

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.

Divide into phases

4) Conclusion

Pakistan came into being at the time when cold war was in progress - in nascent state. After independence Pakistan was face to face with economic, political and security threats. Economy was in infancy 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.

Elaborate the first part

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.

Rephrase in
foreign policy
choices

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 policies to
fuel the support for
against USSR revolutionized
domestic political landscape

After ^{the} 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 flowed
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 has 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, Ukraine war, and US-China trade war has left few but tough foreign policy choices to keep its interests secured.

Having economic, political, security and technological interests with all states, it is in Pakistan

You are not addressing the asked part
Add foreign policy choices in different
phases

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
paves 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 statics

Example-

Strategic culture of Pakistan is security state, Muslim brother hood, lack of strategic depth, security threat from India, India hegemony. Resultantly, these cultures helps in understanding Pakistan's policy dynamic and statics. 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

This is just a general discussion

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 tool
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 of IMF program as happened with Zimbabwe.

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.

Just give one para on IFIs

In favour of developed states.

World Bank.

Western countries have greater say in the decisions of World Bank. In order 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

General Instructions for attaining good marks in International Relations

Add IR theories and approaches as much as you can

use IR jargons to differentiate it from Current affairs paper

try reflecting IR concepts or words in your heading

no need to apply all theories in one question but one or two that may justify your arguments

Justify your arguments with at least 8-9 headings

Add current developments as an examples to support arguments

add IR philosophers e.g. Morgenthau, Mearcheimer etc and their philosophies

add graphs charts and critical analysis for bonus marks

each question has 2 or 3 parts, give equal weightage to all parts

Populism, being an extreme form of nationalism, favours domestic interests over internationalism. Trump Era is a glaring example.

from a coup in 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 by protectionist trends.

- Regional Blocs such as BRICS, ASEAN and EU'

-> US-China trade war a threat ^{Global} connectivity.