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Question no 1

Foreign policy of Pakistan

1- Introduction:

Foreign policy reflects a state's national interests, ideological orientation and response to regional and global dynamics. Pakistan's foreign policy is constitutionally guided and historically shaped by its security concerns, strategic location, Islamic identity and commitment to international peace. In the 21st century, Pakistan's foreign policy has undergone significant transformations due to globalization, the war of terror, regional realignments and emerging multipolarity. Pakistan's foreign policy in 21st century reflects a mix of continuity and change, continuity in its security centric and Kashmir focused outlook and change in its increasing

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emphasis on economic diplomacy, regional connectivity and balanced relations with major powers.

2- Constitutional provisions of Foreign policy of Pakistan:

The foreign policy of Pakistan is firmly grounded in the Constitution of the Islamic republic of Pakistan 1973.

Principle of policy (article 40)

Islamic provisions

Constitutional provisions

Role of Parliament

federal executive Authority
(article 90 and 91)

i- Principal of policy (article 40):

The constitution mandates Pakistan to

"preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries", "promote international peace and security", foster goodwill relations among all nations and encourage peaceful settlement of international disputes forming the constitutional foundation of the foreign policy objectives.

(ii) Federal Executive Authority (Article 90 and 97):

The federal government has the authority to conduct foreign relations. The Prime Minister and Cabinet (Ministry of foreign affairs) formulate and implement policy. Parliament debates and ratifies treaties, ensuring constitutional sanctions and democratic oversight.

(iii) Preamble of the Constitution:

The preamble emphasizes sovereignty of Allah, commitment to democracy, freedom

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equality, tolerance and social justice.

(iv) Role of Parliament:

Parliament debates foreign policy directions, ratification of international treaties and agreements. Parliament also ensures democratic oversight of foreign engagements.

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(v) Islamic provisions:

As an Islamic Republic, Pakistan is constitutionally encouraged to promote unity and co-operation among Muslim states, influencing its active role in the OIC and relations with the Muslim World.

3- Features of the foreign policy of Pakistan in 21st century:

(i) Security centric Orientation:

Pakistan's foreign policy remains driven by strategic security concerns, especially regarding India and Kashmir and

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Afghanistan's impact on domestic stability.

(ii) Strategic Partnerships and Balancing:

Foreign policy of Pakistan have strong strategic partnerships. For example **China** have deep strategic and economic partnership via CPEC and shared regional interests. Diplomacy with Russia, Gulf states and regional organizations reflects a multipolar engagement strategy.

(iii) Islamic and Multilateral engagement:

Pakistan actively participates in **OIC, UN** peacekeeping and regional groupings.

(iv) Economic Diplomacy:

Pakistan's foreign policy increasing emphasis on trade, investment, connectivity and export markets to support domestic growth.

4- Gains of Pakistan's foreign policy in 21st century:

(i) Enhanced Strategic Partnership with China:

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has provided infrastructure investment, economic connectivity and diplomatic backing on critical issues. This has strengthened Pakistan's strategic autonomy and development potential.

(ii) Nuclear Deterrence and Strategic Stability:

Pakistan's nuclear capability continues to provide credible minimum deterrence, discouraging full scale conflict with India.

(iii) Improved GCC and regional ties:

Stronger engagement with Saudi Arabia, UAE and other Gulf countries has supported economic co-operation, labour

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mobility and financial assistance.
(iv) International Recognition
and Narrative shifts:

Pakistan's
diplomacy emphasize strategic reposit-
ioning and overtures by "Foreign
Policy magazine that reflect Pakistan
as a diplomatic winner in the
certain contents.

5- Losses of Pakistan's foreign policy in 21st century:

(i) War on Terror's strategic and
economic cost:

Longterm involvement
in the war on terror imposed grave
economic strain, infra structure
loss and loss of life. The challenges
in managing spillover of extremism
and counterterrorism responsibilities
remain significant.

(ii) Complex regional dynamics:

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cross border tensions with Afghanistan have strained relations and disrupted trade and diplomacy and also regional rivalries continue to complicate diplomatic space.

(iii) Diplomatic Isolation on Kashmir and regional conflicts:

While Pakistan seeks global attention on Kashmir, it has struggled to convert this into substantive international pressure on India. Diplomatic traction remains limited.

(iv) Economic dependency and External Pressures:

Foreign policy linked to economic imperatives has often left Pakistan dependent on external loans and assistance, consisting diplomatic autonomy in economic decisions.

6- Conclusion:

_____ Pakistan's foreign policy in the 21st century remains constitutionally rooted in peace, co-operation and Islamic ideals. While it has achieved notable strategic partnerships, deterrence stability and diplomatic visibility it also faces profound challenges from economic constraints to regional tensions and the need for clearer strategic direction.

Question no 2

Non-Tritonal security

Threats faced by Pakistan

1- Introduction:

_____ In the 21st century, the concept of security has expanded beyond conventional military threats to include non-tritonal security threats that directly

affect the stability, economy, governance and human security of states. For Pakistan, these threats are more complex and persistent than traditional military challenges because they originate within society, transcend borders and require non-military solutions. Unlike traditional threats, non-traditional threats undermine the state gradually by weakening institutions, social cohesion and economic resilience.

2- Meaning of Non-traditional Non-traditional Security:

Non-traditional security refers to non-military challenges that threaten the survival, well-being and dignity of citizens and the state. These threats are:

- Non-state driven
- Multidimensional
- Long-term

- Human-centric rather than state-centric.

3- Main Non-Traditional Security

Threats faced by Pakistan:

(i) Terrorism and violent Extremism:

Despite military successes terrorism remains a major non-Traditional security threat and their nature linked with radicalization, sectarianism and regional stability. Terrorism and violent extremism have severe impacts on:

- loss of life and economic damage.
- Internal displacement and social polarization

(ii) Economic Insecurity:

Pakistan faces chronic economic vulnerabilities such as high inflation and unemployment, External debt and fiscal deficits and dependence on foreign

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loans. It has various security implications:

- Weaken state sovereignty
- Reduces defence and development capacity.

(iii) Cyber security Threats:

Digital transformation has introduced new vulnerabilities such as Cyber espionage, disinformation campaigns and attacks on critical infrastructure. It has various impacts:

- Undermines national narratives
- Threatens data sovereignty

(iv) Water and food insecurity:

Rapid population growth, poor governance and climate stress have made water scarcity a looming security threat. Agricultural decline directly impacts food security and rural livelihoods.

(v) Health security:

The COVID-19

pandemic exposed the vulnerability of healthcare systems and demonstrated how health crises can paralyse economies and governance structures.

4- Threats difference in ground and diverse in nature to address:

(i) Military and Civilian response:

Trilateral

security threats are solved by military or armed forces. On the other hand, non-trilateral security threats are solved by civil institutions, technocrats and policy frameworks.

(ii) Short term v/s long term:

Military

threats are often immediate. Non-trilateral threats demand long term planning, prevention and resilience building.

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3-(iii) National v/s global cooperation:

Many Non-
Trilateral threats cannot be solved
by a single state such as:

- Climate change
- Pandemics
- Cybercrime

They require global and regional
governance mechanisms.

(iv) Reactive v/s preventive approach:

Trilateral security relies
on reaction and deterrence. Non

Trilateral security emphasizes:

- Early warning systems
- Institutional reforms
- Capacity building

(v) Uniform v/s sector specific policies:

Each threat requires

specialized expertise:

- Economists for economic security
- Scientists for climate issues
- IT experts for cyber security

5- Conclusion:

Non-Tribal
security threats pose a silent yet profound danger to Pakistan's national stability. Unlike conventional threats, they cannot be neutralized through military means alone. Their diverse and interconnected nature demands comprehensive, people-centered and policy driven responses.

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