

—(Q.NO.1)—

Constitutional Provisions Of Foreign Policy Of Pakistan. Salient Features, Gains and Losses in 21st Century.

1. Introduction:

The principles of policy clearly explains the constitutional provisions for foreign policy of Pakistan. Article 40 of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan states friendly relations, ensuring territorial integrity, safeguarding national interests as major provisions. However, in 21st century Pakistan's foreign policy saw its gains in the form of attainment of strategic relevance and becoming regional connectivity hub. Also, the negatives included the lack of addressing Islamophobic ideas, a diplomatic failure while ensuring and combating spill over effects from Afghanistan. The economic dependance and IMF bailout was still seen as losses of foreign policy of Pakistan.

2. Defining Foreign Policy:

— An approach a state adopts to pursue its national interests in International Arena —

[Hans Morgenthau
Political Analyst]

It can also be defined as:

— The 'internal policy' reflection is called foreign policy of a state —

[Henry Kissinger
Nuclear Weapons and
Foreign Policy Book]

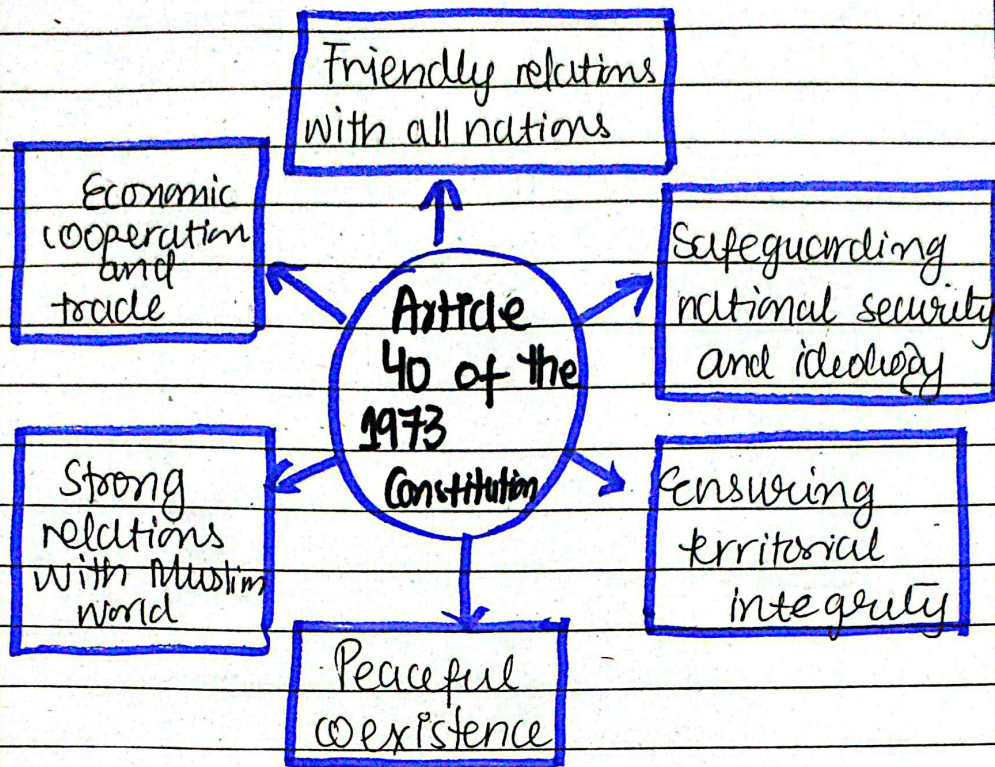
3. Constitutional Provisions Of Foreign Policy Of Pakistan:

Since inception of Pakistan, be it either

- 1956 constitution
- 1962 constitution
- 1973 constitution or

the objective resolution 1949

Foreign policy of Pakistan has its constitutional provisions. For instance:-



— The foreign policy of Pakistan is the policy of friendship with all nations —

[Quaid-e-Azam
Founder Of
Pakistan

4. Historical Evolution Of The Salient Features of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan:

The salient features of foreign policy of Pakistan is like current due to:

Phase I:- Quest for International recognition, regional conflicts, realignment, Islamic focused. 1947-1999

Phase II:- 21st Century:- Post cold-war era of sanctions, isolations due to nuclearization-2001.

Phase III:- Post 9/11, War on Terror, Major Non-NATO ally of USA: Geostategic focused 2013

Phase IV:- Shifting from Geostategic to Geopolitical foreign policy - China ties, Iran relations, KSA :-2014-17

Phase V:- Transitioning from Geopolitics to Geoeconomics
2017-2025

5. Salient Features of The Foreign Policy of Pakistan in 21st Century:

a) National Interests On Top Priority:

The foreign policy of Pakistan had in 21st century has seen national interests on top:-

— There are no permanent friends, no permanent enemies, only permanent national interests in internal relations —
- Lord Palmerston

b. Geography and Importance of Geostategic location of Pakistan :

Geographical factors and geostategic location has always been a salient features of foreign policy of Pakistan.

— One can change friends, not neighbors —

Quaid-e-Azam
M. Ali Jinnah

c. India Centric Framework and Policy:

Pakistan's foreign policy has always contained Indian centric framework due to its hegemonic behaviour and reckless behaviour.

— India is an existential threat to Pakistan, Pakistan needs to recalibrate its policy towards India-centric —

—Ayesha Jalal

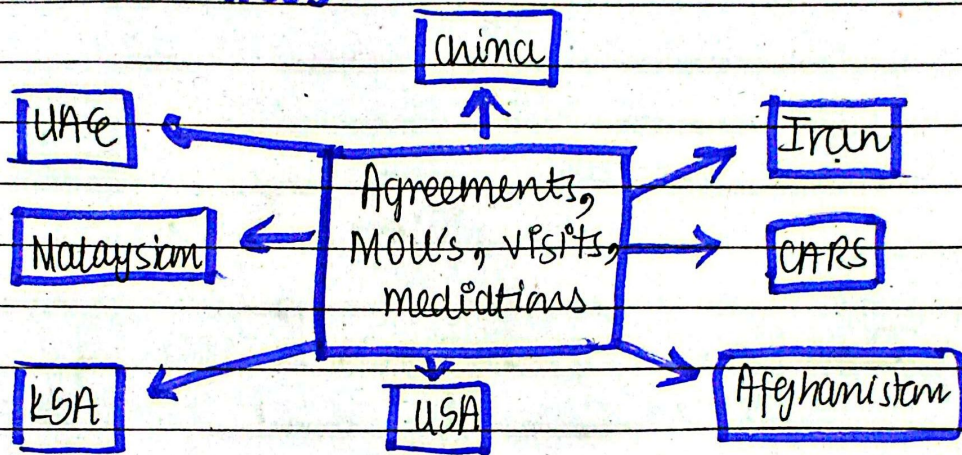
d. Ideological Foundations and Historic Experiences Preserved:

The ideological foundations / Ideological basis always become an important salient feature of foreign policy of any state. Like others, two-nation theory, wars with India, instability in Afghanistan, and other factors have always remained rooted in the salient features of the foreign policy of Pakistan and in 21st Century too.

6. Gains Of The Foreign Policy Of Pakistan In 21st Century :

Pakistan gained the following in 21st Century :

a) Pakistan Emerged As A Regional Connectivity Hub:



b) Geo-Economic Pivot:

Pakistan re-engagement with United States of America, Defense and Strategic ties with KSA, trade deals with Malaysia, Iran and Central Asian countries have resulted in Pakistan becoming a geo-economic hub. The economic benefits have and would be visible soon.

c) Attained Strategic Relevance and Restored Security Dynamics of South Asia:

Foreign policy of Pakistan resulted in gaining the following:

— Pakistan diplomatic engagement has increased its diplomatic space and has regained Strategic relevance —

— Maleeha Lodhi

D Losses Of Foreign Policy Of Pakistan In 21st Century:

a) Pakistan Lacked In Addressing Global Islamophobic Ideas:

Despite the gains, Pakistan has lacked in addressing the Islamophobic ideas globally. Thus, it is a ^{potential} loss for an Islamic country to could not properly address Islamophobia.

b) Persistent Afghan Instability and Spill over Effects:

Another loss of foreign policy is that Pakistan is still facing the persistent threat from Afghanistan, despite efforts of decades, despite diplomatic engagements and all.

7) Economic Dependence And Debt Accumulation:

Pakistan went for 24th IMF program, accumulated billions and millions of debt and could not be on the safer sides of an developed economic nations. Thus, it is a loss of foreign policy of Pakistan.

8) Conclusion:

Thus, it can be concluded that foreign policy of Pakistan includes in its salient features:

Ideological foundations, and national interests. However, in 21st century, this foreign policy had seen its gain and losses too.

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Non-Traditional Security Threats to Pakistan. Different Grounds and Nature to address them.

1. Introduction:

Non-traditional security threats of Pakistan include environmental threats, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, health crises, human insecurity, water crises and threats and spillover terrorism effects. The grounds are different for every non-traditional security threat due to role of multiple regional actors, international players and majorly domestic constraints of Pakistan.

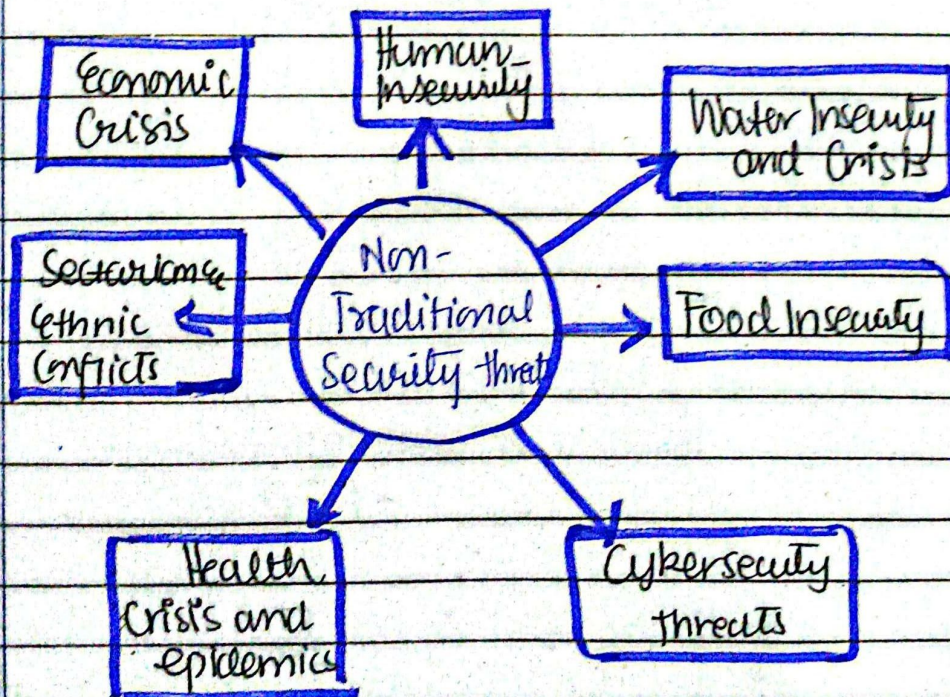
However, engagement with neighbors diplomatically, structural reformation of economy and political stability can significantly play a role in combating these diversified nature of non-traditional security threats to Pakistan.

2. Conceptualizing Non-Traditional Security Threats:

— Non-traditional security threats are the challenges that are not rooted in the conventional, traditional military conflicts i.e. environmental threats, cyber threats, sectarian tensions and economic threats —

— Pakistan Journal
for International Affairs

3. Non-Traditional Security Threats to Pakistan:



a) Environmental Threats and Water Crisis:

Not only environmental changes but also water threats from neighbors are non-traditional security threat to Pakistan:

— Climate Change

has become a national existential security threat to Pakistan —

[Maheeha Lodhi
Pakistan: Beyond
the crisis State

b) Food Insecurity and Health Problems:

Pakistan

faces food insecurity, malnutrition and health diseases too. This is another non-traditional threat:

— 40 pc of the population of Pakistan is food insecure or mal-nutritioned —

— FAO

— 80pc of the health issues come from ^{use of} contaminated water —

— United Nations

c) Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities

Cyber-security vulnerabilities have become another modern non-traditional threat:-

— Pakistan faced the highest cyber attacks in 2023 since the history of Pakistan —

- Pakistan Telecom Authority

d) Psychological Warfare:

Psychological warfare is another non-traditional security threat to Pakistan by India.

— Fake news, propaganda and disinfo has become another tool for non-traditional warfare —

- EU Disinfo Lab regarding Indian disinfo

e) Human Insecurity:

Human trafficking, refugee crisis and youth bulge is another non-traditional security threat:-

— ~ 1.8M + Afghan refugees and 65pc of the youth has unwantedly become a threat —

- Policy Analysts

1) Economic Fragility and Debt Crisis:

Economic
fiscal fragility, debt crisis and unemployment has become another non-traditional security threat to Pakistan

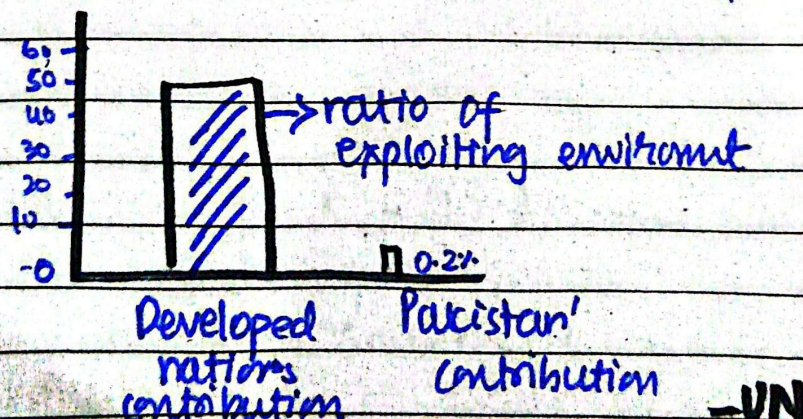
- Govt approx. youth is unemployed —

- IPRI

4. How these Non-Traditional Security Threats Are Different In Grounds:

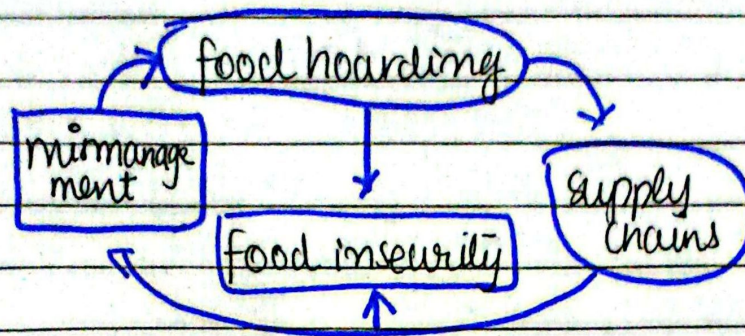
a) Environmental Threats directly linked to Environmental Exploitation by Developed Nations:

Pakistan
do not contribute that much but faces:



b) Food Insecurity and Malnutrition due to domestic mismanagement of resources:

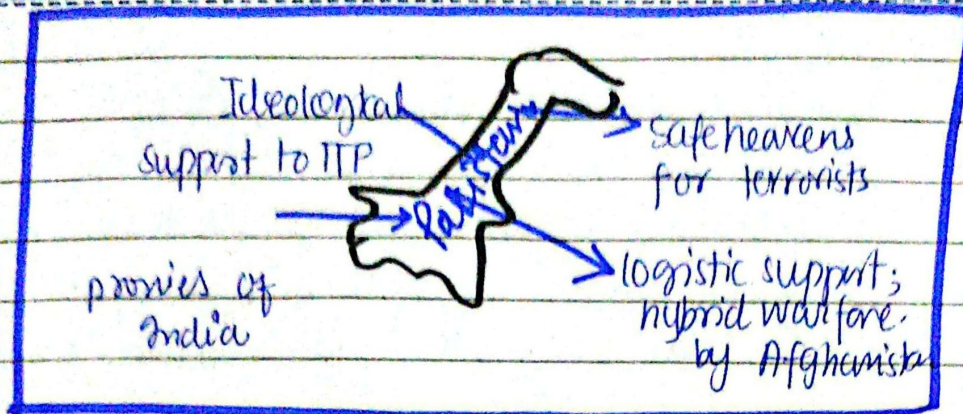
Food insecurity and malnutrition can be concluded



c) Water Crisis and Hydrological threats from upper Riparian State:

Water crisis, floods and other hydrological threats from upper riparian state has differentiated the grounds of non-traditional security threats of Pakistan. Thus, it has become harder to address simultaneously.

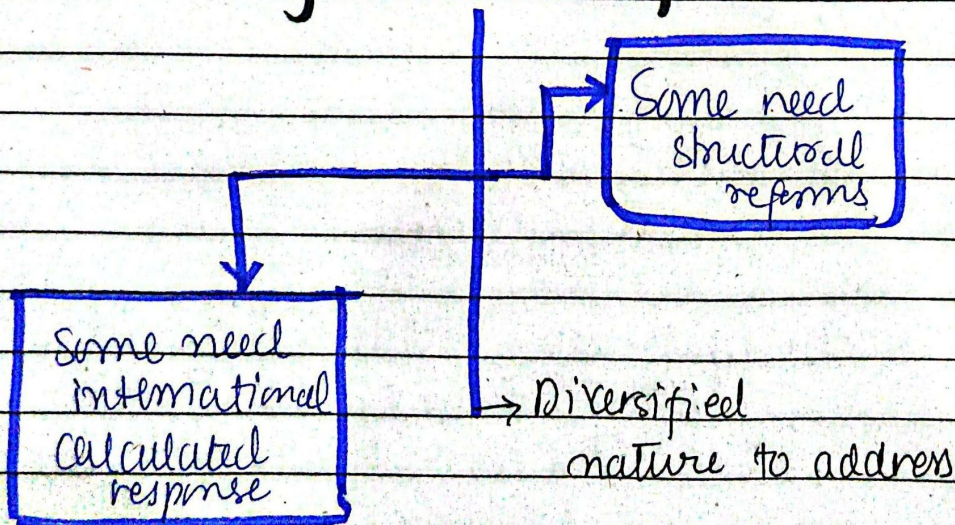
d) Human Insecurity and Spillover Effects from a Reckless Neighbor-Afghanistan:



e) Economic Crisis And Debt Due to Internal Instability and policy Inconsistency:

Policy
Inconsistency due to political instability has differentiated the grounds for non-traditional security threats to Pakistan for addressing them.

5. Diversified Nature To Address these Non-Traditional Security Threats to Pakistan:



Diversified Nature to address Non-Traditional Security Threats:

Diplomatic
Reengagement
with Afghanistan
for Terrorism
outfits

Resorting to
International
organizations
for Indian
weaponisation

Political reforms
for political
stability

Economic
internal reforms
for averting
economic threats

Climate
Diplomacy by
Empowering
Foreign Office.

6. Conclusion:

Thus, it corresponds to the end that Pakistan faces multi-dimensional non-traditional security threats i.e. environmental

economic and food insecurity, human insecurity. The grounds vary due to interconnectedness of threats to regional actors and developed nations. Thus, making it difficult to address all of them simultaneously.