

Q:4

Ans: 1. Introduction

"In International Relations, there is neither a ^{Permanent} friend nor a foe; only permanent interests."

(Henry Kissinger)

In many instances, the foreign policy of countries centers around Realpolitik - dominant interests. Similarly on tracing back its overall history since 1947, Pakistan's foreign policy will give impression of national-interests - led foreign policy.

2. Foreign policy of a state is based on its national interest calculus:

Undoubtedly, national interest calculus is dominant factor shaping almost every nation-state of the international arena. Even making of any trade agreement or declaring war over other

Country is influenced by well-analyzed game of interests.

For example, Russia declared war on Ukraine owing to its sense of insecurity triggered by NATO near Russian border. It proves even conflicts are triggered to defend national interests.

3. How national interests of Pakistan shaped its foreign policy choices in different historical phases:

Following are different historical events depicting Pakistan's foreign policy choices influenced by national interests:

A) Era of 1940-50s leading Pakistan to Western camp due to its national interests:

During the era of

its early history, Pakistan bound sense of insecurity along Eastern and Western border. It was desperately in need of defence assistance. As a result, Pakistan foreign policy favoured the Western camp and joined SEATO and CENTO (Mutual defence agreement of 1954 and 1955) to pave the way for enhancing its defence.

B) Pakistan's foreign policy era of 1960s showing choices based on national interests:

During 1960s, much of the foreign policy was cental to national interests:

a) 1960: signing of Indus water treaty to have access to water:

In 1948, India has block water into West Punjab, Pakistan. Resultantly, there was constant fear of India to threaten its water security. In September 1960, Pakistan

signed Indus water treaty to preserve its ^{access} _{of water}

b) Tashkent Agreement of 1966 to serve its national interests:

In aftermath of 1965 war, Pakistan signed Tashkent agreement with India in 1966. This agreement was signed to end rivalry with its neighbour and to achieve peace and general prosperity of nation.

c) Formation of OIC in 1969 and Pakistan's decision to join the Islamic world

Pakistan joined OIC - Organized of Islamic cooperation to serve its national interests.

As Pakistan's public opinion was always inclined to Islamic world, along with achieving ambitions to lead Muslim world was possible ~~the~~ through joining the OIC, Pakistan

joined the OIC.

9. Era of 1970 - 2001: (1)

Following were main foreign policy choices of Pakistan in 1970-2001:

a) Simla agreement of 1972:

In July 1972, Pakistan and India signed a historical agreement named Simla agreement. It was also choice of national interests. To avoid military escalations and open ways to solve core issues bilaterally pushed Pakistan to the agreement.

b) 1970 - 80s, Pakistan's decision to contain Soviet expansionism with support of the USA:

Pakistan waged Jihad cosponsored by the West, especially the United States in 1970s era.

It was also choice based on national interests. To contain possible Russian expansionism into its territory Pakistan joined the West against ^{the} Soviet Union.

D) 2001 onwards : during the beginning of 21st century, Pakistan made ^{following} ^{decisions}

a) Joining Global War on Terror in October 2001 with the USA to remove sense of insecurity in its border and gain economic support of the West

Pakistan was both economically and militarily vulnerable during 2000's era, it badly needs the support of the West to achieve much economical and defence strength.

After the 9/11 attack on America, Pakistan joined the USA to wage war against Al-Qaeda and its supporters.

To achieve its defence interests as well as economic and security, Pakistan had made such decision.

b) Signing of agreement on Iran Peace Pipeline to serve energy needs:

Pakistan was in need of energy to meet the demand of increasing population. As a result, it signed Iran Peace Pipeline agreement in 2011. It was also a choice to serve national interests.

c) Initiation of idea of CPEC to serve its interests:

The idea of China Pakistan Economic Corridor came to stage in 2015. Pakistan signed the agreement on CPEC with rational choice. In order to enhance industrialization, secure energy security and bring infrastructural development Pakistan's foreign policy favoured the CPEC in 2015.

4. Conclusion

To conclude, Pakistan throughout its history, has taken different foreign policy decisions. Be it joining Pakistan into the western camp in 1940s or signing agreement with china on CPEC, all foreign policy choices of the country has been revolved around national interests.

Q: 6

Ans: 1. INTRODUCTION

Economic imperialism is a widely known phenomenon in international arena. The ^{rich} countries, global north, have used globalization in its favour to increase dependency in global south.

From investment through MNCs to structural adjustment programs, various tactics are used by global north to exploit global south.

2. North's new modus operandi of extending its sphere of influence in Global south:

Economic imperialism has largely been explained by the world dependency theory.

It has shown that core nations exploit cheap labour and natural resources from periphery nations.

In return, it oppresses them

their goods and capital through ^{labour force}

3. HOW Economic imperialism tool of dependency of North extending its influence in Global south:

Economic imperialism
has become tool of dependency as follows:

A) Liberalism theory, explaining the given statement:

a) Global North taking advantage of economic liberalism:

Global North has
utilized globalization of economy
to increase economic dependency
in global south. From implement-
ation of Trade Protectionism to
monopoly over global markets
of goods, medicines and electronics,
advanced countries have created
a complex web of dependency
in global south.

b) Influence in Global South through investment of multinational corporations (MNCs) :

By investing abroad, MNCs of advanced countries are taking advantage of free trade and tax exemptions regime and transfer much capital to global north from global south. For example: Shell oil company and Nestle brand, making a huge money through their investment in global south.

c) Technological monopoly of core nations and increasing dependency in global south:

Moreover, technologically, ^{global} south is in crisis. As a result, global north has also edge over it. For example, Pfizer vaccines against the

Covid-19 were sold manifold in global south

B. Realism: theory explaining outreach of global north in the south:

Realism explains the concerned discussion as follows:

a) Use of economic carrots to achieve geopolitical ambition in global south:

Economic dependency

is also used by the global North to exploit global south.

The economic aid is provided to developing world to preserve its interests. For example alleged

role of the USA preoccupied with Indo-US nexus has been using IMF to pursue interests in Pakistan

b) Securing ambitions of national interests and gaining its energy interests in global south:

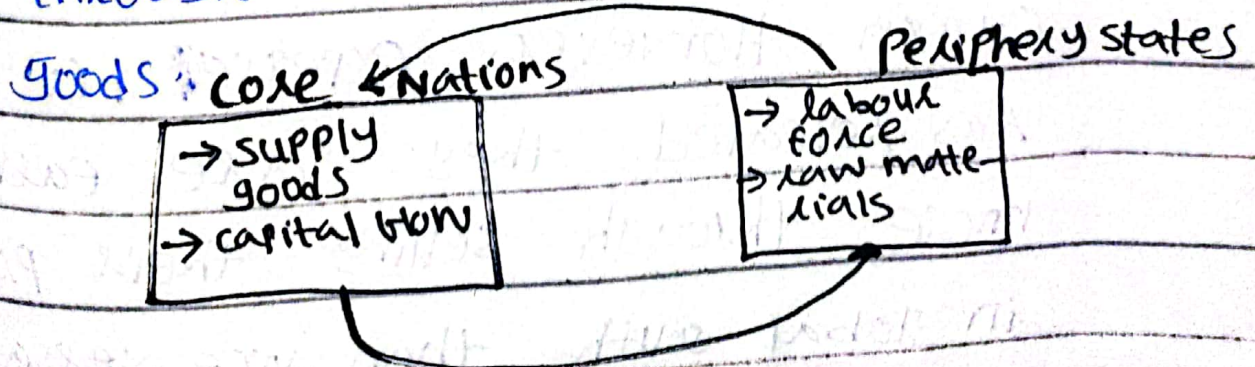
In global south, the advanced world has also achieved energy interests, exploiting global south economically. Attack of Iraq in 2003 to control its oil fields by the USA.

c. World Dependency theory explaining economic imperialism of global North:

According to the world dependency theory, following are some arguments:

a) Exploitation of raw material from global south to increase productivity:

Global north has made efforts to exploit raw material of the global south and increase its productivity through supply them ready-made



b) Increasing socio-economic disparity in global south with capitalist ambitions:

There has been socio-economic disparity in global south due to exploitation of global north with capitalist ambitions. According to Oxfam study, billions of dollars are earned by global north from global south.

c) To get cheap labour and bind new markets in global south by selling its goods:

Cheap labour is obtained by the core nations ~~issues~~ by persuading periphery states to give them money in return. However, experience has revealed they are earning more through selling their products in global south than vice versa.

4. Conclusion

To conclude, through economic imperialism, global North has much exploited global south. It has exploited their raw material and cheap labour to increase its productivity level. Moreover, it has set trade barriers to even more from global south than vice versa.

Q:7

Ans:

1. Introduction

Globalization has grappled ^{with} challenges with increasing wave of nationalism in major parts of the world. Free trade supported by globalization has faced trade protectionism by nationalist leaders. The sociological aspect globalization has been pushed to the wall through emigration bans.

2. How bubble of globalization has busted and nationalism has returned in major parts of globe.

In following ways, nationalism has taken edge over globalization:

a) Rise of local politics across the globe:

The countries have

embraced realpolitik to hurt globalized world. Due to rise of nationalism, many leaders resort to unilateralism. For example, Trump, during his tenure, left Paris Agreement 2015.

b) Control over emigration and increasing deglobalization:

Besides, there has been a decline in sociocultural aspects of liberalism. Some nationalist countries have banned emigration. In 2023, Greece Boat tragedy left millions dead in Mediterranean sea

reportedly alleged to the European countries ^{supporting emigration cuts.}

c) Increasing wave of xenophobia:

Besides, xenophobia has also taken a central age. It is a term connecting "fear of foreigners." Owing to

this belief, Indian government banned muslims migrants in its Citizenship Amendment Act 2019.

d) Declining role of

institutionalism:

Besides nationalism has threatened liberal institutionalism. People's belief in institutionalism has faded away with adoption of nationalistic approach. For example, in 2020, Brexit was concluded, parting away of British from European Union.

e) Increasing Trade Protectionism and rising Nationalism

Moreover, increasing trade protectionism has also been on rise. Due to nationalist leaders, the world is divided more than ever before.

For instance, The former USA president Donald Trump imposed trade protectionism on Chinese imports.

f) Discouraging People to People contact (Sociological Liberalism)

Moreover, people to people contact has been declined due to rising nationalism. In most of the western world, Muslims are considered discriminately threats to national security. French President has encouraged right wing groups and issued Islamophobic statements in 2019.

g) Travel ban over the COVID-19 by nationalistic states:

Due to COVID-19, the world had seen much nationalistic tendencies. There has been ban on international travel during the COVID-19. From Eastern Asia to the western world, there had been global lockdown during the COVID-19 era.

3. CONCLUSION:

To conclude, nationalism has remain a greater danger to globalization. The world has witnessed several incidents of travel ban and trade protectionism, to name a few at the hands of nationalist leaders. These manifest how globalization has retreated.

Q: 8

Ans: b. Internationalism as model of hegemony:

As model of hegemony internationalism has provided many success.

1. Defining internationalism:

It may be defined as superseding of international cooperation and goals over national interests.

2. Internationalism a hegemonic model:

In following ways, it has remained hegemonic:

a) Tackling transnational terrorism:

Transnational terrorism can be tackled due to global cooperations, otherwise, it would have been impossible.

Tackling of transnational terrorism of Al Qaeda is one example

b) Collective response against climate change:

Climate change requires a global solution. Without help of the international institutionalism, a nation-state cannot mitigate it all. Hence, it strengthens hegemonic role of internationalism.

c) Achieving regional and global stability through cooperation of nation-states

Cooperation on resolving global issues like bilateral and international problems is needed on international level. With global efforts, the world war 1 and world war 2 ~~has~~ successfully ended, echoing role of internationalism.

C. SKEPTICAL view of globalization:

Skeptics have described
~~its~~ a narrow view on globalization:

a) Exploitation of environment:

Environmental degradation has taken place due to globalization. Climate change has been aggravated due to emissions of industrialist nations.

b) creating inequalities:

There has been a wide income gap between the developed and developing

would due to globalized markets.

c) Producing cybersecurity issues:

cybersecurity issues have increased due to globalization. Computers have made it possible to threaten other nation-states' cyber security.

d) Raising Pandemics:

Pandemics, ranging from ebola virus to the covid-19 has risen due to globalization; otherwise, these would be restricted only to some countries.

e) Increasing capitalist Monopoly

OVER global trade:

Capitalism believes in private property and free trade. However, different MNCs have only contributed to monopoly of their business at the expense of the poor nation's business. It also raises negative of globalization.