

MOCK-7
Political Science - II

SECTION-B

Question # 07

Critically evaluate the national interests and major determinants of the foreign policy of Pakistan.

I. INTRODUCTION

1). Defining Foreign Policy
Foreign Policy can be defined as:

"Foreign Policy is the key element in the process by which a state translates its broadly conceived goals and interests into concrete courses of action to attain these objectives and preserve interests."

(Pattelford and Lincoln)

OR

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

(Joseph Frankel)

To write about the factors determining the foreign policy of Pakistan is not easy as one would think. It is the task beset by number of problems. The environment in which the foreign policy of Pakistan operates is limited by obvious reason of security and economic weakness. The

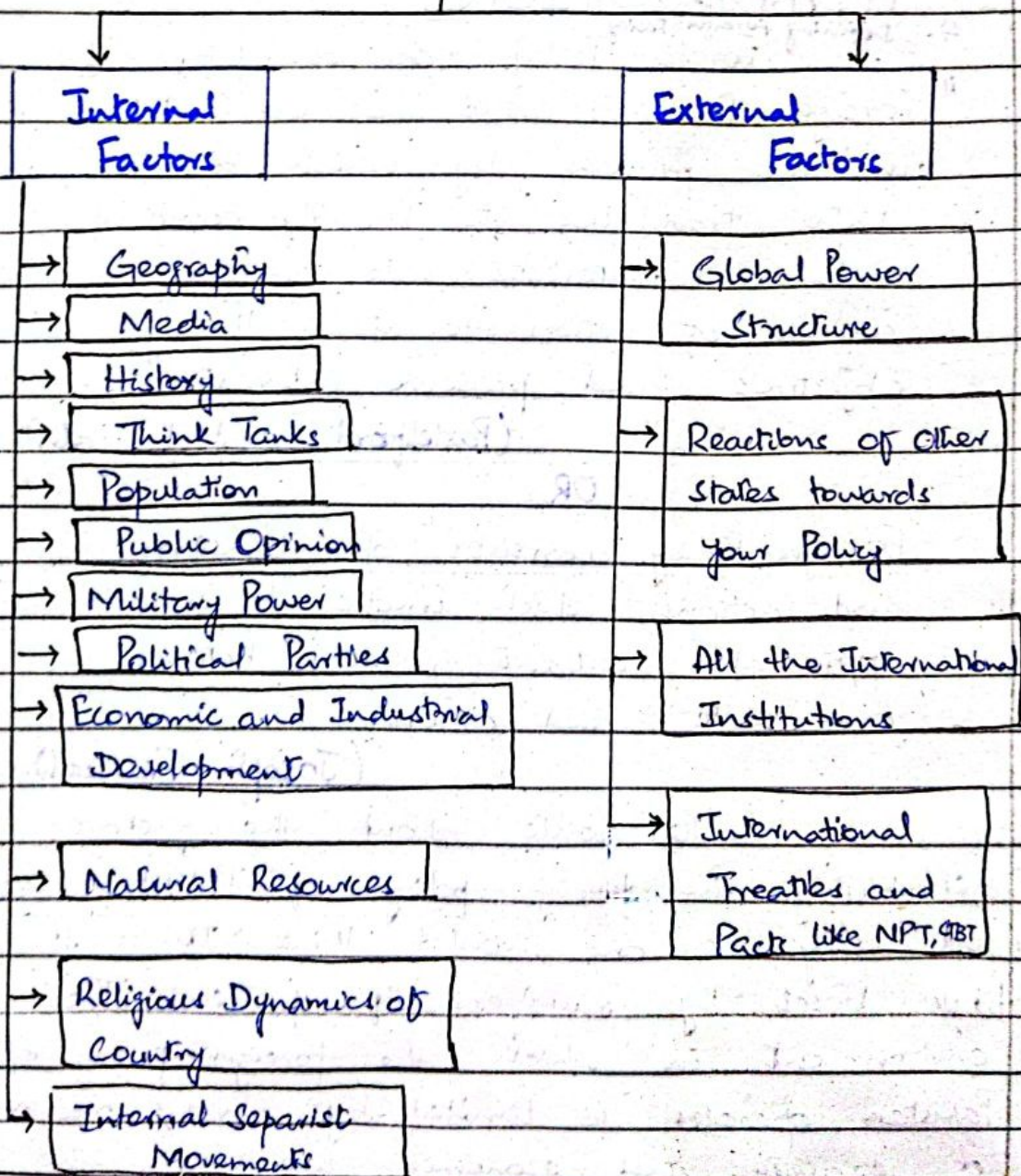
foreign policy of Pakistan is influenced by various factors.

2). Determinants of Foreign Policy

The determinants of Foreign Policy are divided into two categories ::

- i). Internal Factors.
- ii). External Factors

Determinants of Foreign Policy



3). Defining National Interests

According to The Commission on America's National Interests:

"National Interests are the fundamental building blocks in any discussion of foreign policy. Interests are the foundation and starting point for policy prescriptions."

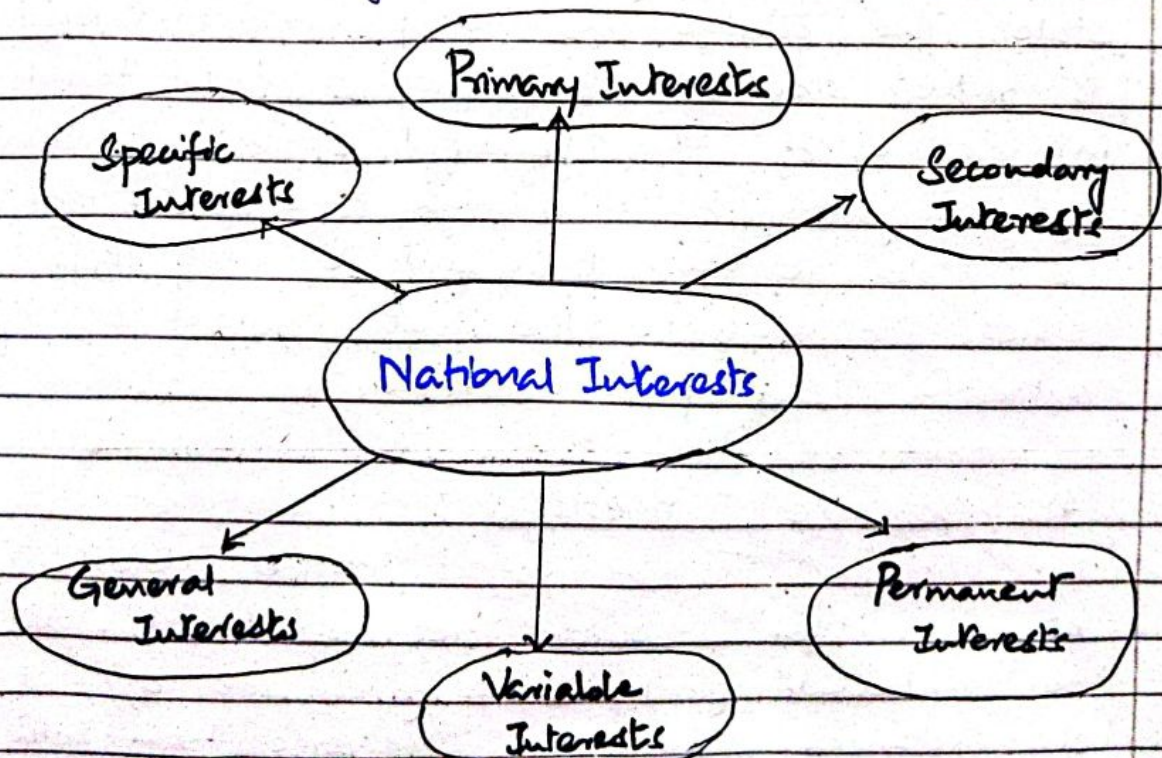
OR

Dictionary of Diplomacy defines National Interest as:

"National interest is deemed by a particular state to be a vital or desirable goal in its international relations."

4). Categorization of National Interests

Thomas W. Robinson has broadly classified the national interests into six categories:



1). Primary Interests

These include the preservation of physical, political, and cultural identity of the state against encroachments from outside powers. These are permanent interests and the states must defend them, at all costs. No compromise of these interests is possible.

2). Secondary Interests

These are less important than the primary interests though quite vital to the existence of the state. These include the protection of citizens at home and abroad.

3). Permanent Interests

These refer to the relatively constant and long-term interests of the state. The change in the permanent interests is rather slow. An example could be found in the desire of the powerful states for freedom of navigation on the high seas so as to be able to maintain linkage with their allies (colonies in the past), extend security outreach and protect trade.

4). Variable Interests

These refer to the interests of a nation, which are considered vital for national good in a given set of circumstances. These can diverge from both

primary and secondary interests and are largely determined by "the cross current of personalities, public opinion, sectional interests, partisan politics, and political and moral folkways. Change in situations or circumstances may make such interest redundant being no more required. For instance, the US interest to contain the influence of USSR ceased to exist with the demise of Cold War.

5). General Interests

These refer to those positive conditions which apply to a large number of nations or in a several specified fields such as economics, trade, diplomatic, etc. For instance, it is general interest of some of the states to maintain strategic military balance in their region.

6). Specific Interests

Through the logic outgrowth of the general interest, specific interests are defined in terms of time or space. For instance, it was in the US interest to support other nations in combating communist insurgencies during the Cold War.

II. DETERMINANTS OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

1. Security

Our psychosis of fear related to security is germinated from India, Afghanistan, and Terrorism. Just after the creation of Pakistan it faced so many problems. These were the refugees problem, the water problem, administrative problem, and security problem. To cope with the problems, Pakistan was seeking help, because of its poor economic and poor security conditions. India and Afghanistan appeared as a threat to Pakistan. Afghanistan was backing the Pakhtunistan issue, which was claiming its boundaries to River Jhelum. Pakistan required a huge economic and military assistance. The visit of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan to USA and joining American bloc was the prominent measure, which Pakistan took in security connection.

2. Close Relations with Muslim World

The Muslims of subcontinent always remains the great supporter of pan-Islamism. They always desired for the unity of Muslim world. This was the reason that, before partition they supported Khilafat Movement and Hijab Movement. The forefathers of Pakistan consider the creation of Pakistan a step towards this aim. Being an ideological state Pakistan always promote relations with other Muslim countries. Pakistan has so far did not recognize Israel in

this connection. Because Pakistan is a Muslim country and the ideology of Pakistan is Islam. One of the objectives of Pakistan is to establish friendly and cordial relations with Muslim world.

3). Economic Development

Other most important determinant of Pakistan's foreign policy is economic development because economic development is the process, which not only affects the economic relations but also socio-cultural, political and military relations of the states. In order to overcome the financial problems and to secure place among the industrialized nations Pakistan has attached great importance for trade and other economic relations with developed and developing countries on bilateral basis.

Pakistan has received economic and financial assistance from the western countries, USA and world financial institutions like IMF.

In Pakistan leaders play very important role in the determination of foreign policy. In Pakistan all the leaders formulate foreign policy keeping in mind the party programme and charter. So, leadership exercises great influence on the foreign policy of Pakistan.

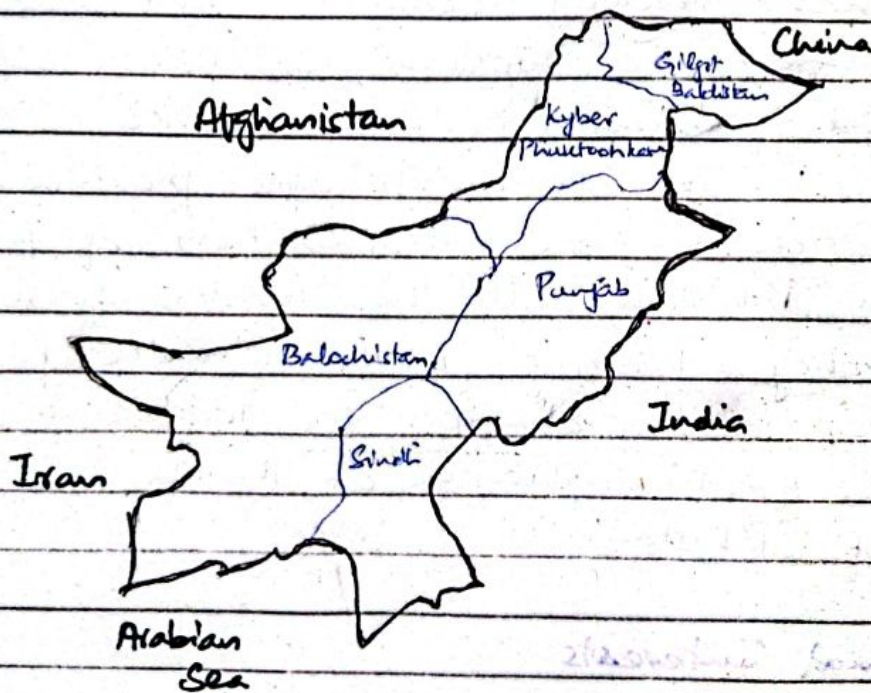
4). National Interests

According to Britannica

Encyclopedia the term national interest is "the continuing aim or end of for which a nation acts". This is the continuous process to develop the economic conditions or another sector of the country. According to Palmerston, "In international relations there can be no eternal enemy, no can there be eternal friend, and only eternal is the national interest. So, national interest is one of the most important determinant of Pakistan foreign policy.

5). Geographical Location

Pakistan is in South Asia. Pakistan has always taken decisions related to foreign policy for this geographical location. Be it the case of joining "War on Terror (WOT)" or be a part of "Afghan-Jihad" during Cold War etc.



6. Close Relations with Western Nations

Another most important determinant of Pakistan's foreign policy is close relations with Western nations, because Pakistan was born economically and military weak. Pakistan needed friends and allies who could render material aid and come to secure in case of aggression. In 1950, Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA at the invitation of President Truman. The tour was a great success as it strengthened the bonds of friendship between the two. Similarly, Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO with the West. Pakistan has a strong relations with Commonwealth and European countries.

III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Pakistan's foreign policy is multifaceted, driven by a complex interplay of historical, regional, and global factors. Balancing its national interests while navigating geopolitical challenges remain a constant challenge for Pakistani policy makers.

Question # 04

Globalization and politics have weakened the global civil society and strengthened the regional politico-economic integration. Discuss.

I. INTRODUCTION

The relationship between globalization, politics, global civil society, and regional politico-economic integration is complex and multifaceted. While globalization has brought about increased interconnectedness and economic integration, its impact on global civil society and regional integration can be interpreted in various ways.

II. WEAKENING OF GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY:

Following are the arguments on weakening of global civil society:

1. Economic Focus.
2. Democratic Deficit
3. Power Imbalances
4. State-Centric Approaches.

1). Economic Focus:

Globalization has often been driven by economic considerations, emphasizing trade liberalization and the expansion of multinational corporations. This economic focus can overshadow

broader social and environmental concerns, potentially limiting the influence of global civil society in shaping global governance.

2). Democratic Deficit

The increasing influence of transnational corporations and global economic institutions in the era of globalization has led to concerns about a democratic deficit. Global civil society may feel marginalized in decision-making processes, contributing to a perceived weakening of its influence.

3). Power Imbalances

Globalization has been criticized for exacerbating global power imbalances, where certain countries or entities have disproportionate influence. This concentration of power may limit the ability of civil society organizations to advocate for more inclusive and equitable global governance.

4). State-Centric Approaches

Globalization has reinforced state-centric approaches to governance, with states prioritizing their national interests over global or civil society concerns. This can result in a less inclusive global decision-making process.

10. STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL POLITICO - ECONOMIC INTEGRATION:

Following are the arguments on strengthening of regional politico-economic integration:

- 1). Regional Decision-Making.
- 2). Cultural and Political Affinity
- 3). Regional Blocs and Alliances.
- 4). Economic Interdependence
- 5). Security Concerns.

1). Regional Decision-Making

Regional integration often involves closer political cooperation and decision-making among member states.

Regional bodies may have more agility in addressing shared challenges compared to global institutions, potentially strengthening their role in shaping regional governance.

2). Cultural and Political Affinity

Regional integration is often based on cultural, historical, and political affinities among member states.

This shared identity can foster stronger cooperation and coordination compared to the diverse and sometimes conflicting interests at the global level.

3). Regional Blocs and Alliances:

Globalization has led to the emergence of regional blocs and

economic alliances. These regional groupings, such as the European Union (EU), ASEAN, and Mercosur, have gained prominence as actors in global affairs, potentially strengthening regional politico-economic integration.

4). Economic Interdependence

Globalization has increased economic interdependence among neighboring countries, providing an impetus for deeper regional integration. Shared economic interests can be powerful drivers for political collaboration and cooperation.

5). Security Concerns

Regional integration is often motivated by shared security concerns. In a globalized world, regional organizations may play a crucial role in addressing security challenges, potentially overshadowing global civil society initiatives.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the impact of globalization on global civil society and regional politico-economic integration is nuanced. While globalization has the potential to weaken global civil society due to economic focus, power imbalances, and a democratic deficit, it has also

contributed to the strengthening of regional politico-economic integration through the emergence of regional blocks and alliances with shared economic and political goals. The evolving dynamics between globalization, global civil society, and regional integration continue to shape the contemporary global landscape.

Question # 06

Write a comprehensive note on the power of judicial review and its limits in the context of constitution of USA?

I. INTRODUCTION

The power of judicial review is a crucial element of the United States' constitutional framework, empowering the judiciary to interpret the Constitution and determine the constitutionality of government actions. The authority for judicial review is not explicitly mentioned in the US Constitution, but it was established through landmark cases and has become a cornerstone of the American legal system.

II. POWER OF JUDICIAL REVIEW

Judicial review can be defined as:
"Judicial review is a process, under which a government's executive, legislative, or administrative actions

are subject to review by the judiciary. In a judicial review, a court may invalidate laws, acts, or governmental actions that are incompatible with a higher authority."

The power of Judicial review of USA are as follows:

- 1) Establishment of Judicial Review.
- 2) Role of Judiciary
- 3) Preserving Constitutional Balance.
- 4) Protection of Rights.
- 5) Living Constitution Concept.

1). Establishment of Judicial Review

The power of judicial review was solidified in the landmark case of Marbury vs. Madison (1803). Chief Justice John Marshall asserted that the Supreme Court had the authority to review and declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

2). Role of The Judiciary:

The judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court, plays a central role in interpreting the Constitution. It ensures that laws and government actions comply with the constitutional framework, protecting individual rights and maintaining the balance of powers.

3). Preserving Constitutional Balance

Judicial review serves as a critical check on the powers of the legislative and executive branches. It prevents potential abuses of power and preserves the delicate balance envisioned by the framers of the Constitution.

4). Protection of Rights

The power of judicial review is a safeguard for individual liberties. The judiciary acts as a guardian of constitutional rights, intervening when government actions infringe upon the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution.

5). Living Constitution Concept

The Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution has evolved over time. The concept of a "Living Constitution" acknowledges that constitutional interpretation must adapt to changing societal norms and circumstances.

III. LIMITS ON JUDICIAL REVIEW

Following are the the limits of judicial review in the context of constitution of USA:

1). Political Questions:

Nonjusticiability: The judiciary may refrain from reviewing certain issues deemed political questions. These are matters better suited for resolution by the political branches, as they involve policy considerations rather than legal questions.

2). Standing:

Requirement for Legal Standing: To bring a case before the court, plaintiffs must have standing, demonstrating a concrete injury caused by the government action. This ensures that the courts adjudicate actual controversies rather than rendering advisory opinions.

3). Congressional Legislation

Congressional Checks: While the judiciary can declare laws unconstitutional, Congress has the power to amend the constitution or pass legislation to address court decisions. This allows for a system of checks and balances among the branches.

4). Amending the Constitution

Constitutional Amendments: The Constitution can be amended to override Supreme Court decisions. This requires a significant and deliberate effort, reflecting

the framers' intent that constitutional change be a carefully considered process.

5). Public Opinions

Limits in Practice: The judiciary, especially, the Supreme Court, is mindful of public opinion. While decisions should be based on constitutional principles, the Court may be influenced by broader societal attitudes to maintain legitimacy.

6). Executive Compliance

Enforcement of Decisions: The effectiveness of judicial review depends on the executive branch's willingness to comply with court decisions. The Court lacks its own enforcement mechanism, relying on the executive's respect for the rule of law.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the power of judicial review is a fundamental aspect of the US constitutional system, allowing the judiciary to interpret and apply the Constitution to ensure the legality of government actions. However, this power has inherent limits to maintain a balance of powers and preserve the constitutional order envisioned by the framers.

SECTION - A

Question #3

Write down the factors that shape the phenomenon of Populism. Discuss its various forms in the light of examples from various countries.

I. INTRODUCTION

"Populism is a political phenomenon characterized by its appeal to the interests and grievances of ordinary people against perceived elites." It often involves anti-establishment rhetoric, a focus on the will of the people, and a tendency to oversimplify complex issues. Several factors contribute to the rise of populism, and it manifests in various forms across different countries.

II. FACTORS SHAPING POPULISM

Following are the factors that are shaping populism:

- 1). Economic Inequality
- 2). Cultural Identity and Nationalism.
- 3). Globalization and Economic Dislocation
- 4). Political Discontent and Corruption.
- 5). Media and Communication.
- 6). Crisis and Fear.

1). Economic Inequality

High levels of economic inequality can create dissatisfaction among the general population, fostering a sense of alienation and resentment towards elites.

2). Cultural Identity and Nationalism

Populist movements often leverage cultural identity and nationalism, emphasizing a sense of belonging and asserting the interests of the nation against perceived external threats.

3). Globalization and Economic Dislocation

The disruptions caused by globalization, such as job losses and changes in economic structures, can contribute to a sense of insecurity, providing fertile ground for populist sentiments.

4). Political Discontent and Corruption

Perceptions of widespread corruption and dissatisfaction with established political parties can fuel anti-establishment sentiments, leading to the rise of populist leaders.

5). Media and Communications

The role of media in

amplifying populist messages, and the use of social media platforms to directly engage with the public have facilitated the rapid spread of populist ideologies.

6). Crisis and Fear

Crises, whether economic, health-related, or security-related, can create an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty, making people more receptive to populist promises of stability and protection.

II - VARIOUS FORMS OF POPULISM WITH EXAMPLES

1). Left-Wing Populism:

Example: Podemos in Spain:

Podemos emerged in response to economic austerity measures, advocating for social justice, anti-corruption, and participatory democracy.

2). Right-Wing Populism

Example: Donald Trump in USA

Trump's presidency was marked by a right-wing populist agenda, focusing on immigration restrictions, economic nationalism, and anti-globalization rhetoric.

3). Euroskeptc Populism

Example: Brexit in the UK:

The Leave campaign capitalized on anti-EU sentiment, advocating for the UK's withdrawal from the European Union.

4). Authoritarian Populism

Example: Viktor Orban in Hungary

Orban's government has been criticized for undermining democratic institutions, consolidating power, and adopting an anti-immigrant stance.

5). Nationalist Populism

Example: Narendra Modi in India

Modi's political platform emphasizes Hindu nationalism, anti-corruption measures, and a strong national identity.

6). Anti-Establishment Populism:

Example: Five Star Movement in Italy

The Five Star Movement emerged as an anti-establishment force, advocating for direct democracy and challenging traditional political structures.

7). Latin American Populism

Example: Hugo Chávez in Venezuela

Chavez's populist approach included wealth redistribution, social programs, and anti-imperialist rhetoric.

8). Environmental Populism

Example: Extinction Rebellion

While not a political party, the environmental movement, such as Extinction Rebellion, exhibits populist characteristics by mobilizing public sentiment against perceived inaction on climate change.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, populism takes various forms and is shaped by a combination of economic, cultural, and political factors. The examples provided highlight the diverse nature of populist movements across different regions and ideological spectrums. Understanding the underlying causes and manifestations of populism is essential for addressing the challenges it poses to democratic governance and social cohesion.