

Explain the concept of foreign policy.....
 outlook of Pakistan's foreign policy.

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FOREIGN POLICY:

Foreign Policy refers to:

“The strategic actions and decisions taken by a sovereign state to protect its national interests and interact with international community.”

objectives:
 → Security
 → Economic Prosperity
 → influence on the Global Level.

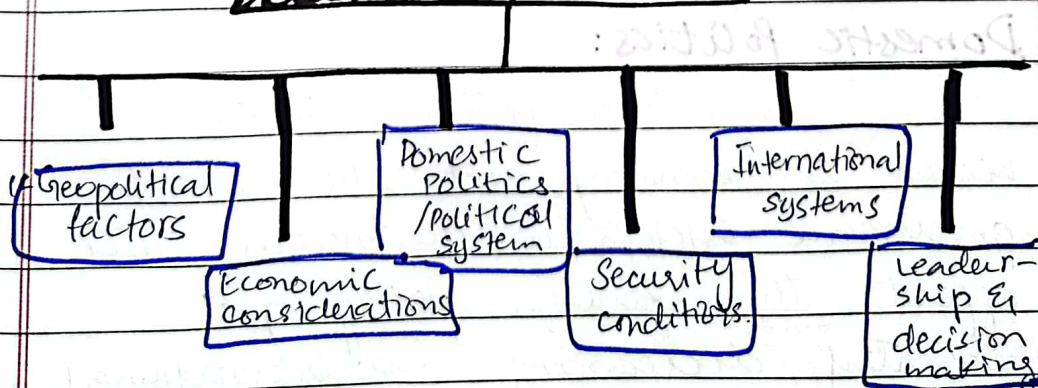
These objectives are gained through, diplomatic, economic military and cultural engagements.

Foreign Policy is shaped by both internal and external factors.

Determinants of Foreign Policy:

Foreign policy is influenced by a number of variable that can both endogenous and exogenous.

Determinants of FP:



(i) Geopolitical factors:

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The geopolitical factor refers to the location of the country. It is also defined as the size of the country. For example; Pakistan's proximity to India and China. It also includes the natural resources distribution, which play a major role in defining the foreign policy of a country. For example; The OPEC countries had a major role in global politics because they had oil, and they dominate the global energy politics.

(ii) Economic consideration:

Economy is a major factor in determining the foreign policy of a country. A stable economy will indicate a prosperous nation and the dependency of international aid and loans will be lowered. Furthermore, economy can be increased through trade and multilateralism with world help, create a diplomatic and peaceful environment between two or more countries. For example; trade routes like BRI, projects like CPEC between Pakistan and China.

iii) Domestic Politics:

An unstable political system will weaken the economy and the overall governance system, which in turn will affect the foreign policy of a country, decreasing the international

trust and affecting the name of the country in global economic market as well. The ideologies of the governing regime and pressure groups also play significant role in determining country's foreign policy. For example; civil military relations in Pakistan.

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(iv) Security imperatives:

The security environment of a state is also very significant for the country foreign policy. Threat perception and disputes and skirmishes between countries can lead to instability. For example; due to the insurgency of terrorism in Pakistan, the Phase-II of the CPEC is delayed. Security imperatives shapes the overall perception of the country at global level.

(v) International Systems:

The country with stable economy military capabilities and technology are free in making their foreign policies and they usually only consider their own national interests. On the other hand the countries which lack such capabilities are bound to consider the hegemon's interests and had to align their interests with the interest of the super power. For example; the post 9/11 policy of Pakistan is aligned with U.S.A foreign policy.

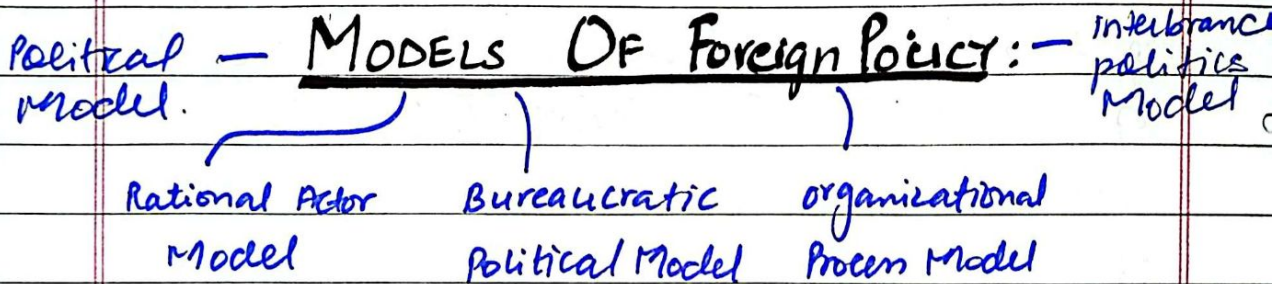
(v) Leadership and decision making:

The personalities of leaders and their ideologies do shape foreign policy and perspectives. The decision making consultation and style also impact the foreign policy of a country.

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DECISION MAKING & ANALYSIS APPROACHES

There are five main models in foreign policy analysis, which are developed by Graham Allison.



Rational Actor Model (RAM):

This is the most widely used policy model for analysis of foreign policy. According to this model main actor in foreign policy is a rational individual who can be relied on to make informed, calculated decisions that maximizes value and perceived benefits to the state. It relies on the individual state level interactions between nations and government behaviour as unit of analysis.

1. (ii) Bureaucratic Politics Model

This model analyses decisions on the basis of actions that are taken by a number of independent, competing entities within a particular state. Each of these entities brings value to the decision making process and its own view of what's best for national interests.

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(iii) Organizational Process Model

It views the government as a mix of powerful organizations working in concert rather than individual or group of partisan entities. This type of decision making is strict and rigid and done with standard operational procedure and no one is allowed to tinker with the expert foreign policy analysis.

(iv) Inter-Branch Politics Model

It is similar to organizational and bureaucratic models in that it involves separately defined groups or entities. However, rather than focusing on singular goals and results, this model evaluates the results based on efforts.

(v) Political Process Model

This model involves a number of actors in foreign policy decision making but mainly the office of president and Congress, but across all levels of government as well. It is somewhat similar to bureaucratic model but differs in its focus on more individual participation and inclusion of their personal goals as well. This approach was given by Rogers & Hilsman.

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Historical Outlook of Pakistan Foreign Policy:

Timeline

Pakistan Policy Outlook

(i)	1947-1958) Early Phase: The Search for Security	Geopolitical constraints; hostility and partition with India; alliance formation, Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO to gain U.S military and economic support against perceived Indian aggression.
(ii)	1958-1971 Era of Pragmatism:	Bilateralism, while balancing relationships with US and China.
(iii)	Post 1971: Search for Sovereignty	After the fall of Dhaka, Pakistan sought non-aligned status. Islamic Solidarity, epitomized by the OIC Summit in 1974.
(iv)	1979-1989 Cold War Period	Frontline state during Soviet-Afghan War; Alignment with U.S entrenched dependency.

(v) 1990-2001)
Post-Cold War
Era

Declining U.S. interest led to economic isolation and sanctions
International scrutiny over its nuclear program.

(vi) Post 9/11
Dynamics

Key ally in Global War on Terror
balancing U.S. demands and
challenges. Complexities in relation
with India & Afghanistan.

(vii) Contemporary
Trends:

PEC: ~~and~~ Pakistan - China
strategic partnership as a
corner stone. Shift towards a
multi alignment, ties with
Russia, Central Asian and Middle
East.

Explain the concept of strategic culture.
... implications.

(8)

1)

Strategic Culture

Strategic culture refers to:

“The set of shared beliefs, assumptions, norms and practices that shape how a state perceives and responds to a security challenge.”

Experience of Past

Strategic Culture → Realities

Institutional Structure

In international relations, strategic culture operate as lens through which states formulate their strategies and doctrines. It is no static, it evolve with shifts in domestic and international dynamics but retains core ideology.

2) Determinants of Pakistan's Strategic Culture:

Pakistan's strategic culture is deeply rooted in its unique historical, ideological, and geopolitical experiences.

(1) PAST EXPERIENCES:

(a) Partition Legacy

The hostile and traumatic experience of Partition in 1947 and unresolved territorial

disputes (Kashmir notably) have embedded a security first mind set in Pakistan's strategic outlook.

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(b) Military Conflicts

with India:

Wars in 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999 have reinforced a threat centric posture against India as "existential other."

(ii) Geopolitical Realities:

(a) Geostrategic Location:

Situated at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East, Pakistan's strategic culture is influenced by its role as a buffer state and a gateway for regional connectivity.

(b) Proximity to India:

India's large size, economic strength, and military capabilities perpetuate Pakistan's perception of asymmetry, driving reliance on deterrence strategies.

(iii) Ideological Foundations:

(a) Islamic Identity:

Pakistan's creation as a homeland for Muslims has institutionalized the role of Islam as a driver of national cohesion and foreign policy emphasizing solidarity with the Muslim world.

(b) Two Nation Theory

The ideological basis of Pakistan reinforces its distinction from India, shaping its domestic and external orientations.

(iv) Security Imperative:

(a) Military Dominance

Pakistan's strategic culture is shaped by the military's centrality in governance and policy making, fostering a securitized approach to national challenges.

(b) Nuclear Doctrine:

The development of nuclear weapons is a corner stone of Pakistan's deterrence strategy, aimed at countering conventional asymmetry with India.

(v) International Influences:

(a) Cold War Alignment

Alignments with the U.S. (through SEATO and CENTO) and later with China have underscored Pakistan's reliance on external partnerships for security and economic needs.

(b) Post-9/11 Alignments:

As a frontline state in the War on Terror, Pakistan's strategic culture has incorporated elements of counter terrorism and great power balancing.



MANIFESTED IMPLICATIONS OF PAKISTAN'S STRATEGIC CULTURE

Past Experiences:

Partition Legacy

Military Conflicts with India

Enduring Rivalry

Kashmir Issue.

Geopolitical Realities

Strategic location

Proximity to India

CPEC
Balance of Power.
Nuclear Doctrine.

Ideological Foundation

Islamic Ideology

Two Nation Theory

Existence of separate Nation for Muslims.
Religious & Political Freedom

Security Imperative

Military

Nuclear.

Full Spectrum Doctrine.
Balance of power.

International Influences

Post cold war

Post 9/11

alignments

To align security Challenges. and encounter threats. as well as economic stability.

Day:

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