

PART. II

Question No-4

Pakistan's Foreign Policy Choices at different Phases:-

Introduction:-

The state has their foreign policy for international relations. ~~with~~ The policy is designed by the state to keep good relation among the states. The foreign policy of every state based on their national interest. The states keep balanced of relations with other states. Where state takes decisions according to ⁱⁿ the best public interest. Some states foreign policy is soft, some has hard. Some states believes on Idealism while some believes on liberalism approach. The foreign policy is never static. According to the situation it is changed. Pakistan's foreign policy is always based on the national interests. Pakistan's foreign policy also changed with the time according to the situation. As Pakistan came into being, the two major ^{Block} ~~system~~ exists at that time. The Capitalist block of west and Socialist block of USSR. In the best of public interest Pakistan joined Capitalist block. The foreign policy of Pakistan may divide in to stages, before 9/11 and after 9/11. The policy pre 9/11

was based on ~~pro-India~~ ^{Balanced approach}. Post 9/11 it was also pro-US. The policy of every states based on national interest calculus. It means that to study the previous policy, calculate the gains and losses, or success and failures and designed new policy. The policy also designed for the factors such as keep in views the social, political, Economical, Strategic factors. Therefore Pakistan's foreign policy designed in different phases of the history based on the old policy results and its failure or success.

National interests and National interest calculus:-

In nature every human has their own interests. Such like that every state in the world has their interests. The major interests of every state is Strategic interests. It means states has deep interest in his safety and survival. The other interests of the states are Economic interests, political interests and social interests. The states develop their relation with the other states, international organizations for their national interest.

National Interest Calculus:-

The State designed their foreign policy and then

The situations and conditions changed for which policy to be change, so the state reviews the old policy and calculate their failer and success. According to the result state design another policy.

Historical views of Pakistan's Foreign policy.

Foreign policy of Pakistan before separation of Bengal (East Pakistan) (Liberal Approach)

The world order changed after World War - II. The era of decolonisation. The two major block exists at that Era. The Capitalist block, leaded by United State and The Socialist block leded by USSR. All the new states should have to choose one block for the international relations. In 1947 Pakistan came into being with a lot of problems.

Pakistan joined the Capitalist block and asch rival state India has joined Socialist block. and member of UN.

Pakistan has a dispute and was with India on the Kashmir issue. Pakistan became an independent state but the Kashmir issue was pending and still it is pending.

The economic and political situation of Pakistan were extremely weak at that time. So, Pakistan decided to join the Capitalist Block.

The Era of Dictators, General Ayub Khan (1958 - 1969) Pakistan's foreign policy was not only Pro-US (western), but Balanced. (Liberal Approach)

In 1960's the foreign policy of Pakistan was balanced. Pakistan has a strong relationship with the China. China has the socialist block. Pakistan has good relations with the US and USSR. In 1960 USSR has did great investment in Pakistan in the field of Steel Mill. "Steel Mill of Karachi".

Pakistan has good relations with the western states.

The Economy was the main factor: Economy of Pakistan was weak. General Ayub Khan first time took loans from IMF. The foreign policy of Pakistan was designed to boost up the economy of the states. Hence, he decided to a balance policy for the states benefits.

The Era of Democracy and Dictatorship; The twist era of Pakistani Economy and political situation: (1971-2000) (Idealist) Balance of power

After the partition of Bengal. Pakistan ^{and India} has severe crisis. The economy of Pakistan was dependent on the East Pakistan.

The economy was the main factor again. The Bhutto era, he tried to made strong relationships with the

Gulf States for the economic purpose. The Gulf regions were in the huge developing stage. They needed a large number of labours. Hence, Pakistan foreign policy was friendly with the states.

India's declared his nuclear capability in 1970's: Deterrence issue for Pakistan.

The Strategic factor: (Idealist approach)

The era when India

India declared his Nuclear Capability it was the most challenging time for Pakistan.

Pakistan's foreign policy was designed for the strategic factor and safety of Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan established its first nuclear reactors and established nuclear capability.

USSR invasion in Afghanistan; The peak era of Cold war; Pakistan completely played a role of Pro-America against USSR. (Classical Idealism)

The era

of dictator, General Zia ul Haq. USSR invaded in Afghanistan. General Zia introduced the concept of Islamisation. Pakistan designed his foreign policy according to the situation.

The economic factor and social factor. The US approved heavy aid to Pakistan. The people of Pakistan has strong social and cultural attachment with Afghanistan.

Hence, he designed the policy according to the situation.

The era of General Musharraf; Post 9/11
USA invaded in Afghanistan; Pakistan
decided to be full support of USA;
(Classical Idealism)

The United State of America invaded
in Afghanistan after 9/11 attacks. The
war was declared preemptive attack.

The General Bush announced that it
will be "Enduring operation in Afghanistan"
against the terrorist groups. Pakistan
has designed his policy on the factor
Strategic and Safety. Hence Pakistan
decided full support with USA for the
survival.

National Interest Calculus on the Foreign policy of Pakistan; Pro-America

1- Strategic point of view:

Pakistan has
Security Threats. For Strategic point of
view Pakistan decided to be with USA.

2- Political point of view:

Pakistan has
political issues among other states. Such
as India, Iran etc. Pakistan wanted that
Pro-America, Pakistan will not be Isolationist
State.

3. Economic factor:

Pakistan economically weaker at that time and still the weakest. Pakistan's foreign policy designed to take aids from foreign.

4. Social factor:

Pakistan socially attached with Afghanistan. The decision regarding US-Afg was in the interest of safety but not socially.

Conclusion:

The Pakistan Foreign policy was always dynamic. According to the situation and situational context it is changed. The policy after 9/11 the pro-American policy. The national interest calculus shows that Pakistan's decision in the context of strategic point of view was good. The United State did not directly attacked in Pakistan. The economically supported by US. Politically Pakistan not succeed because India has good relation with the US in 2005. They made different deals. In social side Pakistan also not gets great success. Hence, Pakistan national interests are changed and now Pakistan has main focus on the economic and political side.

Question No. 2

Concept of Nation-State System;
Root Causes of problems in Pakistan;

Introduction:

Nation-State System is based on two elements. The nation and state. The people living a specific territory, having their same goals and interests is a nation-state system. The concept of nation-state system introduced in the treaty of Westphalia, known as Peace treaty of Westphalia in 1648. The 30 years war was fought in Europe between the Catholic and protestants. The main agenda of protestants was to separate politics from the religion.

The protestants succeeded and the war ended on the treaty known as treaty of Westphalia. The main principles of the treaty was that all the people will be free in their area and all will be equal by law.

There will be no political interference in the matter of religion. All the states will be a sovereign states. All the states should recognise the other states. There will be territorial integrity. Thus the nation-state system introduced. The problems in Pakistan is based on different aspects. Such as religion based, Shia and Sunni conflicts. Equality of treatment of all the nationals is the

responsibility of a state. In Pakistan the Ex-FATA and Baloch groups arose that "we want equality". Pakistan's population is totally divided on identity bases. Hence, Pakistan considered the minority on the religion basis while in Bangladesh it is considered with language difference.

Nation-State System.

In 1648, The treaty of Westphalia^{has} given the concept of Nation-State System. The main principle of the treaty of Westphalia was that.

- i- Religion and politics should be separate from each other. Catholic, Church should be away from the politics matters.
 - ii- There should be territorial integrity among the state. Every state had separate territory.
 - iii- There will be freedom to all individuals.
 - iv- All the states will be a sovereign state. The other states will keep care of their sovereignty.
 - v- All states should be equal. No state will show superiority.
 - vi- All the other states will recognise the states. It means that there will be diplomatic relationship among the states.
- Therefore, The above principles are the principles of a state. The state has dignity.

Nation State and Basic human values.

Nation

Religion

Language

Culture

Values/norms

Ethnicity and Race

State

Territory

Sovereignty

Population

Recognition.

Nation; Concept of a Nation:

1- Religion: Basically nation is a group of people. They have ~~the~~ same goals and agenda. So the religion is ~~the~~ related to the people who followed it.

2- Language: Language is also the characteristics of the people. In a state many groups of people have different or same language.

3- Culture: People living in the state having same culture to follow it.

4- Values and norms: People have their norms and values which shows their personality attitude, morality.

5- Ethnicity and Race: People living in the state have same ethnicity or race.

Concept of State: "Statehood System"

I- Territory:

Every state have the specific territory. the boarders of every state should be determined.

2- Population: The people living in the territory having some goals, interests.

3- Sovereign government: State have the same government that it sovereign and the people had support to it.

4- Recognition: The state will be considered in international relation a state which has the ability to recognised itself.

Therefore the above all requisites are necessary for a state hood system. It means that if state fulfill the requisites it will be considered a state.

Responsibilities of a States to the people and the people to follow States rules and laws.

I. State is responsible to provide security to people and also secure its own existence.

Strategically responsibility of the state to provide security to their citizens. The safety of the state is the main focus of the

of the State. The realism approach may should be apply. Such as the balance of power for the safety. Hence, State is responsible for the safety.

2. Freedom to the individuals in their States.

The State provided freedom to their citizens. The people will be free. The idealism approach will be used by the state. In international relation the states are free to join any organisation or any block in their best public interest.

3. Maintaining of order, justice and the State will deliver to the people; welfare state.

The maintenance of order, justice and welfare state. The responsibility of people to follow the rules and laws of the State. The state will provide a welfare state concept. The International Societal Theory concept will apply. Hence the nation and state have same responsibility.

Problems in Pakistan and its Root Causes; Nation- State Concept:

1- Extremism in Pakistan; in equality treatment of all citizens;

In Pakistan the extremism has been risen. The main point of the

extremism is that people demanding that the state not treating them equal. The International Social Contract Theory that government will deliver basic needs to their citizens. Therefore the government is failed to deliver to all the people equally. Hence, extremism and separatist movement has seen arisen.

2- Pakistan has basic problem of nationalism; Federations are divided on nationalism and language identity based.

Pakistan has deep problem of identity and nationalism. In nation-state system it is clear that the state should same nationals, it means that identity of language same. Hence in Pakistan all the federations ~~was~~ are divided on the basis of identity, language. The Pashtoon's Balochistan and Panjabi. Therefore the root cause of the nationalism is that the people are divided on national basis.

3- Pakistan has issue of Sectarianism; The Shia and Sunni groups; on basis of Religion. Religion is the ^{main} factor in the problem of Sectarianism. The Shia and Sunni groups are fighting on the basis of the religion. In nation-state system it is cleared that there will be no religion of conflicts. All humans are free. So in Pakistan it is a root cause of the Sectarian conflicts.

Conclusion:

Nation-State System introduced for the ending of conflicts among the people. The system gives the identity and freedom to the people. In nation-state system people has their own responsibility and state has their own responsibilities. In international relations state should respect the other states, territory, sovereignty etc.

In Pakistan the main root causes of the sectarianism, separatism and nationalism is that issues in nation-state system such as language, religion and non-discrimination, equal treatment of the state.

P-T-O

Question No- 8

PART-C

Skeptical view of Globalisation:

Globalisation:

The ~~the~~ globalisation concept introduced for the ever increasing the political integration of states the economic interdependency and technological interaction among the State, Markets and Societies at global scale level.

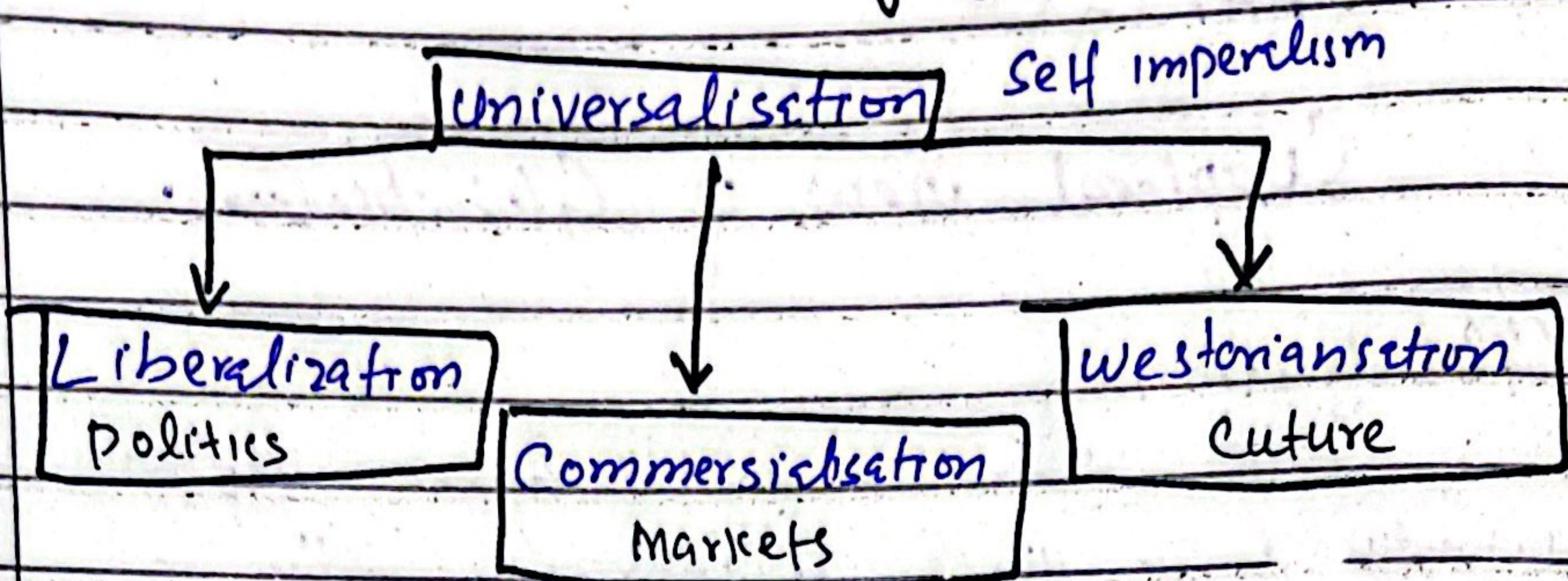
Globalisation is a phenomena of political, economical and technological aspects.

The States, markets and Societies are the actors. It is integrated interdependent on Technology.

In globalisation no issue is the issue of individual such as Trade, Security, economy and political issues but it all is the issues of the Community collectively. The main aim of the globalisation is that it ~~is~~ wants that the world be in a global market. The economy, culture and politics all are in the same community.

Therefore, the aim agenda of globalisation is the interdependency of the nations on the market.

Skeptical view of globalisation.



The critical views of some people that globalisation is the western agenda and they want to take the control of the whole world.

The people views that western people softly injects the political system in the other states such as western democratic system.

The western people wants to take control of the the markets in the whole world and the developing states are interdependent on them.

The other view that the promotion of westernisation is doing through globalisation.

Conclusion.

Skeptical view of globalisation is the ^{bad} views of some people about the globalisation. They think that the globalisation is the western agenda and they promoting their own culture and wants control on market.