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Batch-063

Question No: 01

Introduction:

Pakistan's foreign policy reflects a delicate balancing act as it seeks to address its economic needs with trade partnership and bilateral interest of neighbouring friendly state like CPEC. It also shows concerns of security due to India Pakistan rivalry, Afghanistan's instability and counter terrorism commitments. Pakistan's foreign policy is multidimensional as along the security and economic concerns it aspires for regional influence through balanced ties with US and China, Gulf states and south Asia.

Economic Growth and Trade Partnership

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):

Pakistan has aligned closely with china leveraging the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) through CPEC.

This multi-billion-dollar project focuses on infrastructure energy and trade connectivity offering critical economic benefits while tying Pakistan's economy more closely with china.

Diversification of Trade partners

Pakistan attempts to diversify its economic partnerships, particularly with Middle Eastern countries like Saudi-Arabia and UAE which have invested in Pakistan's infrastructure and energy sectors. Relations

with Turkey and Malaysia are also emphasized for economic cooperation.

IMF and International Financial Support:

Pakistan's economy relies on IMF and World Bank for stability. Balancing foreign policy to align with western economic expectations while maintaining ties with non-western economic allies is an ongoing challenge.

Security Concerns in Pakistan's Foreign Policy

India-Pakistan Rivalry:

Security policies are highly influenced by tensions with India particularly over Kashmir and insurgencies in Balochistan in the form of BLA and Hydrab issues emphasize on seeking international support.

Afghanistan Instability Issue:

With a porous border and deep historical ties, Pakistan views Afghanistan's stability as critical to its security. It plays a strategic role in Afghan peace negotiations while managing threats from extremist groups along the border.

Counter-terrorism Commitments:

Under international pressure, Pakistan endeavored its efforts to combat the threat of terrorism and concerns about militant groups operating within its borders. This has impacted its relations with both west and neighbouring countries.

Regional Influence of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

China vs US diplomatic ties:

Pakistan strives to

maintain strategic partnership with both China and US. While Pakistan's tilt towards China due to economic and military partnership is significant, the US remains essential for security and aid concerns.

Gulf Cooperation

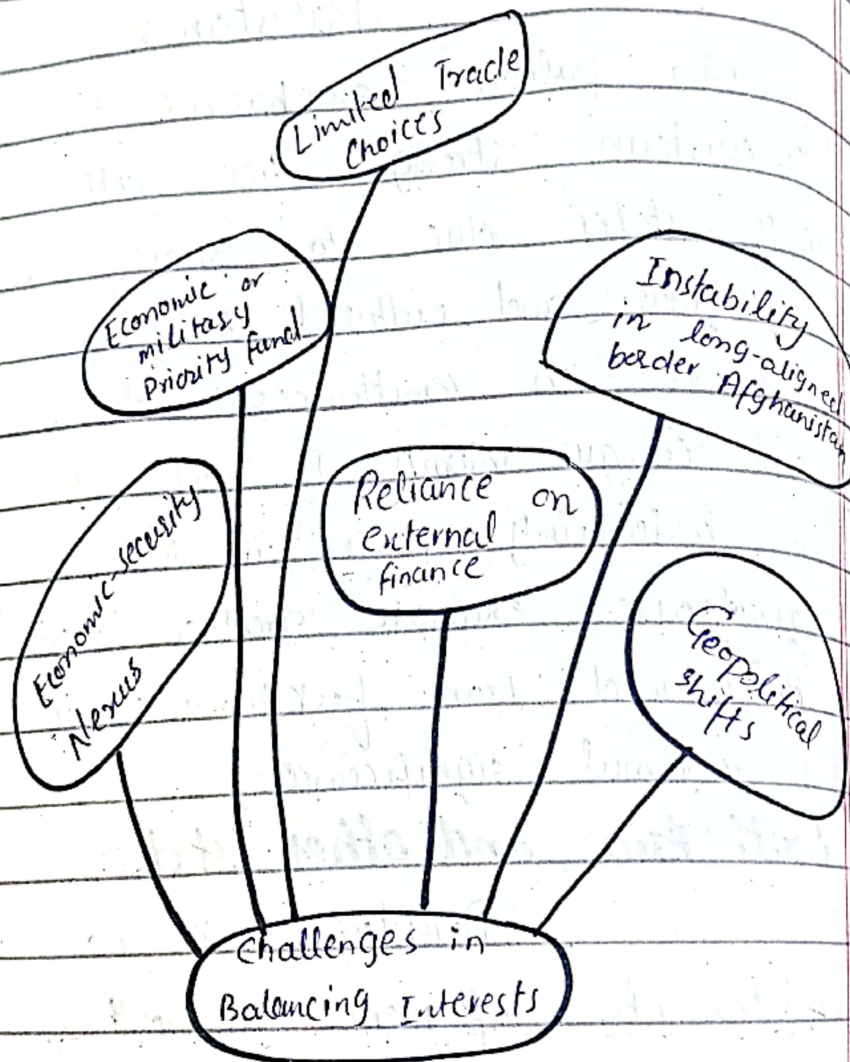
Pakistan's foreign policy emphasizes to maintain strong ties with Gulf states due to shared religious and cultural ties, reliance on remittances and energy imports. Its role as a balancing power in ME rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran further underscores its regional significance.

South Asia and other states:

Pakistan seeks to bolster its influence in South Asia through multilateral organizations like SAARC and Organization

of Islamic Cooperation, although its relationships within the region is strained due to geopolitical rivalries.

Challenges to the Pakistan's Foreign policy in Balancing Interests



Critical Analysis:

Pakistan's foreign policy is not independent and due to multi-interests it needs to compromise over internal issues. Pakistan is compromising its economic budget in bolstering its military. Pakistan is facing border tensions with Afghanistan and India and trade opportunities are diminished here. Pakistan and China have a strategic partnership in infrastructure, military and energy sectors but due to trade concerns it maintains a balanced relations with US also. After addressing these concerns, Pakistan can manage to formulate an independent foreign policy.

Conclusion:

Ultimately, Pakistan's foreign policy is shaped with

immediate security concerns,
economic imperatives and ambitions
for greater regional influence.
Its ability to navigate
these priorities depends on
leveraging partnerships
strategically, addressing internal
challenges and responding to
an evolving geopolitical landscape.

Question No: 03

Introduction:

Pakistan has long international mediation and multilateral dialogue to address the Kashmir issue, viewing it to bring a global attention and pressure to bear on India with an aim of achieving a resolution aligned with UN Security Council resolutions and the aspirations of the Kashmiri people. UN engagement, involvement of multilateral organizations, friendly states mediation and advocacy of Human Rights, all possible ways to achieve its goals for a resolution has been taken but due to shift in geopolitics India's rejection and alliances in geopolitics are the major hindrance in Kashmir's liberty.

UN Engagement:

Pakistan emphasizes the centrality of UN in mediating the Kashmir dispute. It frequently references UN Security Council resolution to call for a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir to determine the region's future. Islamabad seeks renewed UN engage including the appointment of special envoys and reinvigoration the discussions in UN forums. Pakistan also aims to leverage the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to highlight alleged human rights violations in Indian administered Kashmir.

Mediation by Friendly States:

Pakistan actively seeks mediation by influential states such as US, China, Turkey

Saudi-Arab. For example, Pakistan has welcomed offers of mediation from US leader in the past, but India has continuously rejected such proposal, citing the Simla agreement's bilateral framework. China is a staunch supporter of Pakistan and a potential facilitator, though its involvement may deepen regional polarization.

Involvement of multilateral organizations:

Pakistan advocates for the involvement of multilateral organizations such as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). The OIC has consistently expressed solidarity with Pakistan on the Kashmir Issue, adopting resolutions condemning Indian actions in the region. Islamabad also seeks supports from regional forum like SCO but India's membership in such bodies often

complicate these efforts.

Global Advocacy for Human Rights:

Pakistan's diplomatic strategy includes raising the Kashmir issue in international forums. To frame it is just not a territorial dispute but a human right crisis. This approach is aimed at global opinion and pressuring India diplomatically. High-profile reports, international media coverage and campaigns involving the diaspora are utilized to keep the issue on global agenda.

Challenges and Realities in addressing Kashmir Issue:

India's Rejection of Third-Party Mediation:

India opposes external

involvement in the Kashmir issue, emphasizing bilateral dialogue under the Simla Agreement (1972) and the Lahore Declaration (1999). This limits the scope of external mediation.

Evolving Geopolitical Alliance:

The Growing US - India Strategic alliance and India's regional and global influence is present challenge for Pakistan in attainment of robust international mediation on this issue.

Shift in Global priorities:

With major powers focusing on other crises such as climate issues and Gaza-Israel war, Middle East crisis, Indo-Pacific and Russia-Ukraine, Kashmir's concerns are undermined and struggles to get international attention.

Pakistan's Broader Goals:

By advocating for international mediation Pakistan not only seeks to resolve Kashmir issue but also to counter balance India's regional dominance.

It aims to bolster its moral and diplomatic standing by positioning itself as a proponent of self-determination and human rights in Kashmir.

Critical Analysis:

Pakistan's concern to address the Kashmir issue are having some unleashed intentions. This territorial dispute can be resolved by the intervention of UNSC and major power but they are reluctant to make efforts due to geopolitical

alliances. India's hegemony on the region is getting stronger day by day. To liberate Kashmir from Indian rule can counter balance the Pakistan's status in region. Multilateral dialogues on every international meetings about Kashmir resolution are taken into account by Pakistan but US and India's strategic partnership with less attention is undermining the Kashmir issue.

Conclusion:

Pakistan has strained relations with India and Kashmir Issue is the root cause. India is ruling the Kashmir after revocation of Article 370 that is relevant to Simla agreement. International intermedication in the face of UN resolution, multilateral organizations,

friendly states and Human Rights is steadfastly rejected by India in case of Kashmir issue. Another factor that involves as a hindrance in Kashmir Issue resolution is the India's growing influence in region, strong ties with US and geopolitical priorities. The success of this mediation depends on Pakistan's ability to align its diplomatic efforts in international dynamics and regional priorities.