

Q: 01

Pakistan Foreign Policy

Introduction: Foreign policy of Pakistan

Foreign policy of a country is formulated to safeguard and promote its national interests in the conduct of relation with other countries. Thus foreign policies are the strategies, methods, guidelines, agreements that usually national governments use to perform their actions in the international arena.

The general objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states. The development of foreign policy is influenced by domestic considerations. Quaid-e-Azam elaborated the foreign policy vision as the following words.

“Our foreign policy is one of the friendliness and goodwill”

towards all the nations of
the world. We do not cherish
aggressive designs against any
country or nation. We believe
in the principle of honesty and
fair play in national and
international dealings, and are
prepared to make our contributions
to the promotion of peace and
prosperity among the nations
of the world. Pakistan will
never be found lacking in
extending its material and
moral support to the oppressed
and suppressed peoples of the
world and in upholding the
principles of the United Nations
Charter."

Historical Analysis:-

Phase - I:-

- 1947-53 — Exploration and friendship with
- 1953-62 — Alignment (SEATO, CENTO)
- 1962-71 — Transition
- 1972-79 — Bilateralism & Non Alignment

1980-90 — Afghanistan & Partnership with USA
1990-2001 — Post cold war Era
Phase - II

Post 9/11 :-

- Counter terrorism
- 2011 - till date
- Rethinking change and community

Pakistan's Foreign Policy Challenges:-

“Domestic policy can only defeat us; foreign policy can kill us.”

(John F. Kennedy)

(1) USA Relations:-

With the USA and normalizing relations is the biggest challenge for Pakistan's foreign policy right now. The US desires to restrict relations only to counterterrorism, border

security and intelligence sharing while completely ignoring normal economic and trade relation, and Pakistan is facing a huge challenge.

(2) West's punishments through IMF and FATF:-

The west punishments mode and arm twisting through IMF and FATF continues. Depleting economic indicators, rising inflation and the ever-menacing debt burden are causing grave concerns. China and the USA particularly in view of the emerging cold war, the Ukraine war and Russia-USA rivalry is posing an entirely different set of challenges. After Afghanistan, the Ukraine crisis and prevailing tensions in the South China sea, the latest adventures in and around Taiwan does not augur well for the

prospects of peace and stability in the region.

(3) China — a Challenge for Pakistan:-

As Beijing has refused to be taken for granted, keeping China on its side has become a challenge for Pakistan. China is gradually moving from pro Pakistani neutrality towards absolute neutrality. Its ^{recent} tilt towards India must worry Pakistan. On the other hand, newly emerging Quads and other alliances have left almost no diplomatic space for Pakistan to deal with the emerging world dynamics.

(4) Indian Aggression:

India is the biggest challenges for Pakistan and its foreign

policy. The relationship has become so deeply set in mutual animosity that a fundamental improvement appears almost impossible. Pakistan has continued its short sighted policy in Baluchistan which has afforded India opportunities to fish in troubled waters.

Conclusion:

Pakistan should streamline economic and diplomatic measures and must take some image building initiatives. Pakistan should think east, and should think in her own backyard with China, Iran, Russia and India. Resultantly Pakistan developed good relation with USA for her security and defense.
