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Q.#01) What is Foreign Policy? Define Objectives and Determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

Ans

• Introduction

No country can survive in isolation. For immediate survival and long-term sustainability, there is almost need for a country to establish cordial relations with its neighbours and the rest of other countries of the world. Foreign policy is one of the most beneficial tool for a country to acquire its national interests by establishing friendly relations with other states. Pakistan's foreign policy is based on certain objectives and determinants, which help it to achieve national interests for immediate survival and long term sustainability.

• Definition of Foreign Policy

According to Charles Frazer Herman, "Foreign policy is the behaviour of a state towards another state."

Actually, foreign policy is defined a policy pursued by a state in its future dealings with another state in order to secure its national interests. It is also known as Diplomacy or External policy. In simple terms foreign policy

is the perception of one state towards another state in its future dealings. Foreign policy can be written or unwritten, open or closed, overt or covert. It is the one-on-one interactions between states for securing their primary as well as secondary national interests.

• Foreign Policy of Pakistan

A) In the Context of Article - 40

Foreign policy of Pakistan in the context of Article - 40 is based on some important guiding principles, which are listed below.

↳ The state shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen:

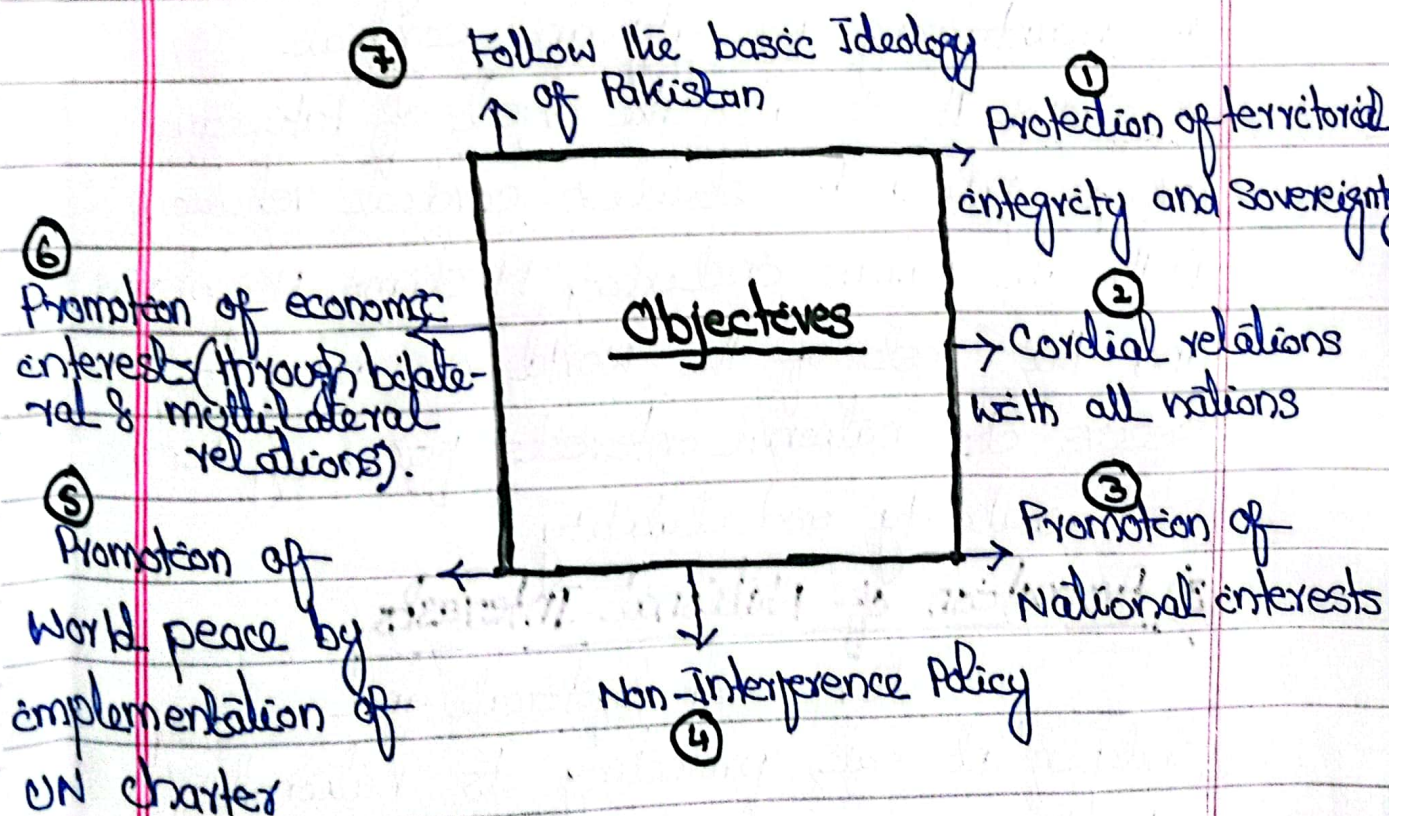
- Fraternal relations among Muslim countries.
- Support the common interest of people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Promote internal peace and security.
- Foster good-will and friendly relations among all nations.
- Encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.
- Implementation of UN charter.

B) In the Context of Quaid-e-Azam's views.

Quaid-e-Azam said in a speech on 15th August 1947: "Our foreign policy would be based on friendliness and good-will, non-aggression, honest and fair play, promotion of peace and prosperity, and upholding the charter of UN."

It means Pakistan is the supporter of fraternity, prosperity, and international peace in order to preserve its national and economic interests.

: Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.



1) Protection of territorial integrity and Sovereignty.

As a sovereign and recognized state by the United Nations, it is the onus and the foremost objective of the foreign policy of Pakistan to protect its demarcated territory and legitimate sovereignty. Any kind of aggression on another state is the violation of international law. So, Pakistan has the right to save its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

2) Cordial relations with all Nations

Pakistan is the strong advocate of maintaining friendly and cordial relations. It is also the object of Pakistan's foreign policy to establish cordial relations with all nations including Muslims, Neighbours, and the rest of the world in order to secure its national interests for long-term sustainability and stability.

3) Promotion of National Interests.

For every legitimate and independent state, protecting its national interests is imperative. Security, welfare, Law and order, Justice, Freedom, and

Ideology are the major and necessary national interests of a nation for which states are maintaining diplomatic relations with other states. Pakistan's foreign policymakers have also incorporated promotion of national interests on the list of objectives of foreign policy.

4) Policy of Non-Interference

As a sovereign and responsible state of the world, Pakistan has incorporated the objective of principle of Non-Interference in its foreign policy because Pakistan is in the favour of non-intervention in the internal affairs of any state. Pakistan has always voiced for the respect of country's domestic affairs.

5) Promotion of the World's peace by implementing UN charter

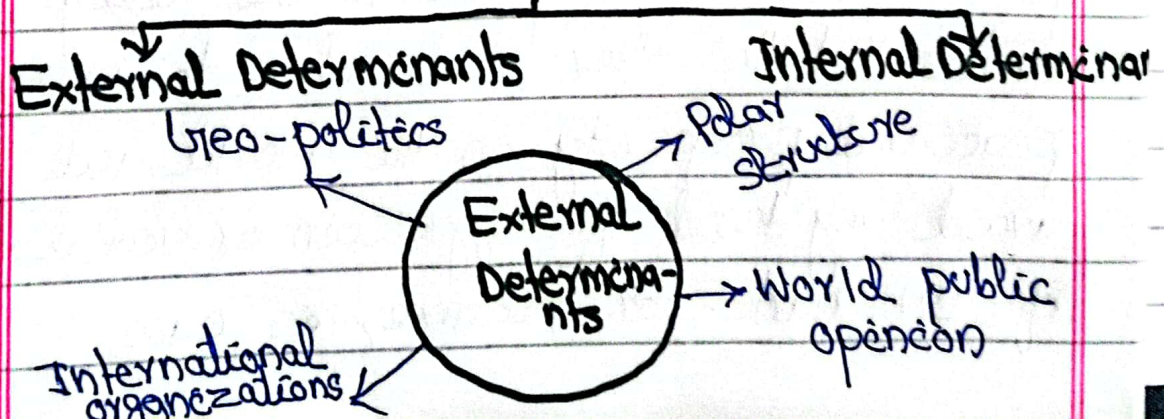
Since independence, Pakistan has been abiding UN charter for the sake of promoting the world's peace. It has always underscored the other state actors to ensure peace and prosperity in the world and avoid any kind of aggression or violation of UN charter. For instance, in case

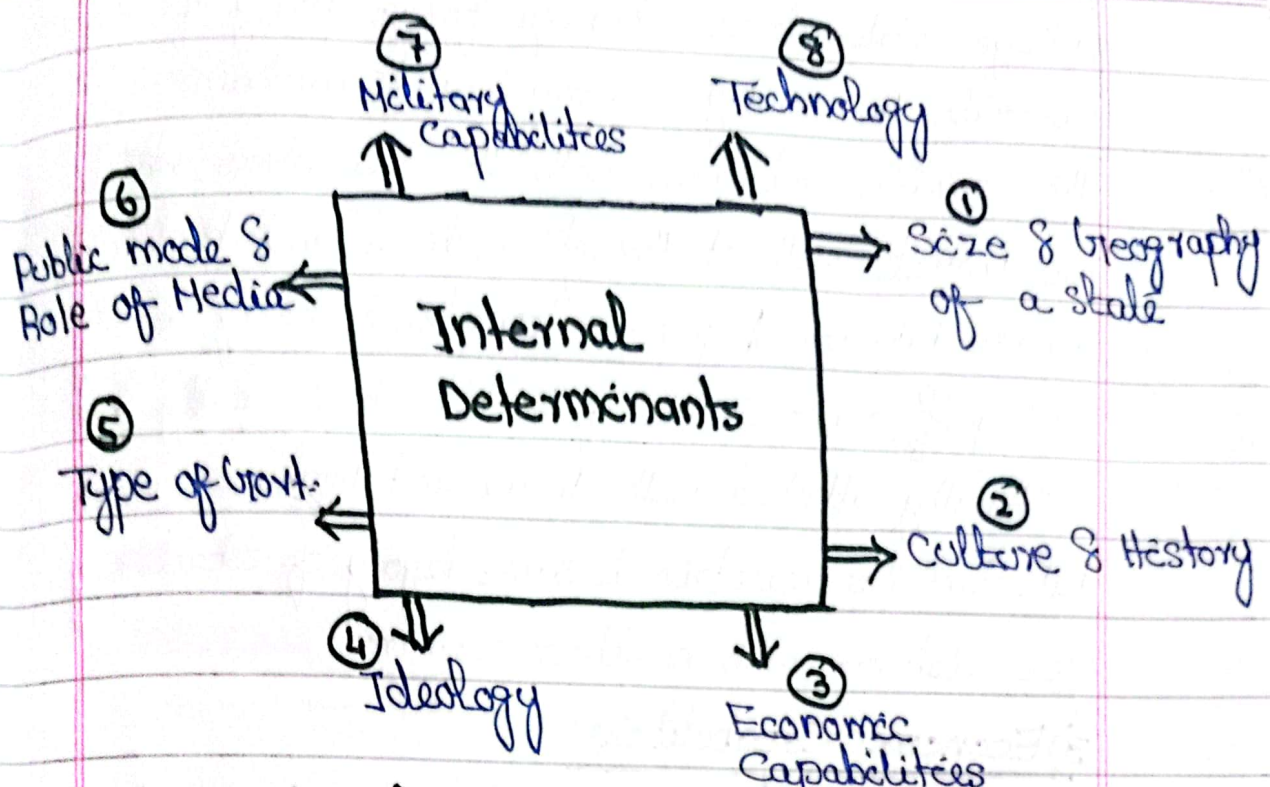
of Israel-Palestine conflict, Pakistan has been repeatedly cautioning the global powers to implement and compel Israel to abide UN charter and stop killing innocent people because Israel is violating the UN charter.

6) Promotion of economic interests

The policymakers of Pakistan have enlisted the objective of economic interests in the foreign policy of Pakistan. Promotion of economic interests is through the bilateral as well as multilateral relations. Pakistan as the member of UN, promoting its economic interests by maintaining cordial relations with state, non-state, and international governmental actors. CPEC is the best example of Pakistan's foreign policy in terms of acquiring its national economic interests through trade and abundant exports.

Determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.





Internal Determinants of Foreign Policy

1) Size and Geography

Size and geography play very important role in shaping foreign policy of a country. Landlocked countries are less sufficient to maintain their relationships with other countries because of absence of warm waters and transit routes. The geo-strategic location of Pakistan is very important that is surrounded by Arabian Sea and transit corridors. Warm waters route provide an edge to establish friendly relations with Central Asian Republics, Middle Eastern countries, African, and European countries.

2) Culture and History

Culture and history also

play vital role in shaping foreign policy of a state. A country continues and maintains the cordial relations with those countries, which are linked with it through cultural and historical aspects. Pakistan before independence, being a colony ⁱⁿ of subcontinent of British, historically and culturally attached with India and Afghanistan-so, Pakistan has maintained same legacy of establishing good relations with neighbour countries.

3) Economic Capabilities

Economic interests are paramount requirements of any country. Every state wants to maintain good relations with the superpower countries like USA, China, Germany, United Kingdom in order to meet their economic capabilities. International governmental organizations like IMF and World Bank help countries which are trapped into economic conundrums. Therefore, Pakistan has maintained good relations with state actors as well as International organizations to enhance its economic capabilities.

4) Ideology

Ideology also plays an important role to shape the external affairs. Pakistan being an Islamic ideological state has established

good relations with other Islamic states specifically Middle Eastern countries. Pakistan also plays its required role in OIC to highlight violations and unjustified genocide killings conducted by expansionist countries against the Muslim states.

5) Type of Government

Type of Government has greater influence on its foreign affairs. For instance a democratic leader or government supports the cordial relations with other member states of the UN, whereas an authoritative government worsens its relations with other states. Pakistan being a democratic country has maintained friendly relation with other countries.

6) Public Mode and Role of Media

Public mode and Role of Media matter alot in shaping foreign policy of a country. In Pakistan public mode and role of media have played its required role, which has compelled the country to not recognize Israel as a sovereign government.

7) Military Capabilities

Military capabilities is also one of the vital determinants of the foreign policy of Pakistan. Pakistan being a nuclear-power country has established friendly relations with

other nuclear power to entrench strategic partnership among member states.

3) Technology

Technological advancement and resources are also important for a country to establish its foreign policy. Pakistan's foreign policymakers have prioritized to maintain good relations with those countries, which are developed in this field like Japan, South Korea, China etc.

• External Determinants

1) Geo-politics

Foreign policy is dynamic; it is not static. It is made by every country according to the contemporary geo-politics of the world. Pakistan also prioritize same legacy to make foreign policy according to change in foreign policy. For example, Pakistan's foreign policy at the time of 9/11 and today with USA is changed from each other due to changes in circumstances.

2) International organizations

International organizations like UN, IMF, WB have significant role in the foreign policy of a country. Pakistan being a sovereign and responsible state of the

UN, has always maintained cordial relations with international organizations for long-term sustainability.

3) Polar structure

Polar structure has also greater influence on making a foreign policy of a country. In Unipolar structure every country establishes cordial relations with that superpower, and in bi-polar structure, country according to their interests shapes its foreign policy. Today, the polar structure is multi-polar, and Pakistan is maintaining friendly relations with everyone.

4) World public opinion

World public opinion also sometimes play vital role to shape the foreign policy. For instance, US changed its policy towards Vietnam due to public opinion.

Conclusion

Foreign policy is actually how a country sees to another country in its future dealings. For immediate survival and long-term sustainability, every country shapes and maintains its foreign policy and relations with other. Similarly, Pakistan for securing its national interests through immediate survival, midterm stability, and long term sustainability shapes its foreign policy on its objectives and determinants.