

Pakistan's International Relations and Its Foreign Policy

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Abstract

The objective of a foreign policy is to achieve bilateralism with countries with somewhat same ideology, also to make a trade policy which is beneficial for economic development of the country, thirdly the most important concern of the state is national security of its citizens and its borders from external and internal threat. The countries like Turkey and South Korea had been success full cases of foreign policy but it's not possible in real world to replicate the policy of other countries in one respective countries because the situation of each country is different from the others, and Pakistan is experiencing some extraordinary international problems and pressure that not one policy is enough and hence a policy mix consisting on Monroe Doctrine, Mercantilist view and some other are suggested.

Keywords: Monroe Doctrine, national security, Mercantilist view Foreign policy, trade

1. INTRODUCTION

A foreign policy is a set of political objectives that pursues to sketch, that how a specific State will interact with the other republics of the world. Foreign policies normally are planned to help safeguard a country's national interests, national security, and economic prosperity. Such objectives can be achieved by diplomatic cooperation with other nations, or through war, exploitation and act of aggression.

Foreign Policy is the utilization of political influence to convince other states to use their law-making power in a way preferred by the concerned states: it is dealing among forces devising outside the state's borders and those working inside them. Foreign policy of a state is concerned with the performance of a state towards other states. It refers to the ways in which the federal governments of independent states relate to each other and to the global system in order to achieve various goals or objectives. Through its foreign policy it accomplishes to induce others in accord with one's own ends.

Foreign policy is important because even a dominant state cannot afford to enjoy a solo flight in this regard. It has to consider, not only its own goals and interests, problems, and aspiration but also those of other countries. This process includes sophisticated processes of diplomacy and short of war. It is also based on the observations regarding the customary conduct of a given state. Moreover, a state while applying its foreign policy cannot afford to overlook the regulation of International law and canons of international ethics. The whole spirit of this introduction is that the term foreign policy cannot be planned in isolation from the factors that determine it.

Following are the objectives of the foreign policy

1. National security
2. Economic development
3. Mutual corporation (Bilateralism)

The national security is concept that all the organs of state example parliament, government should protect its citizens and state of Pakistan through diplomacy, through well-established armed force and economic development. Economic development can be defined as consistent effort to develop and improve living and health conditions in the boundaries of state.

Motivation of selecting this topic that the stat of Pakistan is trying to make a foreign policy mix that could help them achieve ideal economic conditions and meet national security goals as well.

2. PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

State of Pakistan believes in good relation with all their neighbors and world, but in this real world the dispute and difference of opinion among countries is almost unavoidable. Most of Pakistan disputes are with India, including are dispute, ideology dispute and water disputes. The relation of Pakistan with Iran to some extent friendly yet cold there is always small disputes on smuggling, illegal immigrants and sometime cross border fires as well.

On the other hand the relation of Pakistan with Afghanistan is of mixed, pre September/11/2001 was friendly but after September 11 2001, Pakistan becomes a collation partner to remove the threat of terrorism from Afghanistan, latter international countries started their proxy war in these two countries hence a quarrel started between these two in 2015 the trust is rebuilding between these two.

China is a brotherly country to Pakistan. She is a strategic partner of Pakistan it had helped Pakistan at numerous occasion with economic support in April/19/2015 China signed 45 billion dollars contracts with Pakistan, they also supports Pakistan morally , diplomatically and militarily.

Pakistan and America lacks trust on each other due to many issues due events like salala check post attack, Raymond Davis case, Osama killing etc., but this relation has becomes more mature through time. Pakistan consistent fight

Saudi Arabia is brotherly country of Pakistan, there is mutual trust and cooperation between these two countries. Saudi Arabia has helped us financially and given us oil on deferred payments many times. The army of Pakistan is training Saudi troops. On the issue of Yemen unrest Saudi Arabia has asked for support, Pakistan is supporting Saudi Arabia morally and took a clear stance that if rebels tries to attack her ,Pakistan will not hold back its force and full military support.

3. INTERNATIONAL CASE STUDIES

To give and ideal or a reasonable foreign policy it is necessary to take a look at the foreign policy success stories of the developing countries like Turkey , South Korea and Malaysia. Turkey has over all good relations with Middle East countries, very good relation with Russia, America and turkey are in good terms. She is developing her relation with Iran. But according to international observers their policy is starting to fail after the beginning of Arab spring as the country of Syria's government of Asad didn't listen to their Turk allies on reforms. This is directly effecting the economy of Turkey. Their exports have experienced decrease upto 6 percent in March 2015.

After six decade of Korean War the South are concentrating very hard on their economic conditions. According to Scott (2014) South Korea are try to make mix of policy to promote economic interdependence their focus is on power balance in the region. As they have to deal with larger neighbors .Their advantage if that they remain strong ally of the United States of America. There is a flaw in their foreign policy as the income equality is rising in South Korea.

According to Young (2010), the goal of South Korea for 2020 includes expansion of cooperative networks with China from all possible channels, verify the strategic partnership of North Korea and China. Applying a knowledge base diplomacy in the area of trade. Three step policy to resolve dispute with japan which includes depoliticize historical issues, supporting bilateralism and cooperation. To make middle power network with ASEAN countries (Association of South East Asian Nations).

Malaysia is also county consider to be a emerging economy. The main points on is foreign policy are, that Irrespective to the ideology and system of other countries , peace would be maintain with them .Take an independent, principle and non alleged in international level and play a leader ship role in ASEAN.

4. FOREIGN POLICY FOR PAKISTAN

Sure there are success stories of countries like Turkey, Malaysia and South Korea but, it does not means that Pakistan should replicate their foreign policy models, because the foreign policy is based on the attitudes of the country's neighbors and attitudes of others countries especially super powers. Below is the foreign policy of which can be utilized by Pakistan in the light of literature.

4.1. National Security

National security means to protect your state and citizens, from threats like wars, law and order situation, terrorism and guerrilla war. For national security Pakistan must utilizes the doctrines of United states which it applied in the 18th and 19th century and helped it to rise to power. The points of such doctrines are given below in Pakistan perspective.

- **Monroe Doctrine (Dec, 1823)**

In the light of this doctrine Pakistan shall not intervene in the matter of other countries, like in their political matters and social matters, and their wars.

Pakistan should not be considered a subject of proxy wars of other countries. Neither will it be the part of any proxy war in any other country.

This doctrine would provide Pakistan the foundation of foreign policy and also period of neutrality necessary for economic progress. Second doctrine is

- **Big Stick Diplomacy**

This policy was given by Theodore Roosevelt the 25th President of USA. According this policy Pakistan should "Speak softly and carry a big stick and this will get them far". Means

Pakistan should have a strong army and have courteous attitude towards other nation
Both of these doctrine are necessary for initial security because these policy gives a country natural right to defend itself.

4.2. Economic Development (trade Policy)

Sustainable economic development in international perspective can be achieved by these things, efficient production exports, and foreign investment etc. Pakistan faces special conditions and

- **Mercantilist Doctrine**
Mercantilist view seems to be old but some of their points are still effective today. In the lights of the doctrine of trade it is suggested that Pakistan should utilize every inch of its boundaries for agriculture, manufacturing and mining, gold and silver should be persevered and not exported. If the good is being produced sufficiently in the country no need to import its substitute. Try to contain imports as much as possible to raw materials only.
- **Gravitational Model**
In the light of Gravitational model of trade, Pakistan should increase trade attached with their neighboring countries who have closed attached border with it. Because transportation cost is less, but the concentration of trade should be on exports and not imports
- **Comparative Advantage**
Trade of Pakistan should be based on comparative advantage of cost of production and advantage of means of production. Like if Pakistan is efficient in production of cotton and cloths and China is good at production of wheat then Pakistan should put all its resources in production of cotton and China should produce more wheat they should trade it

4.3. Mutual Cooperation (Bilateralism)

Bilateralism is mutual cooperation of two countries which have somewhat same ideology and close long term relations. In the traditional bases Pakistan is close to china e.g. honor the elders , concept of mutual respect etc Pakistan can also increase it relation with Iran as it is close our goods can have lot of demand there and also we need to strengthen our relation with Saudi Arabia.

5. CONCLUSION

Pakistan is country which faces many enormous challenges internationally to face these challenges ad to full fill the objectives of national security, economic development and bilateralism no copy paste of policy of a specific country will not help the cause of Pakistan a policy mix based on the some of the brilliant doctrines of the world is suggested.

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