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Ans Introduction.

One of the biggest challenges that Pakistan faced after partition was that it lacked complete structure. It was a young nation-state which was a teenager in the affairs of the world. At this point in history, Pakistan was struggling with internal hormones, living in a bad neighbourhood and was in the process of developing its strategic culture and personality. Pakistan had a chequered history of relations with both its immediate neighbours as well as within the state and society. There are key factors which make the strategic culture of Pakistan. The first one is the enduring belief that Pakistan was born an insecure and incomplete state. Secondly, India is opposed to two nation theory and wants to destroy Pakistan to become hegemon in the region. Last but not the least, Afghanistan is a source of instability.

in Pakistan. In brief words, Pakistan's strategic culture is the guarantor of the state to be protected and self-identity to be given.

Concept of Strategic Culture.

Jack Snyder defines the strategic culture as "the sum of ideas, conditional emotional and pattern of habitual behaviours that members of strategic community have acquired through instruction or imitation which they share with each other with regard to nuclear strategy."

Stephen Rosen defines strategic culture as "made of shared beliefs and assumptions that frame choices about military's international behaviour such as decision to go war and preferences for offence."

Pakistan's Strategic Culture.

Pakistan is one of the least secure countries which was born insecure and incomplete. This insecurity was

rooted in the antipathy between Pakistan and India since partition. Similarly, Afghanistan is also a source of instability in Pakistan. The issue of Durand line has caused intermittent border clashes between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The third factor which defines the strategic culture of Pakistan is the India's intentions to become a regional hegemon and destroy Pakistan. Pakistan maintains strategic culture by internally relying on its own military capabilities and externally by relying on its allies.

Determinants of Pakistan's Strategic Culture.

Pakistan's strategic culture is determined by the following factors.

Opposition to Indian Hegemony.

The Pakistan Army principally operationalizes that belief that India seeks to become regional hegemon and destroy Pakistan. Pakistan has cultivated an array of

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ideological means to manage this fear of India's designs. In this context, several wars have been fought such as 1948, 1965 and 1971 wars. Pakistan views India not just enemy country but also it represents an ideological foe that must be resisted at all costs.

Pakistan was born insecure and incomplete.

Historically, Pakistan has a troubled experience when Indian sub-continent was partitioned. The strategic culture is that Pakistan must defend its ideological and geographical frontiers. Secondly, it must finish the process of partition by seizing Kashmir and fulfilling the promise of two nation theory.

Primacy of Defence Requirement.

One of the main aspects of Pakistan's strategic culture is that it seeks the primacy of defence requirements. Right after partition,

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in 1949-50, almost 73% of the state resources were focused on completing defence requirement. Even today, a huge amount of budget is allocated to fulfil defence requirements.

Afghanistan as a source of Instability.

Pakistan's strategic culture also focuses on the neighbours to avoid potential threat. Afghanistan has always been the source of instability in Pakistan. Terrorists cross borders and enter Pakistani territory. Similarly, the issue of Pakhtoonistan and its support to irredentist moves to support separatist movements in Pakistan.

Conclusion.

Pakistan's strategic culture is an avowed reality, but despite its edge over other South Asian countries in terms of its geographical and geopolitical location, it can't be seen that the evolution and