

Date: 23- Sep - 23

Question number: 2

How does the growing international political security landscape.....

INTRODUCTION:

The dynamic political structure in international arena compels a state to adapt to new circumstances concerning security. Pakistan is also concerned with its security for which it strives to influence external elements through its foreign policy and diplomatic means. Growing power of Indian state, Taliban regime, IsK movement and Russian Ukraine war are few examples impacting Pakistan to evolve its foreign policy.

WHAT IS FOREIGN POLICY:

Foreign policy is the set of policies and decisions through which a country strives to secure its interest in international level.

Each country formulates its foreign policy concerning its demography, location, resources, security, and neighbours.

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EVOLVING INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SECURITY LANDSCAPE AND IMPACT ON PAKISTAN:

1: Growing aggression of India: Both Pakistan and India remained arch-rivals. They have fought three full scale wars. With India becoming regional power, Pakistan may face security concerns. Resultantly, Pakistan's foreign policy accounts for deep strategic partnership with China.

2: In stable Afghanistan: Border security is cardinal for a nation's security and survival. Porous borders have proved to be safe haven for TTP. Growing incidents of terrorism compels Pakistan to adopt strict foreign policy in contrast with continued diplomatic means to ensure its border from terrorist and separatist elements.

3: The Kashmir cause: The bone of contention could lead to another war with more severe impacts. Indian aggression and suppression

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in the violation of human rights reflected clearly in revocation of article 370 and 35 (1). In fact, global community has turned blind eye toward this atrocity. Pakistan being strong advocate to right of self-determination secured diplomatic tool to raise voice against such inhumanity.

4: Russian-Ukraine war:

Pakistan has adopted a non-alignment foreign policy in remembrance of historical scars. In case of Russian-Ukraine war, Pakistan has maintained neutral stance as any tilt towards single block could raise the wrath of other.

5: Growing terrorism: Historically, Pakistan has played prominent role in counter terrorism fight. The world is again in the grip of terrorism. Pakistan's foreign policy prioritize an anti-terrorism strategy to ensure internal and external security.

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CHALLENGES AND ADAPTATION:

Since inception Pakistan has been facing formulating an effective foreign policy owing to following reasons.

1. An independent foreign policy: Pakistan, historically, has had polarized foreign policy towards west. However, in recent years, it realized the cost of partial foreign policy due to which the focus is now to make an independent foreign policy to secure the interest of state.

However, external involvement / intervention has jeopardized any such measure.

Taking the circumstances into account, Pakistan is developing its strength to formulate and maintain an independent foreign policy.

Case - in point: Imran Khan's visit to Russia following Ukraine attack which led to Cyprus case.

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2: The Afghanistan enigma:
 Strategic depth of Pakistan has always been accounting its eastern neighbour. Foreign policy has been frisky fuzzy due to the threat of separatism and terrorism from Afghan soil.

Challenges: Pakistan adopted amiable stance in engagement with Afghanistan government. However, Taliban takeover impacted any hope for peaceful existence.

Adaptation: Despite the failed attempts of peaceful existence Taliban government showed no enthusiasm. Pakistan is looking to indulge international effort to stabilize the country under its foreign policy.

3: Countering the Indian-US strategic partnership.

In order to counter China, US has evolved in deep strategic partnership with India raising serious concern over Pakistan's security. This could destabilize the balance of power.

Challenges: The milieu of mistrust has pushed US and

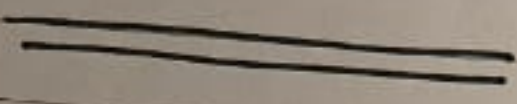
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Pakistan despite having vital interest. Foreign policy of Pakistan seeks US an unreliable partner.

Adaptation: Countering India could only be possible by having friendly relations with US. Thus Pakistan is looking into developing cordial relations with US.

CONCLUSION:

Foreign policy is the most effective tool to secure objectives. Yet, economic development, political stability and skilled human capital are pre-requisite for a strong foreign policy. As Pakistan is surrounded in midst of internal and external problems, its foreign policy lacks any serious influence. Therefore, the first measure must be focus on internal stability and security.



Question number 3

How does Pakistan's engagement in IMF programs

INTRODUCTION:

Decades of failed economic policies and dependence on easy money from aligning with west has made Pakistan an economically slumbered state. In order to avoid economic downfall Pakistan turned towards over 23 times. As a result Pakistan has a weak influence in international political economy. As a result, the country is trapped in the spiral of dependency and destruction of internal economic development. Until Pakistan come out of the cycle of dependency on IMF bailout, there is no hope for any growth.

What is International Political economy?

International political economy is a process of economic impacts on political decisions and in return, political impacts on economic growth, trade and activities.

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THE IMPACT ON PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY:

1: Theory of dependence:

Participation in IMF

programs show Pakistan as a periphery country.

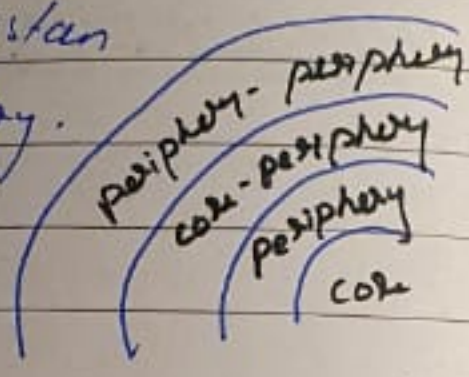
The dependence on core or external

relief makes it

ideal for exploitation. → structural

It must be remembered **devision**

that dependent economies in international political economy deprives it of any economic development. which is the case in Pakistan as it avoids any reform.



2: Trade barriers:

globally, trade takes place in currency of dollars. Under IMF programs, Pakistan has to devalue its

currency. Following years of devaluation and economic turmoil,

dollar has reached 300 compared to rupee thus discouraging trade. This barrier as a result

in trade deficit pushing the further in economic menace.

3: Vulnerability: In IMF, the concept of vulnerability reflects the inevitable disasters to countries with dependant economies. Under IMF program, Pakistan has to increase tax on population, increase electricity and oil prices to generate revenue.

While the global market keeps fluctuating, oil prices directly hit the poor economy causing inflation, poverty and rupee depreciation.

GEOECONOMIC IMPLICATION:

1: Trade deficit: Under the high price of dollar, no matter how much Pakistan strive to increase exports, few imports would push the bar low thus leading to trade deficit.

2: Fiscal deficit: Pakistan has to pay higher than usual for imports. As revenue generation remained the same while capital flow increased, this leads to a spiraling fiscal deficit.

3: Circular debt: Energy generation heavily depends on oil imports in Pakistan. Under IMF program and high price of electricity and oil, country is trapped in circular debt to unpaid dues to IPPs and oil companies.

4: High debt-to GDP ratio: Revenue generation becomes vulnerable as most of the amount would be repaid in interest of the loan from IMF. There would be not much to spend on development and welfare.

5: Poverty and inflation: High prices of commodity, food and electricity as instructed under IMF programs, reduces the purchasing power of people. This situation leads to poverty as even the well offs are incapable of meeting their basic necessities due to high inflation. Currently, about 29% of population have become poor.



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GEOPOLITICAL IMPACT:

1: Regional security: The interdependence of the states makes vulnerability of one state impact the regional as a whole. Pakistan is strategically too important to be ignored. Economic downfall would mean economic impact of other states. In retrospect, security would become vulnerable.

2: Rise of separatist elements: The growing frustration ^{of people} would become a breeding ground for extremist and separatist elements. Whole of South Asia has separatist elements present in them. If Pakistan crashes economically, funding, would make ground for all elements which could threaten security of other states.

3: Rise of terrorism: It is a well known fact that terrorism is not limited to single borders. The growing economic instability under the IMF deal has pushed most of

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masses under the line of poverty. They are the easiest prey at the hands of terrorists to spread the seeds of terrorism throughout the world.

4: Nuclear dilemma: Pakistan is a nuclear power. Any severe instability in area of economy could have serious impact on security of nuclear arms which could prove to be devastating for humanity.

CONCLUSION:

So far, Pakistan is trapped in debt trap at the hands of international organizations. IMF has framed strict regulation on Pakistan to be followed to raise revenues and ensure economic growth. However, one size fits all framework of IMF has not improved the economic conditions even at minimum level. Hence, the government must turn the load toward a practical area where the burden is not loaded on the shoulders of populace.

(9)

(B)

Question number 4.

Compare and contrast major theories

"All animals are equal,
but some animals are more
equal than others"

(Animal Farm)

INTRODUCTION:

In international relations many theories have developed to define and analyze the global structure as a whole. The most prominent theories are realism, neo-realism, liberalism and neorealism. These theories base these ideas on different domains. Theories have great prominence in order to predict the world happening, predict the possible incident and stress for making a better world.

PROMINENT THEORIES:

1: Realism: Realism is the outcome of primordial historians

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and leaders that defined the structure of global arena and how to ensure survival in here. Realist theories argue that we live in an anarchic world and the nation-state system is built upon individuals. As humans are selfish, the state system functions in a selfish manner.

Advocates: This theory is the amalgamation of ideas of historical figures such as

a/ Kothalya defines in his Book *Asthatasya* as how a leader should lead.

b/ Machiaveli argues in the book "The prince" that a leader should be strong as lion and wise as fox"

c/ Sun Tzu articulated about the means of leading the state in the book "The art of war"

Fundamentals of Realism:

a/ we live in a state of anarchy

b/ State must be self reliant for security.

c/ States see as unitary actor of Actions are the reaction of another, behaviours.

2/ Neo-realism:

Kenneth Waltz introduced the theory of neo-realism in 1979 by eliminating the deep holes in realism that based the states functioning on human nature. However, he did not exclude the basic such that anarchy.

Principles:

- a/ States live in a state of anarchy
- b/ Actions and reactions are reciprocal
- c/ States action is based on international system.

3/ Liberalism: Emmanuel Kant

proposed a theory deeming human nature as cooperative. He argued that human nature is good and that peace can be achieved through cooperation and in the presence of an international regime - UN

CONCLUSION:

Each theory presents different approach towards international relations. Theories are backbone of a discipline in establishing the roots and existence. So far, realism is deemed to be the most prominent theory as it presents a rational approach. Globally, states think rationally to secure their national interest first. It can make no compromise on its security, sovereignty and integrity. Hence, states are rational actors as termed by realists.

Question number 5

How does the concept of nuclear doctrine

"If India develops a nuclear weapon, we will eat grass even go hungry but will get one for ourselves"

(Zulfikar A. Bhutto)

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of focus must be on collective security.

COMPARING THEORIES.

Realism

- By Hans Morganthau
- Human nature is selfish
- States live in anarchy
- State as unitary actor
- Self reliance for security
- Principle of action and reaction

Liberalism

- By Emmanuel Kant
- Human nature is cooperative
- Rejected the presence of anarchy
- Included non-state actors as well
- International system to ensure collective security
- Principle of democratize peace.

Neo-realism

- Behaviour of states due to international system
- Anarchy is the state
- State as unitary actor
- Balance of power approach

Neo-liberalism

- International system for cooperation
- Anarchy is the state
- Non-state actors hold prominence
- Collective security approach

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Principles:
 of Kant on principles of reciprocity - if one initiates cooperation, others would pursue the same path
 of Trade promotes economic growth and hence cooperation to avoid any war.
 of Democratic countries seldom go to war.

Neo-Liberalism: Liberalism rejected the presence of anarchy while neo-liberalism argued that anarchy is the case but it can be minimized through international systems. As anarchy cannot be eliminated, cooperation could lead to ultimate peace.

Principles:
 of Transparency of action could enhance trust
 by The principle of reciprocity
 of the presence of international system would enhance cooperation
 of Democratic country ensures peace

INTRODUCTION:

Nuclear doctrine of nuclear powers define the thresholds that could lead to nuclear strike or pre-emptive strike. Generally, this doctrine is not articulated but conveyed through speeches of responsible stakeholders. However, there is stark difference in nuclear asymmetry between India and Pakistan. These differences alarm Pakistan of its security leading towards a nuclear arms race. It also creates an imbalance of power in the region raising concerns of Indian Hegemony. Consequently, regional stability could be severely impacted.

BACKGROUND:

The nuclear arms acquisition dates back to the three major wars and existential threat that pushed Pakistan to acquire a nuclear arm. In May 1998, India tested its nuclear capacity and declared a nuclear state. Following the steps, Pakistan tested its nuclear arms on May

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28 and 30 announcing nuclear
capacity and ensuring regional
balance of power.