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Talat Fatima
Online Test Series
PAK Appoin Test #02

Q Explain Salient features of Pakistan's foreign Policy.

Introduction

Foreign policy reflects a state's constitutional vision, ideological foundations and national interests.

Pakistan's foreign policy is not an arbitrary; it is constitutional guided shaped by geopolitical compulsions security concern and economic needs

In 21st century Pakistan's foreign policy has undergone both strategic adaptations and faced structural challenges

Constitutional Provisions Governing Pakistan Foreign Policy

Pakistan's constitution provides a clear normative framework for its external conduct

Article 40 - Principles of Foreign Policy

Article 40 clearly mentions the

principles of foreign policy
of Pakistan. That states

- Promote international peace
and security.

- Foster friendly relations
among Muslim countries.

- Support self-determination
and justice.

- Settle international disputes
through peaceful means.

- Respect international law
and obligations.

This article embeds morality,
diplomacy and Islamic solidarity
into foreign policy.

Preamble of Constitution

Commits Pakistan to play its
role in the community of
nations. This uphold sovereignty,
equality and peace with
neighbouring countries as
well as with global powers.

Islamic Ideological Orientation

Clearly mentions support for
the oppressed muslim popul-

...like Kashmir and Palestine. And emphasize on the concept of Brotherhood that is the foundation of Ummah ideology.

Salient Features of Pakistan's Foreign Policy in 21st Century

1. Security - Centric Orientation

Structured to identify and rule out enemy and threatened areas. In specific India-centric threat perception. Focus on nuclear deterrence and strategic balance. Counterterrorism as a core foreign policy priority post 9/11.

2. Strategic Partnership

Keeping good relations among the strategic partners is also an important fundamental strategy of Pakistan's foreign policy. China as an all-weather strategic partner. Engagement with Russia for defence and energy. Complex but unavoidable relation with US.

3. Muslim World Engagement

Strong connections with muslim world strong ties with Saudi Arabia, UAE and Turkey, involving and proceeding diplomatic role in OIC though limited influence.

4. Geo-Economic Shift

There is drastic geo-economic shift post 2018 that emphasize on trade connectivity and regional integration. CPEC as flagship for geo-economic initiative.

Gains of Foreign Policy in 21st Century

1. Strategic Deterrence Stability

The highlighted gains of Pakistan's foreign policy in 21st century the most significant impact was strategic deterrence due to credible nuclear prevented full scale wars with India.

2. Strengthened Partnership with China

CPEC enhanced infrastructure energy and regional connectivity. Also providing diplomatic shielding at international level.

3. Counter terrorism recognition

Pakistan's scripize on -the war of Terror increasingly acknowledged. Another a major diplomatic gain was removal from FATA grey list.

4. Regional Diplomatic Balancing

At regional level it improved relations with Russia and central asia. Played an active role in Afghan peace facilitation while Doha process.

Challenges of Foreign Policy

1. Over Dependence on Major Powers

- Policy reversal due to reliance on US Aid
- Reduced Strategic Autonomy.

2. Strained Relation with India

- Kashmir Crisis Post 2019
- Diplomatic deadlock and regional instability strained and increased tension in relations with India

3. Afghan Policy Blow back

- Enhanced refugee burden
 - Cross border militancy
- Resulted in trust deficit with Kabul; that ultimately a site of tension to have such relation with border sharing country

4. Weak Economic Diplomacy

All these factors along with limited export growth and poor global economic integration more adversely impacted already weak economic diplomacy of Pakistan

Critical Evaluation

Pakistan's Foreign Policy

has remained reactive rather than proactive heavily dominated by security concerns. While constitutional ideals emphasize peace and cooperation ground realities often push Pakistan towards defensive diplomacy.

Conclusion

Pakistan's constitutional framework provides a balanced and principled foreign policy vision. However in 21st century gains in strategic security have often been offset by economic weakness and regional instability. A sustainable future policy requires a true geo-economic shift aligned with constitutional ideals.

Q: Non Traditional Security Threat

Introduction

Security threat in modern era extends beyond military threats. Pakistan faces a range of non-traditional

Security Threats that are multidimensional, internal and long term

Major - Non traditional Security Threats

1. Terrorism and Extremism

- Ideological difference across the cross border and domestic difference
- Requires military as well as ideological response and awareness towards neutrality

2. Economic Insecurity

- Debt burden due to unstrained pressure of circular debt in almost all government tenure.
- Inflation and unemployment high and increasing rates
- It should be addressed through structural reforms not by force.

3. Climate Change

- Uncontrolled and unpredictable climate change resulting in floods and droughts and water scarcity.
- Requires a structured governance policies and international cooperation

4. Cyber and Information Warfare

Due to comparatively lack of awareness high illiteracy rate and least upto date education curriculum pace with fake news and disinformation campaigns that are easily spreadable. To overcome this needs digital literacy and cyber capacity.

5. Population Explosion

Uncontrolled increasing population result in pressure on resources health and education that need long term social planning to cope with this problem.

Diversity in Ground of Non-Traditional Security Threats

Non-traditional security threats in Pakistan fundamentally differ from conventional threats because they originate from multiple non-military grounds each requiring distinct policy.

Socio-Ideological Ground

Extremism, radicalism and sectarianism from ideological grounds, weak education system and social polarization. These threats cannot be neutralized through force alone require counter-narrative, educational reform and social inclusion.

Economic and Structural Ground

Economic insecurities arise from unemployment, inflation, debt dependency and governance failure. This

demand for institutional reforms, economic diplomacy and sustainable development rather than coercive measure.

Environmental and Resource Based

Climate change, Water scarcity and floods are non-human induced threats that transcend borders. This management depends on climate governance, disaster preparedness and regional cooperation not deterrence.

Challenges in Addressing These Threats

- Absence of human Security Paradigm
- Institutional fragmentation
- Policy inconsistency and Reactive governance
- Short-term crisis management.

Conclusion

Non-traditional security threats in Pakistan are diverse in origin, complex in nature and non-military in character. Their effective management lies not in traditional deterrence but in good governance, human development, institutional coordination, and long term policy vision.