

## QNO. 4

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Foreign Policy and National Interests
- 3) How National Interests of Pakistan shaped our Foreign Policy Choices.
  - a) A new born state: Foreign Policy Choices
  - b) Joining CENT and SEATO to neutralize threat of India
  - c) Joining US-led bloc against spread of communism and Post cold war.
  - d) Relations with Muslims states: OIC in 1970s.
  - e) Rise of China and increasing relation: economic, political and security.

## 4) Conclusion

Pakistan came into being at the time when cold war was in oping - in nascent state. After independence Pakistan was face to face with economic, political and security threats. Economy was in infantary stage, lack of industry, absence of skilled

and Indian stubbornness to release the frozen funds. Moreover, security from India was an existential threat to Pakistan. Pakistan fought two wars in initial years. Being a Muslim state, relations with Muslim countries was the target of foreign policy. To secure their interest, joining western blocs, containment of communism, and bonhomie with China and European countries shaped foreign policy accordingly.

### Relation between National Interest and Foreign Policy.

Foreign policy and national interest are intertwined. They can't be separated. To be more precise, foreign policy is the tool that is used to secure national interests.

Foreign policy is designed in the way to secure national interests in a best possible way.

Pakistan's National interests and foreign policy choices.

- a) A new born state and realignment of interests with foreign policy.

When came into being Pakistan was facing economic, political and security threats. The interests were secure national territorial integrity, and economic security. To do

So Quaid-e-Azam focused on good relation neighbour countries and deepening relation with India. However, Kashmir

and some other issues failed to realize this. Moreover,

Pakistan extended friendly relation with Muslim countries

Joining western bloc.

Due to security threat

from and economic  
compulsion, Pakistan  
joined western led bloc  
against communist blocs.  
In response US helped to  
modernize army and  
gave economic support  
This infuriated USSR  
which time and again  
vetoed resolutions on  
Kashmir.

USSR attack on Afghanistan  
and Pakistan as frontline  
fighter.

To contain communism and  
get military assistance and  
economic benefits Pakistan  
helped USA and its allies  
to defeat USSR. Radicalized  
society and Islamization  
of army and police to  
fuel the support for  
against USSR revolutionized  
domestic political landscape

After end of cold war  
differences again emerged  
with western bloc war  
on terror after 9/11 and  
Pakistan economic and  
dependence on west again  
pushed country into western  
bloc. Joined NATO to defeat  
Afghan Taliban. Dollars flow  
into Pakistan but the rise  
of terrorism started that  
strained relation with  
Afghanistan west

Ideological interest and organization  
of Islamic countries (OIC)

It was Pakistan's hardest  
desire to keep good relation  
with Muslim countries. Pakistan  
relation with Muslim countries  
also entails economic relations.  
Remittances from Gulf states also  
keep them closer. Pakistan provide  
security to Saudi Arabia and  
return have always come forward

to help Pakistan.

## China and Pakistan foreign Policy

After 1962 war Pakistan and China came closer against a common adversary - India.

Economic compulsion of Pakistan always dominated Pakistan China relations. Pakistan helped China to bring USA closer. In the current political dynamics Pakistan and China are on the same page. EPEC

## Current Political Landscape and Pakistan's Interests

USA exist from Afghanistan, Ukrain war, and US-China trade war has left few but tough foreign policy choices to keep its <sup>interests</sup> secured. Having economic, political, security and technological interests with all states, it is in Pakistan

Interest to remain neutralized.

Pakistan shouldn't join any bloc politics and should strike balance between US and China.

QNO. 8

Strategic culture.

Strategic culture is intricate web of beliefs, norms, values, and aspirations of a state. The same values, norms, and belief gives road for how to use military of a state to secure those interests. In short, strategic culture is the system of beliefs, norms and values that define the use of military of specific state.

Strategic culture and policy static and dynamic

What a state's people believe and what are their priorities design their policy dynamics and status

Example-

Strategic culture of Pakistan is security state, Muslim brother hood, lack of strategic depth, security threat from India, India hegemony. Resultantly, this culture helps in understanding Pakistan's policy dynamic and status. It helps us understand why Pakistan is expanding its military power. Moreover, it also highlights Pakistan's policy towards Muslim's states.

Pakistan alliance with China to counter Indian hegemony also reflects Pakistan strategic culture, last but not the least, lack of strategic depth makes it imperative



for Pakistan to rationalize  
relation with Afghanistan.

So, it is the strategic culture  
that helps us understand  
policy status and dynamics.

QNO.8.

Skeptical view of Globalization

Globalization is the political,  
economic and technological  
interconnectedness of nations  
across the globe. Globalization  
has turned the world into  
a single global village. However,  
it has proved the tool  
of neo-liberal world order  
to keep people colonized  
and marginalized. Globalization  
has helped the developed  
world to extract wealth  
from poor nations.

Cons of the globalization.

1) widened North south divide.

→ Globalization though connect

North and South technologically but it has also led to economic inequality. The developed nation under the garb of free market economy extracted wealth to developed nations. According to Pew research centre survey, only eight richest persons have wealth equal to 3.6 billion poorest. Credit of this goes to globalization.

Globalization paved the way for out competing local industries by multinational companies.

In the hyper connected world MNCs out compete the local industries and establish monopolies. Resultantly they impose the prices of their choice irrespective of domestic rules.

## Globalization and Gender disparity

Globalization has caused shift traditional economy to cash economy in which females have less stakes - Moreover, Globalization increased joblessness, most of the victims are women. Resultantly gender disparity has further increased.

## Globalization and Neo-imperialism.

Tools of neo-liberals such as World Bank and IMF, have continued to keep the global south colonized. These institutions are being used to control over politics, economic and security related issues. Recent IMF extended deal is a glaring example. All economic policies are designed as per IMF demands.

QNo. 6.

## Dependency Theory.

Dependency theory posits that it's the neo-liberal economic world order that keeps the poor always poor and rich always rich. This theory is rooted from Marxist theories. According to this theory core countries (developed countries) use tools such International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank (WB) and World Trade Organization (WTO) to extract wealth from poor countries periphery to core states and keep them poor forever. These tools are used to keep influence in poor or dependent countries, in policy, economic and security spheres.

How imperialistic to  
keep influence in global  
south.

1) IMF, WB and WTO work  
under the influence of  
powerful states.

As the contribution  
of big powers in  
these institutions is  
higher, so they higher say  
in these institution  
working mechanism.  
Consequently, they are  
being used by powerful  
states as political and  
economic tools against  
the dependent states.

Example:

Pakistan's economic  
compulsion is being used  
as a tool to influence its  
political, economic and security  
related decision making process.

Pakistan has to make America happy to get IMF loans. As a result, America will demand say in foreign policy of Pakistan. Failing to do so, Pakistan will surely be a sovereign default in the absence IMF program. as happened with Sri Lanka.

WTO and Free trade.

World trade organization controls the trade related rules and regulations across the globe. It forces the states to keep border open for free trades. Multinational corporations belongs to powerful western states, resolutely, capture the markets and influence economic and political decisions of respective state.

In favour of developed states.

World Bank.

Western countries have greater say in the decisions of World Bank. Again to secure grants and programmes from World Bank south states have to keep the North happy. Resultantly, southern states have to do some concessions and follow the dictation of North.

QNO. 7.

Bubble of globalization has burst.

It is an established fact that world is now more connected than it was 10 to 15 years ago. Globalization has

The world into a global village. Technological advancement fueled this interconnectedness.

After COVID-19 the debate about the deglobalization has initiated because people had closed borders, supply chain disrupted and people-to-people contact remained extremely

low. However, the matter of fact is that globalization is not a theory which can be reversed but it is process of connectivity which can be decreased but can't be reversed.

Here are few examples that signals decrease in globalization.

Populist trends.

Populism suffered heavy blow to globalization



Populism, being an extreme form of nationalism, favours domestic interests over collective. Trump Era is a glaring example. His decoupling trends from China, trade war, exit from Paris climate treaty showed that globalization is slowing.

Brexit.

British exit from European Union highlights that interconnectedness is replaced protectionist trends.

- Regional Blocs such as BRICS, ASEAN and EU'

-> US-China trade war a threat <sup>Global</sup> connectivity.