

Q8

Globalization seems to be losing its ground. Discuss in length its contemporary relevance.

Globalization: Globalization has acquired considerable emotive force. Some view it as a process that is beneficial a key to future world economic development and also inevitable and irreversible. Others regard it with hostility, even fear, believing that it increases inequality within and between ~~large~~ nations, threatens employment and living standards and thwarts social progress. Economic "globalization" is a historical process, the result of human innovation and technological progress. It refers to integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows. The term sometimes also refers to the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. The term has come into common usage by reflecting technological advances that have made it easier and quicker to complete international transactions both trade and financial flows. But the markets offer greater

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opportunity for people to tap into more and larger markets around the world. But markets do not necessarily ensure that the benefits of increased efficiency are shared by all. Countries must be prepared to embrace the policies needed, and in the case of the poorest countries may need the support of the international community as they do so.

### Unparalleled Growth, Increased Inequality:

Globalization indeed led to unparalleled growth in many economies, facilitating trade, investment, and technological advancements. However, this growth has not been without its downsides, particularly in terms of increased inequality.

Globalization has spurred economic development in various regions, particularly in emerging markets.

Countries like China and India have seen significant improvement in their GDP and overall living standards due to increased trade

and foreign investment. This has lifted millions out of poverty and created new opportunities for business and individuals.

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alike. In developed nations, the labor market has faced disruptions due to outsourcing and automation, leading to job losses and wage stagnation for certain sectors. This has contributed to a growing divide between the wealthy and the working class, as the benefits of globalization tend to concentrate in the hands of a few. Moreover, the disparity between developed and developing countries has also widened in some cases. While globalization has enabled growth in emerging economies, it has also led to exploitation of labor and resources, raising ethical concerns about the sustainability of such practices. The result is a complex landscape where growth coexists with inequality, prompting calls for more equitable policies that address these disparities.

### ⇒ Globalization and its losing ground:

In recent years, there have been signs that globalization is facing challenges. One of the key factors contributing to the perception that globalization is losing its ground is the rise of nationalism and

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Protectionism in many countries.

→ **Political leaders:** In various nations have begun to prioritize domestic interests over international cooperation, often citing concerns about job losses and economic inequality as reasons for their stance. For instance, the backlash against trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in the United States, has led to calls for more localized economic policies. This flip reflects a growing sentiment that globalization has disproportionately benefited multinational corporations while leaving many individuals and communities behind.

→ **COVID-19 Pandemic:** The Pandemic has further exposed vulnerabilities in global supply chains and the reliance on international trade. The initial disruption caused by the pandemic highlighted how interconnected the world truly is, but they also led to a re-evaluation of such dependencies. Countries began to consider the importance of self-sufficiency and resilience in critical sectors like healthcare and technology. This has sparked discussions about "de-globalization" or the need to

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bring certain industries back home, which could lead to a more localized approach to economies.

4 - Digital revolution: The globalization still holds a contemporary relevance. The digital revolution has created new avenues for global interactions, enabling businesses and individuals to connect across borders in ways that were previously unimagined. E-Commerce, Social Media, and online collaboration tools have made it easier for people to engage in global markets and share ideas.

Additionally, pressing global issues such as; climate change, public health, and international security require coordinated responses that transcend national boundaries.

Globalization can facilitate collaboration and innovation in addressing these challenges, making it an essential component of contemporary discourse.

In conclusion, while globalization may be experiencing a backlash and facing significant challenges, it remains relevant in today's world. The balance between embracing global interconnectedness and addressing

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The concerns of local communities will be crucial in shaping the future of globalization. As nations navigate these complexities, the dialogue around globalization will continue to evolve, reflecting both the opportunities and challenges of an increasingly interconnected world.

Q4 Explain the concept of Foreign Policy, its determinants and decision making and analysis approach. Also briefly discuss the historical outlook of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

→ Foreign Policy: Foreign Policy is how a country interacts with other countries and work to achieve its goals on the international stage.

→ Involves: Decisions about diplomacy, trade, defense mechanisms, and other important issue.

→ Determination of the Foreign Policy:

The determination of the foreign policy is influenced by several factors, like; national interests, historical experience, political ideologies and economic needs.

→ Decision making: When it comes to decision-making in foreign policy, it can be quite complex. Leaders and advisors consider many factors in detail and think about the side including security threats, economic opportunities, and relationships with other nations. They analyze different options and weigh the pros and cons of each choice. Different approaches can be used to analyze foreign policy. For instance, realism focuses on power and national interests, while liberalism emphasizes cooperation and international organizations. Constructivism looks at how ideas and identities shape a country's actions.

→ Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

By looking specifically at Pakistan's foreign policy, its history has played a crucial role in molding its approach. Since gaining independence in 1947, Pakistan has faced challenges particularly its ongoing rivalry with the neighbour country India. The conflict over Kashmir has been a central issue, affecting diplomatic relations and military strategies.

Throughout its history, Pakistan has formed various alliances. During the Cold-War, it aligned with the United States to counter the Soviet Union. In recent years, Pakistan has strengthened its relationship with China - especially through initiatives like China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). This reflects Pakistan's efforts to balance its relationships with major powers while addressing regional security concerns. Overall, Pakistan's foreign policy has evolved over time, responding to both internal and external pressures while aiming to secure its national interests.

### Soviet-Afghan War: (1979-1989)

Pakistan played a vital role in supporting the Afghan mujahideen against the Soviet invasion. The U.S. provided extensive military aid to Pakistan, which was estimated at around \$3.2 billion annually during this period. This involvement significantly influenced Pakistan's military capabilities and regional dynamics.



## Nuclear Policy:

→ Pakistan's Pursuit of nuclear weapon began in response to India's nuclear program, culminating in successful tests in 1998. This development has been pivotal in shaping Pakistan's defense and foreign policy, emphasizing deterrence against India.

→ Post-9/11 Era: After the September 11 attacks in 2001, Pakistan became a key ally of the U.S. in the war on Terror. This relationship brought significant aid, with estimates of over \$33 billion in military and economic assistance from the U.S. between 2001 and 2018. However, this alliance has been contentious, affecting Pakistan's relations with neighboring countries and internal stability.

Overall, Pakistan's foreign policy has been characterized by a focus on security, strategic partnerships, and a response to regional and geopolitical position and historical experiences.