

The Role of Constitution of Pakistan in Promoting International Peace and Strengthening Bonds with the Muslim World

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Abstract

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is the ultimate promotor of international peace and always supports missions and theories of strengthening the relationships between the Muslim world. There are multiple tools for providing solidarity among the Muslim world in Pakistani legislation. One of the policy principles mentioned in the Article 40 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 is the evidence of it. Secondly, the founder of Pakistan, “Muhammad Ali Jinnah,” also mentioned Pakistan’s strategy towards the other states on the at the beginning of the state’s foundation. This constitutional directive shows Pakistan’s dedication to a foreign policy anchored in diplomacy, peaceful conflict resolution, and cooperative relations with the Muslim world. Pakistan has a unique geopolitical position in the region. It has a status of only Muslim country which holds the nuclear power to build up peace internationally as well as regionally. Pakistan’s participation in the peacekeeping missions of the United Nations highlights its efforts for global peace and security. Pakistan has also hosted and facilitated peace talks in different regional conflicts. This paper explores Pakistan’s historical and contemporary initiatives to maintain international peace and harmony, and strengthen the bonds among Muslim states.

Keywords: International peace, International relations, Diplomacy, Foreign policy, Conflict resolution, Constitution of Pakistan.

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Özet

Pakistan İslam Cumhuriyeti Anayasası uluslararası barışın nihai destekçisidir ve Müslüman dünyasındaki ilişkileri güçlendirmeye yönelik misyon ve teorileri her zaman desteklemektedir. Pakistan mevzuatında Müslüman dünyasında dayanışmayı sağlamaya yönelik çok sayıda araç bulunmaktadır. Pakistan İslam Cumhuriyeti 1973 Anayasası'nın 40. Maddesinde belirtilen politika ilkelerinden biri bunun kanıtıdır. İkinci olarak, Pakistan'ın kurucusu "Muhammed Ali Cinnah" da devletin kuruluşunun başında Pakistan'ın diğer devletlere yönelik stratejisinden bahsetmiştir. Bu anayasal direktif, Pakistan'ın diplomasiye, barışçıl çatışma çözümüne ve Müslüman dünyası ile işbirliğine dayanan bir dış politikaya bağlılığını göstermektedir. Pakistan bölgede eşsiz bir jeopolitik konuma sahiptir. Hem uluslararası hem de bölgesel barışı tesis edebilecek nükleer güce sahip tek Müslüman ülke statusüne sahiptir. Pakistan'ın Birleşmiş Milletler'in barışı koruma misyonlarına katılım göstermesi, küresel barış ve güvenlik için gösterdiği çabaların delili niteliğindedir. Pakistan ayrıca farklı bölgesel çatışmalarda barış görüşmelerine ev sahipliği yapmış ve kolaylaştırıcılık da sağlamıştır. Bu çalışma, Pakistan'ın attığı uluslararası barış ve uyumu korumaya ve Müslüman devletler arasındaki bağları güçlendirmeye yönelik tarihsel ve güncel adımları incelemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası barış, Uluslararası ilişkiler, Diplomasi, Dış politika, Çatışma çözümü, Pakistan Anayasası.

Extended Summary

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan's constitution is the utmost supporter of the worldwide peace and it continuously promotes the initiatives and ideologies that focus on improving Muslim-Muslim ties. The policy ideas contained in the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973, are evidences of it. This constitutional directives shows Pakistan's determination to pursue a foreign policy, which focused on the pure rules of diplomacy, diplomatic settlements of disputes and friendly interactions with the Muslim countries. The principals enrooted in the 1973's Constitution reflects the goals of the state to seek socioeconomic integrity, uphold democratic values, and supports peace within the boundaries of the state and on a global level.

Pakistan has leveraged its strategic geopolitical location and its role as a prominent Islamic state to promote peace and harmony among other Muslim states. Pakistan has been working to build a solid bilateral relations with other Muslim countries since its founding. Pakistan's continuous dedication to fostering global peace and harmony is demonstrated by its efforts in the establishment of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and its active participation in multiple regional actions. Pakistan's dedication toward the maintenance of global peace and harmony can be clearly seen through its army participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations around the world, which can be unthinkable without Pakistan.

The State's foreign policy is the synthesis of the Islamic and geopolitical impacts, which also influences its diplomatic tactics and collaboration across the borders. Pakistan has also served in many regional disputes, such as Afghanistan-Russia, Iraq-Kuwait, Afghanistan-USA and Saudi Arabia-Yemen and has continually makes good efforts to enable dialogue and resolution in order to maintain peace in the region. The main theme of this paper is divided into two portions which explains the foreign policy of Pakistan in context of explaining its role in maintaining the international peace and harmony, and making strong relations with the Muslim countries.

The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan explaining its foreign policy rule and relations with the Muslim states in Art. 40 which clearly states: *"The State shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means."*

Futhermore, the founder of Pakistan, Quaid E Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah also mentioned the goals of Pakistan's diplomacy in his boardcast to the people of America in 1948, which states that; *"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 principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in*

extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world, and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.” The constitution is always lay down under principles of Holy Quran and the sayings of the founder of the Pakistan.

Finally this research paper focuses on Pakistan’s historical and modern endeavors to maintain world peace and harmony, as well as increasing the links between Muslim states.

I. Introduction

The principles of the policy outlined in Chapter 2 of Part II of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, serve as the essential framework directing the government of the country and international relations. Immersed with the Constitution of 1973, these principles show the ambitions of the state to achieve socio-economic justice, uphold democratic values, and encourage peace both within the boundaries of the state and on the international level also.

Pakistan has played an enhanced role using its strategic geopolitical position and its status as a leading Muslim country for peace and unity among the Muslim countries. After its establishment, Pakistan has tried to develop strong bilateral and multilateral relationships with other Muslim countries. As a founding member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and an active member of other regional platforms, it is evidence of Pakistan’s constant efforts to keep the promotion of peace and harmony in the world.

Pakistan’s contribution in order to maintain international peace can be clearly seen through its participation in United Nations peacekeeping missions globally, which can be considered impossible without the participation of Pakistan. The state’s foreign policy is a blend of Islamic and geopolitical dynamics, which has influenced its diplomatic strategies and international cooperation. Pakistan also acted as a mediator in regional conflicts, such as its efforts to mediate Middle East conflicts and the Afghanistan peace process, and always provided the good offers to facilitate dialogue and resolution in order to maintain the regional peace as well.

As mandated by Article 40 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, this paper aims to explore its efforts in order to promote international peace and strengthen the bond with the Muslim world. It will also delve into the historical and contemporary efforts of the relationship between Pakistan's constitutional principles and its foreign policy.

II. Constitutional Framework

The Constitution of Pakistan is the supreme law of the country, which was framed by the Zulfikar Ali Bhutto government with the help of the opposite parties, and it was approved by the 5th parliament of the country. It contains the frame of legislation for all duties of the state, the fundamental rights of the people, the state's laws and orders, and the structure and establishment for all the state and armed force institutions. It was approved on April 10, 1973, by the parliament and ratified on August 14, 1973.

A. Principles of Policy

Chapter 2 of the Constitution of Pakistan establishes the fundamental rules of governance in the state. These principles consecrate the state's commitment to socioeconomic justice, democratic values, and peaceful international relations. These principles are not only aspiring but also pursued practically through legislation, institutional reforms, and policy initiatives.¹ These rules and regulations require from each authority of the state to act according to these principles.² This chapter also explains that any action taken by the government or by due process of law cannot be taken into account under Art. 30(2) of the constitution,³ unless any action is going against the fundamental rights. But this does not mean that principles of policy laid down in the constitution are cut off from meaning; the government should be prepare the reports and present them in front of the parliament.⁴

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- 1 Hamid Khan, "Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan", Oxford University Press 2012, p. 27.
 - 2 Muhammad Shoab V. Ministry of Information and Tecnology, C.P.No.709 of 2009, decided on 1st March, 2010, Corporate Law Decisions, p. 23.
 - 3 Civil Appeals No.125-K TO 131-K and 2306 to 2309 of 2016 and Civil Miscellaneous Applications No.1254-K and 8973 of 2018 and Civil Petition 2312-L of 2018, Supreme Court Monthly Review, p. 1739.
 - 4 Begum Nasreen Khetran V. Governmnet of Balocistan, Education Department, Pakistan Legal Decisions, 2012 Bal., p. 214.

These principles are not legally enforceable or subject to judicial review because they impose positive obligations on the state. This approach is intended to inspire dynamic action from the state without utilizing legal enforcement. The constitution's drafters preferred to rely on an informed public and democratic processes to hold the government accountable. The effective application of these principles also pivots on resource availability, which places significant restrictions on the government.

Understanding these challenges, the Constitution's drafters adopted a real-world approach that viewed public opinion as a more effective means of certifying obedience with these principles than relying on the courts. Nevertheless, the Constitution declares that the Principles of Policy are "fundamental" to the country's governance. Although they cannot be enforced by any court, the government is still required to consider them when making laws.

B. Article 40 of the Constitution

The primary concept of "Strengthening relations with the Muslim world and encouraging international peace comes from Article 40 of Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which states that; *"The State shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means."*⁵

According to this article, the state of Pakistan should struggle and put its best into maintaining;

- Strong bonds between the Muslim countries, which will be based on the pan-Islamism.
- Supports the common interests of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Encourage international peace and security.
- Foster goodwill and amicable relations among all nations.
- Promote the peaceful resolution of international and regional disputes.

5 Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, Article 40, [accessed May 31, 2024], Available on: https://na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681_951.pdf

This provision reflects Pakistan's ambition to be a proactive member in international diplomacy, peace, and cooperation. This article is also the basic principle of the foreign policy of Pakistan and pan-Islamism.⁶ Pakistan's dedication to promoting international peace and security easily is shown by its struggles in United Nations peacekeeping missions and its geopolitical location for regional peace talks. This article has two main aims, one of which is "cooperating internationally to maintain the peace" and "strengthening the bonds with Muslim countries."

III. Strengthen bonds with Muslim World

Pakistan was established on the ideology of Islamic principles, where these principles should be demonstrated in domestic and foreign policy as well. Pakistan was established on the basis of the two-nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, which explains that there are two majority religious groups living in one region, but their ideologies are so far from each other.⁷ As Connolly argued that identity always demands differences, such as "us" versus "them" form.⁸ In this context, the two-nation theory always serves to explain the difference between the Muslim Pakistan and Hindu India.

This identity imposed a considerable challenge for the two newly born countries. The "Objective Resolutions" which are now the most important part and implemented as a part of the 1973 Constitution, were made in 1949, which clearly states the "Islamic Orientation" of the state of Pakistan. It leads towards Pakistan's declaration as "Islamic Republic" in 1956.⁹ Pakistan's foreign policy has demonstrated its national (Islamic) identity to varying degrees, which results in Pakistan's pan-Islamist orientation policy.¹⁰

6 Zahid Shahab Ahmed, Shahram Akbarzadeh, "Pakistan, Pan-Islamism, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation," *Religions*, 14: 289, 2023, p. 4, [accessed May 31, 2024], available on: <https://www.mdpi.com/2077-1444/14/3/289>

7 Muhammad Qasim Zaman, "Islam in Pakistan: A History", Princeton: Princeton University Press 2018, p.1.

8 William Connolly, "Identity/Difference: Democratic Negotiations of Political Paradox", Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2002.

9 Syed M. Zulqurnain Zaidi, "The Emergence of Ulema in the Politics of India and Pakistan 1918–1949: A Historical Perspective", Lincoln: Writers Club Press 2003, p. 3.

10 Government of Pakistan, "The Constitution of Pakistan. Islamabad: National Assembly of Pakistan, Government of Pakistan", 2012, p. 20.

Prioritizing good and healthy relationships with Muslim countries is always the consistent principle in a state's foreign policy.

The Constitution of Pakistan emphasizes fostering fraternal relations among the Muslim countries, which can be achieved through diplomatic, economic, and cultural initiatives. These efforts show the unity, cooperation, and solidarity with the Muslim world in reflection of Pakistan's dedication to the principles of Islamic solidarity and brotherhood.

A. Role of Pakistan in Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Muhammed Ali Jinnah's cornerstone foreign policy was the strong ties with Muslim countries; the evidence of this is that he sent the "Malik Feroz Khan Noon" to Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Türkiye and Saudi Arabia in October 1947 to strengthen the trade ties.¹¹ In 1949, Pakistan hosted the very first World Muslim Congress named "Motamar Al Alam Al Islami" in Karachi, which was the capital city of Pakistan at that time. This organization was founded by King Abdulaziz Ibn Abdul Rahman Al-Saud, and it was inactive until Pakistan reactivated it by inviting representatives from 19 Muslim countries to its home.¹²

The same year, Pakistan's Prime Minister visited Cairo, Baghdad, and Tehran to promote Muslim unity. In November 1949, Pakistan hosted the Islamic Economic Conference in Karachi, where the Prime Minister proposed the idea of a regular and permanent Islamic organization.¹³ In 1951, Pakistan hosted another session of the "World Muslim Congress" in Karachi. Pakistan always promoted the pan-Islamism but was opposed by the key Muslim countries like Egypt. The struggle for pan-Islamism in Pakistan was totally different from the other Muslim countries, such as social and geopolitical differences. As Pakistan was established on the name of Islam this concept was totally changed from the Middle East countries, which were based on the concept of ethnicity.¹⁴

11 Surendra Chopra, "Islamic Fundamentalism and Pakistan's Foreign Policy", *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 1993, 49: 1–36.

12 *ibid*

13 Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, "Pakistan and the OIC. *Pakistan Horizon*", 1987, 40: 14–38.

14 Hasan-Askari Rizvi, "Pakistan: Ideology and Foreign Policy", 1983, *Asian Affairs* 10: 48–59.

The burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque in 1969 was the event that brought all the Muslims of the world to one stance, and Pakistan was among the 25 states that attended the first Islamic Summit held in Rabat in 1969. This event suddenly diverted Pan-Arabism to Pan-Islamism, and as Pakistan from the very beginning was on the same page as Pan-Islamism, it was not surprising that Pakistan is one of the founding members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), which was established in 1969. It was established in Macca, and in its charter it is mentioned that the Organization of Islamic Cooperation will raise its voice for Palestine; its temporary headquarters will be in Jeddah until the Al-Quds Al-Sharif will be free and after its liberation, it will be shifted there.

B. Palestine Conflict

Following 1933, the All India Muslim League passed numerous resolutions on the Palestine issue.¹⁵ The Palestine conflict was always the central keypoint for Pakistan because of its territorial disputes with India, as it was concerned about the majority of Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir. As a member of Sub-Committee II of the United Nations General Assembly, Pakistan always raised its voice for the Palestinian people and opposed the idea of partitioning the land of Palestine.¹⁶ Pakistan continuously urging the Muslim countries on the matter of Palestine, Afghanistan, and Kashmir to have greater cooperation in order to maintain the peace and harmony in these regions.¹⁷ Pakistan's stance on the Palestine conflict has never been changed, as Pakistan did not accept Israel and it is one of the biggest home for Palestinian diplomacy missions in the world. In 2013, Pakistan provided one million US dollars for the construction of the Palestinian Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan.¹⁸

15 Hasan-Askari Rizvi, "Pakistan and the Geostrategic Environment: A Study of Foreign Policy", London: Macmillan 1993.

16 Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, "Pakistan and the OIC. Pakistan Horizon", 1987, 40: 14-38.

17 Raja Amir Hanif, "Pakistan, OIC and the challenges of Muslim world", 2014, Journal of Punjab University Historical Society 27: 47-57.

18 See "Pakistan to build Palestine embassy in Islamabad". The Express Tribune, October 7, 2013 [accessed May 31, 2024], available on: <https://tribune.com.pk/story/614741/pakistan-to-build-palestinian-embassy-in-islamabad/>

Pakistan recently submitted a resolution to the United Nations General Assembly named “Universal Realization of the Right of the People to Self-Determination,” which was accepted. This resolution was supported by a lot of countries in the world.¹⁹ The resolution reaffirmed its firm support for the attainment of the right to self-determination for people living under foreign occupation, colonial dominance, or oppression. Islamabad has presented its landmark resolution to the United Nations General Assembly for more than four decades. It further added “*This annual initiative provides a message of hope to the peoples living in internationally recognized situations of foreign occupation, including in Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and in Occupied Palestinian Territories, who are being denied the right to self-determination as enshrined in international law and numerous UN resolutions*”.²⁰ Pakistan called on the UN Security Council to reconsider and endorse Palestine’s application for full membership in the United Nations, aligning with widespread global sentiment. This step, it emphasized, would address the historical injustices endured by the Palestinian people and facilitate progress towards a two-state solution. During the general debate at the UN General Assembly meeting on the use of veto over the admission of new members, Pakistan’s Ambassador to the UN, Munir Akram, underscored that approving Palestine’s UN membership would significantly bolster ongoing diplomatic efforts for peace.²¹

Pakistan urges the United Nations’s action against Israeli war crimes in Gaza on April 24, 2024. Pakistan has stated that Israel continues to defy the United Nations Security Council’s resolution (2728) calling for an immediate ceasefire, is blocking the flow of humanitarian assistance, creating the reality of famine in Gaza, and has refused to abide by the International Court of Justice’s interim injunctions. During the Ministerial-level debate of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on “Situation in

19 See “Amid Israeli onslaught in Gaza, UN adopts Pakistan-sponsored resolution on self-determination”. Anadolu Agency News, December 12, 2023 [accessed June 2, 2024], available on: <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/amid-israeli-onslaught-in-gaza-un-adopts-pakistan-sponsored-resolution-on-self-determination/3088095>

20 See “Pakistan called for full membership of #Palestine in the UN”, Pakistan Mission to United Nations Newyork, May 01, 2024 [accessed June 1, 2024], available on: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YU1XIYxwE-Y>

21 Ibid; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YU1XIYxwE-Y>

the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question,” Ambassador Usman Jadoon, Deputy Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations, delivered a powerful statement outlining Pakistan’s stance on the region’s ongoing crisis. Addressing the regional implications of the Gaza conflict, he warned that the conflict could spread to neighboring areas such as the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Iran. He urged all parties to exhibit restraint to prevent further escalation, highlighting the importance of halting Israel’s aggression to avert a larger conflict.

The Pakistani envoy articulated three urgent responsibilities for the Security Council:

- Halting Israel’s genocidal actions in Gaza.
- Preventing further conflict escalation.
- Revitalizing the peace process towards a two-state solution.

He condemned Israel’s relentless violence in Gaza, which has resulted in the terrible deaths of over 34,000 Palestinians, the majority of whom are children and women, as well as its defiance of international calls for a ceasefire.²²

C. Pakistan Stance against FETO

Pakistan helped Turkiye in its struggle against the Fethullah Gulen Terrorist Organization (FETO) by deporting the linked teachers from Pakistan and handing over the school’s custody into the hands of the Turkiye Maarif Foundation.²³ The petition was filed on behalf of the Turkish government to ban the Fethullah Gulen Movement in Pakistan and asked for the custody of PakTurk International Schools. The Constitution petition number was 66 of 2018, and it was decided under Articles 184(3) and 40 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.²⁴

22 See “Pakistan urges #UN’s action against Israeli war crimes in Gaza”, Pakistan Mission to United Nations New York, April 24, 2024 [accessed June 1, 2024], available on: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kAobjYtzq4c>

23 See “SC bans Fethullah Gulen movement in Pakistan”, Arab News, December 28, 2018, [accessed May 24, 2024] available on: <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1427136/pakistan>

24 Constitution petition No. 66/2018, December 13, 2018, [accessed March 06, 2024], available on: https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=http://www.arab-news.com/sites/default/files/userimages/862216/court_order.pdf

The Supreme Court of Pakistan also mentioned in its decision that under Article 40 of the Constitution of Pakistan, it is clearly mentioned that Pakistan would take steps to make a strong bond with Muslim majority countries, and Türkiye is one of them. So under Article 184(3) of the Constitution of Pakistan, the Supreme Court has the jurisdiction to hear again the judgment, decree, or order passed by the High Court.²⁵ It also further mentioned that the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) banned the Fethullah Movement in its 43rd session of the Foreign Ministers at Tashkent. So Pakistan, as the founding member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), is bound to obligate the decision made by it.²⁶

D. Pakistan Stance on Peace in Afghanistan

Pakistan and Afghanistan share a long border, which is approximately 2640 kilometers. Both countries are sharing the same cultural values and geopolitical region. Pakistan had played a very vital role in the peace process in Afghanistan; major powers also noticed that only Pakistan has the guts to bring the Taliban on the peace process talks. Pakistan has always supported the initiative of peace in neighboring countries.²⁷ In 2010, a high council for peace was established, which was consisted of 70 members, and this commission visited Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, for the peace process. Before any step taken by the this council, Afghanistan's former Prime Minister was killed, and the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan became cold.²⁸ In September 2019, United States President Trump suddenly announced the peace talks by saying that America could not bear the killings of American soldiers in Afghanistan.²⁹

25 Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, Article 184(3) [accessed May 31, 2024], available on: https://na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681_951.pdf

26 Constitution petition No. 66/2018, December 13, 2018, p. 3, [accessed March 06, 2024], available on: https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=http://www.arabnews.com/sites/default/files/userimages/862216/court_order.pdf

27 Manzoor Ahmad, Naveeda Yousaf, Zahir Shah, "Dynamics of Pakistan's involvement in the Afghan Reconciliation Process", *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, 37(2), 383-393.

28 Dr. Ghulam Mustafa, Dr. Zahid Yaseen, Aamir Junaid, "Role of Pakistan in the Afghan Peace Process", *Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology*, p. 5, 17(12), ISSN 1567-214x

29 *ibid*

Pakistan was helping and convincing America for the peace talks; both parties realized the Pakistani officials' efforts in this regard. In the early months of 2020, Zalmay Khalilzad visited Pakistan and appreciated Pakistan's role in the peace process, and at last, on February 29, 2020, a peace deal was signed between the United States of America and Afghan Taliban in Doha, Qatar, and Pakistan's foreign minister was also present on this occasion.³⁰ Pakistan has continuously played a role in the stability and prosperity of Afghanistan. It brings comfort on the borders with Afghanistan from both its provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balouchistan. Pakistan is also hopeful for the successful intra-Afghan talks. The people of Afghanistan had suffered a lot from the long war.

IV. Promotion of International Peace

Pakistan's foreign policy is designed in a shape to protect and enhance the nation's interests on the international level. This policy framework is based on the guidelines given by the founders, which aim to protect the national interest, economic growth, and fraternal diplomatic relations. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammed Ali Jinnah, who is the founder and first Governor General of Pakistan, outlined the goals of Pakistani foreign policy in February 1948 in his broadcast talk to the people of the United States of America;

"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 principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world, and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter." The constitution is always lay down under the sayings of the founder of the Pakistan.³¹

30 Naveed Siddiqui, "The US Thanks Pakistan For Facilitating Afghan Peace Process", January 31, 2020, [accessed May 21, 2024], available on: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1531673>

31 Government of Pakistan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), "Foreign Policy", [accessed May 14, 2024], available on: <https://mofa.gov.pk/foreign-policy>

There are key objectives from which Pakistan's foreign policy can be summarized:

- Promotion of Pakistan as a dynamic, progressive, moderate, and democratic Islamic state.
- Developing cordial relations with all countries around the world, especially big powers and immediate neighbors.
- Protecting national security and geostrategic interests, including Kashmir.
- Strengthening our commercial and economic ties with the international community.
- Protecting the interests of the Pakistani Diaspora abroad.
- Ensure efficient utilization of national resources for regional and international cooperation.³²

A. Pakistan in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions

Pakistan has a vital role in the peacekeeping missions of the United Nations, and more than 235,000 Pakistani peacekeepers are serving in 48 different missions of the United Nations till May 29, 2024, including female peacekeepers. Pakistan is one of the top countries that continuously contributes to the missions with troop contributions. More than 181 Pakistanis sacrifice their lives on duty of mission. More than 500 Pakistani females serve in the missions, and it achieves the United Nations development goal of 15% female staff officers. Pakistan creates a unique perspective on United Nations peacekeeping not only as a highly troop-contributing country (TCC) but also as the largest host of the peacekeeping missions.³³

It is a distinct honor for Pakistan that Pakistani nationalists have served in key peacekeeping positions, such as Special Envoy and Advisor to the UN Secretary-General, Army Advisor at the Ministry of Peacekeeping Operations, Chief Military Monitor, Force and Deputy Force Commanders, and others.³⁴ In 1960, the first mission of Pakistani

32 *ibid*

33 Government of Pakistan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), "International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers", May 29, 2024, [accessed May 31, 2024], available on: <https://mofa.gov.pk/press-releases/international-day-of-united-nations-peacekeepers-2>

34 Mehmood Kiani, "Pakistan's Contribution to UN Peacekeeping", 2004, *Strategic Studies*, 24(3), 41-72.

peacekeepers was sent to Congo, at the end of the 1970's, Pakistani peacekeepers were actively participating in 3 out of 11 missions of the United Nations. During the Cold War era, the United Nations sent peacekeepers on 36 missions, and Pakistani troops were serving in 21 missions globally.³⁵ Overall, Pakistan is the 5th largest country with troops serving in the United Nations.³⁶ Pakistani troops are served as the United Nations protection force in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the four years of civil war there from 1992 to 1996.

B. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

Pakistan is a strong advocate of multilateralism and actively promotes international peace and security. Pakistan believes that long-term stability and peace are only possible under a strong and non-discriminatory rule-based international system. One of the key points of this international order is a robust nonproliferation system. Pakistan has always been devoted to the goals of non-proliferation and disarmament for the greater good of humanity and global stability.

Pakistan has consistently upheld the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). It actively engaged in the negotiations that resulted in the Conference on Disarmament's adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Pakistan supported for this treaty when it was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1996. Pakistan is an approved observer state on the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO). Despite being a non-signatory state, Pakistan consistently supported the treaty's aims and objectives. Pakistan has announced a unilateral cessation of nuclear tests. Secondly, it has stated that it was not the first state to test and will not be the first to resume

35 Kunthavi Kalachelvam, Mahesh Raj Bhatta, Imran Ahmed, "United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Pakistan's Contributions", Institute of South Asian Studies, Consortium of South Asia Think Tanks, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, February 2023, Singapore, Pp. 08, Special Report Issue No. 23, available on: <https://www.isas.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/UN-Peacekeeping-Operations-Pakistans-Contributions-edit.pdf>

36 "Troop and Police Contributors", United Nations Peacekeeping, <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/troopand-police-contributors>.

nuclear weapons testing in South Asia.³⁷ Pakistan has also signed Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT).³⁸

C. Pakistan as a Mediator in Regional Disputes

Pakistan played a very vital role as a mediator in the regional disputes also. Pakistan holds close relations with Middle Eastern countries and has played an important role in the concerned affairs.³⁹ Pakistan is the sole nuclear power among the Muslim states; hence, it must serve as a mediator and arbitrator if any dispute emerges among these states.⁴⁰ Resolving the crisis in the Middle East is the top concern for the state of Pakistan, but it is also challenging at the same time. Pakistan played its role in resolving the Arab-Iranian conflict. The challenging situation was that there was Yemen involvement and two biggest powers of oil like Iran and Saudi Arabia. It urges both nations to resolve their differences and disputes in peaceful and harmonious way. Continually advocating for peace and harmony, Pakistan had solved the problems by avoiding aggressiveness and violence within the international community. The ex-Prime Minister Imran Khan, in his interview with a Saudi newspaper, said, "I believe every dispute has a political solution; I do not believe in military solutions." He also desired peace in the Middle East, and it deeply saddened him to witness the conflict between two Muslim states.⁴¹

37 Government of Pakistan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), "Pakistan's Positions & Policies on Arms Control, Non-Proliferation & Disarmament Related Issues", [accessed May 31, 2024], available on: <https://mofa.gov.pk/arms-control-and-disarmament>

38 ibid

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During the Iraq-Kuwait war in 1990, when the Iraq invaded Kuwait. It was very challenging for Pakistan to maintain its position between two muslim brother countries, as both are the strong allies of Pakistan in every predicament. Despite the difficulties, Pakistan determinedly pursued to resolve conflicts through peaceful means rather than resorting to military intervention. As a peace-loving nation, Pakistan consistently strived for peace and prosperity in any region facing conflict. Despite the complexities, Pakistan persistently sought to resolve conflicts through peaceful means rather than resorting to military intervention. As a peace-loving nation, Pakistan consistently strived for peace and prosperity in any region facing conflict.

Conclusion

Pakistan's foreign policy is deeply rooted in its constitutional framework on the Jinnah's motive of pan-Islamism. These principles of foreign policy are not just aspiring but also enrooted deeply in the legislation, institutional reforms, and policy initiatives. The main aim of Pakistan's foreign policy is to make strong brotherly relations with the Muslim countries and do its best in maintaining and serving for international peace and harmony. Article 40 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is the core principle for foreign policymakers. Pakistan's efforts towards the establishment of the United Islamic Body were motivated through its constitution, and, as a result, Pakistan's put its best into the establishment of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

Pakistan's active involvement in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and its consistent stance on the Palestine conflict exemplify its dedication to pan-Islamism and solidarity with Muslim nations. Pakistan's participation in the United Nations peacekeeping missions and support for treaties like the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) is evidence of its efforts toward the maintenance of not only regional but also international peace and harmony and its commitment to multilateralism. Also, the country's efforts towards mediating the Arab-Iranian, Iraq-Kuwait, and Syrian disputes demonstrate its good intentions for stability in the region.

In summary, Pakistan's foreign policy is guided by its founding principles, which explain the importance of maintaining good relations all over the world and especially with the Muslim states in order to grow economically, financially, and diplomatically. The country's active participation in international diplomacy and its dedication to global peace and security prove its solid commitment to a peaceful and successful world. Pakistan's tactic to conflict resolution and its efforts to build strong international partnerships have subsidized meaningfully to the upgradation of global peace and solidarity.

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