

Q:5

CSS 2022

Every state designs its foreign policy on National interests ^{Rejecting} ~~and~~ feelings and emotions. Why did Pakistan prefer emotions and ideology in its foreign policy? Also analyze its impacts.

Introduction

Foreign Policy :-

"Foreign policy is a combination of different policies, policy makers, strategies, rules, objectives and actions that one state perform to establish the relations and to secure the interest with other states." Every state designs its foreign policy in accordance with its economic needs but Pakistan also prefers emotions into foreign policy, that has severe impacts on its economy, national interests, prestige and maintenance in world order.

Here are some briefly described reasons that explain why Pakistan has preferred feeling, emotions in its foreign policy rather than the

Economic needs

Soul of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Instead of having rational foreign policy that could be purposive Pakistan has emotion-based foreign policy because of this very reason.

⇒ Pakistan does not have a substantial "Narrative" since 1947

→ Political Instability

Pakistan is a country with poor democratic system. On contrary to Pakistan, India has become largest democratic country of the world. After getting independence in 1947; four years later the first PM of Pakistan was assassinated: assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan on October 16, 1951. Moreover; In this state:

- The "first constitution" was formed "after 9 years". While "India" had formed its constitution in 1949.

Several Decades of Martial-law
Pakistan has experienced several decades of martial law after its independence in 1947. While in India, not even

a single time, Martial law has implemented. Foreign policy has to be formed by political party because each political party has its own narrative and the ruling party designs the foreign policy of the state keeping in view the priorities or needs of the country.

In India transfer of power occurs very peacefully. On the hand, In Pakistan not even a single PM has completed his tenure of five years.

Comparison between Pakistan's Military Coup and India's Progressive movement

Pakistan	India
<p>→ In 1962; ^{General} Ayub Khan took the oath for becoming President of Pakistan.</p>	<p>→ In 1962, India launched Indian National Community for Space Research.</p>
<p>→ In 1963; ^{In} conspiracies against ⁱⁿ Mohd. Ali Jinnah.</p>	<p>In the same year, India sent rocket to space to measure pressure of atmospheric region.</p>

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Best Quality Notes

→ In 1969, Martial law was imposed by General Yahya Khan.

→ In 1969, ISRO was formed.

→ 1977, Martial law was imposed by General Zia-ul-Haq.

→ In the same year India formed its first communication satellite.

→ In 1999, fourth ^{was} Martial law imposed by General Pervez Musharraf.

India had sent three satellites ~~IS-PT~~^{RISAT}, its second PSLV into space.

→ In 2001 to 2007, our courts were allowing Gen. Musharraf to implement the laws according to his own wish.

This clearly depicts how Pakistan's military era has badly influenced the democracy of Pakistan ^{and} due to pressure of establishment

and constant engagement of our Military in our political matters has enabled our politicians to have a substantial narrative according to which our foreign policy can be shaped.

⇒ Pakistan has always been carrying a "Begging Bowl" since 1947

After the independence, Pakistan went to IMF 22 times in ^{last} 61 years.

Pakistan has an unwavering habit of taking loans. On the other hand, India went to IMF for loan in 1991 for the last time. Moreover, today India has become the fifth largest economy of the world.

⇒ Recently, India has hosted G20 summit. Since India has a clear narrative and it has designed its foreign policy according to that narrative. Moreover, India is focusing on making

good ties will all the countries of the world.

(i) BRICS - an example of India's alliance with strong countries

(ii) India's largest food corridor funded by Israel, UAE and Saudi Arabia.

All these countries have adopted a narrative of making their economy stronger and are focusing on "Dedollarization".

⇒ Attachment ^{to} Muslim Identity

Pakistan gained independence on the basis of two-nation theory but unfortunately during Martial laws all so-called Islamic steps have been taken in the name of Islamization and to show Muslim identity of Pakistan to the whole world. But these steps have led Pakistan to the verge of chaos -

In 1979, Gen. Zia imposed Hudood Ordinance in state to distract people from the Assassination of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He ^{also} did so to distract people from the involvement of Pakistan into Afghanistan as instructed by America. In this way, our military pushed us into Pak-Afghan War due to his wrong decisions that were reflected by emotional Muslim feelings.

IMPACTS

⇒ Sovereignty Breach

Usama Bin Ladin Incident :-

On May 2011, US forces carried out an operation and for this reason they entered Pakistan boundaries without our permission. This is an example of sovereignty breach of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Salala Incident :

On Nov 26, 2011, 24 soldiers were killed in NATO attack on Pak checkpoint in Salala which located on Pak-Afghan border.

⇒ Attack on Integrity of Pakistan

→ Baloch Separatist movement : This movement has always been supported by India and Afghanistan.

⇒ Barriers in National Prestige

Minority Rights :

Jaranwala episode:

In this episode thousands Muslims burnt the houses and five Churches of Christians over allegation of desecration of Islam's Holy book over Blasphemy claims.

Threats to National Security

For the past seventy years, Pakistan has been involved in war with India. Even the first war was fought on Kashmir Issue in 1948.

But today from 2022 - 2026; foreign policy there has been a shift in (national) foreign policy. Now the main focus is "Economy". Because of these threats:

- Food Security (Floods)²⁰²²
- Health Security (Covid-19)
- Human Rights Security

(unfortunately these rights have also been compromised as in "Muktar Mai Rape Case")

CONCLUSION

There are numerous examples of countries in the world who have become successful by keeping their economy as their first preference of their foreign policy and have rejected emotions like

India, Turkey, KSA, China but
Unfortunately Pakistan has always
been top of the list of those countries
who prefer feelings or ideology to
their economic concerns. There is
a need that Pakistan change or
shift its foreign policy from emotional
to economic-concerns based zone.
