

Foreign Policy: Its determinants and decision making and Analysis Approach, Pakistan's Foreign Policy

1. Introduction

Foreign policy includes the principles on which a state achieves its national interest in dealing with other states. The size of state, population, economic size military determinant of foreign policy. Along with it, many tangible and non-tangible factors are responsible for determination of foreign policy. Many approaches like rational model, rational approach and organizational process are used for foreign policy analysis.

Historically, Pakistan's foreign policy is structured around security because of the hostile neighbours present in east and irredentist claims of Afghanistan.

2. Foreign Policy:

"Foreign policy consists of set of rules and principles on the basis of which a state achieves its national interests in dealing with other nations".

i) Methods for achieving Foreign Policy objectives

Foreign policy objectives can be achieved by using diplomacy, by making alliances, Balance of power, collective security.

- i) Diplomacy
- ii) Alliances
- iii) Balance of power
- iv) Collective Security
- v) Treaties

3. Determinants of Foreign Policy

Determinants of foreign policy can be divided into domestic and international determinants.

(A) Domestic determinants

(i) Geography and Location

The geography and location of state determines its foreign policy. The country which is landlocked would have weak foreign policy.

For instance, Central Asian Republics are landlocked and depends on other countries for trade.

Similarly, if a country is surrounded by natural barriers, it would be secure. For instance, USA is located far from the Europe and enjoyed isolation. That's why USA emerged as a big power.

ii) Economic size

Economic size also determine

Foreign policy. USA and China having big economic size would enjoy independent foreign policy relative to other.

iii) Military size and expenditure

Military is the determinant of foreign policy. For instance, in 2020 USA military budget was greater than all other countries' military budget combined.

iv) Leadership

Leadership also determines the foreign policy. The leader like Stalin and Hitler greatly impacted their countries and determine their foreign policy.

In 2025, Donald Trump became the president of USA whose foreign policy approach is different from that of his predecessors.

(B) International Determinants of foreign policy

(i) International law

International law greatly influences the foreign policy.

While making foreign policy, its composers take care whether it would not affect international law.

ii) Alliances

States consider their allies while making relations towards a state.

iii) International Organizations

International organizations like UN, SCO, IMF, world bank, ICJ, also affect foreign policy. A country while framing foreign policy consider these international organization.

iv) Reaction of other states

Reaction of other states matters

On country's relations relative to others. For instance, when Israel attacked Gaza, many states' reaction toward Israel was aggressive and they disliked the act of Israel.

Decision making and Analysis Approach of foreign policy

Graham Allison in his book *The Essence of decision* described models for foreign policy which include rational actor model, bureaucratic politics model and organizational process model.

i. Rational actor model:

In this approach, foreign policy is made by a rational individual who can be relied on to make informed, calculated decision which can benefit the state.

There are four steps in rational based foreign policy.

- ⇒ Identify the problem
- ⇒ Define desired outcomes
- ⇒ Evaluate the consequences of potential policy choices
- ⇒ Make the most rational decision.

ii) Bureaucratic politics model.

This approach involves the a number of independent, competing entities within a particular states for formulating foreign policy. Each of these entities add value to decision and also influence the decision.

Since, it involves many parties having different opinions, so this approach involves a consensus among parties to reach a final decision.

iii) Organizational process model.

The organization process model view government as a mix of

of power organizations working in accumulation. This model exams how organization make decisions and how decisions are constrained by bureaucracy.

Historical Outlook of Pakistan's foreign policy:

Pakistan foreign policy is based on the ideology of Pakistan which in turn is based on Islam. In addition, Pakistan, since its independence is concerned about its security. As a result, security becomes major determinant of Pakistan's foreign policy.

1) Ideology of Pakistan

Pakistan's foreign policy is determined from its ideology. Pakistan was made on name of Islam. Due to this reason, Pakistan established cardinal

relations with muslims countries.

ii) Principle of self-determination
Pakistan favors principle of self-determination

"Pakistan wants the Kashmir issue should be solved according UN resolutions and want that Kashmiri people should determine their fate." Similarly, Pakistan has not recognized Israel because it is against its rule of self-determination.

iii) Security concerns of Pakistan.

Pakistan is surrounded by a hostile neighbour in east which is India. Pakistan being a new state was concerned about its security. So it has hostile or security based foreign policy towards India.

iv) Irredentist claims of Afghanistan
Similarly Afghan irredentist

claims are great concerned for Pakistan. Till, Now, TTP is active in Afghanistan and using Afghanistan land as a launch pad for terrorist activities in Pakistan.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, foreign policy is determined by many internal and external factors which can be achieved by soft and coercive methods. Some models are used for analysis of foreign policy which include rational, Bureaucratic and organizational models. Similarly, Pakistan's foreign policy historically based on its ideology and security concerns.

Strategic Culture and Determinants of Pakistan's strategic culture along with its manifested implications

Strategic culture

"The sum total of ideas, emotional responses and patterns of behaviour that members of national strategic community share with each other."

~ Jack Snyder

Explanation:

Strategic Culture advocates argue that decisions are influenced by the culture and decision are not always rational.

It is the collectivity of belief, values and historical experiences of dominant elite which make decisions that influence their understanding and interpretation of different security

issues and shape their responses.

Determinants of Strategic Culture

Following are the determinants of strategic culture

i) Country's geography

Country geography determine its strategic culture.

ii) Values of a country

A country values such as its religion determine its strategic culture.

iii) Constructive narrative of country.

Historical perception of a country towards other state influence its strategic culture.

iv)

External assistance also determine its strategic culture.

A country's sense of

(4)

Date: ___/___/20

Day: _____

Nationalism also determine its strategic culture.

Determinant of Pakistan's Strategic culture and its implications

Historically, Pakistan remained as a security conscious state. Similarly hostile India and irredentist claims of Afghanistan greatly influenced towards strategic culture. Similarly, strategic culture is influenced by desire of Pakistan to achieve sovereignty and increase diversity of relations.

i) Security concerns and formation of security alliances

Pakistan born as a security conscious state. It has a hostile India on its eastern border. As a result, Pakistan entered into CEATO and SENTO to secure itself. Similarly, Pakistan remained as non-NATO ally

of USA during the cold war.

iv)

ii) Equalization of military capabilities with India.

Pakistan having security concerns in the region remained active in the equalization of military capabilities.

For example, Pakistan nuclear weapons arsenal growth is directly linked with India's nuclear weapons growth.

When India tested nuclear weapons in 1998, Pakistan counter tested the nuclear weapons in May 1998.

iii) Good relations with China:

In 1962, Pakistan and China resolved their bilateral territorial issues. This was done because Pakistan could not tolerate a hostile neighbour in the north. So security concerns influenced the strategic culture.

v)

iv) Religion as a strategic culture's determinant of Pakistan.

Islam remained as determinant of strategic culture of Pakistan. Pakistan's ideology is based on Islam.

In making foreign policy decision, Pakistan take care that its religious teachings do not get effected.

On the religious ground, Pakistan's mujahideen entered in war against Soviet union 1979.

Similarly, In Islam, a person killed in war is named as martyr (Shahed) and winner is known as Ghazi. These things are prominent in military of Pakistan.

v) Constructivism - A historical perspective
Historically, Pakistan's narrative on India is constructed on the basis that India is hostile. So it affected the Pakistan's perspective

In making decision about India in future. Similarly, China^{is} is considered as friendly because of positive narrative towards it.

vii) War on Terror Post 9/11

After 9/11, USA warned Pakistan to either support them or oppose them. Pakistan was left with no choice but to support USA in war on terror. Due to which, terrorist infiltrate into Pakistan and Pakistan has launch many operations like Zarb-e-Azb and Istehkam's Pakistan

Conclusion

Strategic culture include the cultural influences on making decisions. Strategic culture of Pakistan is determined by security concerns, equalization of its capabilities, achieving sovereignty and role of Islam.

Globalization seems to be Losing its ground

1. Introduction :

Globalization is the transfer of goods and services, information and technology from one country's border to all across the world. Due to increasing technology, world has become a global village and world inter-connected has increased. But due to some challenges, globalisation seems to be losing its grounds. These challenges includes, increasing regionalism, surging nationalism, terrorism, increasing conflicts.

2. Globalization

Globalization is the cross border transfer of goods and services, transfer of people, transfer of information and exchange of

information across the world.

3. Globalization losing ground Challenges to Globalization

i) Increasing Regionalism

In the contemporary world, regionalism is increasing.

The Regional organizations like BRICS+, SCO, G7 etc are challenges for globalization.

a) Emergence of BRICS+ :

BRICS+ is a organization of countries from global south. Its major countries include Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

Recently, BRICS membership has been increased and got the status of BRICS+.

The objective of BRICS is to challenge the western dominated economic, social and political system. As a result, US leadership has warned the BRICS member if they do

not limit their sphere activity
they would face sanctions.

(i) Regional organization SCO
SCO has emerged as
a regional organization. It includes
10 members. Which are China, Russia,
Pakistan, India, Iran, Afghanistan and
CARs. Now countries give more
preference to regional organization
which is a challenge for
globalization.

(ii) Increasing nationalism and
conflicts

(a) Russia-Ukraine war

In Feb 2022, Russia
attacked Ukraine. Reason behind
their attack was the expansion
of NATO in Ukraine and at
the borders of Russia.

According to John Mearshimer,
Expanding NATO in Ukraine was

similar to declaring war on Russia.

This act of Russia can be considered as an act of nationalism.

(b) Israel-Palestine war in Gaza
Israel unilateral act in Gaza are classified as increasing nationalism.

"In Oct 2023, Israel started attack on Gaza, as a result of which more than 50,000 Palestinian killed." (Dawn News).

Due to increasing nationalist activities, globalization faced many challenges and seems to be losing ground.

3. Increasing Terrorism

In the contemporary world, terrorist organisations are increasing their sphere of influence. The activities of TTP in Pakistan

are increased. Similarly, ISIS and Al Qaida are declared terrorist by the UN.

Their activities are increasing challenge for globalization.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, globalisation is the interconnected of world.

But due to increasing regionalism, increasing nationalism, intensity in conflicts and proliferating terrorists organization are a major challenge for globalisation.

As a result, globalisation is losing its ground.