

INTRODUCTION:

International Political Economy is an interdisciplinary field that explores the complex interaction between politics and economics on global scale. It focuses on how political institutions, processes and actors influence economic practices and how economic dynamic in turn, effect political decision-making. IPE encompasses a range of issues including global trade international finance, development policies and distribution of wealth and power among nations.

Historical development of IPE:

The roots of IPE can be traced back to classical economic theories such as Adam Smith and ~~Richard~~ David Ricardo who emphasize the importance of free market and trade. However, the field evolved significantly incorporating insight from Political Science, Sociology and

International Relations. The Post World War-II era, characterized by the rise of globalization and establishment of international financial institutions, brought IPE to be the forefront as nations increasingly became interconnected through economic activities.

Theoretical Perspectives in IPE:

Liberalists advocates for free markets and minimal state intervention in the economy. It suggests that economic independence among nations promote peace and stability.

Mercantilists emphasize the role of a state in controlling economic activities to achieve national power and wealth. It often involves protectionist policies and view international economic relations as zero sum games.

Marxists IPE focuses on exploitative nature of global capitalism, where wealthy nations and multinational corporations dominate and exploit developing countries, leading

to global inequalities.

Mechanisms Promoting Economic Dependency in developing countries through various Mechanisms:

1. Unequal Relationships:

Developing countries typically export raw materials and agriculture products while importing manufactured goods from developed nations. This trade pattern reinforces a colonial legacy, where former colonies continue to serve as sources of cheap raw materials for industrialized countries. The lack of industrialization in developing states hinders their economic growth and dependency.

Example: African countries like Ghana and Nigeria are heavily reliant on exporting commodities such as cocoa and oil. However, these exports are subject to volatile global prices which can destabilize their economies and increase their dependency on developed markets.

2. Debt Dependency:

Many developed nations rely on loans from international financial institutions like IMF and World Bank. These loans often come with ~~loan~~ conditions such as structural Adjustment Program (SAPs) which require countries to implement austerity measures. Privatize state owned enterprises and stabilize economies, they can lead to increased poverty, reduced public sector and ^{service} greater economic dependency.

Case Study:

In the 1980s and 1990s several Latin American countries including Brazil and Argentina implemented SAPs under IMF guidance. While these programs helped to stabilize inflation they also led to severe social and economic hardships increasing countries dependency on foreign aid and investment.

3. Foreign Direct Investment:

Foreign direct investment is much needed capital and technology to developing countries.

it can also create dependency by allowing foreign corporations to control key sectors of the economy. MNCs often prioritize over local development and their dominance in sectors like mining, oil and agriculture can also limit the growth of domestic industries. e.g. In many African countries companies dominate the extraction and export of natural resources.

~~4. Global Economic Governance~~

4. Global Governance and Trade Policies

International institutions like WTO create and enforce rules often favor developed countries. These rules can restrict the ability of developing nations to protect their industries through tariffs or subsidies forcing them to compete on equal terms in global market.

Case study:

The impact of WTO Policies on India agriculture sector is a

Relevant example. The pressure to reduce subsidies and open up markets to foreign competition has led a significant challenges for small scale farmers increasing the vulnerability and economic dependency.

5. Technological dependency:

Developing countries often rely on technology and expertise from developed nations. The reliance extends to areas such as agriculture, medicine and manufacturing where patented technologies and intellectual property rights limit the ability of developing countries to innovate and grow independently.

Conclusion:

International Political Economy provides a framework of understanding the complex interaction between politics and economics on a global scale. However the current global economic system often perpetuates economic dependency through unequal trade relationships, debt dependency, FDI, global governance and technological dependency, developing countries must pursue strategies

Such as economic diversification, regional cooperation and investment in education and technology.

① No. 05

Introduction:

Strategic culture refers to a set of shared beliefs, assumptions, and practices regarding national security and military strategy to influence how a country perceives threat and responds to them. It is shaped by historical experiences, geographical realities, political institutions and national identity. Strategic culture affects a nation's defense policies, military doctrines and its overall approach to International Relations.

Determinants of Pakistan's Strategic Culture:

Pakistan's Strategic culture is shaped by several key factors:

Historical Experiences:

Pakistan's strategic culture is profoundly influenced by its tumultuous history, particularly its creation through the Partition of British India in 1947. The violent Partition which led to mass migrations and communal violence, ingrained a deep sense of insecurity. The subsequent wars with India in 1947-48, 1965, and 1971, the ongoing conflict over Kashmir issue, have reinforced Pakistan's focus on military preparedness and strategic deterrence.

Pakistan's strategic location, at crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East plays a crucial role in shaping its strategic culture. Bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan and Iran to the west and China to the north, Pakistan is situated in a region of significant geopolitical tensions. This location made Pakistan a key player in regional security dynamics, particularly during the Cold War and the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan.

The enduring rivalry with India is perhaps the most significant determinant of Pakistan's Strategic Culture. The unresolved Kashmir dispute coupled with the nuclearization of both countries has led to a security dilemma where each side views the other's military capabilities and the development of asymmetric warfare strategies.

Islam plays a vital role in Pakistan's national identity and by extension its strategic culture. The idea of Pakistan as a Muslim state in South Asia has influenced its strategic policies, particularly in relation to the Afghanistan and broader Muslim world. This has led to support of Islamist groups in the region as a part of broader strategic objectives, particularly in the context of Afghan conflict.

e.g. Pakistan's support for the Mujahideen during Soviet-Afghan War and later Taliban reflects the intersection of religious identity and strategic interests.

The military's dominant role in ~~foreign~~

Pakistan's Politics and Governance has significantly influenced its Strategic Culture. The military has often been the primary decision maker in matters of national security and foreign ~~Policy~~ Policy leading to security centric approach to governance. The repeated military interventions in politics and the military's control over policy areas, such as defence and foreign affairs have entrenched a Strategic culture focused on military solutions to security challenges.

e.g. Kargil conflict in 1999 by the Pakistani military without the full knowledge of the civilian leadership exemplifies the military's autonomy in strategic decision making.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's Strategic Culture is shaped by a complex interplay of historical experiences geopolitical realities security dilemmas, religious identity, and civil military relations. These factors have created strategic environment where National security is prioritized, and military strength is viewed as essential to safeguarding

~~son and~~ Sovereignty and National interest.
Understanding Pakistan's Strategic culture is
~~essential~~ crucial for analysing its
defence policies, its approach to regional
security and its role in international
Relations.