

SHIFTING WORLD POWER STRUCTURE: GEO-STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF PAKISTAN IN A REGIONAL AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Dr. Ali Abbas¹, Najaf Ali², Ayesha Khan³, Arjumand Farooq⁴, Muhammad Ismail^{*5}

¹Postdoctoral fellow, School of Political Science and Public Administration, Henan Normal University China;

²M.Phil, Department of Geography, Government college University Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan;

³M.Phil Scholar, Department of History, Government College University of Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan;

⁴M.Phil, International Relations University: The Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology;

^{*5}Visiting Lecturer, Department of Politics and International Studies, Karakorum International University Gilgit

¹alinagricnu@gmail.com; ²najafaliameen11@gcuf.edu.pk; ³Ayesha.kahn@gamil.com;

⁵arjumandfarooq.ir@fuuast.edu.pk; ^{*5}ismail.hamza@ymail.com

Corresponding Author: *

Received: 05 May, 2024

Revised: 05 June, 2024

Accepted: 17 June, 2024

Published: 30 June, 2024

ABSTRACT

Pakistan clutches an extraordinary position in the regional and global appreciations to its geostrategic location on the dominant continent of Asia. In the effervescent and significant South Asian regions, Pakistan is extremely important. It has a large geopolitical impact on the region, especially in south Asia. The Wakhan Belt borders Pakistan as well as India, Afghanistan, China, and Iran. Pakistan is contacted by foreign powers to assist them in achieving their economic and strategic goals in south Asia because of its geographic location. Given its geographical location, Pakistan has come to play a crucial role in maintaining the balance of power in Asia, especially between the major nations. Pakistan shall maintain its prominent position in the region and the global arena as long as it upholds the interests of the big nations. China and the US still see Pakistan as important. The security requirements of Pakistan are of utmost importance to nations such as the United States of America, China, Russia, and others. China and its strategically oriented political-economic objectives in the Asia-Pacific area are the primary factors driving US interest in the area. Without a doubt, the United States of America will continue to employ further strategies in order to meet its political and economic objectives in the area. China, on the other hand, wants to strengthen its regional economic cooperation, even though its military presence in Afghanistan has produced embarrassing outcomes. China is getting closer to its regional economic objectives with the help of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and the One Belt, One Road initiative.

Keywords: Pakistan, USA, China, India, CPEC, Economic, Strategic

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is situated at the junction of three geoeconomically significant regions of South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia. It offers shortest route to the sea for all landlocked countries of Central Asia alongside the Western China and figures significantly, in this connectivity, due to Karachi port, Qasim port, and Gwadar port along the Arabian Sea. This is recognized by most of the Central Asian governments which consider Pakistan as a rapidly emerging connection for several corridors of cooperation among all the three regions in the fields

of energy, trade, transportation and tourism. In addition to it, Pakistan's largest province Baluchistan, is very rich in natural resources particularly hydrocarbons. Pakistan improved its relations with the Central Asian States when the charter of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was signed on November 28, 1992 for the sustainable economic development of member states among the Central Asian states, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. In this era of globalization, extensive developments and communication links are required

to integrate the Central and South Asian regions. In this connection, Pakistan is located at the crossroads and can play an important role in the integration of the region. They are to counter parochial political narratives on geopolitics and geostrategic issues, which have increasingly made the world a reservoir of arms and ammunition's (Hali, 2016)

Pakistan's strategic position will continue to be enhanced and it has found firm Chinese support against its arch rival of India in this respect. Islamabad remains important for both china and the USA. Beijing put its maximum efforts for the completion of its outstanding CPEC projects in order to raise its geo-political and economic interest. China will find the shortest route for its trade and connectivity with the rest of the world. It will also improve the problematic transmission of oil through the South China Sea where china has faced multiple confrontations with the Philippines, Vietnam and Taiwan. China has rapidly emerged as the economic giant in Asia and globally, with the world's second-largest economy, thus challenging the US and the west. The shared interest of Pakistan and china facilitates bilateral cooperation and trade.

The dynamics of strategic stability in South Asia are facing tremendous challenges. The troubled bilateral relations of India and Pakistan and external influence of the US are undermining the prospects of strategic stability in South Asia. The growing Indo-US nexus is making India an arrogant regional player, who wants to dominate the region at its own terms. Pakistan, in order to maintain a stable deterrent relationship, has been following unilateral strategic restraints and wanted to pursue bilateral strategic restraints to improve wide-ranging confidence building measures with India. A discriminatory and biased approach by the US is making Pakistan vulnerable against Indian hegemonic ambitions. Based on this assumption, the paper argues that the US policies of engagement in South Asia did not help promote strategic stability. However, the US can play a positive role in strengthening strategic stability in South Asia by following an unbiased and balanced approach. This paper is aimed at finding answers to questions related to the nature and impact of the US engagement on South Asian strategic stability, and prospects of the US role to stabilize strategic relationship between India and Pakistan (Jeffrey, 2016).

Afghanistan is strategically located in landlocked Central Asia and South Asia, since it is located in the

southern neighborhood of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Pakistan, therefore, needs to ensure the completion of its trans-border projects to guarantee its connectivity to Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey and Central Asia. This would help speedy movement of personnel, goods and services between these countries. Coupled with China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), the resultant qualitative up-gradation of Pakistan's land connectivity related to infrastructure could be improved significantly. There lies a unique opportunity in the form of CPEC for Pakistan. It will help improve its strategic and economic position. Gwadar port will provide an economical route to all the regions of Asia and adjacent countries mainly Western China to the growing consumer markets of Asia and the rest of the world. The projects and associated economic development ventures are expected to generate millions of direct and indirect jobs. Consequently, this will bring a positive transformation in the trade patterns and economic profiles of the mentioned regions within a decade. With a better security and an improved communication, Afghanistan could transport natural gas and electricity from the Central Asia to South Asia, export mineral resources to China, and serve as an international center for overland trade from ports in Iran and Pakistan. These developments have a better potential to transform Afghanistan's economy than any direct international aid or domestic investments (Abdullah, 2018).

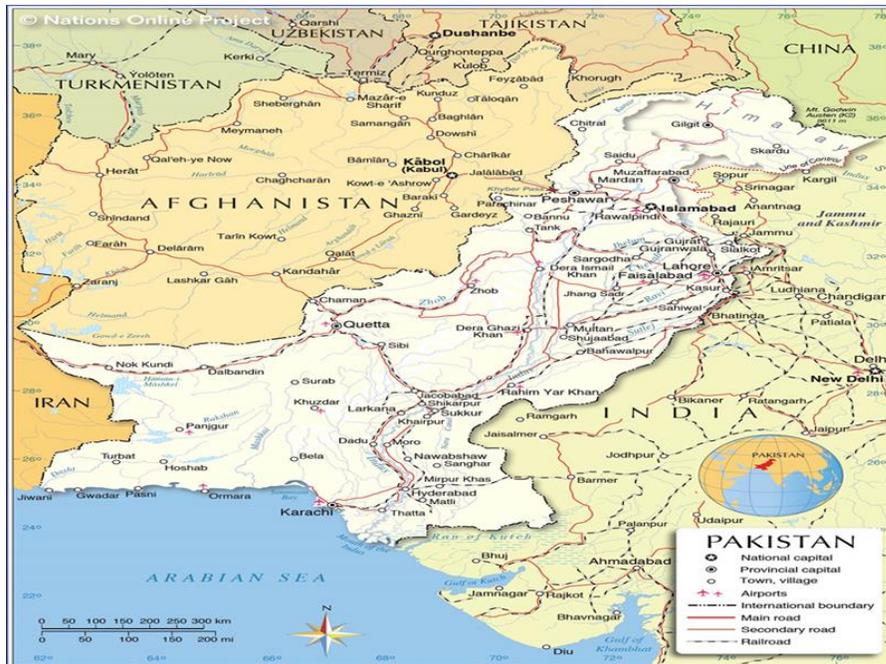
METHODOLOGY

A comprehensive approach will be employed in the methodology to assess the evolving global power dynamics and Pakistan's geostrategic importance from both a regional and global standpoint a thorough analysis of the literature will be done in order to comprehend the geopolitical dynamics of the past and present. Important insights will be gained from qualitative interviews with specialists in political science, international relations, and regional affairs. To ascertain policy viewpoints, a thorough analysis of diplomatic documents and official declarations will be conducted. To illustrate strategic trends, data analysis and geopolitical mapping will be employed in the study. In order to make pertinent connections and discoveries, comparative case studies of comparable geopolitical changes in other areas will be utilized.

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan occupies a historic and significant position in Asia. China and the central Asian states are immediate neighbors. In the northeast it has a common border of about 500 kms. In the Northwest narrow link of the Soviet Union, the nearest point of the two countries are only 16 to 19 kms, and the farthest about 80 kms. Immediately after the occupation of Afghanistan in December 1979, the Soviet Union forcibly annexed the Wakhan area to

directly rest its borders on Pakistan northern borders, (Kureshy, 1977), The annexation of Wakhan has given a strategic edge to the Soviet Union over Pakistan and chain. Pakistan shares 1610 km border with India, 585 km border with china, 2252 km long common border with Afghanistan and 805 km long border with Iran. The length of its Arabian coast is 700 km. the North Pakistan separated from Tajikistan by a narrow strip of afghan territory called Wakhan belt, (Rabbani, 2012).



Source: https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/pakistan_map.htm

Geographical Importance of Pakistan

Pakistan's geographical importance has historically been defined in the following ways: its northwestern border can be utilized as a gateway to the Central Asian Republics (CARs), which are rich in natural resources. If exploited as a transit route, Wakhan, the little section of Afghanistan that lies between Tajikistan and Pakistan, might increase trade between all of the neighboring nations, trade with this oil- and gas-rich nation benefits greatly from Pakistan's southwestern border with Iran. The potential of Pakistan's eastern border with India has not been fully realized. the primary problems between the two republics are overcome, this might be a free-trade route with India (The Kashmir Issue). Another crucial way for Chinese goods to enter Pakistan is via the northern border between Pakistan and China. Pakistan is the only nuclear power in the

Islamic world and the seventh most powerful country overall. 6. Pakistan sits nearly in the middle of the region that is home to Islam, which extends from Indonesia in the east to Morocco in the west. The world's most productive agricultural fields and one of the best canal irrigation systems are found in Pakistan. Pakistan is among the top ten nations in the world for producing various agricultural crops like wheat, cotton, and sugarcane. The Pakistani army, which is now engaged in numerous operations, humanitarian aid efforts, and peacekeeping efforts around the globe, is the sixth best-equipped and most potent force in the world (Jaffry, 2016).

Changing Global Power Structure

In this theory, describes the power changing power structure towards china in future, this theory discusses the point that's cause the power changing.

AFK Organski (1958) introduced the concept of power transition theory and anticipated China's probable development and its effects on the international security order in his book *World Politics*. About 60 years ago, long before China began its spectacular development path, Organski described the dynamics of a prospective power transition conflict between the People's Republic of China (PRC) as a rising challenger and the United States as a waning hegemony in the international system. The strength of China ought to eventually become bigger," he predicted, and "the Western countries will learn that the most significant threat to their supremacy comes from China." He also predicted that China's rise through internal development would be "spectacular. Two key observations serve as the foundation for Organ ski's power transition theory. The first is that a nation's strength results from internal growth. Nations will rise and fall in relation to one another since development happens at various speeds. Hegemony, or dominating country, has a decisive influence on the international system, which is the second tenet of the power transition theory. Power transitions are when a burgeoning power surpasses the established power. When the advancing power is content with the current state of the world order, such as in the case of the USA surpassing Britain, these transitions may be peaceful. Sometimes, a change in power might result in war, as it did when Germany rose to power in opposition to the hegemony, Britain. Is global instability or perhaps a great power war inevitable consequence of China's rise? Today, everyday analogies between a developing China and a Germany from more than a century ago are made. Though much more circumspect. He asserted that China "is not Germany" and that "other elements are involved besides the relative might" of a declining dominant power and an emerging competitor. The economic growing of china to threat for the USA and their ally, the OBOR is current example, through this huge project china wanted to domino in the world economic by use trade.

The nature of system stability is a key component of power transition theory. Hegemonic dominance through power predominance, according to the power transition theory, is what ensures the stability and preservation of the global system. Challenges to the order result in instability according to both hegemonic stability theory and power transition theory. Instability is caused by challenger-hegemony

dynamics, not just the balance of power in the global system, according to Organski (1958). He defines a challenger as a major power that is not happy with the current international system. The root causes of the global economic system's instability are one of the topics covered in this Special Issue, (Kim & Gates, 2015).

The management and control of Pakistan's nuclear arsenal have global implications. The international community closely monitors Pakistan's nuclear policies and stability, recognizing the potential for nuclear weapons to shape global power dynamics and security considerations. The global power structure has been changing in recent years due to various economic, political, and social factors. Some of the key changes that are driving this shift include:
Rise of China: China has emerged as a major global power in recent decades, with its rapid economic growth and modernization efforts. This has led to a shift in the balance of power in Asia and beyond, with China challenging the dominance of the United States in various areas.

Decline of the United States: The United States has been facing various challenges in recent years, including political polarization, economic inequality, and the COVID-19 pandemic. This has led to a decline in its global influence and soft power, as well as challenges to its leadership role in various international organizations and alliances.

Emergence of new powers: Other countries, such as India, Brazil, and Russia, are also emerging as major global powers, with their own unique economic, political, and cultural influences. This is leading to a more multipolar world, with power and influence being shared among multiple actors.

Technological advancements: Rapid advancements in technology, such as artificial intelligence, robotics, and biotechnology, are also changing the global power structure by creating new opportunities for economic growth and innovation, as well as new risks and challenges in terms of privacy, security, and governance. Global counterterrorism initiatives, economic alliances, and regional stability are all important aspects of Pakistan's geostrategic relevance. Its decisions and deeds affect the world power structure in ways that call for ongoing consideration and study. These effects extend beyond its boundaries.

Regional Perspective

Pakistan is situated at the intersection of three continents: Central Asia, the Middle East, and South Asia. It has a crucial role in determining the dynamics of the region because of its borders with Afghanistan, Iran, China, and India. Pakistan is positioned as a significant player in regional politics thanks to the strategic depth provided by these boundaries. Regionally, Pakistan's position is crucial for many reasons. It shares borders with India, China, Afghanistan, and Iran, which are all important players in the region. Its proximity to the oil-rich Gulf countries also makes it a key player in the energy trade. Furthermore, Pakistan's strategic location at the mouth of the Persian Gulf has given it significant leverage in the Arabian Sea, making it an important player in the Indian Ocean. The geo-strategic location of Pakistan in the biggest continent of Asia has given it a unique position in the world. Pakistan due to its geographical location has assumed a decisive role to play in keeping balance of power in Asia and particularly between the superpowers. Pakistan is being as guarding the traditional invasion routes from central Asia to the sub-continent as commanding the sea lanes from the oil gulf to the Arabian Sea and blocking access to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. India is one of the great and most important neighbors of Pakistan it has a common border with Pakistan wide in length (Ehsan, 2016).

In light of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India's regional significance Iran and China play important roles in South Asia. Pakistan is connected via routes through several nations, including Iran, Iraq, and Turkey. Through the Wakhan corridor, Pakistan is connected to a country in central Asia on its Afghan border. This connection will be crucial for Pakistan's commerce sector going forward. Another crucial aspect boosting Pakistan's geostrategic importance is the Gwadar port, which makes it easier for the country to access the Middle East and warm waters in the Indian Ocean. Due to its natural riches, the Middle East is a wealthy region.

Global Perspective

Global politics, Pakistan's nuclear capabilities have given it considerable weight in international relations. It is one of the nine countries with nuclear weapons, making it a nuclear power. Its role in the war on terror after the September 11 attacks in the United States has also made it a vital ally in the

West's fight against extremism, South Asia is affected. Because of its geographical interconnectedness, South Asia is significant to US goals in Asia. China and the subcontinent have long had cultural exchanges that are intermingled. Sailing to East Asia in the past was a common route for traders and merchants from South Asia. The Arabian Peninsula and the African coast were also visited by Chinese nautical missions in a similar vein. The historical civil stations of East and South Asia have clearly left their marks in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean region, according to a closer examination. Realisticism, founded on security and strength, is once again reemerging as a result of China's ascent. China has grown to be a significant force on the global stage and has invested financially in unstable areas like Afghanistan. Since 2004, China has used its veto power more frequently in the UN Security Council (UNSC), and its exhibition of deadly weapons has highlighted its burgeoning global dominance. Additionally, China and Sri Lanka have a marine security agreement in the Indian Ocean. Pakistan's significance in the world has increased due to its physical and strategic location. The security needs of Pakistan are extremely important to the US and other western nations. The Mightier of the World: South Asia, China, the United States, and Russia since the US is the only superpower, maintaining its status as a unipolar superpower is in her essential interest. China is gaining strength in an effort to claim its legitimate position. Russia could have resurgence. India has a sizable market and aspirations to become a regional or international power, all major world powers could benefit from the energy resources held by Central Asian states. Even though Iran is still having difficulties, even after the Islamic Revolution, she still wants to be the dominant regional force in the Gulf. Despite being in a state of conflict, Afghanistan continues to be a crucial/vital arena for power politics in the area, especially for the flow of energy from Central Asian States to the international community. Due to its proximity to Afghanistan, Iran, and India, as well as its access to warm-water ports and routes for the delivery of energy to China and India, Pakistan maintains a crucial strategic position. The Indo-US link, US-Pakistan cooperation in the fight against terrorism, Sino-Indian economic rivalry and territorial conflicts, as well as Pakistan-unwavering China's relationship, further complicate handling of security and diplomatic concerns in the region. The

examination of South Asia is crucial since it is the center of power politics and will influence how the globe will develop in the future (Tennakoon, 2012). After the 9/11 attacks on the New York City World Trade Center, Pakistan began to play a larger role on the global scene. US chose to attack Afghanistan under Taliban rule. Pakistan ceased to back the Taliban government in Afghanistan and took the lead in the war against terrorism. She was designated as a US non-NATO ally and became a crucial ally of Washington in the GWOT. To keep control over the unruly tribal areas along the Afghan border, where Taliban-affiliated militants had established themselves, Pakistan engaged more than 1, 20,000 active military. The Pakistani military was somewhat successful despite continual pressure. The attacks of these terrorists and fanatics have spread throughout the entire nation from their base in FATA. The majority of the terrorists' effective weapons have been IEDs and suicide strikes. A noteworthy success was the 2010 attack on GHQ and other high-level targets, such as Mehran Base. In order to assess how major players like the United States, China, and Russia will affect regional security politics, it is crucial to evaluate their potential, strengths, and limitations as well as their interactions with Pakistan and Afghanistan. The potential and threats that these regional power actors may present to the region's nations, particularly Pakistan, must also be considered, (Ziauddin, 2015).

The US has always played a very important role in the political, economic, and security dynamics of South Asia. Its initial goal in South Asia during the Cold War era was to slow the spread of communism. Similarly, in the post-Cold War era and especially after 9/11, the US strengthened its involvement with Pakistan to fight its war against terrorism and forged its strategic relationship with its natural ally, India, to curb China's growing influence. On the one side, the US pursued a strategy of pressure, restrictions, and denials against Pakistan. On the other hand, the US's efforts to have India become an exception at the IAEA and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) for the international nuclear trade, the US-India Strategic Partnership, the US-India 10-year Defences Framework Agreements, the Indo-US Nuclear Deal, India's entry into the NSG, and its support for India's permanent seat on the UN Security Council are all part of the US-India relationship (UNSC) (Salik, 2016).

South Asia Faces Serious Challenges to Strategic Stability Instead of growing stronger and more developed through time, the dynamics of strategic stability have become more weak and complex. It has been dealing with several internal and foreign obstacles, which go beyond the typical concerns with maintaining a strategic forces balance to include issues with history, society, politics, and the economy, The paper will quickly identify these problems because the study's goal is to demonstrate how the US activities have affected South Asia's already-existing threats to strategic stability. The following is a succinct list of some of the biggest obstacles: Territorial disputes with a long history, such as those in Kashmir, Siachen, and Sir Creek, in particular, may spiral India and Pakistan's nuclear flashpoint; expanding influence of violent and extreme groups outside of states; hostilities along the border have risen, there have been many LOC and working boundary violations; scientific advancements in the construction of nuclear weapons and their delivery methods, as well as an expanding nuclear arms race; Indian ballistic missile defense Programme and rising missile race anxiety, increasing doctrinal imbalance and the creation of provocative, constrained war tactics; increased potential for cyber warfare Indian defense spending has grown and conventional imbalance is growing; Lack of a nuclear risk reduction system and a strategic restraint regime (Pakistan practices unilateral strategic constraints, such as its unilateral ban on nuclear testing); At both the conventional and nuclear levels, there are no weapons control mechanisms, (Frank, 2019).

After 9/11, South Asia once more fell under the critical focuses of US foreign policy, which largely focused on the aforementioned challenges; to safeguard Pakistan, a moderate Muslim nation, and to strengthen US ties with India; to shape significant regional developments in a way that serves its interests, To achieve this goal, it is necessary to acquire new partners and friends to fight the US's "War on Terror." Pakistan was selected by the US as a strategic partner; improving the security and safety of nuclear weapons in South Asia and addressing proliferation issues prevent terrorist organizations and groups from obtaining nuclear weapons in Pakistan; in Pakistan to combat religious militancy and extremism. After the withdraw of United States of America from Kabul, the Pakistan s important is still as usually before, The withdrawal of the United

States from Afghanistan has brought significant changes to the regional geo-strategic landscape. In this new environment, Pakistan's role and importance have arguably increased in some ways, while decreasing in others. Pakistan's role in facilitating the peace process in Afghanistan has become even more crucial. With the Taliban taking control of Kabul, Pakistan's relationship with the group has become more important than ever. Pakistan has been instrumental in bringing the Taliban to the negotiating table in the past, and its influence could be crucial in shaping the Taliban's behavior going forward. Additionally, Pakistan's role in hosting Afghan refugees and providing humanitarian aid will be vital in the coming months. Taken as a whole while the withdrawal of the US from Afghanistan has certainly brought changes to the regional power dynamics, it is too early to say definitively how this will impact Pakistan's role and importance in the long term, (Sharon, 2005).

Pakistan has power in the Muslim world since it is an Islamic state. Its participation in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and other international Islamic organizations provides it with a forum to influence debates about regional and global concerns from an Islamic standpoint. India-Tension Relations There is regional ramifications to the past and present hostilities with India. The fact that both nations are nuclear powers increases the importance of their relationship. Any escalation in the Kashmir dispute has the potential to destabilize the region and attract international attention, as it remains a hotspot. Stability in the region depends heavily on Pakistan's participation in the peace process in Afghanistan. Given that the two countries share a border, the nation plays a critical role in shaping Afghan politics and handling the aftermath of hostilities. The stability of the area is dependent on Pakistan's capacity to handle the intricate dynamics of its western border.

PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN ARABIAN SEA

Pakistan is positioned strategically in the Arabian Sea region, giving it a major geopolitical role. Its function in the Arabian Sea is complex and impacted by a number of variables. Remember that things might have changed since then, so it's best to check more recent sources to get the most updated information. Pakistan's involvement in the Arabian Sea and its consequences for changing global power

dynamics are outlined below in several significant ways:

- Relevance to geopolitics, the country of Pakistan holds a strategic position in the maritime dynamics of the Arabian Sea, owing to its coastline. Energy and commercial channels rely heavily on the nation's ports, such as Gwadar and Karachi.
- Relevance to the Economy, Trade and Energy Routes: The Arabian Sea is an essential maritime route for international trade, especially the transit of energy. Pakistan's ports are entry points for the transportation of products and oil, which influences regional and international economic dynamics.
- The development of strategic infrastructure has drawn a lot of attention to Gwadar Port, which is situated in the southwest region of Balochistan. It plays a crucial role in the massive infrastructure undertaking known as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Regional power dynamics could be impacted if Gwadar develops into a significant marine and economic hub. The Naval Power Sea to preserve its maritime interests and ensure the security of its sea lanes. The stability of the region is greatly dependent on the nation's navy. For regional stability and economic cooperation, Pakistan's diplomatic ties with nations bordering the Arabian Sea, particularly the Gulf states and Iran, are crucial.

Effect on Worldwide Power Shifts

China's Influence: The CPEC and the growth of Gwadar Port will have an impact on China's growing influence in the region. By threatening established marine routes, it improves China's access to the Arabian Sea and offers a substitute path for its oil and commercial supplies.

Strategic Partnerships: Pakistan has a significant impact on the geopolitical environment worldwide through its strategic partnerships, which include those with China and the United States. International relations as a whole are impacted by the nation's contribution to regional security and stability.

Trade and Energy Routes: The Arabian Sea serves as a significant maritime route for worldwide trade, particularly for the transportation of energy resources. Much of this traffic passes through Pakistan's ports, such as Karachi, which adds to Pakistan's economic prominence in the area.

Pakistan has a complex position in the Arabian Sea that includes diplomatic, strategic, and economic aspects. Pakistan is positioned to play a significant role in the changing dynamics of the Indian Ocean

region thanks to the expansion of Gwadar Port, the CPEC, and its naval capabilities. Pakistan's actions and alliances are expected to have consequences for the global power balance as long as geopolitical developments persist. Remember that in order to have a complete picture of the current situation; it is important to keep a close eye on ongoing developments.

CONCLUSION

Pakistan is strategically important on a regional and global weighbridge, especially with the changing global power dynamics. Pakistan's borders with Afghanistan, Iran, China, and South and Central Asia, along with its strategic location between these regions and the Middle East, make it a vital actor in fostering regional cooperation and development. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project is a major chance to strengthen Pakistan's economy and generate employment. It seeks to link China's northwest region of Xinjiang with the southern port of Gwadar in Pakistan. Given the ongoing violence in Afghanistan and its ramifications for Pakistan's security, Pakistan's involvement in supporting peace and stability in that nation is extremely crucial. Pakistan is under immense, varied, complex, and potent geostrategic, ideological, and political pressure. But they are distinct. And so are the enemy's plans. It is realistically necessary to fully accept them in order to construct Pakistan's survival plan. In the exotic and strange, nearby and far away, this will help dispel the romantic charm to promote independence and austerity, which might become the pillars of our nation's future policies. Pakistan is a single, unbreakable entity. Pakistan's inherent and essential independence can be preserved by the same national spirit and steadfast will to live freely and advance without constraints that gave rise to the nation, which was founded by the unbreakable and unconquerable will of its people.

Pakistan's geo-strategic significance remains pivotal in shaping the world power structure both regionally and globally. Situated at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East, Pakistan's geopolitical location has positioned it as a key player in international affairs. Its nuclear capabilities and strategic alliances further enhance its influence on global dynamics. Pakistan's relationships with neighboring countries, particularly India, Afghanistan, and China, play a crucial role in determining stability and security. The ongoing

challenges in the region, such as the Afghanistan situation and India-Pakistan tensions, underscore Pakistan's central role in addressing regional issues. Pakistan is significant in the world because it is a nuclear power and because it is situated at the intersection of several vital areas. Pakistan's worldwide relevance is further highlighted by its involvement in international organizations including the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and the United Nations.

The significance of Pakistan both geographically and strategically is apparent, noteworthy in numerous aspects, and predicted to increase over the next years. Pakistan is only one country that has geopolitical and geostrategic importance. This can be achieved, and is what the country's new government hopes to do by taking decisive action against corruption, terrorism, social unrest, economic development, and the provision of better and more easily accessible services for health, education, and cleanliness. Pakistan's most important neighbor and foe, India, and Pakistan have never had an easy relationship. In addition to ongoing border clashes, the two nations have fought multiple wars. Global security and regional stability are affected by their prolonged struggle. Pakistan's connections with other nations, especially the United States, which has a strategic engagement with India, are further complicated by its strained relationship with India. Pakistan's capacity to manage its relations with other important countries in the region and its neighbors will determine its role in maintaining regional stability and maintaining global security. It also hinges on its capacity to deal with domestic problems including economic growth, terrorism, and extremism. Pakistan could play a significant role in international affairs if it can successfully navigate these obstacles. Since that Pakistan shares borders with Afghanistan, Iran, and India, it also plays a vital role in regional security. Pakistan has suffered greatly as a result of the continuous violence in Afghanistan, as terrorist organizations active in the area pose a threat to national security. Any long-term peace agreement in Afghanistan will require Pakistan's help, since it has been instrumental in mediating discussions between the Taliban and the government. One cannot undervalue Pakistan's global geostrategic importance. Geographically, with its natural riches, and with its connections to regional and international powers, it has a major role in influencing both

regional and international affairs. To be realized, though, it will also need to overcome its internal issues, which include political, economic, and security complication. The world undergoes shifts in power dynamics, Pakistan's strategic importance is likely to increase, necessitating a nuanced understanding and proactive diplomatic engagement. The country's ability to navigate regional complexities and contribute to global problem-solving will be essential in shaping the evolving landscape of international relations.

The Arabian Sea role of Pakistan is strategically, economically, and geopolitically vital. The nation's maritime prowess, strategic location, and economic activity in its ports—particularly Gwadar—all influence regional dynamics and have an impact on changes in the balance of power in the world. Pakistan's expanding links to China and its involvement in China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) are highlighted by the development of Gwadar Port as part of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Along with improving economic cooperation, this has strategic ramifications as well, giving China a different trade route and affecting the balance of power in the Indian Ocean region. In order to preserve maritime security, protect sea passages, and promote regional stability, Pakistan's naval might is essential. Pakistan is a major actor in the larger geopolitical scene, and its diplomatic ties with nations around the Arabian Sea only serve to reinforce this. Following Pakistan's relationships, coalitions, and advancements in the Arabian Sea area is essential to comprehending the potential effects these factors may have on the overall balance of power in the international arena as global power dynamics undergo continuous change. The continual interaction of economic efforts, strategic ties, and security considerations will shape Pakistan's role in the Arabian Sea and its influence on the altering global power structure.

RESULTS

The result of Research which is included, Investigations of Pakistan's role in fostering or impeding regional stability, particularly in South Asia, may shed light on regional stability analysis. Economic Effects of CPEC Research may evaluate how the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has affected Pakistan's economic growth and how it affects commerce both locally and internationally.

Safety Principles The effect Pakistan's counterterrorism initiatives have on regional stability and domestic security may be studied by researchers. Pakistan's nuclear strategy, compliance with non-proliferation standards, and potential consequences for international security could all be evaluated by nuclear policy evaluation studies. In order to comprehend Pakistan's geostrategic relevance, one must take into account its diplomatic connections, security issues, economic alliances, and regional dynamics. Its place in the evolving global power structure will be further shaped by ongoing breakthroughs in these fields.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for profit sectors.

REFERENCES:

- Ehsan, U., S. (2012). *Pakistan Affairs*. Latest ed. Lahore, Pakistan: Dogar Brothers, p.93.
- Wisner, F. G., Platt, N., Bouton, M. M., Kux, D., & Ispahani, M. Z. (2003). *New priorities in South Asia: US policy toward India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan: chairmen's report of an Independent Task Force cosponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Asia Society*.
- Hali, S. M. (2016). Regional and Global scenarios of the China Pakistan economic corridor: *China - Pakistan economic corridor; a game changer*, Islamabad: Institute of strategic studies.
- Jaffry, Q. R. (2016). The emerging, geo-strategic and economic importance of car's. *Margalla papers*, 20(1), 167-183.
- Khan, F. K. (2016). *Pakistan: Geography, Economy, and People (4th Edition)*. Oxford University Press, Karachi, Pakistan.
- Kim, W., & Gates, S. (2015). Power transition theory and the rise of China. *International Area Studies Review*, 18(3), 219-226.
- Kureshy, K.U. (1977). *Geography of Pakistan (4th Edition)*. Oxford University Press, Pakistan.
- Rabbani, M. I. (2012). *Comprehensive: Pakistan studies*. Caravan Book House, Lahore. Pp. 290-95.
- Salik, N. (2016). *Strategic Stability in South Asia: Challenges and Prospects*. Nuclear Paper Series No. 3, Islamabad Papers. Director General on behalf of the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad. <http://issi.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Nuclear-Paper-Series-No.-3.pdf>.
- Sharon Squassoni. (2005). Nuclear Threat Reduction Measures for India and Pakistan. CRS report for Congress, 17 February 2005, p. 2.
- Tennakoon, T. (2012). Addressing Trade Imbalances. *Policy Perspectives*, 9(1),129-133. DOI: 10.2307/42922692.
- Ziauddin, M., (2015). A Geo-economics-led world order. *The Express Tribune*, 4 November