

Date:

M T W T F S S

International Relations PI Mock

Q6.

Introduction

The world was propelled into an era of globalization that compressed time and space and expanded the scope nation-states. However, recently there have been calls and shifts toward hypernationalism that are beginning to dominate the world order. The changing nature of globalization has contributed to a shift in polarity in the world where more nation-states are entering the global stage and displaying significant power. In this answer the the statement of hyper-nationalism dominating global politics in totality and bursting the bubble of globalization will be analyzed which is an ~~exaggerate~~ inaccurate statement due to the mention of totality. The world is not entirely consumed in hyper-nationalism but it has surely increased in scope.

Analysis of hypernationality totally taking over global politics disregarding globalisation

Increase in hypernationalism

Hyper-nationalism has increased significantly in last few years. This can be seen with the election of Trump in 2016

who practiced isolationism and was against globalisation for example he practice high tariffs on Chinese goods to protect the American economy. Moreover, there have been eruptions of hyper nationalist governments around the world as for example, India and Brazil.

Increasing hyper-nationalism in <sup>regional</sup> world.  
Super leaders powers

Power nations have adopted a nationalism approach that of a high degree such as India. The BJP government practices hypernationalism which was evident during the Ukraine crisis. India prioritised its national interest by buying oil from Russia at a cheap price despite its rivalry with the US (a close Indian ally). Moreover, Brazil has elected Silva as their Prime Minister who follows a hypernationalist policy.

World leaders adopting Machiavelli's policy

World leaders have increasingly adopted a ~~realist~~ realism approach, in which they only look after their national interest. For instance, Machiavelli in his book ~~the~~ The Prince (1532) highlighted

now leaders should adopt the characteristics of a lion (brave) and fox (deceptive). This is seen to be adopted by leaders such as Modi, Pulei and Netanyahu among others.

Hypernationalism has not totally burst the bubble of globalization: economic context  
China's ascent due to globalisation

Globalization has not completely evaporated as China is still riding the globalisation wave to increase its power and influence. China has adopted a neo-liberal approach with regards to its interaction with the rest of the world and has followed an open policy that adheres to globalisation principles such as the Belt and Road Initiative and collaboration with the ASEAN countries.

Interlinking of economies still prevalent

World economies cannot detach each other completely as globalisation has deep roots into every economy. For instance, the US was the top importer of Chinese goods in 2023. According to Statista in October 2023, the total ~~import~~ <sup>and services</sup> import value of China's goods to the US was around 41.57 billion US dollars. Hence, globalisation is still prevalent.

## Increase in regional alliances

Globalisation has led to formation of regional alliances such as the ASEAN that are deeply linked with each other. Their economies are ~~not~~ interdependent on each other and hypernationalism does not prevail in the economic context. This practices the neo-liberal notion of commercialism, commercialism which takes economic interlinkages as a means to avoid conflict and increase absolute advantage overall.

## Dependence on Saudi oil of many countries

Many countries rely on oil from Saudi for their energy needs. This means that Saudi and other OPEC countries can influence the global economy and particularly oil dependent nations through their supply of oil and its price. Hence, globalization is still ~~very~~ <sup>very</sup> inter prevalent.

## Global politics and Globalization Manipulation of nations

Globalisation has meant that boundaries can be transcended and in

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many cases, countries nation-states have tried to influence the politics of their enemies such as the claim that Russia spread misinformation and manipulated the elections of 2016 in the US.

## Military alliances entail globalisation

Military alliances and strategic alliances such as Quad, AUKUS and ANZUS have emerged which depict globalisation still exists. Quad, for example, works on strategic alliances between Japan, India, US and Australia which are interdependent on each other for regional stability in the Indo-Pacific region and countering China. US adopts a neo-realist mentality where <sup>strategic</sup> alliances are focused for protection in an ~~an~~ anarchical world order.

US still looked to for support militarily compared to isolation and hypernationalism

Many nation-states have their security linked to the US. According to Buzan's dimensions of security, a nation-state will be secure if it has strong militarily, economically, politically, socially and environment-ally. The US has is attached to many nation-

states politically, economically and militarily. Hence, it will also influence them through globalisation. A country's well-being and stability depends on ~~what~~ <sup>so</sup> the US ~~has~~ hypernationalism takes a backseat.

### Overall disagreement with the statement

Overall, I disagree with the statement Globalisation has dug its too deep and infiltrated every aspect of the global running. Moreover, it can also be said that hypernationalism is a product of globalisation as smaller countries are unable to keep up. In the case where isolationism is practiced, the nation-state suffers due to the prevalent interlinkages.

### Association of the statement with changing nature of polar system China's rise to power and US ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> threatened

Hypernationalism has unfolded as a reaction to China's rise in the global order. The US was long the reigning power and ~~practiced~~ <sup>advocated</sup> globalisation. But now that it sees China's emergence

It wants to practice protectionism of the local industry and raise tariffs of foreign goods. In the International political economy, Alexander Hamilton practised this realism technique which is what the US is trying to do.

## China advocating for globalisation and

From China's perspective globalisation leads to progress. Thus, the economy is open so that the world at large can benefit from a free market. This adopts the principle of the neo-liberalism where ~~comp~~ absolute advantage is catered to rather than comparative advantage denoted by Ricardo. The rise of China in the polar order has increased calls for globalisation.

## Rise of BRICS and increase in globalisation

The BRICS countries which ~~account~~ amount for 40% of the global population, has seen ascent in the polar order due to the weight. These ~~to~~ nation-states advocate for free market along with collaboration with others. This can be seen through the addition of 6 new states in BRICS which has further

entailed that globalisation is prevalent

## Conclusion

In conclusion, globalisation has not completely diminished and is still prevalent. Hyper-nationalism has increased in many countries but the world order entails the idea that globalisation is part of the system. ~~Many~~ <sup>Some</sup> countries have tried to practice isolationism and protect their local economies. However, they have suffered as nation-states are dependent on each other economically, militarily and politically.

Q5.

## Introduction

Strategic determinants are a complex and intricate phenomenon in Pakistan since its inception. Strategic determinants have led the country to adopt ideas of protection and security. These determinants include the ~~the~~ irreducibility of ~~the~~ Afghanistan, threat to existence from India, lack of protection from external sources and need for security through alliances among



~~Other~~ others. Some determinants are constant while some are variable in nature. Over time there have been changes in the strategic culture of Pakistan which will be discussed in this answer.

## Role of strategic determinants shaping Pakistan's policy.

### Indian hegemony and threat to Pakistan

India's rise in the world order economically and politically threatens Pakistan as it has ulterior motives. Pakistan's policy, since inception, has been constant with regards to India. It wants to protect itself and preserve its national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Hence, Pakistan follows a policy in which its nuclear power is prioritised along with its military capabilities. A neo-realism approach is followed in this case as the world is anarchical in nature and no one but Pakistan can protect itself.

### Formation of military alliances for protection

Pakistan strives to form advantageous military alliances for its protection. Previously, SEATO <sup>(1954)</sup> and CENTO <sup>(1955)</sup> were military alliances ~~part~~ Pakistan became part of. Now

Pakistan has formed military pacts with China. Moreover, Pakistan has increased its engagement with the US as can be seen by the recent visit of General Asim Munir to the US to discuss bilateral alliances in December 2023. Thus, military alliances have also been a constant in Pakistan's policy.

### Increased collaboration with China

Due to the rising power of China, Pakistan has formed close ties with the country for its protection. Moreover, China holds a permanent seat member seat in the UNSC which Pakistan has taken advantage of with Bangladesh in the past and Kashmir currently to bring the issue onto the agenda.

### Issue diversion of Afghanistan

Afghanistan was historically claimed Pakistan's KPK area as Pakhtoonistan. This forms part of the security considerations of Pakistan. This has changed in recent years as Afghanistan has suffered from political instability but this means that Pakistan is now

Taking into account the ~~political~~ instability in the region as part of its strategic determinants and policy.

## Dynamics of global world order

The world order is changing as many new powers have entered the multipolar world order. Hence, Pakistan's policy is to find the best outcome diplomatically and strategically while adopting peaceful methods. As the Quaid of Pakistan said "our object should be peace within and peace without". This is a variable concept as the global order is dynamic in nature.

## Increasing threat of technology

Pakistan's strategic culture also entails the role of technology. Technology is now seen as a threat especially with regards to Artificial intelligence. The recent AI Policy (2023) depicts Pakistan's policy towards these existential technologies. These are variable determinants as technology is constantly ~~not~~ growing but shapes Pakistan's ~~foreign~~ policy formulation.

## Alliances with SCO to counter terrorism

Countering terrorism forms part of Pakistan's strategic determinants. The increasing threat of terrorism especially recently has led to its consideration in Pakistan's policy. For instance, in the last quarter of 2023, violent militancy increased 57% (Centre for Research and Security Studies). Thus, through RATS (Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure), Pakistan can counter terrorism and it forms part of its policy.

## Transition in strategic culture of Pakistan

There has been a transition in the security culture of Pakistan to some extent.

## Afghanistan: Irredentism to counter-terrorism

With regards to its Afghan policy, ~~cross~~ counter terrorism has increased instead of threat of irredentism. This is depicted by the recent repatriation and ~~count~~ counter-terrorism strategies. This is further depicted by Rashad Bukhari's article Countering Terrorism (2023) which

shows a change in strategic culture.

## Expanded scope of India policy

India's ascent has led to a strategic culture that focuses more on different forms of protection. Moreover, Kashmir lies in the heart of the policy. With the abrogation of article 370 and possible expansion, Pakistan's policy has shifted to become more staunch and hostile towards India.

## Weariness of technological threat

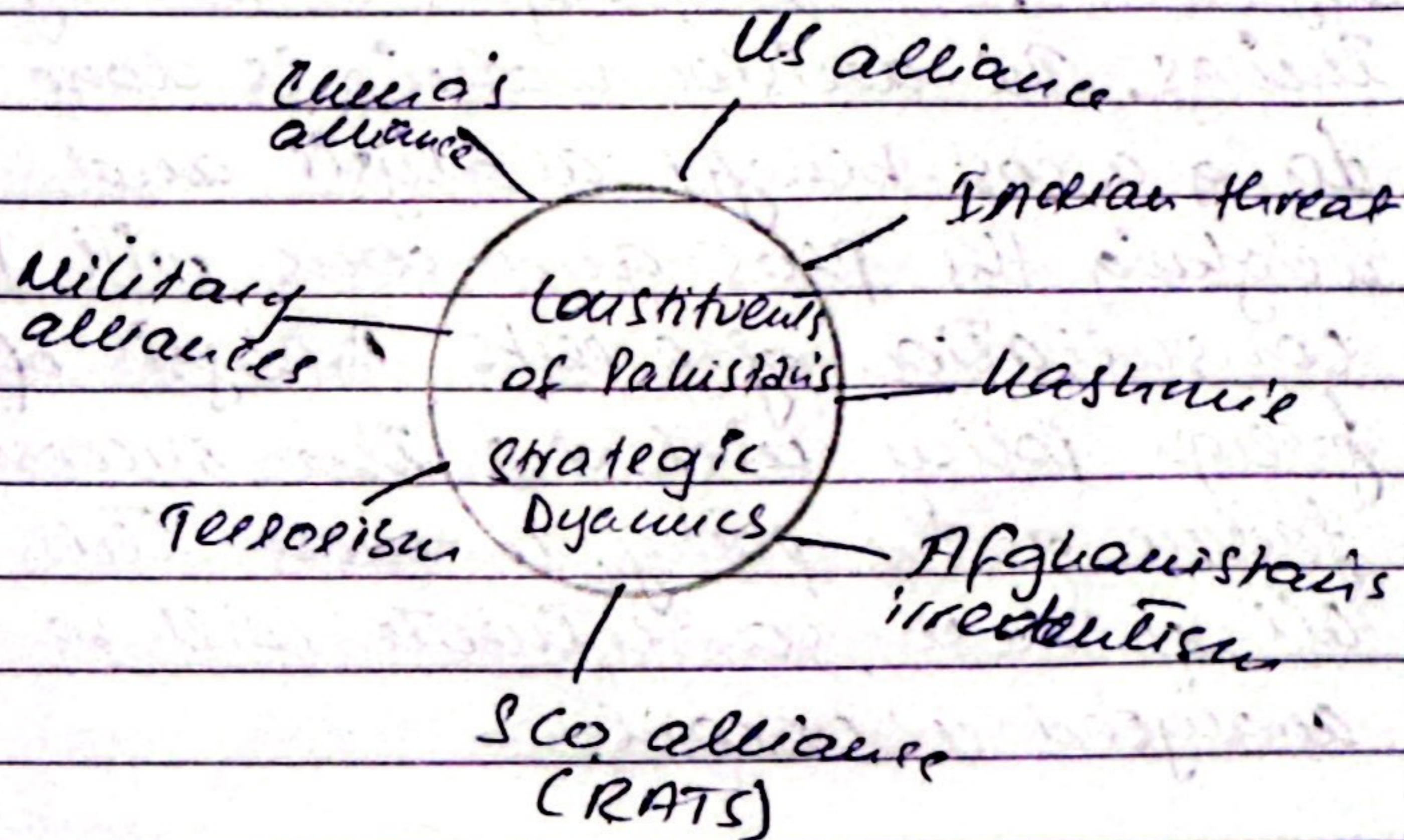
Pakistan faces threat in the virtual and physical realm. With 5th generation war, the threat has expanded manifold in scope. Moreover, Pakistan's policy has shifted to include an all-encompassing range of perceived threats to counter them strategically such as the National Security Policy and AI Policy.

## Critical analysis

Pakistan's strategic culture has largely remained constant in some areas. With India, the threat has only

increased because Pakistan's ~~st~~ power was declined. One cannot only rely on military and nuclear. Including more allies on its roster would be a result of increasing its native capabilities and attracting them for alliances.

### Diagram of strategic culture constituents



### Conclusion

In conclusion, the strategic ~~best~~ determinants of Pakistan include threat to security, military alliances, irredentism etc. These ~~to~~ have varied throughout the years and some have changed their scope such as Afghanistan's irredentism which is now used about terrorism.

Q4.

Introduction

The construction of foreign policy requires an all-encompassing view to ensure that a country's national interest needs are being met and upheld. The determinants of foreign policy include the status of the country, economic objectives, military objectives among other things. The decision making is done by doing a cost-benefit analysis and weighing the pros and cons with the consultation of experts. Analysis of the foreign policy includes the success or failure of the policy. In these terms all of these constituents will be analysed in detail.

Determinants of foreign policyReligious determinants

A country's foreign policy takes into account the religious context of the country. For instance, the same religious groups (nation-states) may band together to increase collaboration and champion each other's rights. This can be devoted to the OIC. They

together champion the rights of the Palestinians who are part of the Muslim brotherhood.

## Economic determinants for welfare and progress

A country's foreign policy looks after the economic welfare but trying to form relations with economically mighty countries. Moreover, mutually beneficial agreements can be formed to increase the economic welfare of the country even if there is something to gain. For instance, India, Iran and Pakistan, although not economically mighty can collectively gain from economic ties such as Pakistan can gain from cheap oil with its bordering neighbour.

\* This is propagated by neoliberalism.

## Military determinant for security and safety

Military considerations are taken in foreign policy so that a nation-state can remain safe. According to realism, military alliances are a means to achieve security in an anarchical world. A nation-state will form security alliances with nations.



that have ~~find~~ the means to facilitate and benefit them. On the other hand, foreign policy also entails when to have a nation guards up with enemies such as Russia is wary of the US and its foreign policy practices militarism to protect them from the US and NATO.

### Cultural determinants

Similar cultures tend to form alliances as they have more in common. Whereas dissimilar nation-states may be hostile towards each other. For instance, the US foreign policy advocates for democracy and liberal ideals whereas China is ~~a common~~ run by a communist government and is not democratic. Hence, they have clashing foreign policies due to cultural differences. The same can be said about North Korea and the West. On the other hand, Europe is culturally similar to the US so their foreign policy is of friendship and collaboration.

### Geographical determinants

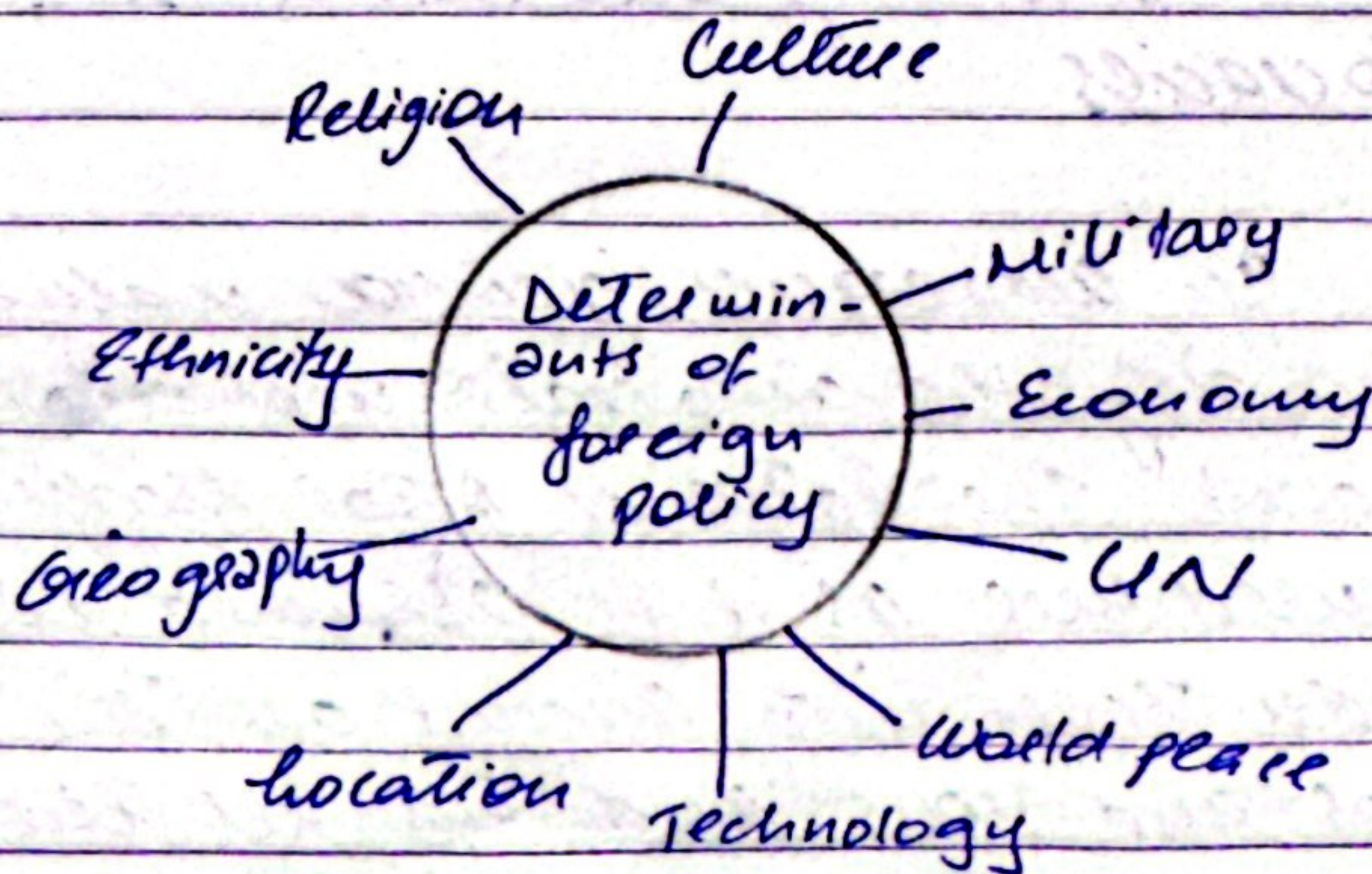
A nation-state's geographical

Location also determines its foreign policy. For instance, landlocked countries may practice a friendly foreign policy towards coastal countries to access their waters such as the Central Asian countries and Pakistan. Moreover, countries with rough terrain may rely on fertile countries and form friendly relations.

### Adoption of ideals to achieve world peace

Foreign policies may be influenced by the UN charter to achieve world peace and stability. They may want to stability and general progress of all humans which will translate into their foreign policy.

### Determinants of foreign policy



## Decision making in foreign policy Taking general welfare into account

The country strives to achieve its national interest. Hence, welfare and progress form part of the foreign policy.

## Will of the population: in democracy

The people elect their leaders in a democracy. Thus, at the root level the general public look at the manifestos of their elected representative and choose them. The people can also change their foreign policy by showing dissent or voting leaders out of office. Hence, decision is made by the people.

## Decision made by one leader in autocracies

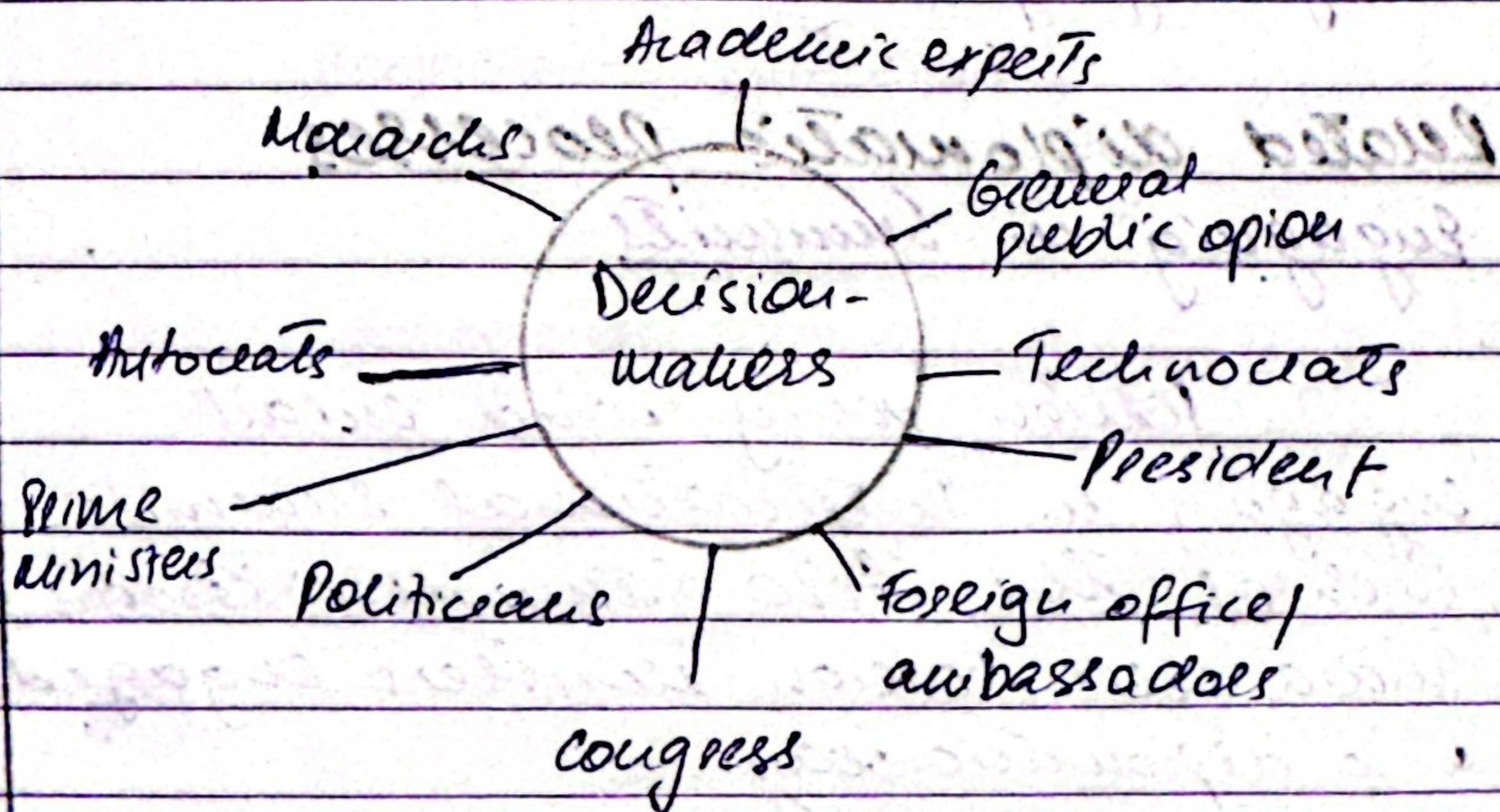
In autocracies, decision making takes only the autocrat's will into account. The Rational Actor Model can be used here as it is assumed the leader takes into account all the pros and cons and has all the

information needed which leads to the decision.

## Experts and technocrats

Foreign policy decisions may be made by technocrats and experts in the field of international politics and relations. This would ensure that correct beneficial strategies are adopted overall by studying the intricacies of foreign policies.

## Decision-making in foreign policy



## Analysis of foreign policy Cost-Benefit analysis

The pros and cons of the foreign policies are assessed. Overall,

The policy which has the most benefits is selected over the one with drawbacks.

## Weighing objectives and prioritising goals

The most important objectives are prioritised in analysis of foreign policy. For example, Pakistan's most important priority is security and hence military alliances and strategic relationships take precedence in foreign policy. For China, economic alliances are the priority which is depicted in its foreign policy.

## Related diplomatic processes

### Engaging in Summits

Foreign policy could entail engaging in International Summits such as the G20 Summit in Goa, India where foreign ministers engaged in a diplomatic way.

### Dialogue

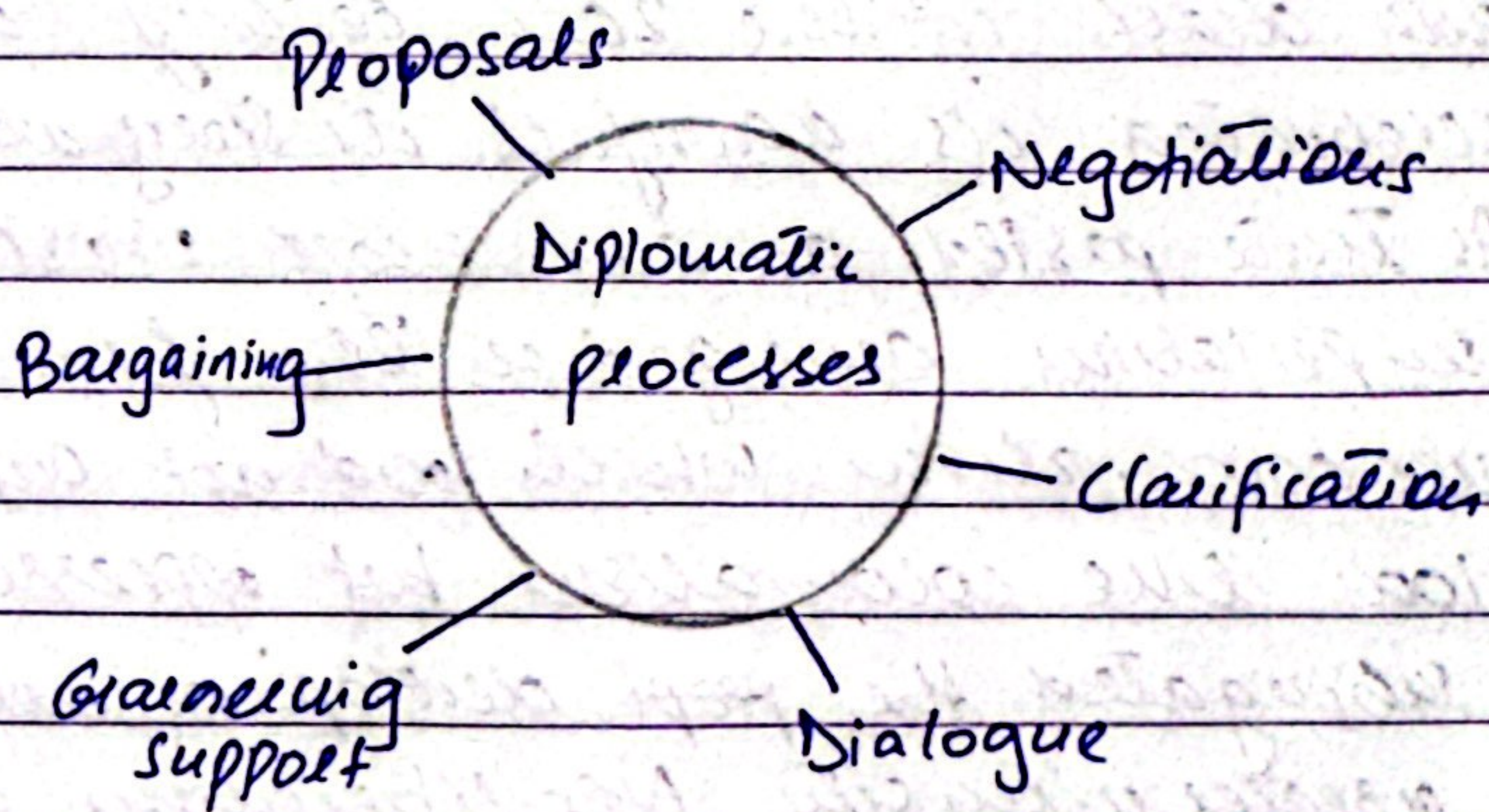
Nation-states could engage in dialogue to better their relations. This forms part of diplomatic

processes and can change/shape foreign policy

## Negotiation

Diplomatic processes can also include negotiation which forms part of foreign policy.

## Diplomatic processes



## Conclusion

In conclusion, foreign policy is an increasingly complex process especially in this dynamic world order. It includes determinants such as economic, military, culture etc. Moreover, decision making is by various bodies and individuals. The

analysis of the foreign policy is by weighing pros and cons and carrying out cost-benefit analysis. Lastly, diplomatic processes include dialogue, negotiations and bargaining etc.

Q7.

### Introduction

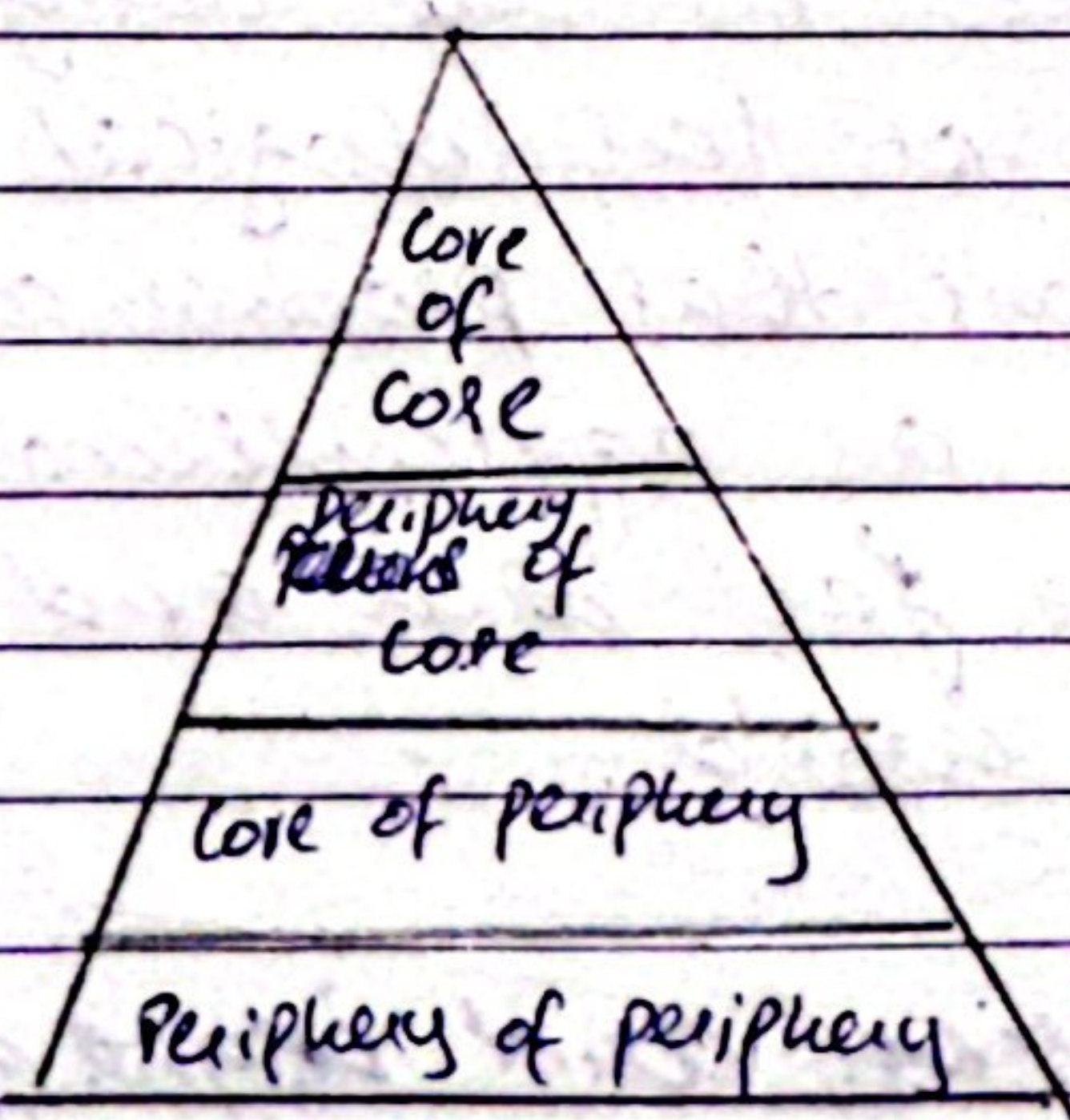
While traditional colonialism saw its own death in the 20th century and the world celebrated its downfall, its story was not over. As time passed, an even more sinister form of imperialism emerged in the form of neo-colonialism which did not outwardly look like colonialism but oppressed and subjugated the poor developing world to a greater intensity. Neo-liberalism was used as a facade ~~also~~ to further push the poor countries down. Moreover, Marxism entailed that there was a segregation of the rich and poor nation-states. These concepts will be discussed in this answer.

Exploitative imperialism through theoretical lenses

Dependency Theory and exploitation of poor developing economies

According to Prebisch and his colleagues the world was divided into the core countries and the periphery nations. The core nations were industrialised and created expensive manufactured goods along with services. On the other hand, the peripheries were nations that produced raw materials and cheap goods. This led periphery nations to always remain in the poverty trap as they sell ~~expensive~~ <sup>cheap</sup> products and buy expensive ones, creating a negative balance. Whereas, core countries continually progress. This form of imperialism renders the developing nations dependent on the developed (core) nations and stops them from progress.

### Dependency theory diagram wealthy



Neo-liberalism: facade of progress through invisible hand

Adam Smith created the concept



of the their invisible hand which ~~the~~ said that  
the market mechanisms would correct the market  
and only those who are efficient will remain.

The developing world faces structural problems  
that were put in place by their former colonists,  
so this perspective only drives these countries  
to more backwardness and increases their  
dependence on the developed world for help.

### Neo-liberalism: absolute advantage wreaking havoc on developing world

The concept of absolute advantage  
denoted by Ricardo is further suppressing  
the developing world. They are unable to  
~~specialize~~ or diversify into goods that  
would benefit them in the long-run such  
as manufacturing or technological goods. They  
only produce goods that provide absolute  
advantage such as agricultural goods  
which makes them fall back and dependent  
on the developed world.

### Marxist oppression and segregation

On a global scale, the bourgeoisie  
class of developed nations exploit the  
developing nations. In turn the  
developed nations become more

powerful as they has massive resources whereas the developing world is oppressed and exploited like the proletariat. This leads to a class difference as developing nations cannot even afford basic necessities while the rich enjoy luxury lifestyles. This form of neo-imperialism is more vicious than traditional colonialism.

### Facade of progress through institutionalism such as the IMF

The Neo-liberal perspective entails that liberal institutionalism is a means to achieve progress (Kantian triangle, constituent). Hence, institutions such as the IMF are looked towards for remedial measures. But they are actually a tool of neo-colonialism and anti-development in nature. Stringent policies are implemented without failing to take the culture and realities of the native country while pushing it in a downward spiral (S. Akbar Zaidi, The IMF as Saviour, 2023).

UN: a tool in the hands of the powerful

Another tool of institutionalism is the UN which lies in the hands of the PS who can veto anything brought up that does not suit their agenda. Thus, imperialism endures and penetrates borders like never before and makes the nations that are developing weaker.

Alleged ulterior motives of economic collaboration

Anti-colonialist perspective and anti-imperial perspective in international relations see the dark side of economic collaboration. The powerful country may give concessions and benefit developing countries but may have strings attached and penetrate into the borders of the nation. For example, upon not paying their debt to China, Hambantota was infiltrated and bought by China.

Claim of Humanitarian Assistance and World Peace but Neo-Imperialism in reality

The concept of providing assistance

to distressed population has led to forceful infiltration when not needed and challenging territorial integrity of the nation in this new form of imperialism for example in Afghanistan during war on terror.

## Facade of Responsibility to Protect

The world community adopted the notion of Responsibility to Protect after the Rwanda genocide. This is largely used as an excuse to invade countries as a form of neo-imperialism.

## Pre-emptive strikes

Pre-emption has been a cause for contention. According to article 51 of the UN Charter, the nation states have the right to self defence. However, this is misused to carry out neo-imperial designs. For example, during the Iraq invasion in 2003 where no weapons of mass destruction were found and there was no apparent reason for attacking but neo-imperialism and trying to attain oil.

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## Conclusion

In conclusion, neo-neo colonialism is more deadly than the traditional colonialism. It is used as an excuse and masked behind ulterior motives instead of outrightly claiming colonialism. It includes the use of pre-emptive strikes, economic collaboration, and use of <sup>free market</sup> ~~market~~ economic principles such as the invisible hand along with dependency theory.