

Attempt and upload proper questions for evaluation; not notes

Day: MTWTFS

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_\_

## Current Affairs

### (FOREIGN Policy)

It is the collection of think tanks, policymakers, policies, objectives, strategies and action that a state performs to establish a relation with all other states and pursue its national interests.

Quaid-e-AZAM Muhammad Ali Jinnah Envisioned Foreign Policy in his speech on 1947 He said

"Our Foreign Policy is one of friendliness and good-will 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 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 oppressed  
and suppressed Peoples of the  
world and in upholding of  
the United Nations Charter."

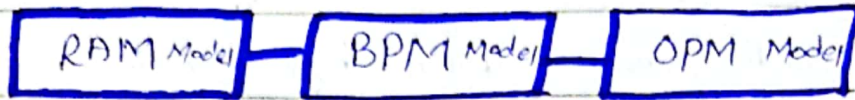
"Foreign Policy consists of decisions  
and actions, which involve to some  
appreciable extent relations between  
one state and others."

[Joseph Frankel]

- What is National Interest and  
How state will secure it?
- Who will design National  
Interest?
- Who will define National Interest?

Graham Allison :-

He gives the answers of these  
questions. He states there could be three  
Types of situations.



## RAM - Rational Actor Model :-

According to this model an individual or ruler will make decisions in foreign policy. An individual decides everything and thinks he/she is ultimate authority.

Example :-

Applying this model to "Achaemenid Hittites" is controversial, as it implies a level of rationality and coherence to its actions. Hittites had clear goals, territorial expansion, racial purity and domination. He calculated the costs and benefits of his actions, prioritizing short-term gains over long-term consequences.

→ He acted instrumentally, using military power and propaganda to achieve his objectives. He responded to achieve his incentives and constraints, adapting his strategy to circumstances.

Critics argue that this model

oversimplifies Hitler's ideology and actions, which were driven by extreme racism, nationalism and Anti-Semitism. They point out that Hitler's decisions were impulsive, emotional and contradictory, leading to catastrophic consequences.

### (b) BPM Model:- Bureaucratic Political Model:-

In this model, High Bureaucracy like ministry and defence ministry etc are involved in decision making of Foreign Policy. This model leads the policy according to needs.

#### Examples:- The development of CPEC

→ Pakistani government led by PMI, proposes the CPEC Project to boost economic growth and infrastructure development.

→ Various stakeholders, including military, political parties and business group, lobby for their interests in Project.

→ The Planning Commission of Pakistan, the ministry of Finance and other relevant ministries review project details.

→ The Govt negotiates with China and various Pakistani stakeholders compromise projects' scope Funding and implementation.

→ The National Assembly and Senate of Pak approve CPEC Project and legislation.

→ The National Highway authority, Pakistan Railways implement Project with Chinese support.

In this example, BPM highlights complex interactions among various Pakistani stakeholders including Govt, military, Political parties which shaped CPEC Project. This example illustrates how BPM can help understand the dynamics of Policy-making in Pak, where Multiple actors influence decision-making process.

### (c) OPM Organizational Political Model

Technocrats who are experienced in their respective field are approached to provide feedback in order to implement policies.

→ Pakistani Army's counter-terrorism operations.

→ Goal - Eliminate terrorist networks.

- **SOPs** Standard Operating Procedures.
- Intelligence gathering, surveillance, raids**
- **Organizational Structure: Hierarchical with**  
**clear chains of command and communication.**
- **NADRA** - National Database and Registration  
**Authority** **identity documentation**. **IT's Goal**  
 to **secure and accurate identity documentation.**  
**Sops are data collection, verification and**  
**issuance of identity cards.** **IT's organizational**  
**structure is Bureaucratic with clear procedure**  
**and protocols.**

These examples illustrates how OPM is applied in various Pakistani organizations including **Military**, **Government Agencies** to achieve goals and objectives through clear organizational structures.

### Example - RAM

In Falkland case, Island near Argentina and Argentina attacked it. Argentina Planned to attacking Falkland but Argentina fails in its attempt as England's Navy from 12000 square miles away protected Falkland. It resulted in England Argentina rivalry.

## ⇒ Nature Of Foreign Policy:-

1) State will behave very rational for national interest.

2) Economic oriented.

3) Interest Centred.

For example, Pakistan's stance about the Uighur Muslims in China.

Pakistan states that it is the internal matter of China as Pakistan has

strong economic interest with China.

numbers of Economic development like

1. E. A **Free Trade Agreement** was signed

in **2006** to increase Trade and

Investment. **CPEC** was established in **2013**.

That's why Pakistan remain rational.

## Objectives Of Foreign Policy

To protect Sovereignty and Integrity

To protect National Heritage

To protect National Interest

To Protect National  
Security.

To maintain world  
order.

Use elaborate, self  
explanatory and  
relevant headings

(1)

## Sovereignty

To conduct any kind of action within  
boundaries of state. Pakistan came into  
being after great sacrifices. The object  
of Protection and Sovereignty is corner  
stone of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

These are two types of Sovereignty.

Ideological  
Sovereignty

Physical  
Sovereignty.

(a)

## Ideological Sovereignty

Intervention of any state or non-  
state actor into matters of particular  
state.

E.g. Intra state matters,  
Constitutional matters.



(b)

## Physical Sovereignty

if any state or non state actor will take action on ground of a state.

E.g. Boots on ground (physical intervention).

### Osama Bin Laden: In 2011

Osama Bin Laden's presence in Pak in 2011 is an example of physical sovereignty.

Osama Bin Laden entered Pakistan without official permission, violating the country's border control and immigration laws. He lived in Abbottabad for several years without being detected by Pakistani authorities, indicating a lapse in internal security.

The US military operation that killed Bin Laden was carried out without Pakistan's consent or knowledge, violating country's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Pakistan's inability to detect and prevent US operation demonstrated a lack of control over its territory, compromising its physical sovereignty. The incident highlighted Pakistan's challenges in maintaining physical sovereignty. The Bin Laden incident showcased

importance of physical sovereignty and the need for state to maintain control over their territory to ensure security.

## Salala Incident 2011

The salala incident 2011 is another example of physical sovereignty. Especially in context of Pak - US relations.

→ On November 26, 2011, US-led NATO forces conducted an airstrike on two Pakistani military checkpoints in Salala, Mohmand Agency, killing 24 Pakistani soldiers.

This incident highlights physical sovereignty concerns in several ways.

→ The NATO airstrike violated Pakistan's territorial sovereignty as US forces attacked Pakistani military installations without permission.

→ This incident occurred along Afg - Pak border underscoring the challenges of maintaining control over porous borders and preventing unauthorized incursions.

→ Pakistan's membership in NATO-led

Coalition in Afghanistan created tensions b/w its sovereignty and its obligations to alliance, leading to conflicts like Salala.

→ The Salala incident strained Pakistan-US relations led to a reassessment of Pakistan's cooperation with NATO and highlighted the importance of respecting sovereignty.

The protection of sovereignty is responsibility of Foreign Policy.

(1)

### (Integrity)

Foreign Policy will do all the measures to maintain and establish integrity of the state. It will not let any country to dis-integrate it.

#### Example:-

Iranians should not allow insurgents, militants and terrorists to use their soil against Pakistan.

(2)

### (National Prestige)

Foreign Policy maintain national

Prestige, value and image of nation based on actions.

**For Example:-**

**Japan:-** Japan is considered as dignified nation in terms of national prestige due to its rich cultural heritage including ancient traditions, customs and values.

Japan is the **3<sup>rd</sup> Largest** economy in the world known for its innovative technology, high quality products. Politically Japan is stable and have effective government with human rights and rule of law.

International relations - Japan maintain good diplomatic relations with many countries, playing key role in global and regional affairs such as

**G7, G20 and ASEAN.**

Japan is also significant contributor to global peacekeeping, disaster relief and development aid enhancing its reputation as a compassionate nation.

**America:-**

America is considered a prominent country in terms of

National Prestige, due to various factors.

→ **Global Leadership:-** The US has been global leader in politics and economic and innovation for over a century. i.e

**Marshall Plan (1948)** US provided economic aid to war-torn Europe, promoting economic stability and fostering alliances.

→ **Military Strength:-** US has a powerful military with global presence for defending its interests and allies. US military is

the forefront of military technology, with advanced weaponry, surveillance systems and cyber capabilities. US plays a leading role in shaping international institutions

such as **UN, IMF** and **World Bank**.

US's global leadership has faced challenges from China, Russia and criticism from

some countries regarding its unilateral

approach but US remains a significant global leader and addressing global challenges.

**Pakistan :-**

Pakistan's national prestige

by various challenges. Pakistan is a developing country with a growing economy and a large youth population but still facing development challenges. Pakistan has a **Poverty** rate many citizens **lacking** access of basic necessities like education, Healthcare and Sanitation. Pakistan facing **Political instability** including military coups and tumultuous transitions which have impacted by its national prestige. Pakistan also facing challenges like illegal immigration, Corruption, unstable economy, poor rule of law, Controlled democracy and minority Rights like Jaxanwala incident.

### (3) (National Security)

It can be divided into Traditional and non-Traditional security.

**Traditional Security:-** means military threat to institutions and state. It applies in state context. i.e., India wanting to attack Kashmir and Pakistan.

**Non-Traditional Security:-**

means non-military threats to states and people of the states. It applies in human context.

E.g., Flood, environmental security, Health security etc.

In both cases Foreign Policy is responsible to address issues.

## How Foreign Policy Secured Traditional Security?

Shah Mehmood Qureshi contacted Foreign Offices of important countries around the world telling them that India attacked us and we will answer. He asked the countries to come on front and condemn India.

Pakistan's Foreign Policy has aimed to secure non-traditional threats like Agriculture cooperation with other countries like China, US and Australia to enhance food production. **Bilawal Buto**, the Foreign Minister at that time accompanied Prime Minister Shahbaz Shafeeq to Geneva conference on Jan 8, 2023, to attend

attend the international conference on climate resilient Pakistan. The conference aimed to raise funds for Pakistan's recovery from devastating floods in 2022 which displaced over 33 million people and caused over 1700 deaths.

(4)

## (World Order)

Foreign Policy is responsible to maintain world order.

Core Countries	Semi-Periphery	Periphery Countries
Countries having strong economy and advanced technology.	Moderate economy and moderate technology. i.e. Saudi Arabia, Russia, India, Brazil, South Korea, South Africa.	Weak economy and poor technology. i.e. Pakistan, Afghanistan, Malaysia etc.
Example: Canada, Japan, Australia		

Pakistan's Foreign Policy has played a role in shaping world order.

## Non-Aligned Movement: (NAM)

Pakistan was founding member of NAM,



Promoting neutrality and multilateralism during Cold war.

→ **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**

Pakistan's nuclear program and refusal to sign the NPT has influenced global nuclear politics and non-proliferation efforts.

→ Core countries and semi-periphery countries

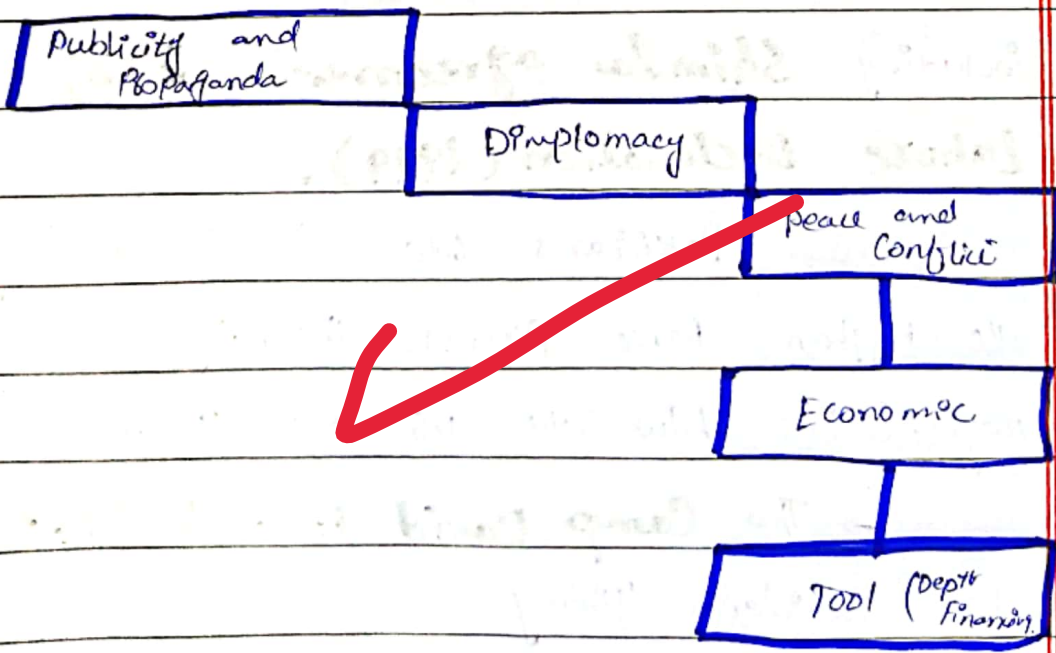
implement world order of the developing countries. Core countries like Canada, Japan

etc control global trade, investments

financial flows, shaping developing countries

economic policies and decisions.

**Tools Of Foreign Policy**



(1)

## Diplomacy :-

Diplomacy is a social tool of Foreign Policy, enabling nations to engage in Dialogue, Negotiation and relationship-building to achieve their interests and goals. Diplomacy represents one's country's interests, values and policies. It involves negotiation and engaging in talks to reach agreements, resolve conflicts and settle disputes. Diplomacy manages conflicts and crises to prevent escalation and resolve disputes peacefully. It promotes trade, investment and economic cooperation. It addresses global challenges and issues.

**Examples :-** Pakistan's diplomatic effort to resolve the Kashmir dispute with India including **Shimla agreement (1972)** and **Lahore Declaration (1999)**.

→ Pakistan's role in facilitating the Afghan Peace Process, including hosting negotiations b/w the US and Taliban.

→ **The Camp David Accords (1978)**  
US President Jimmy Carter's diplomatic efforts led to Peace Treaty between

Keep the description of a single heading brief

**Israel and Egypt.**

→ **The Singapore Summit (2018)**

US President Donald Trump's diplomatic engagement with North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, making a historical breakthrough in relations.

→ **The European Union's** diplomatic

efforts to resolve the Ukraine-Russia conflict including Minsk Protocol (2014).

All these examples illustrates how diplomacy has been used to resolve conflicts, promote economic cooperation address global challenges.

(2)

**Publicity And Propaganda**

Publicity is a foreign Policy tool used to shape public opinion, influence perceptions and promote country's interests. For example.

→ **The Social Media Campaign** The Israel Government's social media campaign to promote its perspective on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (2022).

→ The Pakistani government's

"Pakistan Outreach" program to engage with diaspora and promote a positive image of Pakistan (2022).

→ The Japan's Government's "Cool Japan" initiative to promote Japanese culture and technology (2022).

## Propaganda

Propaganda is also used to influence public opinion, shape perceptions, and promote country's interests through biased and misleading information.

For example, **Russia's** disinformation campaign to influence 2020 US President election.

→ **Twitter bots** promoting Saudi Arabia's perspective on Yemen conflict. **Russia's** propaganda campaign to justify its invasion of Ukraine (2022).

These examples represent how governments use propaganda and tools of foreign policy to shape public opinions.

(3)

## Peace And Conflict

Peace and conflict are significant tools of foreign policy used to achieve and resolve disputes. Peace tools are (1) Diplomacy (2) Mediation (3) Sanctions relief (4) development aid. **Diplomacy** negotiations to resolve conflicts peacefully. For example, The US and Asian's diplomatic efforts to revive the **Jeonju** nuclear deal (2022). **Mediation** a neutral third party facilitates negotiations b/w conflict parties. For example, The European Union's mediation in the Serbia Kosovo dialogue (2022). **Sanctions Relief** Lifting economic sanctions in exchange for cooperation. For example, The US Sanctions relief for North Korea in exchange for denuclearization talk (2018-2019). **Development aid** Providing economic assistance to promote stability and cooperation. i.e. The US's aid to Ukraine to support its economic development and security (2022). The European Union's sanctions on **Belarus** for human rights violations (2022). All these examples represent how Peace and <sup>Conflict</sup> foreign Tools are used in

Foreign Policy to resolve and disputes.

(4)

### Economic Tools

Economic Tools are used to achieve national interests and influence the behavior of other countries. Economic Tools are used for Trade agreements, negotiating Trade deals to increase exports and imports.

For example, The US Mexico-Canada agreement (USMCA) replacing NAFTA (2020). Imposing Tariffs on imports to protect domestic industries. i.e. The US Tariffs on Chinese goods to address Trade imbalance (2018).

The US Trade negotiations with China

(2022). The European Union's economic sanctions on Russia (2022). China's investment in Africa through the BRI (2022).

These are Tools of Foreign Policy to achieve national interests address global challenges and resolve disputes.

Foreign Policy works as a building block for a country to initiate good relations with other countries. Without a durable and effective foreign policy,

a country can't engage itself successfully with other countries. Every country must change its foreign policy with time as there is no permanent friends or foe in international arena. That's why a country should maintain exemplary relations with other countries.

"Success in Foreign Policy, as in Carpentry, requires the right tools for the job"

(Richard N. Haass)