

# SUBJECTIVE PART

## PART-II

Q4.

### Foreign Policy

#### Introduction :-

In the international society, the reaction of one state to another is determined by the principles of its foreign policy. The foreign policy of a country is determined by its national interest, historical perspectives, economic and social conditions and regional and global perspectives.

#### Definition :-

“ the objectives that governs the relation of states and their actions towards an other ”

Morgenthau

Every state has its own interest which are the core priority of a state as per the realist theory of international



relations. They seek to achieve these objectives with minimum cost possible in turn of the actions taken by the states.

## Determinants of foreign Policy.

The foreign policy of a country is shaped by some domestic, security, historical, cultural, and regional and global determining factors. These are discussed further in detail.

### • - Domestic factors:-

In shaping of the foreign policy there are the domestic and local factors that define the foreign policy. The geographical location of a state is quite important to see how it would have its foreign policy shaped. Countries who have allies in the neighbors have different objectives. Similarly, the countries with



land-locking them, & waters surrounding them have differed policies. The political systems of a country also impacts the foreign policy. The democratic countries allies with democrats, dictatorship rule seeks for different strategies. **For instance** Pakistan's foreign policy in the rule of military dictatorship has been very American based, seeking support from one of the major powers.

Economic conditions of a country impacts its interactions and relations in the global arena. countries which have economic dependence on the external sources have to shape the foreign policy that caters the interests of the others. **For instance** being an economically struggling country, Pakistan let USA use its land in the War of terror in return of economic aids. This impacts the free will, and sovereign independence of a state in its own decision making.



The role of leadership and their personalities is also important in shaping the foreign policy of a state as the leaders who are offensive and aggressive in their policy makings seek to rely more on harsh means instead of political talks. For instance we see how Modi shapes a harsh policy towards Pakistan, how Hitler led the destruction on a global scale in World War II.

## •- Security and defence

The foreign policy is crafted by keeping in view the security of a state. The national security is the utmost priority of a state. A state maximizes its defense power to be able to secure and defend if attacked. It is also achieved by making alliances in the global arena. The foreign policy for the military advancement can be either defensive (maintaining enough machinery



and ability to defend if attacked) or offensive (trying to gain maximum power in the region or on global level).

### •- historical and cultural perspectives

The historical experiences, cultural norms and ideological perspectives of a state are important in the making of its foreign policy. For instance, it is the history between Pakistan and India that keeps Pakistan insecure. The ideology of India that believes in united India makes Pakistan shape its policies in ways that show deterrence to India.

### •- Regional and Global Level

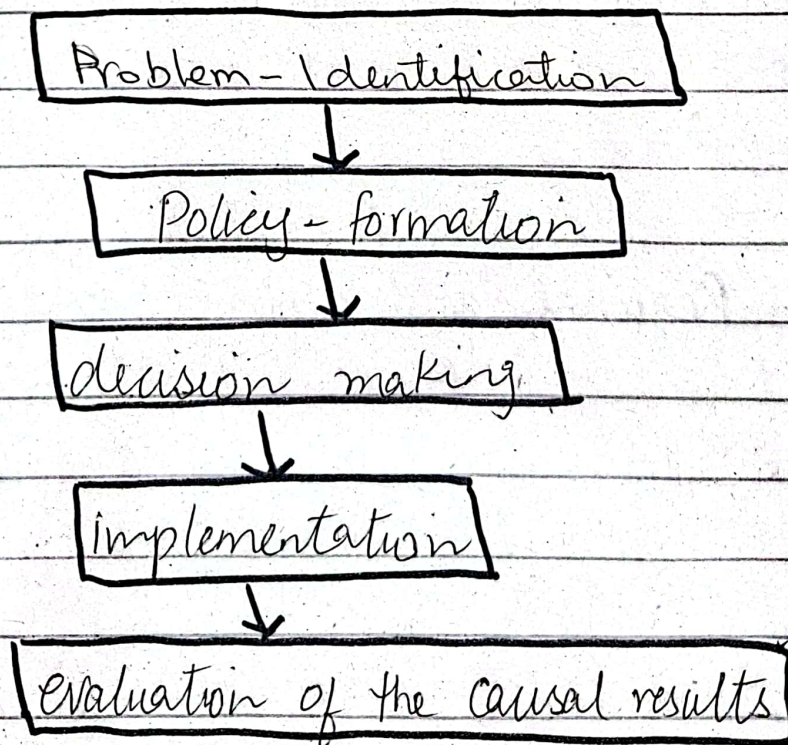
In the Regional and Global levels, the foreign policy of a country seeks to understand the power dynamics of the world. It seeks to understand



the benefit of alliances. The States seek to maintain balance of power in the regional and global politics. The international structure of society and international institutions such as IMF and WB also shape the foreign policies especially of economically dependent weak economies.

## Decision-Making

The decision making process of foreign policy can be easily understood by following flow chart





## Analysis Approach

The analysis of the foreign policy making is done through various approaches. These can be:

- ◆ Historical approach
- ◆ Theoretical frameworks
- ◆ Case studies
- ◆ Comparative analysis
- ◆ Quantitative analysis

## Pakistan's Foreign Policy

In the historical outlook of the foreign policy of Pakistan we see that the country has been challenged with security concerns, economic challenges, political instability shaping its foreign policy.

### Insecure state

Pakistan has been an insecure state on the eastern border and



on the western border, the  
independence of Afghanistan and a  
long, difficult border has shaped the  
foreign policy such as the entrance  
of Pakistan in SEATO.

Domestic issues such as economic  
challenges and political instability has  
shaped the foreign policy. Historically,  
Pakistan joined the western group of the  
USA in the 1950s to have economic  
aids mainly and stabilize its position  
on the globe.

In the regional policies, Pakistan  
has befriended the economically rising  
China, a common foe of its ~~ag~~  
them being India. While in the global  
politics, initially, Pakistan didn't  
make any efforts toward Russia, being  
in the American group, supported  
US against USSR in Afghanistan. But  
there are chances of change in the  
future.



## Conclusion:-

Foreign Policy defines the national interests of a state or is defined by the national objectives and interests of a state. National Interest is the main determinant of the foreign policy shaping its decision making.

Q 5.

## Strategic Culture

### Introduction:-

Strategic Culture is the perception of one state of another and the shaping of its own policies based on the perception.

It is defined by H.A. Rizvi as;

“a set of beliefs, norms, values, and historical experiences of the elite's that influence elite's threat perception and shapes its response to the threat”



## Determinants of Pakistan's Strategic Culture.

The Strategic culture of Pakistan is characterized by the early days turmoils, partition trauma, back to back wars with india, security dilemma Indian ideology, Afghanistan's instability and others. These are discussed in the detail below:-

### - Geographical Realities

The geographical position of Pakistan makes its perception of threat. On one side it faces the Indian ideologies of a united India, its want of regional hegemony, while on the other hand there is instable Afghanistan that poses instability on Pakistan too. There are violence, drugs, refugees, border crises, Indian presence in Afghanistan and many such issues that shape the Strategic culture of Pakistan.



## • - Historical Experiences

The wars with India in 1965, 1948 and then in 1971 making Pakistan lose its eastern part of the country (now Bangladesh) shapes the strategic culture of continuous insecurity and strive for maintaining a balance of power against India.

The USSR-Afghan war since 1979 has caused great impacts on Pakistan. The millions of refugees being a burden on Pakistan's economy, the rise of terrorism in Pakistan, smuggling and drugs.

## • - Security Perspectives

The continuous instability cause security dilemma. Pakistan faces many disputes and distrust among the region due to the historical experiences and current conditions such as the rise of TTP. Pakistan



wants Afghan Taliban government to help stop TTP but it doesn't

### •- Military Influence

The political instability has led to military influence in the decision making of the country

Since the very beginning causing rising issues in the diplomatic and management stability.

### •- External alliances and dependencies

Pakistan has been dependent on the external sources for military aids as well as economic assistances.

It had made alliances such as SEATO which didn't prove to be very beneficial in the long run. Pakistan still is loan-ridden and economically dependent which can't let it make an independent strategic culture free of external alliance influences.



## Manifested Implications

Pakistan's strategic culture roots in the insecurities and economic dependencies. While Pakistan has become a nuclear country only because of these insecurities against India, yet it still isn't a strong independent state. The economic assistance that ~~its~~ needs from other states or the non-state actors such as World Bank and IMF shapes its policies. For instance, in the early days the country had been dependent on US mostly while now it is very much inclined and dependent on China. Pakistan needs to understand that the source to prosperity is in its economic independence.

## Conclusion

Pakistan's Strategic culture is shaped by the vengeful India and



irredentist Afghanistan in the region Pakistan needs to seek peace and stability in the region through economic diplomacy in the regional geopolitics.

Q6.

## International Economic Order

### Introduction :-

International economic order is the global set up of how the trade and economy in the world works. The system is shaped mainly as per the Neo-Marxist theory instead of protectionism and economic liberalism. These terms are explained with the analysis of how neo-Marxism shapes the world economic order further in detail.



## Protectionism

This is a policy used by a state to protect its domestic industry. This is done by putting high taxes and tariffs on the foreign products, or by giving subsidies to the domestic industry. The products of domestic industry remain cheaper than the foreign imported goods making the industry to stay and sustain. For instance the United States imposes tariffs on the trade goods of China.

## Economic liberalism :-

Economic liberalism is the cooperation of individual states in the world economic order. There are open markets and free-trade. There isn't any inequality. The economic liberalism works only in the favor of the developed countries or the core countries. This



doesn't provides actual opportunities for the periphery.

## Neo-Marxism

Neo-Marxism explains how the international system is exploitative. It works with the concept of class difference benefitting the rich and developed world on the cost of the developing countries.

## ~ The Real Shaper

In the global international economic order neo-marxism is the real shaper of all the policies. The trade rules, international institutions and pricing all works in the favour of the center world.

## Core-Periphery concept:-

In the concept of the core-



periphery, The core are the  
rich and developed countries.  
The device the policies. These  
economies are mainly based on  
manufacturing of goods. The  
prices of their produced goods are  
high.

On the other hand, the peripheries  
are the developing countries. They  
are mostly the exporters of the  
raw materials for the core industries.  
The core is exploitative as they  
purchase the raw materials at  
lower prices and sell at very  
high priced finished goods, causing  
the periphery to remain underdeveloped.

### International Institutions:-

The international institutions  
such as International Monetary  
Funds (IMF), World Trade  
Organization (WTO), World Bank (WB)



are also biased towards the rich world. They give the developing world loans at harsh conditions.

The global economic system works together to exploit the underdeveloped nations.

### Sanctions:

The developed world often exploits the periphery that is on way of development with trade bans, sanctions and economic limits.

The (power) international system is anarchic, as no actual system with actual authority over the world exists.

Thus, it is easy for the developed world to exploit the underdeveloped.

### Conclusion :-

The global international economic order is shaped by Neo-Marxism.

The international economic order



works only for the best interests of the rich and is exploitative towards the illfated developing world. They have the authority to devise the economic order in way it benefits only the rich.

Q 8.

## Globalization

### Introduction :-

The 20th century advancement of technology has made world a global village. There is complete interdependence among people around the globe. The increased globalization poses a threat to the nationalism of the states which makes it lose its grounds. Globalization has its relevance in all walks of life. With the integrated current world, there have been efforts by many states in



their own way to limit globalization but with the rapid technological advancement it seems quite a challenge.

## Contemporary Relevance

Globalization is relevant to life in all levels from individual life to global levels. It is integrated in all fields such as economy, culture and social existence, politics, military, medicine and technology.

### Individual Level:-

Globalization has impacted life styles and cultural expression, language and perspectives, beliefs and norms.

People are free to access all sorts of information that can shape their existing views about life.

The high spread of social media has highly integrated globalization



into the lives of a common man.

### Local level :-

The cities and communities are influenced by the global values. The increase in migration for better financial opportunities and tourism incorporates the influences of people from various parts of the world on one another. This intertwines the cultures and ideas.

### National level :-

On the national level there is an increase in the trade and investment. The increase in globalization makes the sense of nationalism stronger for individuals to embrace their national and cultural identities and spread them across the globe to be known for their unique qualities and practices.



## Regional Level

Globalization brings connectivity and integration. States work together for their regional development such as European Union (EU) and ASEAN countries. Similarly there are international institutions to shape the global regulations such as UN, IMF and WTO etc.

## Global Level :-

There is free trade, global marketplace and supply chains, flow of information and ideas, on change of cultural norms and practices, collective actions on global issues such as climate change, terrorism and poverty, spread of healthcare advancements, education, industrial & developments and a better way of living all because of globalization. It is incorporated in every necessities of life.



## Globalization losing its ground:-

As globalization spreads it also makes cultures and states insecure. In economic globalization, the increased competitiveness leads to inequalities and vulnerabilities. The global trade has given the rich to exploit the poor more with low wages, import raw materials at cheaper rates and sell products at high prices.

In Social globalization, it causes a threat to the local traditions. There is a cultural hegemony of the west. The increased diffusion might be the cause of erosion of social cohesion.

In cultural globalization, there is a chance of cultural imperialism and the domination of the western values.

## Conclusion :-

Globalization is deeply rooted in



the current world with its increased incorporation, and integration in all fields. It does make life easier but it also poses a threat to losing traditions and cultures. The increased sense of nationalism might cause globalization to lose its ground.