

Topic

Sticking to the past is
hindering formulation
Of a viable foreign policy

Of Pakistan

1. Introduction

Thesis statement:- Foreign Policy of Pakistan revolves around the geo-strategic shift which is reliant on the sticking to the past; however, the futuristic approach in the foreign policy of Pakistan would ^{bring} the position in the global scale in terms of regional and global connectivity through interest-based paradigm shift.

2. Sticking to the past: The flaws in foreign policy Pakistan.

3. How is 'sticking to the past' is hindering formulation of foreign

Policy of Pakistan

- (3.1) Prevailing the tendency of Islamization
- (3.2) Pursuing the aid-economic politics.
- (3.3) Existing the influence of western powers
- (3.4) Adopting alliance-based policy.
- (3.5) Maximizing the nuclearization-power politics with India
- (3.6) Participating in Afghan-Soviet-war
- (3.7) Choosing partnership with the USA-NATO alliance
- (3.8) Revolving around unclear economic model - Socialization to Capitalization

(3.9) Pursuing 'Sect-politics among Muslim bloc - Shia and Sunni'

(3.10) Sustaining foreign-interest-based policy

4 Pragmatic Measures for Foreign Policy of Pakistan pursue the holistic approach in the global competition.

(4.1) Participating in global organizations for regional connectivity
SCO, BRICS.

(4.2) Adapting the mechanism of foreign policy shift from geo-strategic to geo-economic

(4.3) Working with multilateral agenda of global institutional organizations
(WB-IMF)

(4.4) Improving economic development with Foreign Direct Investment

(4.5) Focusing on non-alliance policy shift

5. Conclusion.

Foreign policy is a guiding principle of any country, procuring its national interest in the global politics; However, Pakistan is rather pursuing its interest for improving its socio-economic condition of people than mixing the local politics and foreign interests in the regional and global level. Subsequently, the history of Pakistan is fraught with such sticking past experiences that have been influential on the image of Pakistan. Its foreign policy still remains in dilemma where world is moving from nationalism to internationalism, country-centric policy to global village and geo-strategic to geo-economic".

Noam Chomsky. So, the fact leaves no room for a doubt that the foreign policy of Pakistan is revolving around the past-experiences, disrupting direction of Pakistan towards progress and prosperity. It attracts the

actions of 20th century, prevailing the tendency of Islamization, pursuing dual-economic politics; existing influence of western powers, participating in Afghan-Soviet-war; choosing partnership with the USA in all event, and revolving around economic syndrome policy. However, Pakistan must change the paradigm of foreign policy from geo-strategic to geo-economic to participate in global organizations and adopt mechanism of a key actor of global powers in terms of representation of muslim world; Pakistan should go with the collective participation in order to allay the climate change and terrorism, making the holistic foreign policy at global scale.

To start with, Foreign policy is a steering of a country which decides the future of

nation internally and externally in the global sphere. Similarly, Pakistan's foreign policy has been prevailing the past experiences that hinder in the formulation of a viable policy in the 21st century. According to John Morgethane, "Pakistan is the interest of powerful countries; its strategic location sustains the interests of their influence. This country can easily smoothly be used for interest because of its weak foreign policy". Therefore, the 'past hindrance' in foreign policy impede Pakistan from progress.

The tendency of Islamization hinders Pakistan from making a viable foreign policy. Foreign policy is a complex process when it is combined with the extremism, foreign becomes a prey to non state actors. Similarly, tendency of Islamization was injected by general Zia-ul-Haq with respect to

Sharia law and ordinances.

For instance, the ~~the~~ dream of the founding ~~founder~~ father was to see Pakistan as a modern Islamic state and its foreign policy would sustain the good relations with its neighbours and Muslim world. However, Pakistan's foreign policy is still religious centric policy. Hence, foreign policy of Pakistan goes with the tendency of Islamization.

Economic aid-policy also is a chain of past-experience which hinders Pakistan in order to move a viable foreign policy.

Since the inception of Pakistan, the foreign policy has been seeking aid and assistance in terms of economy or political representation in the era of cold war. As K.K. Aziz said in his book 'Making of Pakistan', Pakistan has been the greater receiver of aid and political representation in the

the south asia,

global competition. Whereas, Pakistan also took participation in the wars for the sake of economies and from powers. Such policy of aid still persists in Pakistan's foreign policy.

Moreover, the influence of western powers also create a hinderance in formulation of a viable foreign policy. Historically, Pakistan has been a top priority for the USA and former USSR when Afghanistan was under buffer state. More importantly, it also pushed other states to influence Pakistan and its sovereignty for their interests.

According to the USA president, George W. Bush, Pakistan is not a big deal for making them influential for our collective security to wipe out terrorism.

Along with, the USA remained 20 years in the south asia, where it had been violating the

sovereignty of Pakistan by attacking
drones on territory of Pakistan.
So, powerful influence also
brings Pakistan at cross roads.

Alliance based policy also
alters the direction of the
foreign policy Pakistan through
a viable shift. Moreover, alliance
based policy is very obstacle
in the 21st century. "Alliance
policy is a burden of a
state while pursuing the national
interests for a state in the
anarchic structure of the world"
Donald Trump. So, Pakistan always
pursued this policy in terms
of CENTO and SEANTO alliance
groups in 1950s to 1970s. Hence,
the alliance based policy is a
threat to a viable policy of
Pakistan.

Similarly, the politics for
maximization of nuclear definitely
upholds hindrance in formulation

of a viable foreign policy of Pakistan. Pakistan started this race from the era of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto when India had prepared its nuclear power by exploding of nuclear tests. Keeping this strategy, Pakistan made its strategic culture shift from internationalism to realist power. Although this race damaged the interests of Pakistan in the path to non-nuclear supplier group, it also made the balance of power with India. This notable policy is the strategic culture of Pakistan.

The prime actor, being a sole spokesperson, in the Soviet-Afghan war also made Pakistan the strategic partner of the non-state actor. According to the book Origin of Pakistan - South Asian politics written by Ayesha Jalal, being a front actor of the Afghan-Soviet war, Pakistan altered

its destiny from heaven to hell. This step was the greater blunder of Pakistan in which the country has still been enduring in a very strick condition. Ergo such part experience turns down the urge of Pakistan towards the viable foreign policy.

Another step of Pakistan was that it had been a non-NATO alliance generates the problem in formulation of a viable foreign policy. When 9/11 happened, Pakistan had the compulsive and rational choice. However, Pakistan decided to join the non-NATO alliance in which terrorism, suicide bombing and extremism becsme the destiny of Pakistan. As Maleeh said in her book, "Pakistan: Search for stability" 9/11 was the turning point for the foreign shift to Pakistan, in which Pakistan secured the foreign influence and lost the internal

stability, pursuing the politics of aid. This step brings foreign policy of Pakistan towards the irrevocable foreign policy tool.

Pakistan, historically, is unclear about the economic model that also contributes in the foreign policy of Pakistan. When Pakistan got independence, at the Pakistan had no vision. Afterwards, in 1950s to 1960s, Pakistan formulated capitalist policy tool and then in the 1970s, Pakistan again took shift towards the socialism, meaning that mercantilism policy for economy. Pakistan is under dilemma for choosing the suitable economic model, but both failed due to lack of clarity in the model - Pashe the economist. So, it also ^{argues} ^{argumen} the critical problem for formulation of a viable foreign policy.

Furthermore, the bloc politics

among also deteriorates the viable foreign policy of Pakistan. The country consists of the Sunni majority and a fewer ratio or numbers of Shia. Strategically and culturally, Pakistan is allied with Saudi Arabia and disowns the influence of Iran. According to George Moy, 'Pakistan's cultural influence does not match the Sect politics, other^{wk} the country would be ~~stable~~ stable in terms of social and ethnic integration. Ergo, ~~this~~ this politics also leaves no stone to harm Pakistan's viable policy.

Foreign interest-based policy in the past and present builds a barrier in formulation of viable policy of Pakistan. 'Country without prioritizing its interest never goes to growing and developing sense of prosperity' - Jaffer Jaffer. Unfortunately, Pakistan supported and has been the

key advocate of the foreign interest-based policy. If it is critically analyzed from history to present era, that in SEATO, SEANO, NAM, Soviet war, 9/11 and China and the USA trade war. Pakistan has been a key partner to keep the influence of global powers.

However, The core participation in global organizations push Pakistan to viable foreign policy. According to Noam Chomsky, "The 21st century is the politics of global organization in regard to secure the national interests." Keeping this broad sense, Pakistan should formulate the participated-centric policy towards the regional global collective interest of the world. Therefore, global organizations such as SCO, SAARC, BRICS and G20 open the window for achieving the agendas of foreign policy.

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Similarly, the foreign policy shift from geo-strategic to geo-economic zone also sustains the viable outlook of Pakistan's foreign policy. "Foreign policy with grand consensus and with respect to non-traditional challenges is the real outline of policy" - Dr Moed Yousaf. Resultantly, Pakistan made the consensus-oriented foreign policy. Named National Comprehensive Security Policy 2002 to 2006. This document is a summary of traditional and modern policy of Pakistan. Thus, it would help Pakistan in gaining its interests.

Foreign policy with respect to consensus of multilateral agenda of global institutions shift the direction of Pakistan's foreign policy framework. "Pakistan is the sole country that moves against the suitable stand-by of other organizations" - Shashi Tharoor. The collective actions with

multilateral organizations would support to alleviate climate change, AI threats, food insecurity and climate injustice. at the vary levels of cooperations, Hence, Pakistan's foreign policy must- go with collective actions.

Improvement in economic growth through foreign direct invest boosts the viable foreign policy in the 21st century. According to the economic survey of Pakistan, the economic growth of Pakistan is around 2.6 which is very unsatisfactory for the foreign policy agenda of Pakistan. To add to it, Pakistan should open the door of (FDI) which attracts & lobbies investment. Hence, the viable policy is to uphold the sustainable growth in the economy.

... Last, but not least, the non-

alliance policy also makes a robust vision in formulation of foreign policy of Pakistan. History is an eye-witness, India is the golden example for the world. It did not join any alliance and built the own competency, whereas Pakistan has always been in the front row of collective partnership, especially on the war zones. "Non alliance policy lets the vision to country move with own rational choice" John Measheimer so, the choice should be non-alliance policy.

To conclude this debate, just century is the century of globalization, liberalism, cooperation, technological revolution, climate change and collective organizational actions, whereas Pakistan is wondering solely to achieve its interests on sticking the past, moving around unclear vision of economy maximizing the nuclear politics;

participating in war zones, adopting the alliance-based politics;

pursuing the economic aid policies and existing under influence of foreign policy.

However, it needs to change strategy from geo politics to geo economics, participating in the global institutions and organizations, adopting the mechanism of bi-lateral and multilateral strategies and policy agendas.

Through these pragmatic measures, Pakistan can grow in viable policy in the global competition.

Politics and foreign policy always opt sticking past experience to achieve the future goals.

This strategy would push towards more imbroglios? **Mushahid Hussain**.