



SZABIST

Date: - 1/1/2023

Subject: - Pakistan Studies

Zabdesk I'D: -2212143

Assignment No: - 03

Student Name: - Summiya saif

Teacher Name: - Sir Ali Orangzeb

Foreign Policy

INTRODUCTION

No country today can think of a life independent of other nations. Every country must develop relations with other countries to meet economic, industrial, and technological requirements. It is thus necessary for every country to formulate a sound foreign policy. Pakistan is an important third-world country in its developmental stage. It also formulated her Foreign Policy, keeping its geography, politics, and economics in mind.

DEFINITION OF FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign Policy can be defined as :

"Relations between sovereign states. It is a reflection of domestic politics and an interaction among sovereign states. It indicates a country's principles and preferences to establish relations with another country."

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY IN LIGHT OF QUAID-E-AZAM'S WORDS

The father of the nation, Quaid-e-Azam, defined Foreign Policy towards other countries of the world in 1948 as follows:

" Our Foreign Policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the Policy of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings. We are prepared to make our maximum contribution to promoting peace and prosperity among the world nations. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed of the United Nations Charter."

BASIC GOALS OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

1. Maintenance of territorial integrity.
2. Maintenance of its political independence.

3. Acceleration of social and economic development.
4. Strengthening its place on the globe.
5. Keeping cordial and friendly relations with all countries.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

The following are the principles of Pakistan's Policy:

1. Protection of freedom and sovereignty

Pakistan came into being after the great sacrifices of millions of Muslims. Like any other country, she also deeply considers the need to preserve its independence and does not allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore, protecting independence and sovereignty is the cornerstone of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

2. Cordial Relations with Muslim Countries

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. It has always moved its concern against Israel, India, and U.S.S.R, capturing Palestine, Kashmir, and Afghanistan. She shouldered high responsibilities and used her influence to safeguard the rights of Muslims. Pakistan is also an active member of the Islamic Conference.

3. Non Interference in the Internal Affairs of Other countries

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all countries, especially its neighboring countries, based on universally acknowledging the principle of national sovereignty, non-use of force, and non-interference in the state's internal affairs.

4. Implementation of the U.N Charter

Pakistan's Policy is to act upon UN Charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it. Pakistan has been a member of the UN since the year of its birth.

5. Promotion of World Peace

Pakistan's Policy is to promote peace among nations. It has no aggressive designs against any country. Neither does it support any such action. Pakistan has always held that international disputes should be settled through negotiations rather than non-battlefield.

6. NON-ALIGNMENT

Pakistan follows the Policy of Non-Alignment i.e to keep away from alignment with any big power bloc and avoids taking sides in the cold war. It has also given up its Association with SEATO and CENTO and was included in NAM in 1979.

7. Support for Self-Determination and Condemnation of Racial Discrimination

Pakistan is a staunch supporter of the right to self-determination and has been at the forefront of efforts to eliminate colonialism. It has advocated the right of self-determination of Kashmir.

Human rights

HUMAN RIGHTS AS PER THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN: Fundamental rights are the basic rights of the citizens. Fundamental rights are those natural rights that are personal to the individual as a citizen of a

free and civilized country and belong similarly to every man, woman, and child. According to Pakistan's Constitution (1973), all citizens are equal before the law and entitled to equal protection. To fulfill this objective, the Constitution of Pakistan has provided some fundamental rights and freedom to Pakistanis. Part II of the Constitution has rights for every citizen of Pakistan. The Constitution contains 25 rights. Fifteen of them relate to civil and political rights, whereas the rest of the ten are social and economic rights. As per the Constitution, any law inconsistent with the rights provided in the Constitution is considered to be void (any law that is against the constitutional provisions is considered invalid)

Article 9: Security of person.

Article 10: Safeguards as to arrest and detention.

Article 10A3: Right to a fair trial.

Article 11: Slavery, forced labor, etc., prohibited.

Article 12: Protection against retrospective punishment.

Article 13: Protection against double punishment and self-incrimination.

Article 14: Inviolability⁷ of the dignity of man, etc.

Article 15: Freedom of movement, etc.

Article 16: Freedom of assembly.

Article 17: Freedom of Association.

Article 18: Freedom of trade, business, or profession.

Article 19: Freedom of speech, etc.

Article 19A: Right to information.

Article 20: Freedom to profess religion and to manage religious institutions¹².

Article 21: Safeguard against taxation for purposes of any particular religion.

Article 22: Safeguards regarding educational institutions regarding religion, etc.

Article 23-24: Property rights.

Article 25: Equality of citizens.

Article 26: Non-discrimination in respect of access to public places.

Article 27: Safeguard against discrimination in services.

Article 28: Preservation of language, script, and culture¹⁸.

Employment Rights:

*Employees engage in certain activities secured by the laws and social sanctions based on employee rights. Certain Federal and State government laws secure the employees' relationships with the organization's management. The wrongful treatment by employees is also protected through the courts. Different laws and regulations secure several employee rights. The **Human Resource Management** area of the organization is governed by many laws and regulations that help set, maintain, and protect employee rights. There are laws of discrimination that facilitate the employees to work without being judged according to factors unrelated to the job, like sex, religion, race, etc.*

- You must receive a pay slip.
- It would help if you were not discriminated against.
- Health and safety laws apply to your working environment.
- Statutory sick pay.
- Statutory maternity and paternity rights.
- You are allowed to request flexible working.
- You are entitled to time off for annual leave.

Healthcare:

Health care or healthcare is the improvement of health via the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, amelioration, or cure of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in people. The fundamental purpose of health care is to enhance the quality of life by enhancing health. Commercial businesses focus on creating financial profit to support their valuation and remain viable. Health care must focus on creating social profit to fulfill its promise to society

Types of Patient Care:

- Primary Care.
- Specialty Care.
- Emergency Care.
- Urgent Care.
- Long-term Care.
- Hospice Care.
- Mental Healthcare

Pakistan and the World South Asia China-US Middle East:

The U.S. Navy SEAL raid in Abbottabad, Pakistan, and Islamabad's subsequent turn toward China have highlighted one of the most remarkable legacies of the Cold War: the persistence of a strategic triangle composed of China, Pakistan, and the United States. Throughout the Cold War, China and the United States

competed to keep Pakistan within their particular sphere of influence. At the same time, Pakistan deftly took advantage of the subtle power struggle to improve its security profile vis-à-vis India. Despite the ongoing competition, the nations of the strategic triangle enjoyed three major convergence points: (1) the 1969—71 period, when Pakistan acted as a conduit for secret talks between Beijing and Washington, which subsequently led to mutual coordination during the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war; (2) the decade following the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979; and (3) the years following the 9/11 attacks in the United States, when the global focus turned to Afghanistan and terrorism. This third convergence around terrorism is particularly salient, as Pakistan is increasingly viewed globally as both a source of terrorist activity and a victim of terrorist violence. In the long term, the strategic triangle may act as a modulating force that may prevent instability within nuclear-capable Pakistan and constrain activities by certain Pakistani state organs that may be linked to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and covert support for militant organizations.

Journal Information:

Asian Affairs: An American Review provides deep insight into developments in politics, economics, security, and international relations, especially between Asian nations and the United States. Scholars, educators, policymakers, government officials, and business executives can rely on its thoroughly researched articles. Recent articles examine South Korean civil society, Sino-Indian relations, and political developments in Turkmenistan. Book reviews by experts keep readers informed on current literature in the field.

Publisher Information:

Building on two centuries' experience, Taylor & Francis has grown rapidly over the last two decades to become a leading international academic publisher. The Group publishes over 800 journals and over 1,800 new books each year, covering various subject areas and incorporating the journal imprints of Routledge, Carfax, Spon Press, Psychology Press, Martin Donitz, and Taylor & Francis. Taylor & Francis is fully committed to publishing and disseminating scholarly information of the highest quality; today, this remains the primary goal.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established by signing the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. SAARC comprises eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987.

The objectives of the Association as outlined in the SAARC Charter are: to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life; to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials; to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia; to contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems; to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields; to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries; to strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

Decisions at all levels are to be taken based on unanimity, and bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from the deliberations of the Association.

Future Outlook Science and Technology Education:

Technology has rapidly changed every facet of our society, including the education industry. Today students grow up with internet-connected devices at home and in the classroom, which changes how they learn. Future education technology will transform learning by giving teachers and students various new tools to work with. While the future of education will be largely driven by technology, ensuring the new teaching tools are put to use most effectively requires a new generation of educators who appreciate the importance of human interaction in educational settings. This can lead to a rewarding and exciting career in secondary education. Students pursuing this path need to gain the knowledge and skills to let them apply new education technologies to maximize their benefits for middle and high school students today and tomorrow.

Tablets in Classrooms:

Tablets have become *the* mobile device that students use most often, and for a good reason — they're small and portable enough for students to use individually, big enough for multiple students to share, and versatile enough to serve as a video player, word processor, or educational gaming device. According to a 2015 Pearson Education study of more than 2,000 students in fourth through 12th grades, 78% of elementary school students utilized tablets in their schoolwork in 2014. That's a jump of 12% from the year prior. The use of tablets by middle school students increased from 58% to 69% from 2014 to 2015, while tablet use among high school students rose from 42% to 49% year to year. The same Pearson study of education trends found that nine in 10 students believe tablets "will change the way students learn in the future." The next generation of instructors would be wise to consider ways to implement tablets in their curriculum, whether for giving students assignments, sharing multimedia, or using devices. Ample opportunities for the creative application of tablets exist for teachers who have earned a liberal arts degree and chosen to join the field of education. The Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (ASCD) notes that "changing classroom practice with technology is hard" — a reflection that tablets are most often used to update existing education practices, such as distributing materials and taking notes, rather than for newer, innovative purposes. The next generation of teachers who embrace tablets will profoundly impact their students, teaching them greater technological literacy and expanding their opportunities to learn in fresh ways. In this regard, the answer to the question, "Is teaching a good career for the future?" is a resounding "Yes!".

Assistive Technology:

For students with disabilities, new technologies mean empowerment, putting them on an equal footing with their classmates than ever before. According to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), just under 7 million students in the U.S. — or about 13% of total public school enrollment — receive special education services. A range of assistive technology devices are available for special education students and students with disabilities to provide the educational support they need. One important education trend in assistive technology devices is using alternative input devices. These allow students with disabilities to use computers and tablets with modified keyboards featuring larger buttons, cursors they can manipulate with their mouth or feet, and other capabilities. For students whose disability

prevents them from using any manual input device, speech-to-text technology has become a reliable alternative.

Additionally, more subtle technology advances, such as easy-to-read fonts that make it easier for students with dyslexia, support those with minor learning disabilities. These trends in future education technology break down the barriers separating students based on their learning ability. Teachers who leverage these and other innovations will be at the forefront of education leadership.

Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality and Voice Platforms:

Education trends will ride the wave of increased internet capabilities and higher network bandwidth, bringing advanced technology into schools with greater ease. Two major areas of next-wave technology are augmented reality and virtual reality (AR/VR). Augmented reality devices enhance real-world materials, such as making a map jump off a page. In contrast, virtual reality products create an immersive digital world in which students interact in virtual 3D worlds that enhance learning experiences. Google has made its first inroads into AR/VR, releasing a cardboard VR viewer that costs as little as \$15. The viewer is part of Google's Expeditions app and platform, released in 2017. AR/VR learning is particularly well suited to students in STEM fields, giving teachers access to virtual dissection, the exploration of microscopic organisms up close, and many other educational applications. But that's not all — AR/VR technology allows students to circumnavigate the globe and explore historically important moments up close and personal, traveling the universe without ever leaving the classroom.

Meanwhile, voice platforms such as Google Echo and Amazon Alexa, proliferating in homes across the country, also have classroom applications. These products provide students with instant answers. They can also be used to play educational games, conduct polls of their classmates, and chat with students worldwide, among many other capabilities.

Economy, Development, and Industry:

The economic growth rate has long been used to define whether a country is an economic miracle or mired in economic stagnation. The level of income (Gross Domestic Product or GDP) per capita is similarly used to define whether a country is low-income and developing or rich and developed. But there are problems with defining and measuring GDP and making it the exclusive focus of policy analysis. What about wider measures of human development, such as nutrition, that may relate little to economic growth? We can also break economic growth into sectors; industry, services, and agriculture. While industrialization has been the standard way out of poverty for a poor agrarian economy for the last two centuries, there is much debate about the industry's role today. Given China's overwhelming dominance as a competitive exporter, is industrialization now possible? Can countries like India choose an alternative model based on service-sector-led economic growth? How does industrial growth build-up from firms and entrepreneurs to government policy to global influences on technology, exports, and foreign investment?