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Every state designs its Foreign policy on its national interest rejecting feelings and emotions. Why did Pakistan prefer emotions feelings and Ideology in its foreign policy? Analyse its impacts. (-2022)

1. INTRODUCTION-

Foreign policy is an important element in driving state's other policies. It influences not only the state itself but also its neighbours and other states. The importance of Foreign policy defined by John F. Kennedy as, "Domestic policy can only defeat us, but foreign policy can kill us." Hence, foreign policy is paramount to any other policy that seeks one's survival. This is what Pakistan did with its foreign policy. In order to survive, Pakistan derived its foreign policy from sentiments - specifically from its ideology. Despite living in a world where states rely on rationality when it comes to foreign policy, Pakistan had to prioritize its ideology. This is because of the immediate hostile neighbour in its east, sharing Muslim bond with Ummah and to assure its security for its survival. These reasons, however, had their own impacts both positive as well as negative that still exist in the country. Overall, Pakistan did what was the need of the hour and important for its existence.

2. FOREIGN POLICY AND THE WORLD:

Almost all countries make their foreign policy on national grounds neglecting sentiments or ideology for good. After all, foreign policy helps a sovereign state to deal with matters of national interest globally with other states; hence, it should be on cost-effective analysis. An example of this is India that remained neutral in cold war era as no material gain was possible with alignment. Also, China and India despite bitter enemies have established their policy on mutual needs hence, China and India trade volume reached \$110 billion as per economists. However, Pakistan had to pave a new path for its foreign policy since its inception.

3. REASONS WHY PAKISTAN PREFERRED IDEOLOGY AND EMOTIONS IN ITS FOREIGN POLICY:

3.1 INCEPTION OF PAKISTAN ON TWO-NATION THEORY:

There are only two nations in this world that established on the basis of their religious identity, Pakistan and Israel. Two-nation theory that formed Pakistan transported this world for Muslims into two segments, Muslims and non-Muslims. This categorization polarized the

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region as the other segment of the theory sit on East and North of the country.

Therefore, Pakistan had to involve religious sentiment in its Foreign Policy as Pakistan was created for Muslims and their freedom.

3.2 HOSTILE NEIGHBOUR AT EAST:

A nascent country with an enemy three-fold in resources had to take steps unfamiliar for this world. Pakistan always kept its aggressive stance towards India, mainly because they intended to undo the creation. So, the Hindu-Muslim division, as part of foreign policy was inevitable for Pakistan. The protection of its people on ethnic & religious grounds hence became mandatory for state, making Kashmir issue an unending discord.

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3.3 VISION OF QUAID:

M. Ali Jinnah said, "We do not need Pakistan as a piece of land but a laboratory to practice our belief of religion." This explains that foreign policy, therefore, should align with religion. He further said, "I want the communist to stay away from the affairs of Pakistan as there is no space for any 'ism' here that is of non-believers." Jinnah clearly guided here to stay in non-alignment with communist Russia or USSR as they are non-believers. Therefore, an foreign policy inclined towards West

3.4

PAKISTAN FORMED ON THE CONCEPT OF UMMAH:

In Islam, there is no "concept" of nation-states but all ummah is one big body. This concept drove the components of foreign policy for Pakistan too. Therefore, the Pakistan helped Arab countries in 1968 war against Israel; deployed its 70,000 soldiers when Makkah was seized, fought multiple times for Kashmir freedom only on the basis of ideology rather than any material gains.

3.5

WEAK ECONOMY ALSO MADE FOREIGN POLICY SENTIMENTAL:

Pakistan came into being as a weak state with hostile neighbour that continuously threatened its existence. So, in such a state a poor nation rely on its sentimental existence. This can be understood as person gets rich his decisions are rational otherwise, he will include emotions in his decisions especially for its survival. Likewise, in those sentiments Pakistan aligned itself to bloc formation, fought wars of others, created proxies for others hence become a security-syndrome state. These sentimental approach even translated the urge of Bengalis to provide equality as the enemy of the state going against nation's Muslim Ummah identity. Resultantly, it created Bangladesh and tarnish the economy further.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACTS DUE TO SENTIMENTAL AND IDEOLOGICAL FOREIGN POLICY

4.1 IDEOLOGICAL FOREIGN POLICY AS A BOON:

(i) DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON

Nuclear weapon was mainly made because India has made it in 1970s. The existential concern forced Pakistan to make itself nuclear power nation at all cost. This desperation can be seen in the words of former PM, Z.A. Bhutto, "We will make nuclear weapons even if we have to eat grass."

(ii) PAKISTAN AS STRONG GEO-POLITICAL ALLY:

Even in current condition when Pakistan is saving itself from default with multiple external crisis, it still remains an important player in geopolitics for USA and China both. In terms of region, Pakistan is the only threat to Indian hegemony. For any significant regional issue, Pakistan remains an important state.

(iii) LEADER OF MUSLIM UMMAH:

Pakistan at one time in history was the leader of Muslim ummah mainly because of its ideological foreign policy. That gave it a best image for all

Muslim states; also, it made Muslim ummah prominent in world order. The military might and nuclear capability ^{has} made Pakistan an important state hence, powerful among Ummah.

4.2 IDEOLOGICAL FOREIGN POLICY AS BANE

(i) RISE OF TERRORISM:

Pakistan fought wars for others throughout the history. Such as, Afghan-USSR war or War-on-terror. This resulted in the surge of terrorism, gun culture become normalised and many still die because of terrorism. Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) is such an example that once used against USSR is now haunting its own frontiers.

(ii) IMPORT-ORIENTED ECONOMY:

Possible trade volume, according to World Bank, between India and Pakistan is \$30 billion. but due to sentimental foreign policy Pakistan never heartedly tried to explore this domain. The country prefer to import wheat from Ukraine as per the diction of west, but not align itself on the idea of import from India. Considering Russians as non-believers, Pakistan preferred middle-east for its oil needs when cheap reservoirs are its head.

(iii) INTERNAL ISSUES PREVAILED:

The internal wiring of its people solely on ideology has made extremism, a common phenomenon for its citizenry. Therefore, whenever ties with India are tried to be normalized people from both side responded in dissent. Along with it, political conflicts hence, polarization occur as every political party has own interpretation of two-nation theory. Sectarian issues also fueled because, Pakistan always has preferred relations with 'Sunni' Middle East over border 'Shia' Iran. This all has made Pakistan a distress state.

5. CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Throughout the majority of its history, Pakistan's foreign policy (FP) has been on sentiments and ideology. This gave many bones side by side with hanes. However, the foreign policy after national security policy (NSP) has been transformed, separating emotional touch from FP. The trajectory seems to be in the right direction but there are still elements in society that try to have ideological influence only in terms of religion; so, state needs to stay cautious.

Pakistan needs to apply a balanced approach in FP rather than non-interfering, which it cannot afford, or aligning with any one bloc, the consequences of which are still evident. So, Pakistan ideologically is a Muslim state that protects its existence at all cost. Therefore, ideology need not be separated from FP but its emotional touch should. The two-nation theory is enough for resilient FP on which the country is finally working on, so, it's a step in the right direction.

CONCLUSION

Despite rationality in Foreign Policy (FP), Pakistan formulated its foreign policy on emotions. For years, this approach provide state both advantages as well as disadvantages. The reason for such an approach were also legit, considering the circumstances. But now, the FP needs not to include emotions. However, ideology of Pakistan - two-nation theory - can not be removed, ~~but~~ therefore, its interpretation should be done in a way that aligns with national interest. FP of Pakistan should align with Jinnah's concept of it, "our object should be peace within and peace without... maintain cordial relations with world and immediate neighbours."

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