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PART-I MCQs

- 1 (A) Pluralistic
- 2 (B) Aristotle
- 3 (C) Diplomacy law and the BOP
- 4 (B) National Identity
- 5 (C) demand of global South to restrictive
- 6 (A) Spencers
- 7 (B) George Schwarzenburger-
- 8 (A)
- 9 (B) Medieval Christian Europe
- 10 (C) Japanese invasion.
- 11 (A)
- 12 (A) Realism
- 13 (C) IFT
- 14 (D)
- 15 (B) Nationality.
- 16 (A) Aristophanes
- 17 (C) International federation of states
- 18 (A) West Germany
- 19 (A) Correlates of war project.
- 20 (D) high priest.

Q No: 4

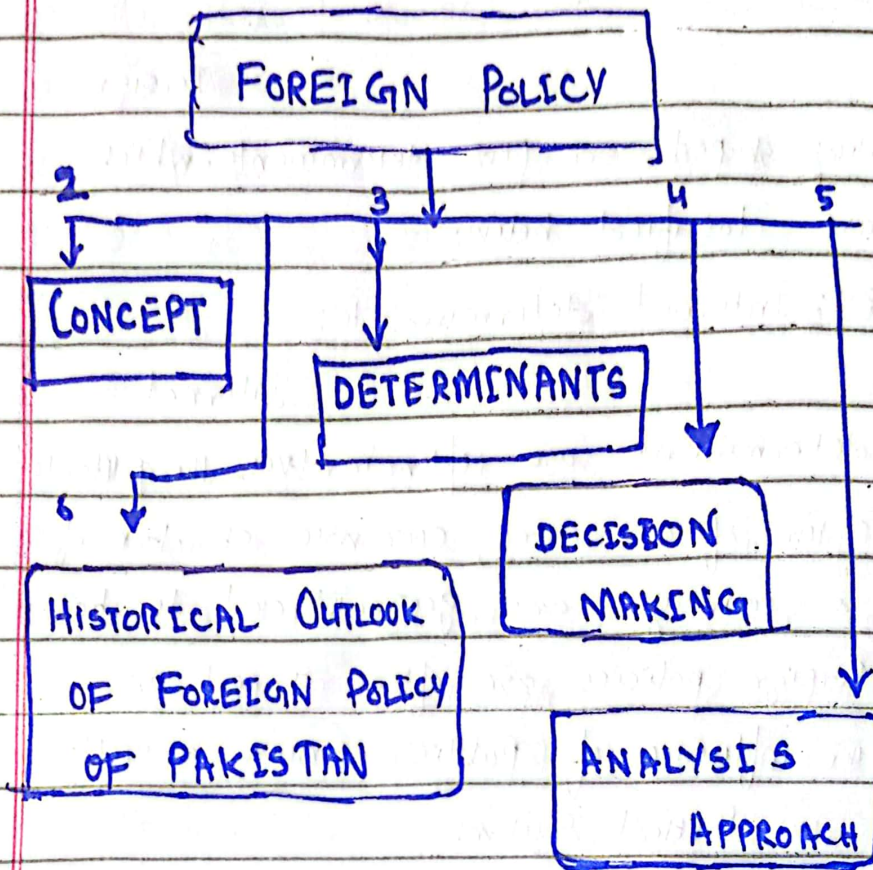
CONCEPT OF FOREIGN POLICY, ITS DETERMINANTS, DECISION MAKING AND ANALYSIS APPROACH

1

INTRODUCTION:

The concept of foreign policy is defined as the set of rules, policies in order to shape the relations or behavior of one state to another state. Determinants of foreign policy involves internal and external classification. Political system, economic structure refers to internal determinants to shape the foreign policy accordingly. Global trends, international system involves in external determinants of foreign policy. Decision making process is a crucial step in shaping foreign policy. It can be done through various models, includes rational actor model, or bureaucratic model. Foreign Policy often analysed through the lens of historic comparative or sometimes Quantitative approach.

SCHEMATIC VIEW OF Qs



2: CONCEPT OF FOREIGN POLICY:

Foreign policy defined by various of scholars in different words. However, generally the idea of foreign policy remain same among all school of thoughts. Foreign policy in broad sense, defined as, the set of rules or policies that shapes the behaviour of state towards another state to pursue its national interests.

3

DETERMINANTS OF FOREIGN POLICY:

Foreign policy shaped on few determinants, which are classified below:

3.1: Internal determinants:

Internal determinants are often involves, the political system of a country, economic structure of a country and geographical location.

Foreign policies are often shaped on the influence of public opinion as well:

(a) Political System:

Political system of a country defines its internal structure.

For instance; Democracy and authoritarian regime

(b) Economic Structure or Strengths:

Economy strengths of a country shapes the foreign policy accordingly. For instance; India shapes foreign policy towards global powers ahead of its strength of economy.

c. Public Opinion:

Public opinion in contemporary world matters a lot in shaping foreign policy. For instance; Pakistan foreign policy towards Israel shaped on public opinion along with ideological differences.

d. Geographical Location:

It is the prominent determinant in foreign policy making. A country like Pakistan often shapes its foreign policy ahead of its geographical importance:

3.2

External determinants:

(a) International system:

External factors determines the foreign policy of a state often. International system predominantly pushes countries to shape their foreign policy accordingly. For instance: Polarity in the international system defines foreign policies of countries.

(b) Global Trends:

Globalization and climate change. such external determinants play key role in shaping foreign policy of a country. for instance: climate change type problems needs global action.

4 DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN POLICY.

Decision making in foreign policy is a crucial stage. It often involves two methods, discussed as follows:

4.1: Rational Actor Model:

This model conceptualize that decisions based on rational, ~~etc~~ logical explanations. To maximize the national interests it often used Rational actor model in foreign policy decision making. For instance; Pakistan foreign policy often shaped on Rational Actor model.

4.2: Bureaucratic Model:

Bureaucratic model involves, diplomacy, negotiations and communication diplomacy to maximize national interests.

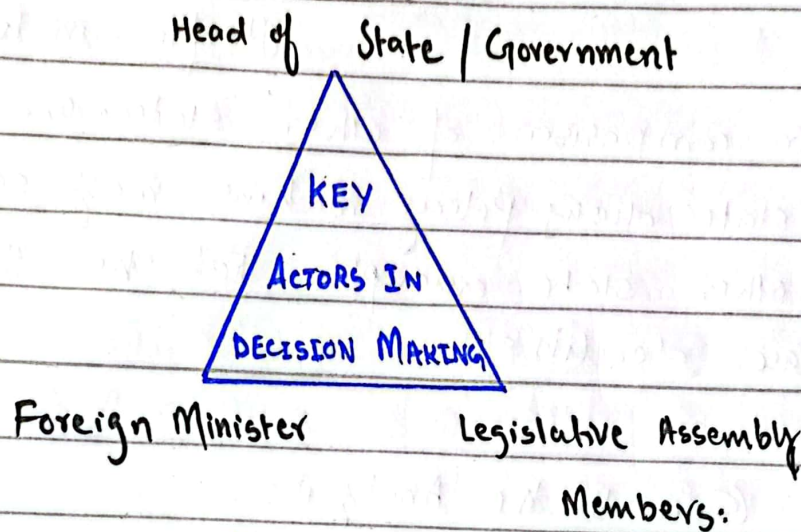


Fig 4.2: Actors in Foreign Policy Making.

5 ANALYSIS APPROACHES:

After decision making and implementation phase of foreign policy get done. It go through review process. Foreign policy can be analysed in various stages through several methods.

(a) Historical Events:

Foreign policies are often analysed on historical lens. It plays

pivotal role in analysing foreign policy.
For instance; Pakistan foreign policy can be analysed on historical lens ahead of cold war and war on terror.

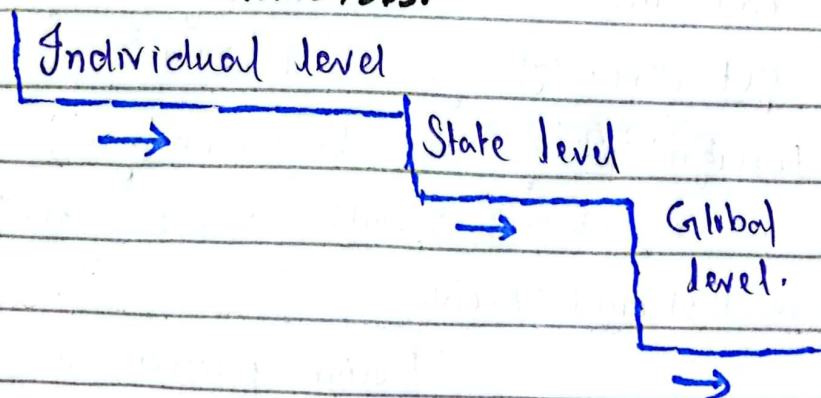
(b) Comparative analysis:

It often involves in comparison of other states. One state during policy making may seek other state examples that how they are dealing.

(c) Quantitative Analysis:

Sometimes foreign policies are analysed on statistical approach. It involves statistical approach on foreign policy analysis.

∴ LEVEL OF ANALYSIS:



6: OVERVIEW ON HISTORIC LOOK OF PAKISTAN FOREIGN POLICY.

Pakistan foreign policy often shifts on internal and external determinants. Through the lens of Realism, a state pursue its national interest through struggle for power. Pakistan foreign policy varies according to international system. For instance; during cold war, the global system divided in Bipolar system. Pakistan faced two options and decision made on rational actor model. Extending this, Pakistan shifts on war on terror also determined the foreign policy of Pakistan.

7 CONCLUSION:

Foreign policy is referred as the behaviour of state towards another state to pursue its national interests. Foreign policy making goes through various stages. and it involves, determinants, decision making and analysis approach.

Q. No. 8

GLOBALIZATION LOSING ITS

DOMINANCE:

1: INTRODUCTION:

Globalization is an interchangeable phenomenon that defines economic interdependency, technology integration, and reduced time frame in global orders. Though, after decolonization era it rised rapidly in international system. Global trends like climate change issues further intensified the idea of globalization.

2: Understanding Globalization:

Globalization is an interchangeable phenomenon that promotes multilateralism governance, economic integration, interdependency, among the states. Although, it has connected peoples across the borders but interestingly beyond the borders. Globalization promotes a global community and a global identity.

3: GLOBALIZATION LOSING ITS DOMINANCE:

Globalization is an antithesis of nationalism. Nationalism rises, globalization idea fails. Here are the few key reasons why globalization losing its dominance in the world system:

(i) RISE OF NATIONALISM:

Nationalism is basically idea of being superior and one ideology. Nationalism can be political or ideological nationalism. In contemporary, globalization losing its dominance because of rise in nationalism beliefs. BREXIT is the key example of rising of nationalism.

(ii) RISE OF MERCANTILISM IN ECONOMIC SYSTEM:

Mercantilism or sometimes called protectionism refered to state controlled economy.

The rise of protectionism model in the global economic system challenges the dominance of globalization. For example; US tariff policy on Chinese products and retaliation by China reflects the losing ground of globalization.

(iii) Globalization challenges Sovereignty:

Globalization promotes interdependency which often pose a threat to sovereignty of a country. ultimately it enhances the idea of nationalism ideology.

(iv) Cyber Warfare:

The world conflicts are transformed from traditional military wars to cyber war. In contemporary era the Thesis of Barry buzan reflects the changed dynamics of security concept.

(v) Uneven Socio-Economic developments:

Although,

Globalization promotes unity among global community but contemporary era shows the uneven socio-economic development rises the nationalism beliefs; for instance the global south and global north divide rejects the idea of global unity of globalisation.

(vi) Failure in maintaining peace:

Hegemonic

and biased approaches of international organizations like, United Nations made ineffective to complete the commitments of organizations. For instance, the Ukraine issue, and Palestine issue resolution reflects the idea of hegemonic internationalism which further leads to nationalism beliefs.

"Globalization is self destruction of civilization"

Anonymous.

4: EXAMPLES OF GLOBALIZATION SUCCESS:

Although, the globalization losing its dominance in contemporary era but a few key examples made ~~by~~ through globalization. For instance: The climate change issues needs global action, and climate change agreements reflects the success of globalization. COVID-19 vaccine is another key success of globalization. Case Study: European Union is a best case study of globalization success.

5: CONCLUSION:

Globalization promoted the connectivity of global community. It has transformed the lives of people. However, in contemporary era, globalization losing its dominance in the global order:

Q#7

FAILURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN PEACE MAKING AND PEACE BUILDING

1 INTRODUCTION:

International law
claimed to be the protector of
world. It refers to be the guardian
of peace making across the world.
However, the contemporary issues,
global conflicts has exposed the
concept of international law is not
a workable approach to peace
making or peace building.

2: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES:

International
relation in academia thoroughly
being studied through various
theoretical perspective. Here are the
theories, discussed relating the
failure of international law.

(2) Realism:

According to realism perspective the state struggle for power in a anarchic international system. Realism approach negate the idea of international law:

Idea of International law in the View of Realism:

Realists believe that law is the command of sovereign, And ^{on} international level, there is no sovereign authority and when there is no sovereign authority, than there is not any command of sovereign. Ultimately, It negate the idea of international law.

3: FAILURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW:

CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

International law failed to achieve the objectives of it. It has been noticed and argued from contemporary examples.

that international law is not a workable approach to peace making, a key examples are described follows:

(a) ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT:

Since 1948, the tensions between Israel and Palestine, specifically Hamas-Israel conflict is not been resolved yet. It reflects the failure of international law. for instance; The recent arrest warrants of Netanyahu is not even followed by members of ICC.

(b) Russia - Ukraine:

The most contemporary example of Russia-Ukraine war emphasizing the failure of international law. It shows the failure of international criminal courts as well. for instance; ICC has issued arrest warrants of Russian president, but not followed.

(c) Indian Occupation Over Kashmir:

International law supposed to be the the guardian

The rights of deprived communities at international level. But, its ineffectiveness shows that it is not a workable approach to peace making.

(d) Syrian Crisis:

The recent intensive crisis of Syria suggests that international law failed to protect the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Syria.

4: CONCLUSION:

After the failure of League of Nations, and post world war II, the international law supposed to be the saviour of global community. However, the increased escalations beyond the borders, reflects the failure of the International law.