) Economic Development
Economic development is essential to achieve self-reliance and reduce dependency on foreign aid. Furthermore, to expand trade, energy security, industrial growth, and CPEC based regional connectivity.

4) Political Stability
National Interest of Pakistan also includes strong democratic institutions, good governance and rule of law to strengthen legitimacy at the national level and also at the global level.

5) Diplomatic Relations
It is significant to balance relations with major powers

such as china, US and Russia. However, the active role in the Muslim world and international organization like UN, OIC and SCO will ensure the national interest of Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan can present its nation or international issues at the global level or at the international platforms, such as Kashmir issue at global platforms.

6) Regional Stability

Pakistan's national interest is also about avoiding a war and pursuating of peaceful and neighborhood policy. As the constructive role in Afghanistan for stability and countering militancy.

7) SocioCultural Development.

Human security: education, health, poverty alleviation is the main interest of Pakistan along with preserving cultural values and soft image globally.

Pakistan In Changing Regional Apparatus

1) Changing Regional Environment

i) Indian strategic rise with US support.

2) China's growing influence through BRI and CPEC.
3) US-China Rivalry reshaping alliances
4) Unstable Afghanistan creating security spillover.
5) Shifts in Middle East Politics and energy markets.
6) Global challenges like climate change, terrorism, economic issues.

2) Alignment Of Pakistan's National Interests with Regional Dynamics

1) Security Alignment
Pakistan should strengthen strategic partnerships with China and Turkey. Moreover, Engagement with central Asian States, for defence and energy cooperation, would be great policy(diplomatic). However it is crucial to maintain credible nuclear deterrence while avoiding arms race.

2) Economic Alignment
Pakistan can fully utilize CPEC and regional trade corridors, and diversify markets by enhancing trade with ASEAN, Africa, and central Asia. For economic alignment Pakistan needs to invest in digital economy, renewable energy and agriculture.

3) Political And Diplomatic Alignment

Balanced diplomacy between US, China and Russia will strengthen the National security of Pakistan. Hence, it can promote Kashmir issue diplomatically while, avoiding military escalation active participation in regional organizations (SCO, ECO, SAAR)

4) Afghanistan Policy

Support Afghan government to ensure regional stability.

5) Soft Power Alignment

Pakistan should enhance soft power through cultural exchange, diplomacy, education, exports, sports and tourism.

6) Climate And Human Security

Pakistan can align in regional cooperation on climate resilience, water sharing and disaster management. Moreover, Pakistan should prioritize human development as part of national interest.

Conclusion

Pakistan nation interest revolves around diplomacy, security, ideology and economy. Pakistan must adopt flexible policy with the changing regional apparatus. However Pakistan must align with these situations to safeguard national interest.

Q#04

Population explosion, food insecurity and climate atrocities are new National security challenges for Pakistan. Discuss.

Introduction

In 21 century, the National security is not only confined with military threats. However, the over population growth, food insecurity and persistent climate related issues are more dangerous challenges to national security. These can adversely affect the internal peace and growth of economy. Hence, ~~if~~ these threats left unaddressed, can be more dreadful than the terrorism itself.

Population Explosion as a Security Challenge

It contributes to:

Uncontrolled Growth

Pakistan has one of the highest population growth in Asia

Resource strain

overpopulation can cause immense pressure on education, healthcare,

water, housing, and employment.
Youth Bulge Risks:-
lack of jobs and opportunities can push youth towards crimes, extremism, and unrest which creates internal security concerns.
Urban Congestion:
overcrowded cities (karachi, Islamabad, Lahore) struggle with law enforcement, sanitation and slums (infrastructure) which leads to instability.

Food Insecurity As A National Security Challenge

Declining Agricultural output
Pakistan is facing water shortages land degradation which contributes to the declining of agriculture.
Import Dependency
Increasing population will rise food insecurity and hence will put pressure on import which will threaten economic sovereignty.
Rural Distress and Migration:
Food shortages drive rural to urban migration and ultimately leads to urban congestion.
National unrest
Food prices hike and shortages will trigger protests, and political instability.

Climate Atrocities As A National Security Challeng

Floods and Disasters

Pakistan continues facing climate catastrophes. 2025 flood is the biggest disaster in history, affecting 500 million people.

Water Scarcity

Melting glacier threatens Pakistan's agriculture and economy.

Environmental Refugees

Displacement due to floods, creating humanitarian crisis and fueling over lands, jobs and resources.

Linkages with National Security

Population, food, and climate crisis drain Pakistan's already weak economy, rise social security, protests increases political security issues and strategic security issues.

Conclusion

Pakistan's national security is no longer threatened only by borders or terrorism, but also by silent crisis of population explosion, food insecurity and climate atrocities. However, comprehensive and imperative policies should be implemented in order to ensure the population management, agricultural reforms and climate adaptations.

Q# 06

Is Pakistan ready for economic take off? if not, what hinders this? Elaborate.

Introduction

Economy plays a significant role in any nation's progress. Despite depicting some positive signs, Pakistan's economy is still not ready for take off. However it is confined with multiple hurdles, fiscal deficits, sluggish tax system, persistent unemployment, rising political instability, structural economic crisis and energy crisis. Moreover, energy crisis, Debt and others challenges further hinders the "Economic takeoff."

Is Pakistan Ready? Current Status

GDP Growth → slow and inconsistent (hovering around 2-3%)

Investment Climate → Low FDI, declining industrial competitiveness

Export → Narrow bases, mainly textile.

Debt dependency → Heavy reliance on IMF programs.

Human development → lowest in the world 168/193

Hence, these indicators reflect weak foundation for take-off.

Hinders for Pakistan's Economy Take-off

Structural Economic Issues
a) over-reliance on agriculture and textile
b) persistent trade deficit
c) weak tax base

Political Instability
a) frequent government changes
b) Policy inconsistent

Energy Crisis
a) [illegible] on imported fuel rises import bills.
b) Power shortages and circular debt hinder industrial growth.

Corruption and poor governance
a) Leakage in tax collection,
b) mismanagement in public enterprises (PIA, railways, steel mills)
c) Bureaucratic hurdles.

Debt Trap
a) IMF conditions restrict long-term reforms
b) over 125 dollar billion external debt.

Security and Geopolitical pressures
a) Border Tensions
b) Terrorism
c) CPEC slowed down due ~~to~~ global and local political uncertainties.

weak Human Development.
a) over 25 million out of school children.
b) low-vocational training
c) Brain drain due to lack opportunities.
Climate vulnerability
a) flood 2025 → 500 million people affected
b) agricultural climate shocks.