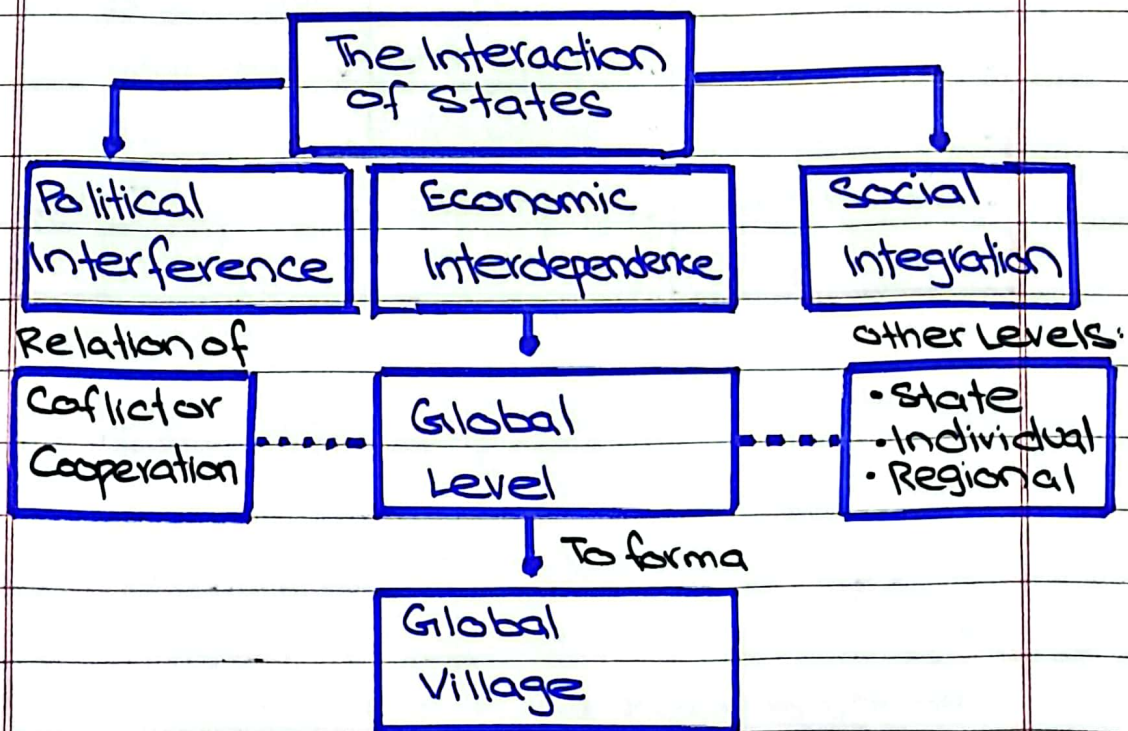


**SUBJECTIVE**  
**PART - II**  
**ANSWER: 8**  
**RELEVANCE OF GLOBALIZATION**

**(1) What is Globalisation?**

Globalisation is a dynamic phenomenon that focus on the "inter-connectedness" of states, people and a political elements at various levels. The ultimate goal is to establish a global village at multiple levels. It can be better understood by schematics.



## (2) Previous Prospects of Globalization:

In the past, mainly between 1990s-2010, globalization was very fast-paced.

Democracy became a standard system of statecraft; global economies were based on trade and cooperation models and international borders were blurred.

Democratic Economy	Integrated Society	Laissez-Faire Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Global Civil Societies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Social Media</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Free Trade, No-Tariffs.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• TNCs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Twitter (X)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Amazon</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MNCs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facebook</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ali Baba</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UN, IFI, ICC, ICTJ</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summits</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cryptocurrency</li></ul>

The west propagates globalised world a success for every win and a win-win scenario. The Global South, however, has its own set of reservations.



### (3) Universalization Dilemma:

current tilt of countries towards closing borders with extensive visa requirements and profound focus on self-sufficiency demarcates a decline in trends of globalization.

There are certain consequences associated to it that have resulted in the shattering concept.

### (4) Democratization of Politics:

western philosophers have carried on with the notion that democracy is the best form of governance that suits every state. The notion of Robert Keohane prevailed:

"Democracies do not go to war with Democracies"

Currently, the so-called western democratic global order witnesses several kinds of wars across multiple regions in the world. The crisis in Gaza, invasion of Ukraine

conflicts over territories like Kashmir and Taiwan are all indication of prevalent unrest.

This validates the loss of moral grounds for democracy to remain ultimate system of statecraft.

### (5) Legal Loopholes of Globalization:

Liberal Internationalism led to a globalized legal structure. The **ICC** and **ICTJ** under the United Nations were flag-bearers of justice. There is no explanation for war crimes, open violation of Human Rights and the nonbinding nature of such institutions.

The decline in delivery of justice and non-execution of war criminals like Putin and Netanyahu are the causes of decline of globalisation.

The system has repeatedly displayed promotion of vested self-interests of the west.

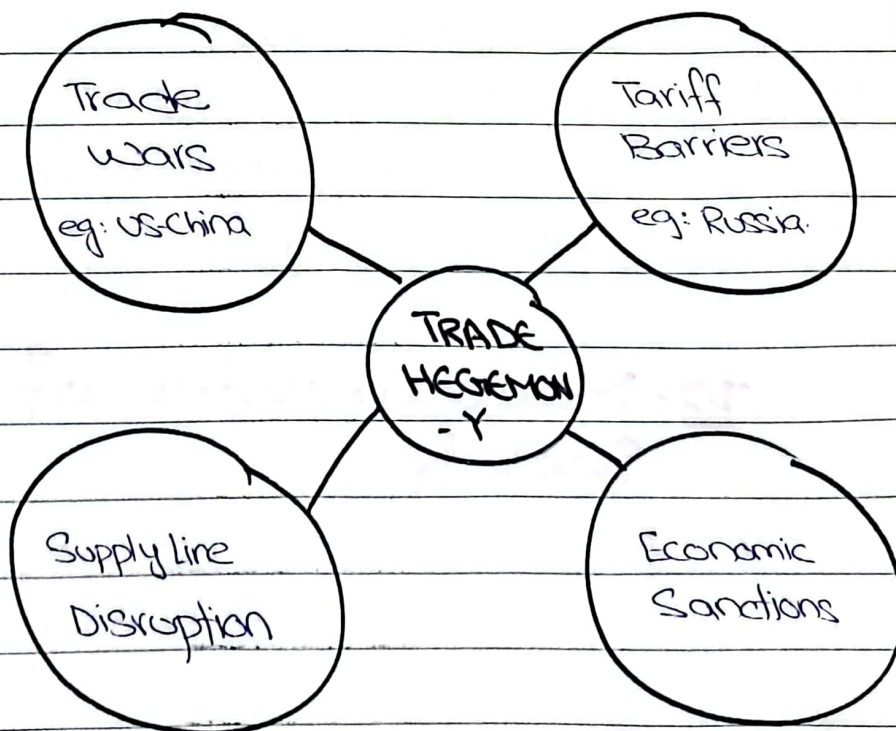


## (6) Imperialization of Economics:

The perils of globalization are not just limited to politics.

The global economy, particularly states of the Global South have been betrayed by western-led International Financial Institutions that operate on the hegemonic economic aims.

The conditionalities of WB, SAPs of IMF and sanctions by SWIFT are all examples of western hegemony on free-market economies.



## (7) Westernization of Societies:

Social set-ups and public minds are centre of effect of phenomena of globalization.

The west has successfully imposed the notion that they possess a superior language, culture, identity and way of life in comparison to global south.

### 7.1: Anglocization of Society:

Shashi Tarar mentions this concept in his book. He states that academia and language supremacy is engulfing smaller states. They are losing their own culture and channeling the trends of west.

### 7.2: MacDonaliation of Society:

The impacts are not just confined to academia but parenting, dressing, lifestyle are all influenced by the west.



The recent Gen-Z and Gen Alpha culture is not indigenous of Global South. Certainly, the eastern nations have lost their originality be it cuisine, culture or way of interaction.

### **(8) Soft Imperialization:**

The west has now overpowered the thinking capabilities of East. They have glorified their culture so much that Global South desires to attain citizenship of west.

Analysts claim this to be a differently executed tact of imperialism. An attempt to control minds and gain benefits.

### **(9) Security Implications of Globalisation:**

Another pertinent evil associated to globalisation is spread of Non-State Actors and the growing influence. This

threat challenges the credibility of opening borders and blurring lines. They have developed as multinational entities, using several lands for Modus operandi.

The leading examples are ISKP, Al-Qaeda, Daish and BLA — all foreign funded agents that share strong linkages.

### **(10) Spread of Disease:**

The conversion of China's endemic to an uncontrollable global pandemic also reduced the significance of globalisation.

### **Conclusion:**

It is indeed pertinent that globalisation is still on surge but so are protectionist measures.

States are shifting back on self-dependence models. The emerging multi-polarity bridges gaps between countries further.



## ANSWER: 4 FOREIGN POLICY

### Definition of Foreign Policy:

"The policy adopted by a state while maintaining relations with another state translates to its foreign policy."

### (2) Conceptual Explanation:

Foreign policy highlights the measures and interests of a state while maintaining its international relations.

States could have friendly or antagonistic policies towards external states depending upon the nature of relations.

Foreign Policy is the guiding light that clearly keeps a nation limited to the attainment of its national interests.

### **(3) Factors of Foreign Policy Formulation:**

A foreign policy is essentially comprehensive. The accuracy of formulation of a cohesive policy guarantees the success of the state to achieve its objectives.

These are based on three parameters:

#### **3.1. Relevance:**

The interests to cater which the policy is under focus are either general interests or specific in nature.

#### **3.2. Permanence:**

Interests can also be categorized based on their permanence - temporary or permanent.

#### **3.3. Significance:**

Interests can be primary or secondary depending on type.



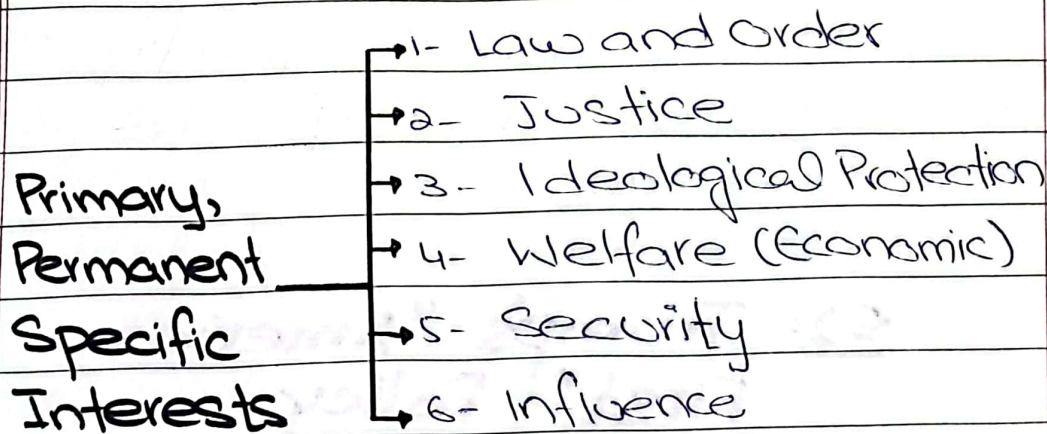
Example:

Pakistan has Primary Permanent Security Interests as drivers of its foreign policy towards India.

#### (4) Primary Factors of FP:

There exist six general, primary permanent interests that serve as baseline for the formulation of foreign policy.

These include:



#### (5) Determinants ~ Leadership:

Leadership, apart from primary factors, determines the kind of foreign policy to be implemented. The type of leader and type

government greatly influences the quality of policy.

### "Leadership Trait Analysis"

is a process that caters this element. It looks out for cult of personality to predict the type of foreign policy implemented.

### S.1: Modi-fied "Hindutvaa" in India:

Indian politics is largely guided by RSS ideology of "Hindutva." The foreign policy adopted by India is greatly influenced by Ideas of PM Narendra Modi.

### S.2: Trump's "America First" Policy:

United States incoming nation to "Make America Great Again" is tied with reappointment of Donald Trump as the 47<sup>th</sup> President.

Zia's Islamisation and Bhutto's nationalisation are evident



Pakistani policy examples:

## (6) Economy ~ major proponent of Foreign Policy:

The economic condition of a country is also prevalent factor in deciding its foreign policy.

### Ex 1: Chinese BRI: An economic Agenda

China has emerged as the second largest economy of the world stationed at a GDP of \$ 20 Trillion. The Chinese economic agendas have led to its policy of "Belt and Road Initiative", a project guided by infrastructures, energy and transport corridors, to enhance connectivity and restore glory of "Great Silk Route".

Xi Jinping has turned Mao's vision into reality as an economic perspective of policy.

## (7) Pakistan's Foreign Policy: historical outlook

The foreign policy of Pakistan has always been multi-dimensional. We have adopted different inclinations throughout history.

Year	Policy Adopted
Early 1950's	CENTO, SEATO (US-Bloc)
1960s	Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)
1970's	Join USSR Bloc (1979-Soviet Invasion)
1990s	Non-Alignment
2001---	US-bloc (war on Terror).



## (8) US-China Balancing ~ Dilemma for Pakistan:

Since 2010 onwards, when China Pakistan Economic Corridor was under discussion, Pakistan is stuck between two global powers.

Its economic implications divert it back to the IMF for bail-out packages, all while the Chinese are building infrastructure and developing the Gwadar Port.

It remains a challenge for policy makers in Pakistan to draw benefits from both ends.

## (9) Pakistan-Iran Policy ~ hanging by a thread:

Iran is Muslim neighbour of Pakistan that shares historical exceptional ties during Raza

Shah Pahlavi's tenure. The porous border is hub to small traders and also violence.

USA has been hostile to post-revolution Iran. KSA; Pakistan's Gulf ally also dislikes Iran on sectarian grounds. Pakistan remains in a whirlpool with regards to Iranian policy.

### Conclusion:

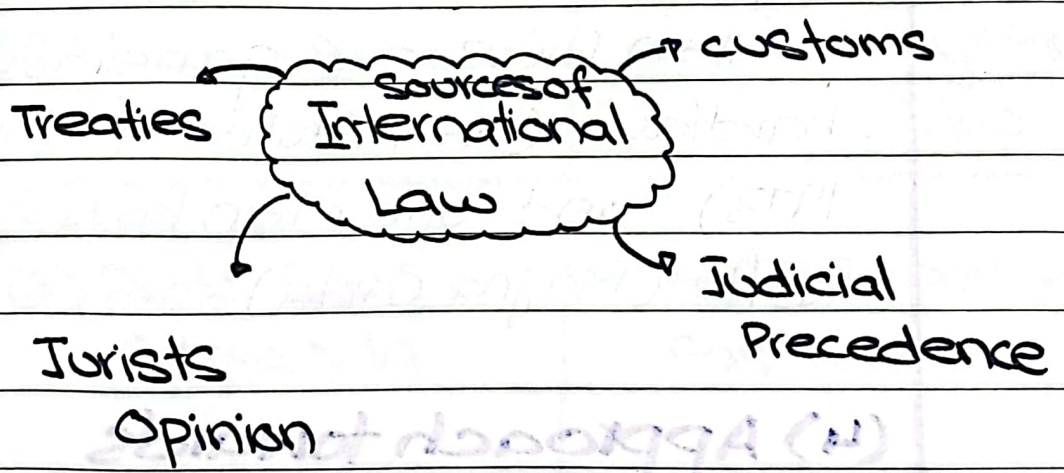
Pakistan's diplomatic outreach is expanding due to its position in multi-lateral organisations and its geographic locality. This accounts for a dynamic policy shift every now and then.



ANSWER-1  
FAILURE OF INTERNATIONAL  
LAW

(1) What is International Law:

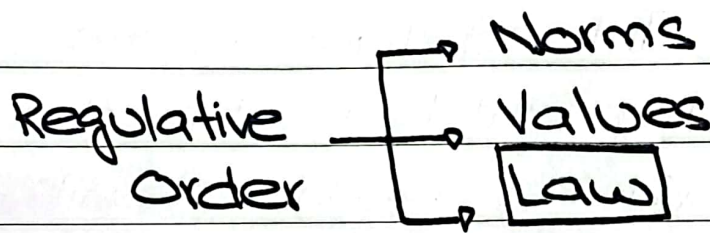
International Law is the guiding light to legal proceedings worldwide. The law prevails in an anarchic system to hold criminals accountable and withhold agreements towards peace.



(2) Necessity of Law:

Law is required to ensure the sustainence of justice in an environment. It is .

to bring a regulative order  
and halt violations of  
human rights!!



### (3) Types of Law:

International Law  
may be written or unwritten.  
Written laws are generally  
hard law (constitution of Pakistan  
1973) and unwritten laws are  
soft (Magna Carta).

### (4) Approach towards Peace & a failure:

The world today is  
characterized by all sorts of  
unjust, violence and war.

The notion that



international law brings  
peace is shattered.

There are several principles  
that have been breached  
recently:

Principle of I. Law	Violation
(1) Jus ad Bello (Entry into war)	Revoking 35-A & 370-A by India in Kashmir.
(2) Jus in Bello (Behaviour in war)	Violation by IDF's in Gaza Strip.
(3) Pacta Sunt Servanda	NATO Expansion Eastwards
(4) International Human Rights Law	Yughers in China
(5) Intl. Humanitarian Law	150 journalists died in Gaza

## (5) Failure of Geneva Conventions:

Recently, the world is burning with conflict and issues that undermine the effectiveness of International

Geneva Convention (1949).

that form basis of UN Charter are being violated:

### S.1: Guantanamo Bay Prisoners of War:

Article 3 of Geneva Conventions (1949) protect Prisoners of War.

The crucial and barbaric violations are underway in Guantanamo Bay and Abu-Gharib prisons where most inhumane treatment is offered to prisoners.



## S.2 Rise of VNSAs and Additional Protocol-II:

The Second Additional Protocol (1977) of Geneva Conventions defines principles of a Non-International Armed Conflict.

Extending support to VNSAs like HTS, AQ, ISKP as per convenience is a violation of International Law.

## (c) Principles of Liber Rule violated in Gaza:

Israel has publically violated all three principles of "Liber Rule" in the Gaza Genocide. These include:

- Principle of
- 1- Proportionality
  - 2- Distinction
  - 3- Striking Balance b/w Military Necessity & Humanity

Over 50,000 non-combatants have lost their lives in the Gaza war.

The so called proponents of International Law remained elusive to bear responsibility when war struck. The Western hypocrisy and human barbarity has failed the International Law.

## ANSWER: 6

### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

#### (1) PROTECTIONISM:

“ Protectionism refers to the concept of imposing heavy taxes, increasing tariff and non-tariff barriers in order to protect the local industry and



maintaining current Account Surplus.

Globalisation and Economic Liberalism have halted the process of protectionist economies but it is gaining momentum after **Joe Biden** imposed tariffs on Chinese companies in 2017.

## (2) Bullionism - Protecting Local Industry:

A protectionist state serves the core agenda to protect its infant industry.

This is done by:

imposing sky-level taxes on export goods so that the only option left with the buyer is the local good.

For instance: Apple is banned in China and

Huawei / Xiamo in USA.

### (3) Economic Realism:

Economic Realism operates on the notion that financial war could ultimately harm the enemy.

Fareed Zakariya validates this concept in his book: "Wealth to Power."

Pakistan has adopted certain measures to India based on the approach.

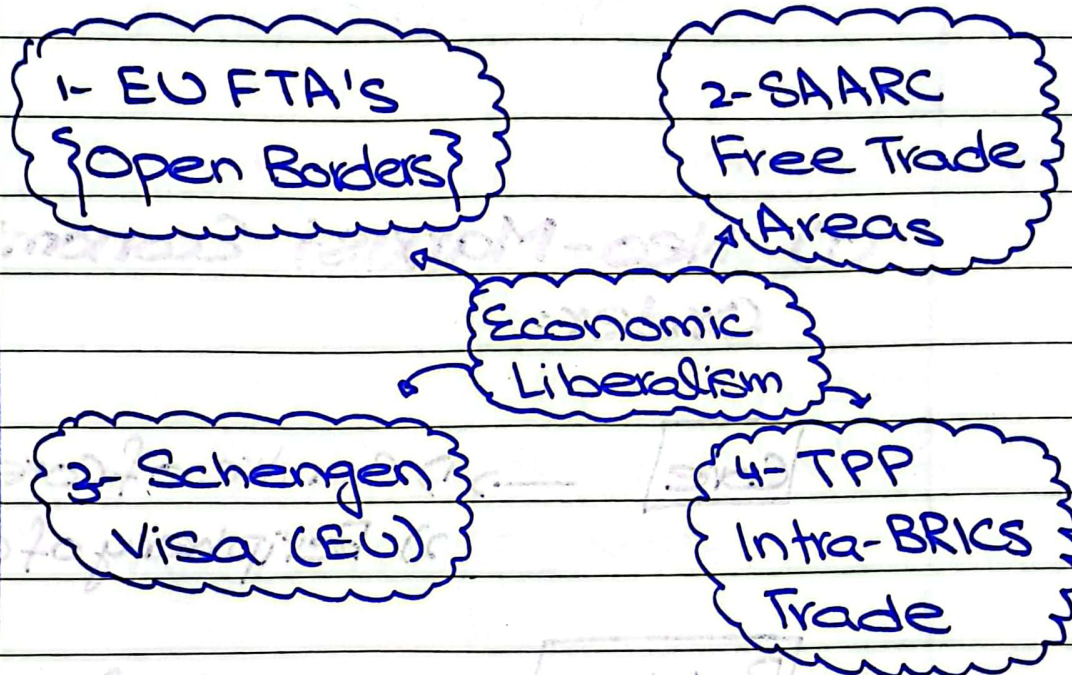
→ Miftah Ismail banned 750 products (SSOM) to expand local industry

→ the Pakistan banned Tata, Reliance and over 100 other Indian companies.



#### (4) Economic Liberalism:

Economic Liberalism operates on free trade, no tariffs and open seas.



#### (5) Laissez-Faire Economy:

Adam Smith's "Invisible Hand" drives the concept of Open Market. There is no interference of state in the affairs of market.

The demand and supply cycle and commodity

system along with Man's Greed Drives Market.

## (6) Economies of Scale:

The concept of

## (7) Neo-Marxist Economic Order:

**Core**

- 
- 1) Centre of Core
  - 2) Periphery of Core

**Periphery**

- 
- 1) Core of Periphery
  - 2) Centre of Periphery.

"Dependence Theory by Paul Prebisch"

Neo-marxist economic order explains the inequalities b/w core state and periphery



States.

The nexus between elite class of core & periphery deprives the success of periphery states and their industrialization processes.

Relations of Interests exist b/w capitalist of North and South.

Elite capture of Resources validates the Pareto Rule:



80%	—	20%
Resources		Owners

"Vital few own resources of Trivial Many."