

Class:BS-4

COURSE: General-V

Foreign Policy of Pakistan

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PHASES OF FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN

LECTURE-7,8,9,10

PHASES OF FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN

- 1. Era of Neutrality (1947-1953)**
- 2. Era of Alliances (1954-1962)**
- 3. Era of Bilateralism (1962-1969)**
- 4. Era of Non- Aligned Movement (1969-81)**
- 5. Era of Revival of Policy (1981-1990)**
- 6. Era of Regionalism (1990- 2001)**
- 7. Era of Frontline State in WoT (2002-2016)**
- 8. New Geo-economic Era (2017 to date)**

ERA OF NEUTRALITY (1947-1953)

- The international system that emerged after the Second World War was characterized by cold war and tight bipolar world.
- United States of America and Soviet Union emerged as two super powers in the world.
- **The foreign policy of the first few years of the existence of Pakistan can be labeled as the non-aligned years**, because Pakistan was essentially trying to maintain neutrality in the ongoing cold war during this period.

ERA OF ALLIANCES (1954-1962)

- The change in Muslim League Leadership with a greater tilt towards the US, made Pakistan a US fort to combat communism.
- In order to address the issue of security, Pakistan joined SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization) in 1954 and CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) in 1955.
- Meanwhile, in 1959, Pakistan and US signed a Defense Pact in which America guaranteed the security of Pakistan in the event of a communist attack from Soviet Union.
- Pakistan's inclusion in western alliance system offended, India, Afghanistan, Soviet Union and Egypt. **Pakistan was termed as the 'most allied ally' of the United States.**

ERA OF ALLIANCES (1954-1962) Cont.

- **Pakistan received substantial economic and military assistance from the US. Pakistan tried to modernize its military with the western existing.**
- **However, Pakistan could not achieve its main objective i.e., security by joining this alliance system. Pakistan's image as a nonaligned country received a setback.**
- **Furthermore, Kashmir cause was heavily weakened as the attitude of Soviet Union became hardened on the issue of Kashmir and placed its veto at India's disposal in UNSC. Due to joining by Pakistan to CENTO pact, Arab countries pulled back their support to the cause of Kashmir. Even Nehru went back from Indian commitment to hold plebiscite in Kashmir.**

ERA OF ALLIANCES (1954-1962) Cont.

- **This policy was greatly resented by most of the Pakistani leaders in late 1960 when it became very much clear western allies were not willing to help Pakistan to deal with India, rather they wanted Pakistan's support only to deter communist menace.**
- **According to these pacts Pakistan was committed to fight against communism along with western allies, while the US and other members of alliance were not obliged to help Pakistan for its requirement in the wake of foreign aggression.**

ERA OF BILATERALISM (1962-1969)

- **In this era Pakistan emphasized to develop relations with individual Muslim states.**
- **Pakistan developed bilateral relations with Iran and Turkey, which later gave way to Regional Cooperation Development (RCD).**

ERA OF NON- ALIGNED MOVEMENT (1969-81)

- **During this phase, Pakistan shifted her foreign policy from alignment with West to non-aligned policy and joined non-aligned movement (NAM).**
- **In this era Pakistan withdrew from Commonwealth, SEATO and recognized many countries such as East-Germany, Democratic Republic Korea, and Vietnam.**
- **The objectives of Pakistan were then start focusing to develop relations with all great powers including the Soviet Union and settlement of disputed issues with India by negotiating Simla Pact.**
- **Soviet Union helped Pakistan to construct steel mill in Karachi**

ERA OF NON- ALIGNED MOVEMENT (1969-81)

cont.

- **In this period Pakistan cultivated economic relations with oil rich Arab states and established Joint-Ministerial Commissions with a number of Muslim states for the purpose to increase cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, agriculture and science and technology.**
- **During the Indo-Pakistan war in 1971, the U.S. didn't provide any help to Pakistan against India due to which Pakistan withdrew from SEATO.**

ERA OF NON- ALIGNED MOVEMENT (1969-81)

cont.

- **This era is important in a sense also that Pakistan has actively started working on its nuclear program.**
- **When India exploded a nuclear device in 1974, Prime Minister Zulfikhar Ali Bhutto launched a heavily publicized nuclear program.**
- **This posed serious challenges to Pak-U.S. relations. The Symington act was actually passed by U.S. senate. The result of which is that U.S. stopped all assistance except food aid to Pakistan.**
- **Meanwhile, Pakistan started to enhance its relations with China.**

ERA OF REVIVAL OF POLICY (1981-1990)

- **In December 1979 Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, the U.S. once again found Pakistan as a front line state to contain USSR expansionism. Thus Pakistan revived its policy and established close relations with America.**
- **In 1981 President Ronald Reagan provided five year economic and military aid of \$3.2 billion. Both Pakistan and United States worked in collaboration until the withdrawal of USSR from Afghanistan.**
- **Tensions occurred in relations when U.S. started pressurizing Pakistan to abandon its nuclear program by signing NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty). But Pakistan did not accept the demand which resulted in suspension of aid.**

ERA OF REGIONALISM (1990- 2001)

- **A distinct feature of this era is regionalism. Pakistan joined SAARC and played active role in strengthening the regional organizations and OIC. Pakistan played an important role in establishing ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization). Pakistan also devised Vision East Asia Policy and joined ASEAN (Association of South East Nations)**
- **In this era Pakistan followed policy of impeachment toward U.S. by representing a moderate, liberal, and humane face of Islam. U.S. once again posed nuclear sanctions on Pakistan.**
- **In 1990 under Pressler amendment deliveries of all major military equipment were suspended. The Pressler amendment was amended by Brown amendment in September 1995. But nuclear sanctions were posed when Pakistan exploded five nuclear devices in May 1998.**
- **Along with U.A.E (United Arab Emirates), Pakistan also recognized Taliban government in Afghanistan.**

ERA OF FRONTLINE STATE IN WOT (2002-2016)

- **After the incident of 11 September 2001, foreign policy of Pakistan entered into a seventh phase. The international economic and military sanctions were lifted, when Pakistan joined the international coalition targeting Al-Qaida and Taliban in Afghanistan.**
- **Pakistan government under General Pervez Musharraf took U-turn and withdrew its support for Taliban.**
- **Pakistan was designated as Non-NATO Ally by the U.S. in war on terror (WoT) in 2004.**

ERA OF FRONTLINE STATE IN WOT (2002-2016) cont.

- **Till 2016, Pakistan received total \$14 billion from US under Coalition Support Fund.**
- **Due to this alignment Pakistan is facing multiple problems like drone attacks, terrorism, extremism and suicide bombings.**
- **From 2002 to 2016, Pakistan had incurred about \$118.3 billion in direct and indirect costs owing to terrorism.**
- **Over 80,000 Pakistanis have been killed in the US-led War on Terror.**

ERA OF FRONTLINE STATE IN WOT (2002-2016)

cont.

- **Apart from causing immeasurable human suffering, including casualties and mass displacement, the war had helped drive away foreign investment, stall domestic investment, freeze exports, and slow down trade.**

New Geo Economic Era

- **With the withdrawal of maximum forces of US from Afghanistan in 2014, the US lost its interests in the region and started to take interest in Asia Pacific and Middle East.**
- **The US President Donald Trump announced his policy known as “America First” in order to make the US great again.**
- **Hence, the US also decreased military and economic aid to Pakistan but continue pressure to do more against terrorist organization in Pakistan. Even the US announced to attack the terrorist in side Pakistan.**
- **Since 2011, Pakistan’s relations with the US are not normal. Even relations with India, Afghanistan and Iran are deteriorating. However, Pakistan is trying to maintain peace with its neighbours and also trying to repel the impression of isolation.**

New Geo Economic Era (cont.)

- **In May 2017, China announced its New International World Trade Order namely One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative with additional \$124 billion. Reportedly China has already invested about \$1 Trillion on OBOR.**
- **China also signed China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) agreement with Pakistan in 2015.**
- **CPEC is a collection of infrastructure projects currently under construction throughout Pakistan.**
- **Originally valued at \$46 billion, the value of CPEC projects is now worth \$54 billion.**
- **CPEC is journey towards economic regionalization in the globalized world. It founded peace, development, and win-win model for all of them.**
- **Pakistan has been transforming its geo-strategic position to geo-economic by utilizing CPEC.**