

Political Science

Short Note (10)

Q: Write down a comprehensive note of the following:

Foreign Policy Making Process in Pakistan:

Foreign policy indicates to the strategies and decisions made by a nation to safeguard its national interest and achieve its goals in the international affairs. In Pakistan, the foreign policy making process is complex and multifaceted involving various state and non-state actors.

Foreign policy is not about pondering to domestic political interests; it is about articulating national interests and engaging the world to protect and advanced them"
(Condoleezza Rice)

2. Historical Context of Foreign Policy in Pakistan:

Pakistan's foreign policy is shaped by its historical context, including its partition from India, the Kashmir conflict and alliances formed during the Cold War, particularly with the United States and China.

The country's approach to international relations is also guided by its need for economic stability and development, requiring it to maintain favorable ties with major global powers and international financial institutions.

3. Key Institutions of Foreign Policy:

i. Executive Branch:

The Prime Minister, as the head of government, plays a significant role in formulating and executing foreign policy.

ii. Foreign Minister:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) is responsible for the day-to-day conduct of foreign relations, including diplomacy, negotiations and representing Pakistan internationally.

"The Foreign Ministry is the bridge between a nation's ideals and the realities of the global stage" (Kofi Annan)

iii. National Security Council: (NSC)

It provides a forum for key decision-makers to discuss and coordinate on foreign policy and national security issues.

iv. Role of Parliament:

The Parliamentary Committees on Foreign Affairs review and debate foreign policy issues, but their influence is limited.

(4)

4. Military Influence of Foreign Policy :

The military, especially the Army, has significant influence over foreign policy, particularly regarding India, Afghanistan and defense-related matters. The Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) agency plays a role in foreign policy.

5. Political Leadership :

The vision and priorities of the sitting government and its leadership heavily influence foreign policy. Personalities of leaders like the prime minister (PM) and Foreign minister can shape diplomatic strategies.

"Political leadership in Foreign Policy is about vision, courage and ability to negotiate the complexities of international relations to safeguard a nation's interests" (Henry Kissinger)

6. Role of Regional Organizations:

Pakistan's participation in regional organizations like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) shapes its foreign policy.

"SAARC is the voice of South Asia, striving for regional cooperation and prosperity" (Kofi Annan)

7. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the foreign policy making process in Pakistan is a dynamic interplay of historical, geopolitical, economic and domestic factors. To organize by key institutions and leaders to navigate the complexities of global relations and safeguard national interest on the international stage.

THE END

Q: Write a comprehensive note of the following:

Global Civil Society:

Global civil society refers to the collective of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), advocacy groups, and social movements that operate across national boundaries to address global issues and influence international policies.

2. Components of Global Civil Society:

i- Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs):
Organizations that work on various issues such as

- Human rights
- Environmental protection
- Humanitarian aid.

"Non-Governmental organizations are the conscience of the world, working tirelessly to advocate for justice, equality and human rights"
(Ban Ki moon)

ii-

Transnational Advocacy Networks:

It is a Groups that mobilize resources and coordinate actions across borders to promote specific cause.

iii-

Social Movements:

Collective efforts by groups of people to achieve social or political change on a global scale.

3.

Historical Development of Global Civil Society:

The concept of global civil society has evolved over time, particularly gaining prominence with the rise of international NGOs and global social movements in the late 20th century and early 21st century.

"If we want any significant development, we must cooperate civil society".

(Nelson Mandela)

4. Role and Function of Global Civil Society:

(i) Advocacy and Lobbying:

Global Civil Society groups advocates for policy changes at national and international levels, often lobbying international organizations like the UN or the WTO.

(ii) Service Provision:

Many NGOs provide essential services, including:

- a. Disaster relief
- b. Healthcare
- c. Education

Particularly in areas where governments are unable or unwilling to do so.

(iii) Awareness and Education:

These organizations raise awareness about global issues, educate the public, and mobilize support for various causes.

(4)

(iv) Monitoring and Accountability:

They monitor government and cooperate actions, advocating for transparency, accountability and reporting abuses.

5. Challenges Faced by Global Civil Society:a. Funding and Resources:

Many global civil society organizations struggle with limited funding and resources, which can block their effectiveness.

b. Political Constraints:

Governments may impose restrictions on the activities of civil society organizations, particularly those that challenge the status quo or governmental policies.

c. Coordination and Fragmentation:

The diverse nature of global civil society can lead to challenges in coordination and a lack of unified action.

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6. Influence on Global Governance:

Global civil society often participate in international conferences, contributes to global policy-making processes, and works with international organizations to address global challenges.

"Global civil society is the heartbeat of democracy, championing the right and voices of people across borders"

(Kofi Annan)

7. Technology and Communication:

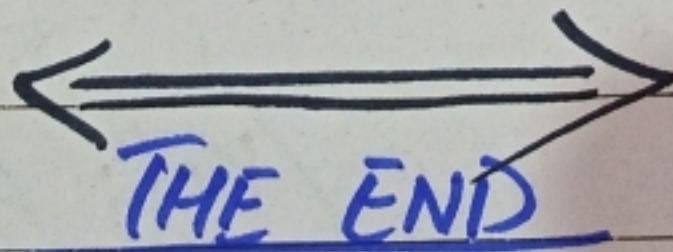
Advances in technology and communication have empowered global civil society by facilitating information sharing, coordination and mobilization of support across borders.

"Technology and communication are the twin pillars of the modern era, breaking down barriers and connecting humanity like never before"

(Tim-Berners-Lee)

8. Conclusion :

In conclusion, global civil society plays an indispensable role in advocating for justice, promoting international cooperation and addressing the world's most pressing challenges through the collective efforts of individuals and organizations across borders.


THE END