**DRAFT DISSERTATION**

**FOREIGN POLICY DECISION-MAKING IN PAKISTAN AND INDIA: COMPARATIVE APPROACHES**



**Tanweer Shahid**

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**Research Supervisor:** Dr Muhammad Umer Hayat

Department of Humanities & Social Sciences

**BAHRIA UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD**

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# Chapter:1 Introduction

This dissertation would entail valuable knowledge while examining how two countries, India and Pakistan, have considered policy initiatives, i.e. foreign policy etc. foreign policy is measured as one of the essential strategic undertakings that helps a state in governing and evaluating how various legal strategies could be adopted for developing a sustainable relationship with other countries including international organizations. The introductory chapter of the study would entail background/contextual knowledge of the topic, aim, and goals that the investigator is going to inspect further during the course of the investigation.

## Background of the study

### Foreign policy

Foreign policy is fundamental strategic decisions and actions undertaken by state governments that create public policies (Criado & Gil-Garcia,2019). Protecting the rights of citizens and their national interests is performed through public policies. In addition, foreign policies define provisions, legal guidelines, and principles that assist states in maintaining a relationship with other sovereign states. Foreign policies are mutually agreed reforms discussed and decided between governments of various countries to resolve international challenges or political instability (Furness et al.,2020). Principles of foreign policy include the execution of mutual respect with each other to perform territorial integrity and equality. To protect and safeguard national security, to fulfil economic interests between countries, to perform trading activities, foreign direct investments, etc., by mutually performing collectively on decisions agreed by the state government.

### Context of the study

The current study is exploring the significance of creating a foreign policy structure for a state. Further, the study mentions how countries facilitate foreign policy structure and how decision-making with mutual consent among two nations leads to maintaining firm economic relationships, minimizing political conflicts, encouraging social associations, etc. The study specifically focuses on describing foreign policy making in India and Pakistan and how well decisions related to its regulations have been practised for the sustainable execution of principles mentioned in the policy.

### Pakistan’s Foreign Policy Fundamentals

Pakistan’s foreign policy has been structured to preserve the rights of citizens, promote social and economic stability, and raise advancements in national interests to create firm relationships with other countries. Guiding principles of foreign policy were outlined by founder Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 1948 (Kobierecka,2023). He mentioned that Pakistan’s foreign policy is transparent in terms of international dealing with other nations and constructed in a way that promotes cultural harmony and peace with countries.

Article 40 of the constitution highlights that the State shall protect and strengthen relationships with other Muslim countries to develop a chain of unity with Islamic countries (Sridharan,2020). The foreign policy of Pakistan supports mutual interests between people across Asia, Africa, and Latin America by aligning security and terms of goodwill that assist in stabilizing and settling disputes between countries.

Further, the foreign policy of the State is geared to fulfil economic challenges countered while serving collectively towards mutual agreements. The structure of the policy directs the implementation of practices related to international cooperation (Zhou,2019). Additionally, it protects diplomatic and political tension between neighbourhood countries from creating sustainable societies.

The provisions for Foreign policies of Pakistan are established based on criteria to protect recognized terms for interstate relations. In addition, it promotes and practices territorial integrity with the state governments of other countries. Moreover, the state will avoid interfering with the internal affairs of other countries and perform peaceful agreements and settlements on disputes between nations (Blackwill & Wright,2020).

Various researcher’s have mentioned details pertaining to objectives regarding foreign policy of Pakistan that were guided by Muhammad Ali Jinnah:

* To promote and preserve Pakistan as one of the dynamic, democratic, and moderate Islamic republic countries (Askari-Rizvi,1983).
* To construct sustainable, friendly relationships with other countries, including major powers and other nations (Adewuyi et al.,2020).
* To protect national security concerns and geo-political tension, including the Kashmir dispute (Askari Rizvi,2004).
* To unite commercial and economic bonding with international communities (Sattar,2001).
* To execute optimal utilization of available natural resources for regional, national, and international cooperation (Xu & Tan,2020).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) is responsible for monitoring, revising, and preserving fundamental objectives of foreign policy (Sheludiakova et al.,2021). Additionally, MOFA executes state foreign policy procedures, diplomacy, bilateral and multilateral relations affairs, and delivers support to nationals from other countries by protecting their rights as foreign citizens. Pakistan’s foreign policy is governed by the MOFA Government of Pakistan (Khan & Sajjad,2023). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs performs bilateral agreements with the President of the state to promote health and sustainable relationships with other countries. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is an underlying example of how nations construct mutual agreements to execute economic foundations with each other. In addition, political instability between India and Pakistan in the shape of the Kashmir issue is a long practice between both nations (Bastos,2021). Major foreign affairs intervention from international governing bodies, i.e., the United Nations, European Union, etc., describes that existing principles of foreign policy structure need to be practically executed to stabilize political tensions between these countries.

It is evident from a research investigation conducted by Muhammad Shahid. (2009, p.16) that although the world has become a global village due to increased digital communication, the political system continues to exist in the current era. From traditional times, humans have maintained their identity, which enables them to shape their social structure while residing in a particular society or across a region. Major social and ethnic challenges have occurred due to language and religion, which have enabled the shaping and structuring of multi-ethnic countries. This article evaluates that when cultural practices for a community are not at stake, then the potential threats could be due to the political, economic, or cultural needs of each individual living in that particular society. Across multiethnic countries, there exists fear pertaining to the dominance or exploitation of different ethnic groups. Pakistan is one of the countries which is well-recognized for having various ethnic nationalities residing collectively. Since the creation of Pakistan, an extent of inter-ethnic and political rivalries have existed that significantly impacted cultural practices and social behaviour among people.

### India’s foreign policy fundamentals

Likewise, in Indian foreign policy structure, the Indian state government has constructed its foreign policy framework to prioritize and secure the national priorities of the country. The following are fundamental values proposed in the foreign policy of India:

* To practice non-violence, unity in cultural diversity and inclusion, respect for other religions, anti-colonialism, anti-racism, and peaceful settlement of disputes with mutual consent with other countries (Khalid & Munir, 2023).
* To perform fair trading activities, to execute global intellectual property regime, access to markets, etc. By performing mutual economic agreements, international peace would be established by strategically aligning goals with other nations.
* To resolve diplomatic tensions by proceeding with a cooperative culture of trust and sustainability with countries. Additionally, political, social, and economic stability would be performed based on mutual agreements by prioritizing peace and dignity (Ali,2022).
* To perform based on the international solidarity principles by maintaining global cooperation by serving internationally.
* To maintain positive foreign affairs with Asian, Middle Eastern, and European countries, etc., to manage trading activities and other economic concerns (Shaikh, 2021).
* To contribute towards anti-terrorism movements by prioritizing peaceful contributions towards national security with neighbourhood countries by taking major actions to resolve political disputes and acts of terror (Altaf,2021).
* To construct digital public infrastructure (DPI) technologies to fulfil the needs of the citizens and to strengthen economic relationships with other countries.

The above-mentioned guidelines of the foreign policy describe how well the Indian government has been emphasizing to initiate sustainable development practices to resolve socio-economic challenges and political gaps with neighbouring countries. The significance of foreign policy in India was constructed under the regime of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, etc., who paved strategic movements in securing national interests and representing India as an independent state (Wolf,2021).

The existing foreign policies that are currently in practice demonstrate the Indian government's self-centred principles that have a minimal emphasis on economic and political alignment. State decisions performed by the Prime Minister of India define the authoritarian and aggressive approach that is not parallel with the provisions of foreign policy states (Mutalib,2023). However, public involvement and contribution from the media describe how much influence on the formulation of foreign policy has been provided to stakeholders due to the democratic political structure.

### Process of formulating foreign policies in Pakistan

Pakistan’s dependence on international foreign funding from international donating bodies, i.e., International Monetary Funding (IMF), World Bank, etc., affects decisions related to foreign policies. Trading activities, investment decisions, etc., indicate the economic cooperation of Pakistan with other countries practised under the principles of foreign policy (Kuszewska & Nitza-Makowska,2021). By structuring foreign policy, Pakistan’s government has been maintaining firm international relationships by partnering with other countries in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, etc. With an agrarian economy, economic policies rely on trading activities by promoting export and import functions through which the government has been able to minimize its trade deficits.

By prioritizing foreign direct investment, Pakistan has been focusing on boosting economic challenges, i.e., unemployment, inflation, poverty, etc., as restructuring infrastructure and construction of factories/businesses would lead to stabilizing economic complications for which essentially purposeful creation of foreign policy structure has been performed (Wolf, 2020). The objectives of the foreign policy in Pakistan are aligned to promote economic cooperation, regional stability, trading facilities, etc., through which long-term sustainable ties would be practised.

Irrespective of objectives aligned in the foreign policy, certain constraints are outlined that impose weakness in Pakistan’s foreign policy formulation procedure, which is as follows:

Foreign policymakers have mentioned dysfunctionality in its formulation that highlights the absence of institutional procedure while synthesizing, i.e., economic, political, social, security, etc., aspects within consideration of foreign policy challenges (Kadio et al.,2023). Lack of resources for effective implementation of the structured policy framework and dominance from established military bodies who control the state and overpower democratic provisions. The policy needs to be governed and formulated by the Supreme Court and elected representatives; however, their minimal interference with foreign policy-related issues reduces recognition and practical implementation of the objectives of the policy (Bhatnagar & Chacko,2020).

Dominance from armed forces within foreign policy formulation results in prioritizing national security more than other national interests associated with policy. Decision-making and practising reforms of the policy by the Foreign Office are bypassed due to larger influence and major control from ruling bodies, including military regimes. The deficit in capacities among regulatory agencies responsible for managing issues related to foreign policy with lower availability of resources collectively creates complications for the sustainable execution of policy framework (Wojczewski,2020). Larger dependence on short-term perspectives and major negligence to secure long-term aspects associated with which construction of the policy has been performed. Lack of expertise among Intelligence agencies to overlook other national interests apart from national security and overruling practices from military personnel have collectively put forward certain challenges for the practical execution of policy reforms (Zięba,2020).

Structural flaws and lack of coordination between inter-ministerial and economic ministries have raised concerns about the accomplishment of provisions of the policy. Implementation of formulated foreign policy reduces the significance of its development (Bovan et al., 2020). Factors underlying inadequate execution are lack of commitment from governing bodies and parties held responsible for its implementation.

### Process of formulating foreign policies in India

The ruling state government has the legal authority to practice and execute the foreign policy structure of the country. The existing influence in India is for anti-democratic parties that have undertaken aggressive decisions in terms of political stability with neighbouring countries (Qurban,2023). Irrespective of democratic parties performing decisions on regional levels, however, the Prime Minister of the country has legal power to govern and process regulations of foreign policies.

However, institutional actors involved in decision-making related to the foreign policy of India include parties who are serving within India’s Foreign Policy Consensus. Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Cabinet Committees, Prime Minister Office, National Security Council, Ministry of Defense, parliament, state governments, Media and NGOs, etc.(Badatya,2019).

While formulating foreign policies, the Indian government insists on not imposing military sanctions against any other country until sanctions are approved by the United Nations. With peacemaking, national decisions are executed based on aligned objectives of foreign policy (Fayyaz,2023). Additionally, while formulating foreign policies, India avoids maintaining interference from other nations in internal state decisions. However, in case other countries interrupt the national interests of India, the State government will interfere to preserve and protect against the threat to national security. While executing provisions of the policy, the Indian government has aligned to implement a constructive engagement strategy over an aggressive approach (NGA & OANH,2022). Collaborating with neighbouring countries on negotiation terms has been emphasized to overcome conflicts and political tension with other states.

Additionally, while executing foreign policy framework, strategic autonomy is a core value, further by prioritizing partnership and alliance formation with other countries to strategically fulfil social and political reforms described in the foreign policy. India’s state government and Ministry of Foreign Affairs are responsible for executing foreign policy guidelines within international domains while protecting the rights of their citizens (Pradhan & Mohapatra, 2020). Foreign policy professionals have been performing tasks to transform India into a modern nation by valuing development and stability.

The formulation of foreign policy for any state depends on achieving its economic, social, and political ties with other nations. In the current phase, nearly half of India’s GDP relies on external activities, i.e., import and export, for goods and services. India’s strategic relationship with other countries is a major source of trading activities that promote goods produced in the country (Wang & Sun, 2021). Additionally, by prioritizing foreign direct investment (FDI), infrastructural development and business growth have been executed. India’s economic strategies are an underlying aspect that describes how the state government has formulated provisions of foreign policy (Tien et al.,2021).

### Difference in approach of foreign policy formulation and policy decision-making

India’s pursuit of strategic autonomy is rooted in scepticism and fear related to domination from foreign powers. However, Pakistan's quest for strategic autonomy depends on its aggressive response to manage security threats. The existing overruling foreign policy framework for India has been structured from colonial experience when the adoption of non-aligned foreign policy in the first decade during the post-independence phase was performed (Pate,2020). Under the governance of Jawaharlal Nehru, attempts under foreign policy guidelines by the United States to convince India to join European military alliances that aimed to contain the USSR. The non-alignment process executed by Nehru assisted India in securing its strategic interests while not compromising on decision autonomy that structured independent foreign policy to resolve strategic affairs with other states (Tripathi,2020).

Analysts have viewed strategic autonomy to be a most prominent factor that is less understood and less evaluated. Indo-soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation in 1971 was a shift away from non-alignment that allowed India to secure their strategic autonomy while securing its strategic place against US-China-Pakistan (Morsalin,2022). However, Pakistan’s strategic autonomy, while dealing with unstable political practices due to conflict with India on the Kashmir dispute and major threats from Afghanistan due to security threats, etc., has paved complications while focusing towards strategic autonomy. In the regional domain, Pakistan challenges India while refusing to accept its sole regional power (Zaidi & Nirmal,2022). However, in the International domain, Pakistan performed minimal strategic autonomy to gain military support from the U.S. to struggle against the Indian government.

Currently, Indian foreign policies are aligned on an issue-based approach as the State government has broadened strategic partnerships and diversified its political tiers by strategically aligning with multi-lateral institutions, forums, etc. (Khan et al.,2021). Irrespective of divergence, the Indian government continued to partner with other international countries, i.e., Japan, Russia, the U.S., Australia, etc., to fulfil shared interests.

Pakistan’s current strategic autonomy has been centred around geo-economics-focused foreign policy. However, policymakers mentioned that Pakistan has been lacking firmly in its internal procedures due to a lack of knowledge and expertise among governing bodies that paved certain challenges while aligning transformation to geo-economics (Barman,2022). Pakistan’s current economic challenges are majorly raised due to a decrease in gearing of international funding from the IMF and a decline in the flow of foreign direct investments that put in place certain complications while attaining strategic autonomy.

Foreign policy implementation for Pakistan and India has been performed in the last decade under contemporary strategic developments that shaped policy structure while implementing. Implication of strategic autonomy relies on and is linked with objectives of foreign policy, security interests, etc. (Barbé & Morillas,2019). Irrespective of that, India strategically partnered with major foreign countries to stabilize their geopolitical framework and objectives of foreign policy; however, they were suspicious about losing their autonomy due to major external influence towards their foreign policy structure.

Pakistan’s conception of strategic autonomy has been driven by major security threats from India and other nations that lead state governments to exercise strategic autonomy on other issues that might not pose a threat to national security (Prasad,2019). In addition, the lack of firm decision-making capabilities from internal ruling and governing bodies imposes complications for the State to execute decisions related to foreign policy.

### Role of armed forces in India

The Indian government has paved-secured strategies to minimize security threats from neighbouring countries, i.e., Pakistan, China, etc. (Sheikh et al.,2023). China's existing economic position across the Southeast Asian region demonstrates that its firm military influence might raise potential threats for neighbourhood countries like India. With increased digitalization and technological integration, increased competition could be measured between China and India, which are competing with the aim of gaining major control in the South Asian region (Tran,2023). However, with higher financial and economic power, China could measured as a current threat for other neighboring countries. Indian government perceives that China might isolate India from its presence in the Indian Ocean region. After the 1947 independence, both countries struggled to gain a major competitive advantage for maintaining successful control in South Asia.

Additionally, India is focusing on initiating their military satellite functioning with the aim to control, communicate and perform real-time surveillance regarding military activities performed by neighbouring countries, i.e. Pakistan, etc. With time, the military is over-dependent on productive digital technological assets that help countries reduce external threats while enabling countries to secure their resources and assets while strategically planning how to tackle security vulnerabilities (Mian & Raja, 2019, p.5). India has made progress in digital intelligence and surveillance capabilities to control its defence infrastructure and avoid security threats from other countries.

Indian government focused on spending on various military assets, i.e. surveillance satellites, ballistic missile defence systems, etc., from a country which has an immediate neighbourhood border, i.e. Pakistan, etc. However, Pakistan is not a threat to India however, its strategic efforts to secure and preserve its security system from external interference showcase their concern for Pakistan. Due to the political tension between both countries since 1947, it seems that the Indian government has considered significant measures for reducing the external threats that they might perceive to have from Pakistan.

By increasing the ratio of military contracts with other countries globally, state governments emphasized making their defensive system firm by purchasing ammunition, training armed forces, recruiting more people in security and intelligence agencies, etc. With a strategic aim to construct a contingency plan to neutralize external threats from neighbourhood countries. Lack of involvement and emphasis on military instruments within foreign policy structure imposed diplomatic challenges for armed forces and military personnel (Muniruzzaman,2020). Additionally, India’s Defense Cooperation promotes internal and external regional peace to meet foreign policy objectives while contributing transparently to minimize defence and security challenges with mutual trust.

The government of India is strategically responsible for aligning the armed and security forces of India at cross-border locations and within regional territories (Tarapore,2020)). To perform under the orders of President Supreme Command over Armed Forces has been defined within the regulations of the state. Moreover, the Cabinet is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the national defence system of the country, according to Article 23 of the Indian constitution. Union government has been permitted to recruit candidates for armed forces to preserve national interest. The study by Ahlawat & Izarali (2020) concludes that the Indian government has been investing in arms control to stabilize its defence security system by purchasing weapons, missiles, fighter planes, etc.

Armed personnel, security defence officers, etc., are trained under the supervision of highly experienced fighter combats and experienced officers who guide and supervise newly hired cadets. Indian army, including other defence forces, has a prior objective to ensure national security for the state, especially from neighbouring countries, to secure the defence system from external interference. To ensure peace and security within the territory of a country by monitoring and controlling to prevent other illegal activities. The Indian government has a military relationship with other major powers, i.e., UAE, Russia, Israel, Afghanistan, United States, Bangladesh, etc. (Aslam et al.,2022).

### Role of Armed Forces in Pakistan

Pakistan's existing defence policy is aligned with its foreign policy, as the Pakistan army is centred on a monopolistic approach (Ahmad et al., 2024). Military forces have dominance in the State with takeover after Kargil as decision-making related to the defence system of the country is executed by Pakistan’s Army. The Army is perceived as a non-corrupt and transparent organization in Pakistan. The Army has been prescribed a collective role to secure internally and to practice external security threats towards the national security of the state (Abiodun et al., 2020). Firm control by the Army of the country describes minimal dependence on civilian hands related to defense decision-making as security-related concerns will not authorized and move forward irrespective of intervention from Armed forces.

The political clash between India and Pakistan due to the Kashmir issue has shaped the security relationship between both countries. Pakistan’s government perceives India to be a major security threat as Pakistan’s foreign policy has been striving towards parity militarily as well as politically pressurizing India to settle the Kashmir issue diplomatically (Ahmad et al.,2020). Strategic execution of security laws by Pakistan’s Army demonstrate their responbile involvement for mitigating security threat while operationalizing the law and order situation across the country. Additionally their efforts and control approach helps in managing external security threats through improved monitoring across cross-border locations.

Providing protection to serve citizens of the country is the strategic responsibility of the Army's personnel. Pakistan’s Army controls and monitors the state during economic challenges and during political instability (Razzaq,2023).

The role performed by Pakistan’s Army describes how effectively they are contributing towards objectives of the foreign policy while preserving the security system of the country. Pakistan, being a democratic ruling state, was controlled by the Governor General (Nawaz & Rajpoot,2023). Territorial challenges related to the Kashmir issue have posed questionable concerns for Pakistan’s Army due to their irregular efforts in securing the rights of citizens of Kashmir. The absence of a chain of command and control from the Pakistan Army on the territory of Kashmir is a concern for Kashmiris' security.

### Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Pakistan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Pakistan is strategically responsible for overlooking and controlling the objectives of foreign policy (Okolie et al.,2023). Additionally, to manage diplomatic relations with other countries to practice security and peace has been performed by MOFA. Executing diplomatic procedures and regulations to ensure national security and to perform economic activities between nations is the primary role of MOFA. To secure geo-strategic interests by consolidating commercial activities and to stabilize social and political relationships with other states. In addition, preserving the interests of migrants in other nations and accommodating their legal procedures is an essential responsibility of MOFA (Adwani et al.,2021).

To control and govern trading and transit ties with neighbouring countries to perform economic integration are executed by MOFA to maintain firm relationships with neighbouring countries. For the implementation of foreign policies, Foreign ministers visit other countries, i.e., China, Afghanistan, etc., to bring peace and solidarity (Akhter & Liu,2019). Based on agreed decisions between foreign ministers, economic development projects are performed within countries, i.e., CPEC, etc. Additionally, Pakistan has hosted refugee communities from Afghanistan under provisions of foreign policy. MOFA in Pakistan performs its role to ensure that the objectives of foreign policy are executed in parallel. MOFA are civil servants who represent Pakistan in international territories.

### Ministry of Foreign Affairs in India

The function and role performed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are similar to that of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Pakistan. The strategic aim of Foreign Service officers in India is to serve the country's interests both in the domestic region and internationally (Rajagopalan,2020). To represent India within its Embassies both nationally and internationally, to manage procedures related to High commissions, and to resolve matters related to the consulate. While deployed in international countries, the role of Foreign Service officers is to preserve the national interests of India in other countries (Bajpai & Chong,2019). Additionally, it promotes firm relationships while receiving people from other countries. To report accurately on development plans within the country while formulating foreign policies. Negotiate agreements related to international challenges by collaborating with authorities of other states.

The Ministry of External Affairs in India is responsible for overlooking each external aspect related to foreign policies. While recruiting Indian foreign service officers, they are grouped under a multi-faceted training program through which they adhere to diplomatic knowledge, diplomatic qualities, and skills related to diplomacy (Bostan,2023). Foreign service institute course is taught during training sessions to perform familiarizing tours within the country and abroad with the objective of developing firm knowledge among candidates while recruiting related to history, diplomacy, and international affairs by describing economic and political principles (Burns et al.,2020). Candidates hired at respective positions at the Ministry of External Affairs of India are assigned to enrol in compulsory foreign language courses.

Foreign service officer initiates their career as Third Secretary and is promoted to the position of Second Secretary with their confirmation and permanent designation. The hierarchy within the Ministry of External Affairs consists of an Undersecretary, Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary, Director, Additional Secretary, and Secretary (Goldman et al.,2022).

### Foreign policies after 9/11

After the 9/11 attack, the Pak-U.S. relationship changed both domestically and internationally. With Pakistan's strategic significance, it acquired recognized status infront of the U.S. Government as a country was favoured with, i.e., overflying rights, intelligence sharing, logistical support, etc. (Torri,2023). The requirement to restructure foreign policies for both Pakistan and India was raised eventually after the incident of 9/11. The implication of bipolar structure due to intense competition for superpowers posed a concern for countries to manage their foreign policy procedures.

The policymakers in the U.S. have envisioned India and Pakistan after 9/11 as countries that are trying to ensure decisive influence in Southeast Asia (Imran & Saeed,2022). To maintain economic, political, and social relationships, both countries have transformed their foreign policies to deal with unpredictable socio-political challenges that may arise while managing security concerns for the country. In addition, the U.S. government ensured that fighting against terrorism is not possible, irrespective of aligning with South Asian countries, especially Pakistan (Muzaffar & Khan, 2021). Therefore, certain meetings between foreign ministries of both countries on political and security issues were favoured based on the foreign policies of the U.S., which were overly independent, and Pakistan’s foreign policy.

## Research gap

The existing body of study on decision-making processes and foreign policy formation in Pakistan and India has yielded significant insights into the approaches used by both nations in addressing challenges in the international sphere. The insights above have been derived from comprehensive research on Pakistan and India's decision-making processes and foreign policy development. To understand this intricate issue comprehensively, it is essential to acknowledge and rectify the significant deficiencies present in the existing body of study.

The subject field lacks comprehensive research on the impact of domestic concerns on foreign policy formulation in Pakistan and India, resulting in a notable knowledge gap. While previous studies have acknowledged the significance of variables such as public opinion, interest groups, and political theory, a limited body of comprehensive literature has examined the dynamics and evolution of the interplay among these elements through time. A comprehensive examination of the impact of internal politics, including the perspectives of diverse political factions and fluctuations in leadership, will provide significant insights into the decision-making mechanisms inside these nations, provided such research was undertaken (Gherghina & Jacquet, 2023).

The scholarly community considers it vital to thoroughly grasp how regional, national, and international events affect Pakistan's and India's foreign policy decisions. There is still a need for a thorough examination of the influence of these relationships on the foreign policy choices these countries make, even with the wealth of study on the strategic alliances and interactions between these countries and major world powers. A thorough analysis of their ties with key players, such as the US, China, Russia, and the EU, is desperately needed in light of these conditions. Additionally, they should undertake an assessment of the impact that these interdependencies exert on their strategic objectives.

Furthermore, it is essential to do further research about the evolving geostrategic dynamics in South Asia and their impact on the foreign policy choices of Pakistan and India. Over the last several years, the region's strategic environment has undergone a notable transformation. China's growing importance characterizes the current transition as a critical participant and a parallel escalation in security apprehensions and economic aspirations (Sjöholm, 2023). By thoroughly examining the effects of these changes on the goals and methodologies of the foreign policies of both nations, valuable insights are gained into their decision-making processes.

The predominant focus in foreign policy research has been on the rational actor model. Despite the valuable insights offered by this model about decision-making processes, it is imperative to examine the foreign policy choices of Pakistan and India via a broader range of academic viewpoints. Adopting alternative theories, such as constructivism or critical theory, enhance individuals' understanding of how their views, identities, and beliefs shape their decision-making processes in foreign policy.

In summary, to address the existing research void in examining Pakistani and Indian foreign policy and decision-making, it is imperative to undertake further comprehensive evaluations of internal factors, regional and global dynamics, evolving geostrategic circumstances, and diverse theoretical perspectives. By addressing these gaps, a more thorough and nuanced understanding of the approaches taken by these two nations in the complex domain of international relations would be achieved.

### Implication of theory

The study on Pakistan and India's decision-making and foreign policy formulation processes has shed light on some significant dimensions of their international relations (Blarel & Paliwal, 2019). However, it also exposes critical gaps in the theory that need additional investigation to comprehend this intricate subject matter.

The prevalence of the rational agent model in current research indicates a notable theoretical deficiency. As mentioned above, the model has shown to be advantageous in enhancing our comprehension of the decision-making process about foreign policy. However, it is worth noting that this model needs to be more concise in the complexities associated with the decision-making dilemmas faced by Pakistan and India. Based on the rational agent model, it is posited that the predominant determinants of a country's foreign policy are the actions of informed people who prioritise the welfare and prosperity of their nation. However, this oversimplified approach needs to account for the many ways in which political, cultural, and historical factors shape the foreign policy of both nations. Consequently, there exists a need for a theoretical framework that can effectively illustrate the intricate nature of their decision-making process by including a diverse range of ideas.

One potential approach to address this theoretical deficiency is to use a constructivist framework to examine Pakistani and Indian foreign policy (Chadha, 2022). Constructivism greatly emphasises the influence of ideas, identities, and social norms in shaping government actions. By using this conceptual methodology, a more wide-ranging comprehension is attained of the impact of historical narratives, national identities, and moral frameworks on the foreign policy decisions made by these nations. A more comprehensive understanding of individuals' decision-making motivations is attained by examining their ideas and beliefs' influence on their interactions with the external environment.

The study potentially derives additional value by comprehensively analysing critical perspectives within international politics. Critical theorists challenge the established concepts of power politics and provide alternative viewpoints on the activities undertaken by the state. When analysing the foreign policy of Pakistan and India through the lens of critical theory, one uncover concealed power dynamics, structural disparities, and considerations of global justice that remain imperceptible when using the rational actor paradigm (Gupto, 2021). This give individuals a more profound understanding of their positions within the established global hierarchy.

The research also explore choice and language in formulating foreign policy. The leaders of Pakistan and India elucidate the objectives of their respective nations' foreign policies, shaping the general people's perceptions of global affairs and influencing inter-country interactions. Upon thoroughly examining the discursive elements within foreign policy, one get substantial insights into these nations' prevailing strategic communication tactics.

## Contextual gap

The study on Pakistan and India's decision-making processes and foreign policy formulation has provided valuable insights into their interactions with other nations, contributing to our current understanding of both countries' international relations. Nevertheless, this also illustrates the existence of specific knowledge deficiencies that need addressing to understand the subject matter under consideration comprehensively.

One of the primary contextual deficiencies of this study is its limited consideration of historical background. The study provides a concise synopsis of historical events, although it needs an in-depth analysis of the ongoing impact of division and colonialism on contemporary foreign policy decision-making. Intricate dynamics, including battles for emancipation, territorial conflicts, and military engagements within the region, characterise the historical narratives of Pakistan and India. The approaches to foreign policy these actors use remain significantly shaped by historical events. To enhance the understanding of the decision-making process used, it is essential to examine these historical underpinnings thoroughly.

Further examination of the operational procedures used within the area also be advantageous to the study. Pakistan and India are both prominent nations within the South Asian area, which is characterised by a complex web of geopolitical dynamics and formidable security concerns (Tripathi & Chaturvedi, 2020). The diplomatic relationships they maintain with adjacent nations, such as Afghanistan, China, and Iran, substantially influence their decision-making processes about foreign policy. A more clear knowledge of its foreign policy aims to be achieved by analysing regional dynamics, emphasising the impact exerted by regional institutions such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Another contextual gap that exists pertains to the ongoing evolution of the globe. The study briefly examines the impact of key nations, including the United States, China, and Russia, on the foreign policies of Pakistan and India. The emergence of several global concerns, including climate change, cyber threats, and pandemics, has significantly impacted the dynamics of international partnerships (Ristaino et al., 2021). However, it is essential to note that the world is experiencing tremendous changes and advancements in various spheres. A clear understanding of the influence of global trends on the objectives of Pakistan's and India's foreign policies is of utmost importance. The research also examines how non-state players influence foreign policy objectives, such as multinational businesses, civil society groups, and immigrant communities.

The study has raised questions about the influence of domestic politics on the decision-making process about the country's foreign policy, leaving individuals in a state of uncertainty. Although acknowledging the impact of elements such as public opinion, interest groups, and elections, a comprehensive examination of the internal political environment is necessary. The influence of leadership transitions, party disparities, and the dynamics between civilian administration and military forces on the foreign policy decisions of Pakistan and India (Nawaz & Rajpoot, 2023). Examining the intricate dynamics between its internal politics and foreign policy is necessary to comprehend a nation's decision-making process comprehensively.

There is also a cultural divide on the role of economic issues in foreign policy. Both Pakistan and India are now undergoing economic growth and are increasingly engaging in commercial and financial operations on a global scale. The foreign policy actions of nations are greatly influenced by several issues, such as trade agreements, the security of their energy supply, and development collaborations. A complete conception of the contextual underpinnings of their strategic decisions are achieved by exploring the interplay between foreign policy choices, their impact on the economy, and the extent of collaboration with international economic organisations.

Finally, it is essential to note that the study did not go deeper into soft power or cultural policy notions. Pakistan and India possess a substantial array of various cultural traditions, creative manifestations, and migrating populations (Ploner & Nada, 2020). These factors can shape the global perception of these nations and their interactions with the cultures of other countries. Examining their utilisation of cultural diplomacy and other manifestations of soft power in their pursuit of foreign policy goals is of utmost importance.

In summary, examining Pakistani and Indian foreign policy and decision-making reveals a notable deficiency in contextual understanding, necessitating more exploration of historical factors, regional dynamics, evolving global conditions, internal political dynamics, economic considerations, and tactics related to soft power. This knowledge gap persists due to the need for more comprehension of these subjects. If the missing material in the background can be addressed, thoroughly examining their choices and actions in foreign policy would provide a more complete and informative study.

## Theoretical conceptualization

Examining foreign policy structure and understanding factors posing an influence on foreign policy approaches require theoretical knowledge to identify the significance of implementing foreign policy within a country. With realism and constructivism theoretical models, political decision-making bodies and how governing institutions consider the formulation of judgment with the intake of collective actions from policy makers, cultural affiliates, etc., and how decisions proposed align with people in the society.

Realism theory imposes significant emphasis on the centricity of the state, and stakeholders who contribute to decision-making and its implementation are collective bodies that perform a crucial role in organizing the approach to foreign policy and ensuring its decision-making procedure (Acharya,2020). The theory further directs that strategic factors have a major influence on the formulation of foreign policy within a state. State-centric goals, power dynamics, etc., would have been determined as critical determinants for foreign policy. Realistic theory mentions performing logically while addressing issues related to disputes as states perform based on national interests. Pakistan and India have been facing conflicts that raise security concerns from the rise of the Kashmir issue (Griffiths, 2021). The theory examines regional competition in terms of, i.e., power politics, preserving national interests, prioritizing sovereignty and cultural values, etc. Military power and strategic alignment of territorial decisions define how there is a need to understand variables of foreign policy.

Additionally, with constructivism theory, the influence of citizens' priorities, cultural values, social norms, etc., on political factors and decision-making procedures while implementing policy has been proposed (Jung,2019). Constructivism theory mentions that individual beliefs have a crucial influence on the overall decision-making strategies of the state. To value people's perspectives while integrating strategic decisions would be considerable. Pakistan, being a sovereign state, has a major influence on religious and cultural values. Likewise, traditions and norms performed and practiced within India demonstrate the significance of considering these factors while executing the deliverables of foreign policy (Walter,2019). Constructivism theory proposes the relevance of varying identities and how valuing these factors would assist policy makers and decision-making bodies in the sustainable accomplishment of foreign policy objectives.

## Methodological gap

Studying India and Pakistan's decision-making process and foreign policy formulation has provided valuable insights into the complex dynamics that characterize their relationships with other states. However, it is essential to note that specific quantitative gaps should be given more attention to enhance the robustness of the research technique.

A significant disparity exists in understanding the data sources and research procedures used in the study. Although the analysis is substantiated by a diverse range of writers and sources, the study needs comprehensive details about the primary methodologies used for data collection. It is essential to specify the predominant reliance of the research on secondary sources, interviews, surveys, or text analysis or if a hybrid strategy including a mix of these methodologies was used. Enhancing the comprehensibility and credibility of the study is achieved by providing a more comprehensive account of the data acquisition processes used.

Furthermore, a comprehensive examination of the case studies and the empirical data is recommended to enhance the study. While the current research thoroughly examines Pakistan and India's foreign policy activities, a more detailed exploration of individual historical case studies or events will provide deeper insights. Scholars can investigate decision-making processes in real-world settings using case studies, thus enhancing their understanding of the many elements inherent in the process. One potential approach to enhance the comprehensiveness of the analysis and bridge the analytical gap is to include detailed case studies inside the research technique.

Furthermore, it is suggested that the study is enhanced by a comprehensive analysis and exploration of the underlying conceptual framework that serves as the foundation for the research. Although the text provides a short overview of several models used to analyse foreign policy, such as the rational agent and bureaucratic politics models, it does not explicitly indicate the theoretical framework upon which the study is based. To foster clarity among the scientific community, providing a comprehensive account of the theoretical viewpoint is essential, elucidating its role in generating research questions, hypotheses, and the analytical framework.

One such area for improvement in the comprehension of technology is the potential for bias in the collection and analysis of data (Bharadiya, 2023). Considering the intricacy and sensitivity associated with the subject matter under discussion, namely the development of foreign policy, there exists a potential for confirmation bias, which refers to the tendency to use information that aligns with preexisting beliefs selectively. To ensure a comprehensive and unbiased analysis, it is essential to discourse on the measures used to address possible biases throughout the research endeavour and the extent to which other perspectives and sources were considered.

Furthermore, including comparative analysis with other countries or areas would enhance the intellectual breadth of the study. While the primary emphasis of this debate pertains to Pakistan and India, examining how other nations address similar strategic challenges or historical issues provide valuable insights into the foreign policy approaches of Pakistan and India. Research that conducts comparative analyses of several examples uncover parallels, distinctions, and significant insights that is unnoticed when examining individual instances in isolation.

Furthermore, it is worth exploring the importance of qualitative research approaches, such as interviewing lawmakers, ministers, or subject matter experts (Bharadiya, 2023). Qualitative interviews have the potential to provide firsthand accounts of the formation of choices, hence providing valuable insights into the internal processes and motives that serve as the underlying factors influencing foreign policy decisions. Using qualitative interviews in the research design bridge the analytic gap resulting from the need for more data sources.

The study's methodological gap can be summarised in the conclusion as a requirement for enhanced transparency in data collection, a more comprehensive examination of case studies, a more precise elucidation of the theoretical framework, a mitigation of potential biases, comparisons, and the incorporation of qualitative research methodologies. By rectifying these methodological deficiencies, the research framework would be fortified, hence enhancing the overall rigour and validity of the study on the decision-making processes and foreign policy formulation of Pakistan and India.

## Problem statement

The events of September 11, 2001, had a profound effect on India's and Pakistan's foreign policy. In the aftermath of the attacks on September 11, 2001, it is evident that Pakistan joined the United States as a vital partner in the global war on terror. However, a more nuanced understanding is necessary to analyse the changes in their attitudes towards foreign policy that followed. A critical juncture was reached when relations between India and Pakistan deteriorated during the last ten years, particularly after the election of Narendra Modi as Prime Minister of India in 2014. This decline is attributed, at least in part, to Pakistan's continuous links to anti-Indian terrorist outfits. These relationships have developed into an unrecognised component of the country's national security policy and have triggered a severe response from the Modi administration.

On the other hand, the problem description, in its current form, needs to adequately describe the research challenge, its context, and its significance. To find a solution to this, it is essential to study the primary research challenge, which is as follows: Why do Pakistan and India have such divergent objectives in their foreign policy following the events of September 11, and what are the repercussions of these differences? The crux of the research challenge lies in the intricacy of security demands, strategic alliances, regional rivalries, internal political dynamics, and global aspirations; these factors have contributed to the diverse foreign policy paths the two countries have pursued.

To adequately appreciate the importance of these different foreign policy choices, it is essential to investigate the many different elements that are now in play. Through an in-depth analysis of the period beginning after September 11, 2001, this research comprehensively explains how Pakistan and India have navigated the shifting political landscape. This study intends to address the relevance of the research topic and the need for its inquiry by emphasising the crucial ramifications of their judgements regarding foreign policy and delivering insights into their positions in the quickly changing global landscape.

## Research Questions

1. How have strategic alliances and affiliations with major international organisations affected Pakistan and India's foreign policy, especially after 9/11?
2. Do Pakistani and Indian party philosophies, civil-military relations, and leadership changes impact foreign policy strategy?
3. Do Pakistan and India's foreign policy goals match each other's global goals?
4. How has the changing international order affected India and Pakistan's foreign policy decisions, including power transfers and new security concerns?

## Objectives

This study analyses Pakistan and India's foreign policy and decision-making processes to address the research purposes.

The objective of this study is:

* To analyse the influence of strategic alliances with prominent global actors on the foreign policies of India and Pakistan.
* To examine the impact of party ideology, civil-military ties, and leadership transitions on the foreign policies of Pakistan and India.
* To recognise and examine the unique global objectives that Pakistan and India seek in their foreign policy stances.
* To evaluate the strategies used by Pakistan and India in their foreign policy decisions to balance local interests, global aspirations, and security concerns.

## Significance of the study

Foreign policy is important for sustaining diplomatic links between nations and is impacted by internal political factors such party ideology, civil-military alliances, and leadership changes (Yousafzai & Fatima, 2021). In contrast to India, which is more dominating and civilized, the military controls many international policies of Pakistan. While civilian leadership assures constant control of civilians, the military offers strategic counsel and choices about international relations and wars. The foreign policies of both nations are significantly shaped by party beliefs as well. While the Hindu-nationalist BJP party has more clout in India, different government institutions and democratic groups have varied perspectives on India in Pakistan (Sahoo, 2020).

A stronger relationship between Pakistan and India depends on transitory leadership. Bilateral influence might lead to reactionary measures, such as military escalation. Elections and other processes may have a significant impact on leadership skills, and the leadership transfer is crucial for a more harmonious partnership. The decision-making processes in India and Pakistan are greatly influenced by the fact that India's leadership changes are more stable than those in Pakistan (Mehmood et al., 2022). Overall, a variety of internal issues, such as the interactions between the military and civilian sectors, party beliefs, and changes in leadership, influence both nations' foreign policy.

By considering each country's distinct historical, geographical, and geopolitical contexts, the comparative viewpoint aids in understanding how nations react to global events. To comprehend the significance of historical memory in shaping foreign policy decisions, the study focuses on historical narratives and national identity. For policymakers in both nations, it is crucial to comprehend where diplomatic relations and policy decisions have come from. This study is useful for academics, students, and researchers interested in comprehending foreign policy decision-making in the wake of 9/11 since it provides expertise in security studies, global affairs, and South Asian politics.

According to (Baruah, 2020), India's main purpose is to secure its national interests, with the following four important goals as secondary goals: protecting India from threats, creating an atmosphere that is favourable to holistic growth, making sure India has a voice in international forums, and protecting the Indian Diaspora. Pakistan's foreign policy is to promote economic diplomacy, international cooperation, and a progressive and dynamic society. It supports widely acknowledged norms for relations between states, including non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, respect for their sovereignty and integrity of territory, non-aggression, and peaceful dispute settlement. Pakistan has always worked to build friendly ties with other countries.

This study examines the foreign policy of Pakistan and India with a focus on their reasons outside of their ties to India. It might be difficult to discuss Pakistan's foreign policy because its strategic importance changes with time. The study looks at Pakistan's strategic partnerships and connections with other nations that have shaped its foreign policy decisions. It also covers India's foreign policy, notably its international ties and strategic alliances. The research also looks at how civil-military relationships, opinions on politics, and leadership shifts are impacted by the domestic political environment on both nations' foreign policy initiatives. In anarchic international political systems, the threat of conflict and the use of war as a tool of foreign politics continues. The goal of the research is to comprehend the driving forces behind Pakistani foreign policy outside of its interactions with India and how these forces affect Pakistan's foreign policy decisions.

The study will examine the role of foreign policy procedures and how they can assist strategic bodies and regulatory authorities in controlling political tension between India and Pakistan related to the Kashmir disputes by highlighting the significance of historical events and notable decisions executed by governing bodies before partition. Further study will mention how both countries can benefit from strategic locations and resources available. Pakistan's agricultural land and access to the coastal region define how economic stability would be performed with combined efforts from India and Pakistan, how the flow of communal riots and civil and political unrest between these countries in the past would be managed by proposing sustainable foreign policy structure that would assist in maintaining firm political relationship among both nations.

In addition, the study would investigate the role of international governing bodies, i.e., the United Nations, European Union, etc., while formulating and implementing foreign policy framework within own country to secure and preserve the national interests of communities living. Similarly, how economically stable countries, i.e., Russia, China, U.S., Japan, etc., would pave assistance to resolve political instability between India and Pakistan and how economic conditions can be improved with strategic support. Further, how political conflicts would be resolved irrespective of settlements performed with military interference as executed in the past in terms of martial law.

# Chapter:2 Literature review

The section of literature would entail valuable and comprehensive knowledge to make readers aware by investigating various past research articles pertaining to the topic of the investigation. With a theoretical framework, considerable information has been presented while exploring the significance of foreign policy for India and Pakistan in untying their relationship with foreign countries. Based on various literature studies, the investigator will provide resourceful material while evaluating the determinants of foreign policy and the impact of different factors on countries' foreign policy. Additionally, relevant theories have been discussed and presented to showcase how the span of regimes by controlling and governing bodies across India and Pakistan has significantly affected foreign policy structure.

## Theoretical framework

### Determinants of foreign policy

While formulating the structure of the foreign policy makers evaluate national interests, analysis of the internal and external environment, rights of citizens, decisions agreed with other nations, etc. The following are determinants of foreign policy that are aligned parallel to the objectives of the policy:

#### Territory size of the state

Regional size and area of territory associated with a state is a significant factors for foreign policy as size impacts psychologically (Elahi et al.,2021). Policymakers and responses from the public have marginal influence while establishing a legal structure of foreign policy within a state. Access to a larger number of resources, i.e., technology, manpower, etc., would potentially lead to contributing towards maintaining international relations. The size of a state contributes majorly to formulating active foreign policy and assisting governments in enlarging their economic, social, and political relationship with other countries (Bello,2021). Countries that contribute to achieving goals of foreign policy are not relying on independent factors, i.e., size, etc. However, the study (Puri,2020) argues that the availability of resources, expertise within manpower, etc., enables the maintenance of firm economic relationships with other nations. Nations with smaller sizes have been able to contribute extensively to the import/export process to stabilize their economic conditions.

India, with a larger territorial size, has a stable GDP growth rate as resource availability enables the state to perform economic activities with other countries. The Indian government has been aligning its foreign policy objectives to meet the goals of international relations (Ahmed,2020). However, nations of larger size pose challenges to securing their defence system, fulfilling the needs of citizens, managing communication networks, handling infrastructure requirements, etc.

#### Geographical factors

Geographical factors within a state, including climatic conditions, landscape, etc., impose a positive influence on foreign policy within a country. Pakistan’s geographic location, with its vast availability of natural resources, i.e., minerals, energy sources, etc., assist in maintaining a firm economic relationship with neighbouring countries (Wiedenhofer et al.,2020). Pakistan, being an agricultural country and rich in natural resources, is a major exporter that enables stabilizing the balance of payment. However, the decrease in food shortage in India marginally affects and limits the foreign policy of the country.

#### Level of Economic stability

Economic development and industrialization within a country describe how well states can utilize foreign aid to secure the objectives of the foreign policy (Biden,2021). Under-developed nations seek to preserve and protect their foreign policy objectives due to a lack of resources, which imposes challenges to maintaining social and economic relationships with well-established countries. South East Asian countries, including India, Pakistan, etc., have been in search of stabilizing their economic factors as higher, i.e., unemployment rates, inflation, poverty, etc., the lower significance of these states infront of other European or Middle Eastern countries.

#### Cultural factors and historical perspectives

While constructing a foreign policy framework, historical experiences practised by locals and cultural values adopted by communities would have a marginal influence on how well the objectives of the policy would be executed. Historical connections between neighbouring countries determine the significance of legacies and traditional dimensions adopted by communities in the past (Wajner & Giurlando,2023). The history between India and Pakistan assists the state government, while the formulation of foreign policies to maintain efficient political relationships with each other would be performed based on the policy structure outlined. Historical and cultural linkage would enable neighbouring countries to value goals of foreign policy that assist in aligning social relationships and political challenges (Saraiva, 2020). The existing political tension between Pakistan and India would be minimized by prioritizing historical linkage and cultural bonding between local communities.

Strategic cultural practices followed by communities in India describe their historical philosophies and traditions that prioritize non-violence, promote moral behaviours, and promote ethical dimensions (Ravikanth,2021). Additionally, the philosophy proposed by the Founders of India and Pakistan, i.e., Mahatma Gandhi, Quaid-e-Azam Muhamad Ali Jinnah, etc., encourages dignity and respect for the people of both countries. Hence, characteristics of foreign policy prioritized by both nations would endorse a reduction in discrimination, racism, violence, etc. (Otavio,2021).

#### Social structure

Social harmony and social structure practised within societies of a state have significance towards their foreign policy. While maintaining international relationships with other nations, the extent of social strength among communities describes how nations contribute externally to maintaining political and social relationships with other nations (Jewett et al.,2021). Formulating democracy while constructing foreign policy would create a linkage between the domestic and international environment.

#### Government structure

The organizational structure of the government, including agencies responsible for formulating and implementing foreign policy objectives, is an essential element as it is necessary that governing bodies controlling policies would have been democratically constituted. With centralized authority, the formulation of effective foreign policy has been practised that assists governing bodies in its efficient implementation (Campos & Reich,2019). Military regime and influence by the Army in Pakistan restrict significant execution of policies. Irrespective of being a democratic parliamentary state republic, Pakistan currently has been governed by a Military who have strategic control not only on the security interests of the country but also internal domestic control (Rahim,2023). However, the central government is responsible for governing India’s parliamentary system. Execution of foreign policy has been performed efficiently as the Military forces of India fulfil the security interests of the country (Alhammadi, 2022). However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs performs towards other objectives of the policy.

#### The internal situation in the state

The internal practices within a state, i.e., law and order, riots, etc., would have a significant effect on the foreign policies of the state; between 1947 and 1989, major opposition in Pakistan towards the military regime marginally impacted the country's foreign policy (Jenne, 2021). The influence of political instability internally within a country might impose complications for the country while executing international relations with other nations. The current internal situation within Pakistan, consisting of major military dominance and lower democratic interference, has put forward complications while practising components of foreign policy (Yousafzai & Fatima,2021).

#### Values and personalities among leaders

Leaders, diplomats, and statesmen are institutional bodies who contribute to the formulation of Foreign policy within a country as an implementation of the policy framework describes their values, experiences, and personalities. Additionally, differences in opinions among policymakers significantly influence the pattern of foreign policy. It is evident from history that Indian foreign policy practised till the year 1964 determines Nehru’s attributes (Pethiyagoda, 2020). Similarly, Pakistan’s foreign policy during the regime of Musharraf experienced strategic change due to leadership interference. In addition, the Indian government’s decision to construct nuclear weapons was performed under the influence of BJP leaders who were marginally involved when they came into power in 1998 (Destradi & Plagemann,2022). The existing practices governed under the rule of Narendra Modi depict a dictatorship approach that immensely affects the existing foreign policy framework practised in the country.

#### Political responsibilities

A political system within a country that is closed to public opinion would reduce the significance of foreign policy; however, an open system would raise responsiveness from the public. Citizens within a state prefer to provide their perspectives and opinions by voting for political parties that govern the state (Helberger,2020). The democratic ruling within a country would affect the efficient implementation of foreign policy. Public interest has been an essential factor within foreign policy; hence, the political system in the state would be substantial towards its foreign affairs. The existing political situation in Pakistan poses a necessity for people to vote for democratic rule to stabilize current economic and political instability (Rahim,2023). It would collectively contribute to accomplishing the interests of foreign policy.

#### Ideology

While formulation, foreign policy principles proposed within ideology are strategically aligned to shape the overall goals of national interest. Nations prioritize constituting democratic ideologies rather than a communal approach to fulfil public interest (Brunner & Smallwood, 2019). Political practices adopted within countries from time to time would put forward ideological conflicts that might create challenges for the effective implementation of the objectives of foreign policy. Pakistan’s ideology was constructed to practice, i.e., equality, freedom, justice, etc.; therefore, foreign policy executed currently demonstrates ideological concepts proposed in the constitution (Azam,2022).

#### Public view

During the formulation of foreign policies, considering public interests and their opinions represents democratic influence (Nye,2020). Nations decision-making bodies are needed to involve public opinion to ensure national interests outlined within the foreign policy framework. Practising democracy and promoting public interest would enable policymakers and governing bodies to determine public opinion that might assist while executing decisions related to infrastructure development and social stability within a country (Kuziemski & Misuraca,2020).

The public being a major stakeholder, their involvement in foreign policy-making would be beneficial both in its formulation and implementation. Public opinion, being a primary feature related to political context, significantly affects decisions executed by policymakers. Democratic societies prioritize public opinion while constructing foreign policies through which national interests are fulfilled (Ioakimidis,2019). To accommodate legal procedures related to local citizens/communities in foreign countries, they are governed under the objectives of foreign policy to secure the primary interests of the public.

### Foreign policy formulation and decision-making models

#### Foreign policy formulation

Foreign policies are strategies that guide countries on how to maintain sustainable relationships with other nations, both locally and with neighbouring countries. Foreign policy goals are associated with the formulation of structured guidelines that regulatory authorities must pursue to improve their economic and social bonding with other nations (Mahmood et al.,2019). The following are various foreign policy formulations practised by countries:

##### Imperialism

Imperialism is a practice by countries to gain power with regional control over other countries based on expansionism (Hamad.,2021). By maintaining hegemony, nations rule over each other. Countries based on political and economic control gain major control over other countries. Economic factors majorly influence the gain of resources, and rulers utilize authoritarian practices in case legal negotiations are not processed between state governments. Countries that are economically stable make use of their political power to capture regional control of other nations based on war conflict or political terror (Priest.,2021).

##### Diplomacy

Diplomacy is a significant foreign policy formulation process that is implemented to maintain sustainable, i.e. political, social, cultural, etc., relationships with other countries. To avoid peaceful negotiations by avoiding war conflict, countries sign trading treaties to purposefully perform import and export activities to improve economic stability strategically (Chatterjee,2020). By managing economic challenges, state governments maintain long-term peaceful bonding by socially promoting reforms and cultural values. Diplomacy has been divided into various factors that are performed based on regional or national requirements.

To accomplish states' objectives, mutual discussions are conducted to identify the interests of each country based on which agreements and disagreements are followed through. Based on factual information, economic needs are determined with lawful proceedings. Foreign Ministers represent each country and provide information based on economic evaluation (Xuetong,2021). Based on major economic components, i.e. infrastructure, employment rate, inflation, poverty, etc., sustainable negotiations are performed for practising training activities. With mutual consent, trading actions are decided to be practised within a country.

Economic, political and cultural relationships represent firm ties among nations, as promoting these factors would have a positive influence on creating long-term bonds between governments (Graafland & Noorderhaven.,2020). Social and cultural values have a predominant impact on creating sustainable effects and mutual understanding. Cultural ties and traditional values represent countries' traditions that would be considerable in creating bonds with other nations. Economic and political factors have their impact on maintaining subsequent ties.

Practising international laws as a foreign policy initiative would legally structure procedures to undertake while maintaining economic, social or political bonding. Trading regulations, the impact of exchange rates, tax regulations, etc., have to be implemented as international laws and policies. With diplomacy, practising nations' interests would be applicable (Leijten.,2019). While maintaining friendly relations with other nations, practising international regulations has been a significant component of the sustainable implementation of foreign policy goals.

##### Isolationism

The concept of isolationism demonstrates neutrality by avoiding war conflicts, countries avoid executing legal commitments with each other by avoiding treaties, trading agreements, etc., and countries decide to perform wholly based on self-reliance (Stephens.,2022). Countries remain neutral irrespective of interfering in war conflicts among other nations. Non-involvement in international politics has been a primary objective for countries while preserving their own rights. Countries that have overruled other nations protect wealth and power under isolationism to preserve economic value.

##### Collective security

Peace agreements are signed by countries to purposefully preserve national security by controlling interference by allies. With collective security, nations protect the rights of citizens while reserving their resources. United Nations has outlined collective security within the Convent of Charter to protect against war conflict with other countries (Erameh et al.,2023). With the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), political and military security is guaranteed for the members involved. By democratic values, NATO allows countries to legally consult and cooperate on national security and defence mechanisms to minimize safety challenges while avoiding war conflicts.

#### Implementing Foreign policy formulation

For this investigation, diplomacy was a significant foreign policy selected while investigating decision-making between India and Pakistan. With the implication of diplomacy, nations are able to terminate war conflicts while negotiations are carried out on peace reforms, strengthening economic relationships and social bonding and promoting cultural practices (Muniruzzaman.,2020). With non-violent resolutions, International orders are placed by valuing expanded cooperation between countries. Diplomacy has been a significant factor while leveraging foreign policy tools, including sanctions, trading activities, etc., through which import and export activities are performed while purposefully considering economic imbalance.

Executing international treaties and economic agreements and forming strategic alliances are essentials of diplomatic negotiations that are used to legally shape countries' structures. Formulating diplomacy as a foreign policy within a country is to protect state interests while considering geographic and territorial factors (Leffel.,2021). While safeguarding national independence, the security system is viewed as a primary obligation based on the sustainable implication of foreign policy objectives.

Political leaders are vastly involved in devising foreign policy structures as they perceive effective foreign policy based on economic conditions within a country. Heads of state, i.e. cabinet members, non-governmental bodies, etc., are legally responsible for monitoring and evaluating foreign policy implementation with sustainable supervision dimensions (Vizi et al.,2023). Foreign ministers direct policy implementation while supervising ministry officials and instructing diplomats.

Diplomacy is a significant type of foreign policy through which nations' advantages are preferred while the influence of external forces or risks are avoided (Hill.,2019). Diplomacy prescribes negotiation terms while achieving consents and agreements while resolving political or economic challenges between countries. It represents goodwill between nations by nurturing foreign relations to ensure legal cooperation while promoting neutrality.

Additionally, diplomacy has its significance during war conflicts as by implementing it; countries are able to practice peaceful consent by avoiding human or resource violations. Countries with political tension are able to strive for an international order by practising non-violent resolutions to overcome political disputes (QUADRI et al.,2023). Sustainable trading activities are carried out by expanding social and cultural cooperation. Diplomacy is important to encourage economic welfare by valuing trading regulations.

Countries that produce goods excessively would be able to export based on their trading relationship, whereas countries deficient in resources import goods to maintain a sustainable balance of payment (Blecker,2022). Diplomats have a considerable role within a country; while assisting political leaders, they identify the actions of foreigners while being able to construct strategies to shape their behaviours, including foreign government.

##### Pakistan’s foreign policy formulation

Pakistan’s foreign policy provision is based on promoting internationally recognized interstate relations with other countries (Begum et al.,2019). By promoting peaceful agreements, territorial integrity has been maintained. While avoiding interfering with the internal affairs of other states, sustainable, peaceful settlements are encouraged between regulatory authorities. United Nations has sustainably established a significant political relationship with Pakistan after independence. Pakistan’s government promoted value diplomacy to meet agreements on vast economic challenges, including trade and investment, health challenges, a clean energy system, fighting against climatic crises, and overcoming terrorism (Naseer.,2022). The United States has been a major source of the flow of foreign direct investment in Pakistan, which is considered the largest export market for the country.

With trading relationships, the United States has maintained a firm economic bond with Pakistan by implementing business-to-business delegations related to trading, supporting technical assistance, and providing business opportunities by U.S. companies to encourage commercialization with economic partnerships. The U.S. government widely supported during the pandemic by providing 77 million COVID-19 vaccines to infected people (Schoch-Spana et al.,2021). Additionally, by constructing detection and treatment capacities, medical staff were deployed to support patients during pandemics. To promote the educational system, the U.S. government has supported Pakistan by expanding educational opportunities for students who belong to underprivileged societies.

U.S educational foundation constructed in Pakistan values full-bright scholarship programs for students to whom financial affordability is not applicable. Additionally, based on full-bright scholarships, nearly 800 Pakistani students are called abroad each year to exchange development while strengthening talented students by providing them with learning opportunities (KURIAN et al.,2023). Career development for youth has been a prior emphasis based on educational initiatives practised. Education is one of the major components of foreign policy while measuring and valuing Pakistan's economic factors.

With measure support on managing terrorism practices, the U.S. intervened with Pakistan’s government by promoting security cooperation programs to construct counterinsurgency while building counterterrorism capabilities by strategically aligning with Pakistan’s security system (Rodríguez.,2023). Promoting a security system is an efficient component of foreign policy as the relationship between countries depends on how well they have negotiated to maintain security ties with each other. Pakistan’s political tension with Afghanistan has been intervened by the U.S. government to purposefully overcome terrorist activities within the country. After 9/11, the U.S. government encouraged the promotion of security cooperation strategies to reduce terror activities across the country (Milani.,2021). Pakistan’s diplomatic relationship with India is centred on political challenges and security complexities that have raised International attention from countries like the U.S.

While working with Pakistan, the U.S. government has visioned to bring peace while combating terrorism and the flow of violent extremism by advancing regional control and the national security system (Shah & Sibtain.,2020). The significance of the security aspect within foreign policy has been aimed at protecting human rights while preserving human rights violations. To overcome violent extremism, the U.S. embassy in Islamabad and consulate general in other major cities, including Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, etc., have combined working with Pakistan law enforcement agencies to mitigate national threats with sustainable efforts against terrorism (Kharl et al.,2019). Pakistan has been suffering long from terrorism as excessive human loss based on violation activities enforced by regulatory authorities to construct a balanced security system while dealing with extremists and terrorist groups.

Additionally, threats to the U.S. government from transnational terrorists operating within Pakistan and in the neighbourhood country Afghanistan enable U.S. intervention to structure the security system of Pakistan by strategically guiding to sustainable control of terrorism. To avoid terrorist acts, the U.S. government has placed significant emphasis on raising the capacity of civilian government, military personnel, etc., while strengthening counterinsurgency (Bashir & Aman.,2021). With robust consulate services, foreign citizens are provided with sustainable support based on their visit to Pakistan. By including local law enforcement agencies, i.e. policy, rangers, traffic police, etc., an increase in a security system is prioritized to protect foreigners.

The U.S. government planned to strategically encourage Pakistan to engage with its neighbour country, India, by promoting sustainable peace practices based on diplomacy and regional integration (Zaidi & Nirmal.,2022). A military conflict would, however, lead to nuclear security exchange among both countries, i.e. Pakistan, India, etc., which require sustained diplomatic emphasis, additionally, by continuing strategic stability initiatives within the Southeast Asian region based on Pakistan’s support of International agreements.

In 2021, NATO’s departure from Afghanistan raised Pakistan’s role within the regional security phase while combating counterterrorism strategies. Afghanistan’s economic, political and security situations would have a significant influence on Pakistan’s security system due to their western border share. To address ongoing security challenges in Pakistan, regional support by the U.S. government would strengthen security regulations across under-governed regions. Federally administered tribal areas (FATA) and Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA) are backed by the U.S. government due to lower security control by Pakistan’s law enforcement agencies (Makki & Tahir.,2021).

U.S. intervention has been centred on managing nuclear competition between India and Pakistan to avoid major war conflicts between both countries. Strategic emphasis is to promote economic ties with trade and investments to practice robust democratic institutions in Southeast Asia (Kuik.,2021). Based on bilateral relations during the post-Cold War, strategic improvements have been made in the U.S. embassy in Islamabad and within New Delhi. With skilful diplomacy and creative capabilities, sustainable strategies are needed to resolve the existing political tension between both countries (Abbasi.,2020). Based on the task force, the U.S. government has been constituting a rigid approach towards India and Pakistan that can be strengthened while supporting Southeast Asian governments. The sustainable expansion would be performed by negotiating policies.

With practising U.S. policy within India and Pakistan, the emphasis is on reversing nuclear weaponization in subcontinent regions. The U.S. government has been supporting the promotion of bilateral ties while working with Pakistan’s government and Congress to overcome regulatory sanctions that adversely influence the creation of sustainable bonding between the two nations (Rabbi et al.,2022). Irrespective of U.S. support based on sustainable policy initiatives, both countries have put individual efforts to become de facto nuclear weapon-capable countries.

These acts by Southeast countries have lowered the significance of U.S. sanctions to be practised fully. The intervention of bilateral agreements with efforts to build mutual relationships has been constricted due to individual state decisions (Rana.,2020). Improved engagement requires sustainable understanding between executive and legislative bodies to reverse de facto nuclear weapon status by prioritizing U.S. support in political, economic, and social factors. However, existing practices and decisions undertaken by the governments of both countries have put forward complications for the U.S. government to intervene and perform to support the economies and politics between India and Pakistan.

To restore sustainable bonding with Pakistan, the U.S. needs to work closely with the country to provide credits to promote trading activities in the country. Additionally, with their assistance in debt-reduction initiatives, financial stability would be centred. While supporting social welfare programs, practising economic modernization, encouraging privatization with sustainable implications of a free market economy, etc., economic development would be achieved in the coming years (Prathapagiri & Upadhayay.,2023).

By channelling their linkage with Pakistan’s military forces, a sustainable communication network would be promoted. To make trained professionals highly skilled, International Military Education Training (IMET) needs to be extended to promote defence control capabilities among law enforcement agencies (Fabian.,2020).

However, in many areas, it has been identified that the US. Intervention to expand its relationship with Pakistan and India would not have been prioritized (White.,2021). Pakistan’s decision to continue with the Chinese government while working on a power plant for manufacturing ballistic missiles demonstrates how they oppose practices promoted by the U.S. Stable decisions performed by both countries would promote the implication of multinational sanctions.

##### India’s foreign policy formulation

Likewise, Pakistan and India have their own national interests while managing economic and political control. The U.S. government support India based on foreign policies to make the country politically peaceful and economically stable (Ahmed.,2020). With sustainable industrial cooperation, the United States has established firm defence with the Indian government with encouraging opportunities to ensure co-development based on military capabilities in the country. Authorizing and channelling the manufacturing of GE-F414 engines in India has been a step forward in improving the country's defence and security systems (Vishwanathan & Yelwe.,2022).

A charting technology partnership sustainable agreement was signed between President Biden and Prime Minister Modi with the inauguration of the Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) (Chaudhuri et al., 2022). Based on the program, a strategic technology partnership has been promoted to support a shared vision pertaining to India's national security. Based on NASA and ISRO, a strategic framework has been constructed with human space flight cooperation. The U.S. announced advanced training facilities for Indian astronauts at Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, for establishing the International Space Station.

The U.S. government supported the delivery of NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) within the Satellite Center in Bengaluru, India (Kellogg et al.,2020). By encouraging India’s Space policy, commercial collaboration has been valued by promoting private sectors within the value chain while facilitating technological transfer. Prime Minister Modi and President Biden have ensured their commitment to promoting technological initiatives that co-develop by sharing capabilities and skills. Based on Strategic trade dialogues in 2023, both countries have undertaken efforts to address export control while encouraging the transfer of technological facilities.

Additionally, with the semiconductor supply chain and innovation program, the U.S. government supported the semiconductor incentive initiative to purposefully encourage commercial opportunities (Corrado.,2022). To encourage research programs, talent development, skill enhancement, etc. Indian government welcomed Micron Technology. Investing nearly $825 million in developing semiconductor assembly centres with facility centres in the country has been prescribed by undertaking national support from the Indian government. With additional investments of up to $2.75 billion, 5,000 direct jobs and 15,000 community-based employment have been planned during the tenure of the next five years (Romero et al.,2023).

Based on Lam Research's proposal to purposefully train 60,000 engineers, a semi-verse solution virtual platform has been aimed at improving semiconductor-related education among the workforce. Additionally, a $400 million investment has been executed to construct collaborative engineering institutions within India (Chenoy et al.,2019). India, with the U.S. government's assistance, has envisioned creating telecommunications and restructuring the supply chain while promoting global digital inclusion. To accomplish the prescribed vision, Joint task forces are deployed on advanced telecommunications with research and development to initiate 5G/6G technologies across emerging countries.

The Indian government's decision to transition to a free economic system has been centred on developing a sustainable economic structure to stabilize economic factors widely. Based on mutual agreement, Indian companies were welcomed by the U.S. Rip and Replace program to ensure their participation (Mukherjee.,2020). With standardized cooperation, an ambitious vision has been centred on constructing joint research and development projects. The U.S. government put forward significant efforts to promote a bilateral framework as support from the Indian government has raised the legal possibility for sustainable development in the country.

Additionally, the United States has maintained sustainable relations with India to overcome terrorism as, based on U.S. bilateral relationships, significant efforts were put to encourage political, social and cultural ties between India and Pakistan. However, likewise, Pakistan and the Indian government have promoted to encourage their own reforms to purposefully become a de facto weapons state (Gupta.,2023). The U.S. government needed to expand their bilateral economic and social ties with both nations by supporting India’s entrance into the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to strengthen its ties with other Asian countries, including Pakistan (Pitakdumrongkit.,2019). While cooperating within the Indian civilian nuclear power initiative, military-to-military bonding, energy-related challenges, etc., the flow of sustainable foreign policy structure would be encouraged.

Based on the Joint-Indo U.S Quantum Coordination Mechanism, collaboration initiatives between academia, industries with government intervention, etc., have been prioritized to encourage science and technological development by enriching skills among young qualified people. Additionally, promoting India’s participation in Quantum Entanglement Exchange is a step forward to encouraging economic development in the region (Yu & Yin.,2023). By facilitating training programs, barriers between India and other countries would be minimized.

The U.S. promoted investing nearly $2 million based on the U.S-India Science and Technology Empowerment funding program (Vinod.,2024). Artificial intelligence and quantum technologies have been aimed based on collaborative efforts from the public and private sectors of the country. To construct high-performance computing facilities in the country, implementation of a technological-centred approach would be encouraged to make operational activities more resourceful within various sectors. With strategic efforts, advanced computing mechanisms, including data analytics, etc., would be promoted.

Additionally, with joint venture collaborations funded by the U.S National Science Foundation (NSF) and their efforts with the Indian Department of Science and Technology (DST), joint research projects would be promoted across, i.e. computer, information science, cyber security systems, etc. (Sivarani et al.,2022). By funding sustainability programs, green development initiatives have been valued. With combined efforts, the implementation of responsible artificial intelligence would be centred across the educational sector, employment phase, industries, etc.

The major objective of U.S. foreign policy to integrate within India is to promote a sustainable defence security phase to promote global peace across the Southeast Asian region (White.,2021). Based on the joint exercise, defence industrial collaboration, etc., significant progress has been made in constructing an advanced defence system by including the military forces of the country. To improve skills and technological learning among law enforcement agencies in India, military-to-military ties were encouraged with logistic support to make security agencies resourceful. To enhance the security service process, the placement of Liaison Officers has been ensured across military organizations between both countries, as exchanging military talent would innovate security mechanisms (Royston & Lin.,2023).

U.S. strategically aligned with the Indian government to promote cyberspace technology and improve digital technologies across the maritime phase to make the Indian security system more competitive (Jaffer.,2021). With sensor technology, unmanned procedures, quantum physics, etc., underwater supervision can be controlled to avoid external interference. India’s involvement in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) is a strategic commitment to improving peaceful and sustainable security mechanisms (Jash.,2021). Combined collaboration between India, Australia, Japan, the U.S., etc., within QUAD is to overcome security challenges. The initiative has been dialogued to accelerate and scale sustainable consumption of commercial technologies based on military applications. With certifications and testing, sustainable consumption of imported technology within the defence mechanism would ensure its implementation.

Additionally, the INDUS-X initiative introduced in 2023 aimed to improve strategic technological mechanisms in India based on their partnership with the U.S. government. Involvement from academic institutions, local government, etc., was essentially ensured for its execution. With the INDUS X program, the Indian government would be able to accomplish a set target of $5 billion within their defence export system as of 2025 (Chopra et al.,2022). By conducting defence exhibitions, firms would be introduced to new defence technology that would assist in controlling border security, managing maritime, etc.

The U.S. has aligned foreign policies to firmly support India and Pakistan’s government on economic reforms, which is an essential element for both countries themselves. Due to the sustainable implication of foreign policy objectives, existing Indo-Pak relations are, however, less extensive (Soherwordi et al.,2019). Additional efforts paved by the U.S. government across, i.e. trading, energy consumption, resource utilization, educational sector, telecommunication phase, commercial development, etc., describe how well sustainable efforts have been induced to promote economic and social growth between both countries.

### Diplomacy as a foreign policy in India and Pakistan

U.S. government promotes the implication of diplomacy as a foreign policy in each region across countries with whom the United States has been able to maintain its firm economic, social, technological and political ties (Garud-Patkar.,2022). Existing economic challenges within India and Pakistan have raised channels for U.S. intervention within Southeast Asian countries to promote and preserve foreign policy structure. Irrespective of political tension between India and Pakistan, the U.S. government provided a strategic framework based on a sustainable foreign policy structure to overcome political and economic barriers between these nations. With the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), faster cross-border activities would be favoured by creating an economic climate that reduces restrictions with resourceful consumption of regulatory procedures (Zreik.,2022).

The flow of foreign direct investment within various phases, including education, vocational training programs, defence system, etc., has been aligned by the U.S. government to encourage economic improvements in Asian countries. Political and economic instability between the U.S. and China, however, have influenced the maintenance of U.S. relationships with India and Pakistan in many specific regions (Paul & Underwood.,2019). Due to the sustainable flow of trading activities between China and Pakistan, its diplomatic relationship with the U.S. has been widely affected. China, Pakistan’s largest trading partner, has been a major source of foreign direct investment. Pakistan has been strengthening its economic ties with both countries to purposefully enhance the economy.

Additionally, the Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) initiative has been a strategic effort to improve infrastructural development in Pakistan. Pakistan has been centred on energy deficiency, i.e. electricity shortage, etc., as foreign direct investment from China would have been a sustainable measure to fulfil the energy consumption rate and transformation from agricultural to industrial phase (Rasheed et al.,2020). By spending on infrastructure initiatives, a modern and sustainable transportation system would be introduced based on which regional import and export would be stabilized. It is evident that with a sustainable implication of diplomatic foreign policy guidelines, firm economic growth in Pakistan will be practised in the coming years.

Additionally, U.S. investment decisions in India would be a step forward in stabilizing economic challenges in the country. With higher inflation and poverty rates in India, the flow of foreign direct investment would marginally support local governments in consuming across various sectors (Degong et al.,2020). With skilled-based programs, young talent in India is promoted to gain technical knowledge to attain market-competitive employment opportunities. Foreign policy implementation has a wider scope on developing countries that are practising ways to sustainably consume their resources to gain a competitive advantage. However, economic factors would have an adverse impact on the formulation of foreign policy objectives. Collective efforts among International bodies with countries suffering from economic challenges would be a sustainable approach to overcoming political and economic barriers (Solangi et al.,2021).

Both the Indian and Pakistani governments have been focusing on strategizing their political and economic association with the U.S. to make improvements across various business sectors. i.e., promoting industrialization, encouraging technical learning, integrating research and development, etc., enables countries to stabilize economically (Khursheed et al.,2019). To uplift economic ties with other countries, it has been a priority to evaluate internal factors by adopting mitigating strategies while analyzing risk factors. Pakistan and India’s economic relationship with the U.S. would be significant for long-term sustainable growth and would assist in improving their ties with other Southeast Asian countries.

## Foreign policy models

The implication of principle models and their usage within foreign policy analysis has been proposed to gain valuable insights into their formulation and decision-making. Ganghof (2023) mentions five principle models that can be used, which include the rational agent model, political process model, bureaucratic politics model, inter-branch politics model, and organizational process model. These models are suited to understanding foreign policy procedures and to determining how political leaders, foreign policymakers, and decision-makers have impacted its effective implementation to meet the objectives of the policy (Ahmed,2020).

The rational agent model proposes how the behaviours of people affect decision-making bodies while formulating foreign policy. As objectives of foreign policy are derived to fulfill national interests within a country, public involvement is a strategic need while considering informed choices. Additionally, political process theory emphasizes the implication of well-structured democratic procedures to overcome systematic biases within a legislative procedure (Vakulenko & Mattei,2023). The theory proposes that decision-making bodies for the policy would strategically affect other non-governmental bodies, including the media, interest groups, etc. (Gardbaum,2020). To execute public policies as a political procedure, examining individual behaviour and network patterns is needed.

The organizational process model investigates the role of bureaucrats in policy-making and decision-making procedures (Zhang et al.,2020). Implementation of the objectives of the policy would be performed under the supervision of authority that consists of a chain of command comprising government officials who are responsible for the effective execution of the policy. In addition, the inter-branch political model emphasizes collective efforts paved by stakeholders associated with policy-making and its execution (Kalaf-Hughes,2023). The state is confined as a unitary actor that depends on decision-making bodies and ideas proposed by governing institutions. To resolve political instability, economic disbalance, social inequality, etc., within a state, strategic efforts from policymakers and other stakeholders collectively shape the structure of the policy within a state.

To examine the value of the foreign policy framework structured within India and Pakistan, an inter-state political decision-making model has been used in the current study. The inter-state system is organized in a manner that one state would be able to maintain a firm relationship with other countries (Chigara,2023). This decision-making explores how states construct affiliation with nations based on maintaining ties through aligning economic growth, political stability, or social balance. Pakistan’s existing economic situation, although declining, however, resources available would be used for lining up import and export procedures. A study by Chen et al. (2022) shows that Pakistan, being an agricultural country and rich in mineral resources, would facilitate its capital gains; however, a lack of decision-making and unstable governance infrastructure would impose complications for how foreign policies would be consumed to sustain relationships with other countries.

Pakistan exports to India due to higher cultivation on a seasonal basis, which would assist in maintaining economic ties between both nations. States' economy is largely dependent on the balance of payment as how well countries maintain strategic bonding describes the extent of social and economic ties with each other (Wang & Zeng,2020). To execute firm international relations with other nations needs executing of trading activities, the flow of foreign direct investment, promoting businesses, benefitting skilled labour force, etc. Collective efforts from stakeholders who perform towards the achievement of goals of foreign policy would assist in overcoming external political and economic disparities (Margiansyah,2020). The existing marginal boundary between India and Pakistan is due to a lack of trust, cultural differences, etc., that has created complications for policymakers and governing bodies to implement organized models to overcome social tension between state governments.

The interstate model mentions that major institutions that have control over the implementation of foreign policy, i.e., social classes, nations, households, etc., collectively perform their roles to shape the structure of the state (Sheludiakova et al.,2021). While performing towards sovereignty, states capabilities to execute, i.e., efficient decision making, project power, flow of capital, utilization of resources, etc., are needed to perform based on strategic inputs undertaken by stakeholders who collectively represent as institutions bodies.

### Foreign policy models used by Pakistan

Implementing foreign policy models within a state depends on the capabilities of decision-making bodies, institutions that formulate the structure of the policy, governing bodies, and external stakeholders, including the public. Proposing an efficient foreign policy model that would be effective for a nation would be decided based on the significance of the foreign policy models from time to time (Shabbir et al.,2021). Changes in objectives and structure of the policy ensure governing bodies execute a model that would be appropriate and most suitable while performing towards the goals of the policy.

Based on Pakistan’s constitution and objectives of foreign policy, the execution of an inter-state foreign policy model would be essential while resolving territorial affairs and managing political and social tension with neighbourhood countries (Malik et al.,2020). The existing political instability between India and Pakistan describes unfavourable ties that have raised concerns for governing bodies and policy-making institutions about how well-structured and defined models would be proposed to overcome social and political gaps. By promoting interstate relations, independence would be prioritized, and peaceful agreements would be practised between states. The study by Schon & Johnson (2021) mentions that the implementation of the inter-state process model has a considerable influence on maintaining sovereignty within nations. The Constitution of Pakistan proposes practising equality, freedom, and social justice for communities that would be applicable by aligning strategic ties with India; for implementation of foreign policy, minimizing social gaps between both nations is needed (Puthucherril,2022).

Findings by James (n.d) concluded that Pakistan is strategically located, and its historical significance is based on its geographical position across the Southeast Asian region. Additionally, the country's contribution to the birth of civilization and the formation of political and religious ideologies have put it at the forefront of global events. Currently, Pakistan is measured as a gateway between Eastern and Western subcontinental regions. While unfolding its culture and history, it is evident that Pakistan is enriched by countless invaders, traders, and settlers who have contributed to shaping the economic and social structure of the country. Many architectural works and artworks have been performed in the region that describes its cultural significance. However, Pakistan has performed a global struggle while fighting against the threat of terrorism, elevating the extent of its conflict with other countries. Additionally, being a secular state and due to major struggles Pakistan has faced regarding democracy, including political tension with its neighbourhood country, i.e. India, India, makes it one of the most unstable countries globally. Pakistan's history differs from that of other countries across the subcontinental region. In addition, Pakistan has an anxious domestic history based on periods of civilian rulership, highlighting it as a corrupted country, including military dictatorship influence.

The existing political situation in Pakistan is unstable due to conflicts between political parties of the state (Raza et al.,2022). Additionally, overruling by Pakistan’s military forces within the state has posed a uni-directional approach while resolving internal disputes and political tensions. Law enforcement agencies in Pakistan have a major influence on internal matters that denotes the influence of the bureaucratic political model within the country. The current decision-making model within the state mentions a number of challenges that paved complications for sustainable accomplishment in the deliverables of foreign policy (Tsani et al.,2020). Ensuring sustainable implementation of objectives of foreign policy requires democratic influence; however, strategic interference from the Pakistan Army describes the influence of an authoritarian approach. Strategic hold by law enforcement agencies imposed constraints for the effective execution of the foreign policy model (Hussain & Jamali,2019). The existing political and social gaps between India and Pakistan demonstrate inadequate execution of foreign policy frameworks that have raised questionable concerns for policymakers and decision-making bodies.

Additionally, execution of an organizational process model is needed that would structure strategies while executing policy framework. Using information obtained from governing and decision-making related to how political peace would be executed with implementing foreign policy structure would assist in aligning objectives of the foreign policy stage-wise (Hodicky & Hernandez, 2021). Further, the organizational process model proposes that the decision-making of the policy should be implemented by a structured chain of commanding bodies, i.e., bureaucrats, while aligning the structure of the policy procedure requires involvement from influential bodies, i.e., the public, media, etc.

Implementation of the rational actor model is more needed within the current economic and political scenario of Pakistan, in which value maximization is needed while accommodating national interests and fulfilling prior rights of citizens. This model proposes that concerned authorities would be assigned prior responsibilities while executing the policy structure. There is a strategic need to void the influence of Armed forces within the internal affairs of the country; however, to govern security, concerns need to be prioritized (Jayaram,2022). Governmental institutions and decision-making bodies are primary actors who align stakeholders while executing policy procedures within the state and externally.

It is evident from the above discussion that foreign policy models that would affect the sustainable execution of strategic principles mentioned in the policy structure are needed to overcome political, economic, and social tensions between neighbouring countries. Political instability and social disputes between Pakistan and India have been aligned for many years, describing how foreign policy structure fails in governing and managing ties between both nations (Jahangir & Ahmed,2023). To resolve the Kashmir issue and other political complications among these countries, the execution of, i.e., rationale agent, inter-branch politics and organizational process, etc., the model has been proposed in the section (Joyce,2020). Additionally, to overcome conflicts internally within the country, overexertion from military bodies has been needed to ensure the sustainable accomplishment of policy procedures.

A study by Mushirul (1990, p.53) evaluates that India's independence back in 1947 was measured as the conclusion of the sustained historical process. A variety of factors contributed significantly to the creation of Pakistan. Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his agenda for a separate nation for Muslims as a new nation was formed based on the efforts placed by political leaders and ancestors. Jinnah's scheme back in 1940 was ambiguous and comprised of diverse interpretations. Thence, it indicates that it was never easy to form a separate state as there exist memories across both sides of the border as many people migrated from Pakistan to India, whereas at the same time, a larger proportion of the population migrated into Pakistan. For generations, communities have been sharing their social and cultural heritage with a sense of belonging with each other. There is no doubt that the birth of Pakistan led to an extent of violence and brutal blood flow, leading to the deaths of thousands of family members. Countries from both sides needed peace and conflict negotiation approaches from regulatory bodies with the aim of bringing a culture of harmony between people residing in both countries. To reduce political tension between both states, resourceful decisions need to be undertaken on a strategic level by the government to ensure that conflicts can be minimized.

Pakistan's international policy has faced several ups and downs in its development as the region gets tangled in multiple alliances which transformed its foreign policy from time to time. Entering the US-dependent alliances, encouraging the US missions, and connecting itself with the Western regions are the turning events of Pakistan's foreign policy. Additionally, the hostile connections with India, the transformation act of the US from time to time, the US regulations in the Asian states after the period of 9/11, the US policy that pivoted to Asia, and the strategic aspects of Indo-US were the measures that diverted Pakistan to reorganize its foreign policy (Singay and Hussain, 2023).

Pakistan's foreign policy is valuable as it targets the national aims of stability and peace through global cooperation. The attention is kept on economic diplomacy to take the benefits of the globalization procedures and to meet the issues of the 21st century. The aim is also to consider the present situation of the logical and dynamic community. Furthermore, Pakistan's foreign policy seeks to encourage the internationally accepted guidelines of interstate connections, like the consolation which gives respect to the territorial and sovereignty integrity of all the regions, non-interlinks in the internal affairs of other regions, and peaceful aspects of disputes. That’s why Pakistan has always tried to build cordial interactions with the other states. The most efficient techniques and methods for achieving the aims of foreign policy revolved over time. The consequences of the 9/11 attacks made Pakistan transform its foreign policy into a fundamental and valuable foreign policy. Pakistan allowed the US planes access to its military airbases area after turning back on the Taliban. The US arranged sanctions against Pakistan and assisted in terms of a $3 billion package involving support from the IMF, World Bank, and ADB. The year 2005 states the facts that the US has urged Pakistan to perform functions to war militant organizations. In relevant to Haqqani militants, The US has been summoning Pakistan for not doing enough responsibilities (Fani & Naqvi, 2023).

The strategy or the policy Pivot to Asia has assessed the dramatic changes since the announcement from the US. The US and China competition level has taken the limelight.it is well explained from the QUAD summit which was conducted in Tokyo, Japan where the member regions developed new policies involving the Indo-Pacific Economic model that Pakistan will make efforts to become habitual to these trends within the states. The connections between the Pakistan and US are all following the withdrawal aspects of US from the Afghanistan. The US government said that in the future the connections with China will be based on cooperation and competition. Pakistan does not want their involvement in the problems of the US and China. The country wants to keep good relations with major countries of the world. Because of the current stages in the states, Pakistan should follow its global interaction strategy. However, Pakistan must organize for the possibility that it will be needed to bring a clear aspect in the future issues between the China and US (Singay & Hussain, 2023).

### Foreign policy models used by India

The existing foreign policy structure for India is strategically parallel to Pakistan’s model that directs the significance of sovereignty and implication of equality practices while contributing towards neighbourhood countries. The existing political instability between both nations defines complications in the accomplishment of the foreign policy model proposed by each country (Destradi & Plagemann,2019). Although the foreign policy framework for India has been aligned based on their national interest, loopholes within its implementation describe inadequate influence from decision-making bodies.

Policy models executed by India within its foreign policy framework define their strategic approach to secure the rights of citizens while organizing external strategies to maintain sustainable international relations with other countries (Rauf & Asif, 2021). The current position for India in South East Asia is efficient in comparison to other countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, etc.; however, the political and economic scenario within India and Pakistan is similar. However, the foreign policy model in the last decade has transformed from democratic to bureaucratic. The Governance of Narendra Modi is uni-directional and depicts authoritarian dimensions (Hall & Ganguly,2022). His notions and strategies define anti-democratic practices highlighted within decision-making policies. Irrespective of the bureaucratic approach, Modi’s foreign policy has been focused on promoting strategic ties with neighbourhood countries, i.e. Pakistan, China, etc. (SANDEEP,2020). The political relationship between China and India is somewhat diplomatic; however, political strain with Pakistan has raised challenges to fulfilling economic and social bonding between both countries.

The political and economic relationship with the U.S. is a step forward towards the Indo-Pacific strategy with a strategic effort to maintain stable relationships with neighbouring countries in South Asia. Irrespective of Modi’s Bureaucratic approach, the existing foreign policy of India is far more effective in comparison to leaders who served before Modi (Quader, 2019). It is evident from Narendar’s political strategy that by using the bureaucratic politics model, India has been able to maintain sustainable rapport with counterparts, i.e. China, Japan, U.S., etc. Narendra Modi’s strategic concern to favour national interests assists in transforming the foreign policy framework (Bhattacharya,2023). The current objectives of the foreign policy for India are to secure and improve its infrastructure, especially within the Indian Ocean region (Pant & Taneja,2019). Additionally, to tie firm relationships with Middle Eastern and South East Asian countries. Modi has been able to restructure the framework of foreign policy by tuning its principles parallel to India’s traditions to restore its significance globally. To value status and national interests, strategic efforts are made to obtain sustainable foreign policy dimensions (Srivastava, 2023).

Modi has been recognized as a policy entrepreneur who structured India’s foreign policy by increasing the ratio of foreign investment within the country. Modi’s transformative approach is a strategic reason behind existing import and export activities performed by India with other countries (Sajjad et al.,2021). Exporting activities are performed with the U.S., UAE, Netherlands, China, Saudia Arabia, etc. However, importing activities are with, i.e. Russia, China, U.S. UAE, Saudia Arabia etc. Additionally, a political response from his government to terrorist attacks on Kashmir’s line of Control consists of attacks performed by Indian special forces under the supervisory guidance of Modi (Akbar,2020). However, many of the politicians in India claim that the practice of foreign policy is likewise as implemented before his regime. Others predict it to be an unconvincing approach performed by Modi while executing models of foreign policy (Khan & Khalid,2021). Academic scholars argued that since 2014, the political and economic relationship between India and the U.S. has not progressed due to disruptive effects in the U.S. during the regime of Donald Trump.

Critics mentioned that irrespective of the sustainable objectives of the foreign policy favoured by Modi, India still has not been able to reduce their diplomatic tension with China and Pakistan, describing administrative complications from Modi’s government. Identifying loopholes has been a prior challenge for policymakers and bodies responsible for its execution, due to which firm implementation of the goals of the policy has not yet been accomplished (Hue,2022). In addition, diplomatic allegations posed on Pakistan related to terrorist movements have put forward marginal doubts about preserving social and political ties between both countries. The existing government regime in India denotes a political process model that denotes how political influence overrules social movements in the country (Humayun & Islam,2021).

Modi’s supporters who prefer to promote rigorous assessment strategically need him to adopt transformational leadership practices to bring sustainable change both within India domestically and through the course of foreign policy (Gupta et al., 2019). It denotes unparalleled latitude in the formulation of foreign policy structure due to a larger emphasis on control by the central government with firm control over lower parliamentary bodies and areas of public interest (Mannathukkaren & MacEachern,2023). The authors mentioned that misconceptions created by India’s government leaders based on their decisions have misled India infront of other countries, which weakened countries' ties within international relations. During Modi’s regime, significant efforts have been made to change the language structure of the foreign policy framework by aligning with what was inherited from the post-colonial era (Miller,2020). To secure cultural traditions through foreign policy implications of Hindu nationalist tradition that has been in practice since the time of Swami Vivekananda and Aurobindo Ghose.

Modi’s supporters and critics have argued that restructuring practices performed during the regime of Modi describe how well strategic initiatives have been constructed to reestablish new opportunities through international relations (Raja,2022). However, irrespective of several attempts by bureaucratic political movements executed under the instructions and guidelines of Modi, it is still unclear whether India’s foreign policy would be shaped as per the guidelines of Hindu nationalist thinking (Chatterjee & Maitra,2023). However, strategic decisions aligned by Modi denote how he is able to transform India’s foreign policy to fulfil national interests by securing its relationship with other countries. One of the major threats for India is China, as India's economic growth is still similar to the time back in 2014 when Modi was elected as Prime Minister. However, strategic efforts were made in China under the regime of Deng Xiaoping and his successors' continuous efforts to transform China’s development model (Perwita,2019). The rapid pattern of investment and trade in China displays modernization dimensions adopted currently to maintain strategic social bonding with other countries. Additionally, modernization within the military raised complications for India.

Modi’s governance came into power soon after China’s Xi Jinping, and complications were faced when Donald Trump was elected for the presidency. Tensions with China and the U.S. raised political concerns and social ties with immediate neighbourhood states, i.e. Srilanka, Nepal, Pakistan, etc. (Chatterjee,2020). However, at the same time, concerns were shared by Beijing and Washington by strategically valuing the social and political relationship with other countries, including South East Asia, Japan, Australia, etc. Hence, arguments outlined by critics and academic scholars mention a number of failures and successes during the regime of Modi while executing foreign policy by restructuring its model to a newly constructed framework (Wojczewski, 2023).

It is evident that during the regime of Modi, foreign direct investment was not prioritized by Barrack Obama. Additionally, a strategic ban imposed by the U.S. on Modi’s entrance into the state describes how political practices and bureaucratic practices executed by Modi have put certain political, social and economic risks for India while meeting long-term sustainable relationships with the U.S. (Tharoor,2020). Research scholars mentioned that the strategic effort paved by Modi to effectively execute the foreign policy model had been shifted to the non-alignment phase. In addition, researchers argued that the bilateral relationship between China and India was restructured into conflicts of interest during Modi’s political regime (Sinha,2022). Moreover, economic pressure created due to China’s economic growth weakened the implementation of the foreign policy structure for India.

The study of Iqbal (2019) concludes that India’s economic relationship with Japan has shaped long-term prospects. Japanese private and public investments in various infrastructural projects in India describe strategic ties between both countries. Similarly, the relationship with Australia related to trading activities and securing the defence system has been performed during the regime of Modi after he came into power. However, irrespective of social bonding, no meaningful solutions have been proposed related to security concerns for both countries (Huju,2022). Additionally, the withdrawal by the Indian government from the Regional Economic Comprehensive Partnership negotiation process has created further complications while aligning economic, social and technological bonding with Australia.

During the regime of Modi, India faced a series of troubles in terms of maintaining strategic ties with both neighbourhood countries and other states. Modi’s emphasis on an authoritarian approach, irrespective of democratic dimensions, describes how failure to accomplish the model of foreign policy has been observed in the last decade (Ganguly,2021). Additionally, scholars mentioned that existing social and political relations with a few countries describe an effective implementation of Hindu nationalist ideology paved by Modi by structuring the foreign policy model of India (Kumaraswamy,2023). However, irrespective of the strategic formulation of foreign policy in parallel with national interests, Modi’s berauractic approach has initiated aggressive lines within neighbouring countries. The existing Kasmhimr issue and China’s economic growth collective have put complications for India to strategically align their foreign policy model (Rej, 2019). The over-influence of China in South Asia seems diplomatic to the Indian government, which is trying to maintain a firm bond with the U.S. to accommodate security challenges. Findings of NGA & OANH (2022) show that a robust approach by Modi to protect India’s national interests, however, by adopting unconventional means of political and social bonding with immediate neighbouring countries, i.e. China, Pakistan, etc., is diplomatic in nature.

India's foreign policy has always been considered the main idea of the neighborhood as one of the variables surrounding the central aspect of cultural and historical measures. About 44 million people in India are living abroad for work purposes and to build an essential link with the mother region. The internal responsibility of India's foreign policy is to make sure of the well-being and welfare within the section of laws of the state where they reside. The exceptional economic performance measures have provided India with a chance to deliver great self-confidence. India appeared to be an emerging state at the international level in the years 2010 and 2000s. The government of the Indian state has never assessed the country publicly to become the main power and has connected to its conventional external policy procedures of alliance or cooperation. The initial document which was set by the government of India described that India is appropriate to be in closer interactions with the US (Destradi & Plagemann, 2019).

**Role of prime minister in India foreign policy**

India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru supported the personnel responsibility for the prime minister which constitutes the weak structure of the institution. Nehru acted as minister of external affairs and prime minister, he made efforts to make the decisions of main foreign policy by connecting with his advisers and then interacted with the global affairs senior members of the Indian global facilities. He was a major part of developing the five measures of peace establishment in the country. The second prime minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri (1946-66) facilitated the office of prime minister and expanded the powers of the position (Prime minister). The role of the prime minister's office is to command international policy-making procedures at the expense of the external affairs ministry. Advisors within the office have given the channels of knowledge and recommendations of policy in combination with those which were offered by the external affairs ministry (Plagemann & Destradi, 2019). The subordinate aspect of the prime minister's office is the RAW (Research and Analyst Wing) performed the operations in such a manner that essentially increased the information present to the advisers of the prime minister and the prime minister himself. The RAW collected the intelligence, gave the intelligence examination to the office of the prime minister, and performed the functions internationally (Hoskins, 2019).

The control of the prime minister on personal advisers within the office of the prime minister was specifically strong in the sections of Indira Gandhi (1966 to 77 and 1980 to 84) and her son Rajiv (1984-89). Observers find it hard to evaluate the considerations of decision-making policies on any problem that resides along with the external affairs ministry, the council of ministers, the prime minister, and the office of the prime minister. The prime minister is responsible for appointing advisers and particular committees to analyze the multiple foreign policy procedures and sections of interest. India's historical approach towards the non-position of foreign policy has faced the greater influence of Prime Minister Modi's leadership since the year 2014 and New Delhi has placed the level of international connections (Zalewski & Parpart, 2019).

### Theories

The current literature assessment provides a more intricate portrayal of the foreign policy methods used by Pakistan and India in their respective nations. When analysing this subject from the perspective of several international relations theories, including constructivism, realism, and liberalism, one gets a significant understanding of the underlying causes and motives driving the behaviour of these two states within the global sphere.

* Realism

The predominant approach to analysing international relations is often framed under the realist perspective, prioritising the importance of state power, self-interest, and security considerations (BEREBON, 2023). When analysing the foreign policy of Pakistan and India through the lens of realism, some significant conclusions are drawn.

According to Kutlay & Öniş, (2021), governments are driven mainly by their desire to accumulate power and maintain their independence. The viewpoint above is often seen within Pakistan, where the military substantially influences formulating and implementation the nation's foreign policy. The Pakistani military, often regarded as the preeminent institution in the country, has a substantial impact on the formulation and execution of Pakistan's foreign policy, particularly in national security. Ausat, Al Bana & Gadzali, (2023) assert that the possession of power is a fundamental need for a country to ensure its survival and achieve its long-term goals. This argument is shown by the military's possession of the highest degree of power.

(Clarke et al., 2022) also engage in discourse around the security dilemma, a phenomenon whereby states' pursuit of enhanced national security often results in escalated bloodshed and the proliferation of weaponry. The ongoing conflict between Pakistan and India centred on territorial disputes, is a significant manifestation of the prevailing circumstances. Both nations have been actively competing to accumulate nuclear weapons while also seeking to establish alliances with other influential countries to enhance their national security. Consequently, a self-perpetuating cycle of animosity and distrust has emerged, steadily intensifying.

In foreign policy, proponents of realism assert that a nation's national interests must be accorded first importance, superseding all other factors (Fleury, 2023). The concept of realism is prominently evident in Pakistan's foreign policy, which is rooted in national security considerations and the pursuit of geopolitical balance in the South Asian region. Pakistan's pursuit of alliances, exemplified by its historical association with the United States during the Cold War and its present-day partnership with China, signifies its inclination to seek external support in safeguarding its national interests. This inclination further underscores Pakistan's proactive approach to collaborating with other nations to protect its interests.

Realism posits that the international system is intrinsically characterised by disorder due to the absence of a centralised authority responsible for ensuring adherence to established standards and agreements (Mahfuz, 2023). In this particular situation, countries must depend on resources to survive. The competition between India and Pakistan is a compelling exemplification of the operational dynamics of realism. The competitive and sometimes confrontational nature of the relationship between the two republics is attributed to the lack of a central governing body that might facilitate the resolution of their existing disagreements.

The realism perspective emphasises a "balance of power," whereby states actively strive to prevent one state from attaining dominance within the global system (Liu, 2023). The concept of realism aligns well with Pakistan's aspirations to maintain a power equilibrium in South Asia via the engagement of diverse states. Strategic alliances have been established with the United States of America, China, and Saudi Arabia to mitigate India's regional influence.

Findings by Aurel & Christoph. (2009, p.32) mentioned that cultural conflicts are defined as inter-state political conflicts between countries in which actors who are involved emphasize various challenges, i.e. religion, language, historicity, etc. South Asian region has an abundance of cultural practices, ethical norms, and religious beliefs that are reasoned to be a factor of increasing conflicts. Additionally, domestic conflicts pertaining to social identity are measured immediately after cultural or language-phased disputes. With time, the extent of conflicts has arisen due to the dominance of ethnic actors with religious challenges being elevated. Compared to other regions, the South East Asian region is subject to a larger proportion of cultural conflicts. Currently, cultural conflicts are majorly identified internally across regions; however, they are not confined to inter-state relationships.

The notion of self-help, whereby countries depend on their resources and capacities to maintain their security, is elucidated by the idea of realism (BEREBON, 2023). From a realist perspective, it becomes apparent why Pakistan is pursuing the development of nuclear weapons. In light of the perceived danger presented by an Indian military that exhibited superiority across all domains, Pakistan developed a nuclear deterrent to enhance its national security.

* Liberalism

The theory of liberalism encourages the areas that provide the opportunity to believe in the role of foreign institutions which bring the cooperation path among the regions through the interdependence aspects (Clary & Siddiqui, 2021). The regions connect differently by the means of financial, economic, and cultural factors and also give attention to the security measures which engage to not become the primary factor for the relationship of states towards each other. The theory estimates the facts that with the proper understanding of international relations, the states can have the chance to work together to control the areas of problems and to keep the role to maintain the prosperity of the region (Ali et al., 2019).

Destradi & Plagemann (2019) stated that classical liberalism determines the three main essential features such as commercial, liberal institutional measures, and republican areas of liberalism theory. India is the country that evaluates the factor of democracy policy associated with the non-democratic influence of 21 months in the year 1975 to 77. While Pakistan targeting towards the democratic rate along with the rules and regulations of the military. The aspects of commercial liberalism indicate the point towards the development of different liberal trends which are set among India and Pakistan which initiated the factors of economic liberalization in the year 1990s and the mutual duties decreased from 225% in the year 1988 to 25% in the year 2005 (Ali et al., 2021). India has taken measurable steps to grant Pakistan to take the position of MFN and Pakistan too is making efforts to take the opportunity to have a good connection for the trade relations along with India to manage the peace content in the region and balance the stability. The area of commerce industry of India and Pakistan developed after the visit of Vajpayee (prime minister of India) to Lahore in March of the year 1999 and India by the time of 2008 which constructed the country of Pakistan at the position of 9th biggest trading partner (O'Donnell & Papa, 2021).

Biswas (2020) claimed that the Liberals theory also evaluates the stages that consider the points of WTO’s responsibility for both Pakistan and India which will move further to reduce the quantitative limitations for free trade determination. The economic factors of the liberalism theory indicate the highlights of SAPTA which is the South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangements which makes efforts for economic interdependence as the engaging trends in the area of South Asia which states the essential elements of cooperative safety. The level of classical liberalism is more associated with the accumulation of safety measures. UNO is considered one of the most effective players constituting the less severe factor between India and Pakistan. The Development of SAARC had a great impact on India and Pakistan's international relations. The Neoliberal components discovered the technological difference which leads to the enhanced interdependence characteristics between Pakistan and India (Lin-Greenberg et al., 2022). Organizations like the SAARC, IGOs, UNO, SCO, and many more have a greater influence on the international policies between Pakistan and India. Both Pakistan and India are applying the considerations of non-military features which asserts the greater impact on the rate of diplomacy to develop the goodwill aspects to reduce the misconceptions and to encourage the sections of cooperation. The international policies of SAPTA, SAARC, and the area of commerce industry treat the trading sections between India and Pakistan (Kuszewska & Nitza-Makowska, 2021).

* Constructivism

Constructivism theory idealizes the measurements to discover the responsibilities of trust, determination, and quality. The theory provides a valuable place to focus on the political powers. The researchers performed several approaches to point out the strong beliefs of elements that have a greater influence on the behavior of states by examining different resources. The analysis of Pakistan and India relations evaluates the historical concepts that put the crucial response of different people in this area (Patel et al., 2021).

The theory of constructivism estimates the section that determines the important considerations that show the larger impact on the decisions of foreign policy. Within the case of India and Pakistan, the historical approaches to separation and the cultural differences developed the complications of regions' identities (Ikram et al., 2020). Constructivism puts the additional characteristics to highlight the impact of constituting the identities on the foreign policies act. The identification of a historical association between India and Pakistan implies the aspects that are not due to the reason of materialistic things like nuclear weapons or disputes over territory but despite it shown by the well-maintained differences in the areas of concepts, beliefs, and cultural aspects (O'Donnell & Papa, 2021).

Biswas (2020) states that understanding the different factors that can draw points on the relationships between India and Pakistan is considered an important feature. The global policies highlight the greater influence on the political categories of both India and Pakistan. Constructivism suggests that social interactions bring changes in the components of beliefs and concepts. The political categories describe the impact of the identification of Germany from the shift of World War I to assist the historical approach. The reports of BBC claim that approximately 5 percent of people have a positive influence pf Pakistan state while 85 % have to negative perception in the area of India. In Pakistan, it shows a negative influence of about 62 % and a positive attribute of 11 percent regarding the state of India (Patel et al., 2021).

Constructivism believes that the subjects need to change their ideas or the interests that intrigued the structures of both states (Ali et al., 2021). This approach of constructivism theory showcased the international relations of Pakistan and India to communicate comfortably with the other states to resolve the issues between them. However, the behavior of India towards Pakistan in the year 2019 raises questions on the international policy-making procedures for the safety orders for India. The Prime Minister of India Modi introduced the idea of new stages in foreign policy which involve the presence of greater risk through setting the considerations of pressure (O'Donnell & Papa, 2021). The dispute over the Kashmir problem increases the chances that various countries globally might take the opportunity to create a greater influence on the relations between India and Pakistan. Different researchers construct the image of the Kashmir dispute as one of the major impacts on organizing the global target of Pakistan and India. The question represents the facts of the different factors that result in the constructivism of global policy purposes in India (Clary & Siddiqui, 2021).

## Strategic alliances with prominent global actors on the foreign policies of India and Pakistan

Realism is considered one of the most important theories for addressing international relations which provides the pathway of well-maintained description to evaluate the changes in the international regimes of the states which involves the indications of war competencies, and the alliances system to emerge the procedures (Ali et al., 2019). International policies including the international aspects between India and Pakistan demonstrate the security and the power components to focus on the strategic alliances. The absence of international policies has a greater influence on showcasing the regulatory measures to prevent the results that occur because of the struggling impact of dominance within the area of political life of the states to assure the power and security characteristics (Ikram et al., 2020). Currently, the US and India have close interactions to establish a comprehensive collection of problems on the matter of terrorist acts. China highlights the creation of the Indo-Pacific region. In 1954, the US made efforts to encourage Pakistan to the alliances of CENTO which stands for Central Treaty Organization. The involvement of the global actors in the states of India and Pakistan describes the essential elements that discovered the motivation of identified values for international relations to include the territories of all the states (Patel et al., 2021).

Destradi & Plagemann (2019) explained the effect of foreign policy investigates the appliances of the peaceful settlement of both states with global affairs. The countries that are included in strategic alliances of India are considered in the close interactions with India like the UAE, Afghanistan, France, Bangladesh, the US, Bhutan, Russian Federation. China is estimated one of the most important parties of Pakistan in developing the impact of foreign policy. China played an integral role in the security and economic factors for Pakistan. Pakistan manages the conflicts with the state of India which creates the establishment of political matters in the relationship with India and the reason that has the greater impact on both countries is the dispute over Kashmir. Countries like Turkey, China, Saudi Arabia, US encourage the decision of the foreign policy-making procedures with Pakistan. China has specific characteristics that provide the opportunity to follow the process of technical integration and the assistance of military measures to the state of Pakistan which is considered one of the most important and valuable strategic alliance partners of Pakistan (Lin-Greenberg et al., 2022). The development of the connections gives importance to the bilateral associations which have been derived from China starting a policy of discussing the neutral aspects to create the presence of exclusive partnership which draws the areas of Pakistan to prepare the strategic importance. The region of the US highlighted the diplomatic factors with Pakistan which played a very great role in the independence of the country. The US works with Pakistan to evaluate the measures of health, trade, investment, and energy problems to resolve the counter-attacks of the terrorist acts in Pakistan. The role of the international partners with the states of India and Pakistan discovered a greater impact on the decision-making procedures (Kuszewska & Nitza-Makowska, 2021).

A research study conducted by John (n.d) concluded that the 1971 War was a historical event in which two major Southeast East Asian countries came into political conflict regarding two halves of the Pakistani state. The political turmoil shifted to civil war between both nations, which resulted in the existence of a new state named Bangladesh. Tension between both countries led to civil conflict across East Pakistan. During this political dispute, millions of refugees suffered as they found it challenging to identify resourceful places to stay. Indians were majorly identified in exploiting Pakistan's dilemma as separation into two states raised significant political complexities for western Pakistan to deal with resolving tension with India. Both Pakistan and India strategized equally, opposing each other with the aim of defending their state. Pakistan's government emphasized launching a major attack against the Indian government from the Western side in case of any initiative pertaining to conflict. The idea behind threatening Indian military forces was to draw the attention of Indian forces away from Eastern Pakistan (Bangladesh) while maintaining ample time to initiate external interference in Delhi. However, Pakistan's army fell short of an adequate level of equipment and manpower to defend eastern Pakistan for an extended time period. Additionally, Pakistan's military agency estimated that China might interfere and contribute to supporting Pakistan while performing combat during a civil war situation.

International relations and strategic associations make efforts that increase the chance to add valuable items in the states to interact with the challenges or hurdles to target the objectives of foreign policy which can bring greater influence on the areas of international relations (Kukreja, 2020). India has involved strategies that integrate the cooperation of all the regions through the connection of strategic alliances to save the strategic aspects. Pan & Michalski (2019) proved points that the strategic alliances of India have enhanced the international impact to identify security issues which gives a complicated understanding to the world. The US and India set a contract of nuclear contract to prevent China's impact in the area of the Indo-Pacific agreement. The aspects of the strategic alliances highlight the economic areas and the problems of security which increases the section of terrorist acts globally and evaluates the long-term consequences of China's explosion in regions of Asian continents. Pakistan and the US association depict the complicated measures. The relationship of Pakistan with China is connected with the effective source of strategic alliance in increasing the global partnership among them. Articles suggest in favor of the Pakistan and China relationship which has a positive impact on Pakistan's global and regional areas (Ahmed et al., 2019).

According to Kuszewska & Nitza-Makowska (2021), 2014 was the year that demonstrated the strategic partnership in the policies which gives the main attention to the functions of CPEC which discovered the economic measures between China and Pakistan. The main aim of the CPEC is to encourage the strategic considerations of Pakistan with China. The US considered the essential region to compensate for the characteristics of expenditures, counter attacks of terrorism acts, balance in the regional measures, and the commerce aspects. This will provide the opportunity for Pakistan to determine the common interest between Pakistan and the US (Muzaffar et al., 2021). India applies the situations of strategic alliances due to the difficult step of setting the international level of dominance strategies. India sets the global partnership with the regions to analyze the geographical features, rules, and regulations at the international level, and most importantly the safety of security concerns. A certain level of challenges and hurdles might appear from the start in establishing the foreign policies in India and Pakistan. The conflict dispute over Kashmir raises the temperature which makes the harmful threats in sense of security from India to Pakistan. The role of strategic alliance in this situation plays a crucial part in constituting the safety of the security concerns in both states (Pant & Bommakanti, 2019).

Both India and Pakistan take active consideration in the matter of global partnerships to support the national level of interest. The policy which was developed in the region of India discovered the accumulative efforts of international affairs that engage the states in updating the national interest. This approach also can reach the attentive measures of connections between the US and India. While in the state of Pakistan, China has the power to increase its military connections with Pakistan. It’s the fact that China has the strongest position involving the aspects of strategic alliances with Pakistan (Kukreja, 2020).

### Impact of the 9/11 incident on the foreign policy of Pakistan and India

The event of 9/11 put the outcomes which increased the adverse reactions to global politics which has changed the fundamentals of foreign policy in different areas of the world. The event had a greater influence on the economy of Pakistan as well (Ahmed et al., 2019). The circumstances pushed Pakistan to make efforts to transform the policy and sidelined the US from disclosing the impact of the Taliban in the regions of Afghanistan. The foreign policy of Pakistan has been based on the important components of historical and geographical characteristics that showcase the social and political system. The level of economic dependence and military measures discussed the huge impact of the foreign policy of Pakistan. Within the area of historical terms, foreign policy of Pakistan includes the presence of a focused pattern on India, but the drastic phases of incident 9/11 made the outcomes that led Pakistan to defend the state of the US (Muzaffar et al., 2021). At the time of 9/11, Pakistan was already faced with the situation of a cold war where it all considered the specification in defending and looking for the opportunity to connect cooperation strategies among the countries that are friendly to ignore the problems of global isolation concerns.

Kuszewska & Nitza-Makowska (2021) explained the situation that motivates Pakistan to support the US and to deal with the military and economic determinations to increase political encouragement. At that time, General Pervez Musharraf developed the foundation to demonstrate the strategic alliance between Pakistan and the US to support the problems of terrorist acts and to control nuclear production. The relations between India and Pakistan recognize the comprehensive understanding of blowing the matter of 9/11. The condition described the pattern that put the blame partly on Pakistan because of the terrorist attacks but the federal government of Islamabad Pakistan rejected the fines and took detailed notes on the military moves of India. The role of the US takes the turn to resolve the tension between the two states by applying international relations (Pant & Bommakanti, 2019).

Pakistan has been taking part in highlighting the global affairs in the regions of South Asia areas. However, the strategic partnership between Pakistan and the US demonstrates the level of common interest ratio and the considerations for the trade which informs the strategic associations. The economic features of Pakistan's foreign policy purposes identify the aims that discovered the broad level of knowledge in the development of the policies (Ahmed et al., 2019). India is considered the biggest democratic state which takes advantage of the economic establishment while the area of Pakistan constructs the image of military and political approaches which has repeated for about 7 years of long results by initiating the situation of international investors. Pan & Michalski (2019) analyzed the determination of the drastic change of the 9/11 incident on the foreign matters of Pakistan and India developed the disturbance in security concerns of both regions. The side effects of the September 11 attacks hurt the foreign policy of Pakistan mostly because of the responsibility of Pakistan as the front-line state in assessing diplomatic matters such as the Kashmir issue with India (Kukreja, 2020).

India and Pakistan were the two nuclear-armed competitors in South Asia. Whose foreign policies were shaped by historical disputes to security considerations and regional dynamics. Both the countries have been sought like as US, China, Russia and the EU nations towards the advocating of the interest and its influences in the interaction of arena (Sagan, 2023). Moreover, these alliances were not statics or exclusive to the influenced and contingent on their changing of the geographical landscape and its shipping to the priorities for the partners.

Indian foreign policy has been guided by the principles of strategic autonomy with the non-align and multipolarity that have been reflecting the desire to maintain its interdependence and sovereignty in its external relations (Sharma, 2023). India has developed to a close partnership with the US, particularly in the region of defense, energy and counterprograms. India had joined the Quadrilateral Security dialogue as a group of four democracies that have been seeking to the upholding of free and open Indo-Pacific areas. Moreover, India has relations with China to marked by cooperation and competition as both countries vie for regional leadership and global influence. India has maintained a long-lasting friendship with Russia and has remained the major supplier of arms and energy in India, engaging with the EU which has the largest trading partners as the key source of investment, technology and development assistance (Nivedita Das Kundu, 2016). Moreover, Pakistan's foreign policy is driven by the imperative for national security, economic development and regional stability. Pakistan has relied on China as a weather friend and strategy partner that as been delivering the Pakistan with diplomatic support towards military assistance, economic aid and infrastructure investment. Pakistan has been cultivated by the US which has been a major donor and ally in the fight against terrorism and extremism. Moreover, Pakistan's relation with strained by the divergent of interests and mutual mistrust against issues like s Afghanistan, India and nuclear profitability (Ayoob, 2016). Pakistan sought to balance its relation with Russia which was shown with their interest of encouraging cooperation with Pakistan in the field of defense and energy trade. Pakistan has also pursued dialogue and cooperation with the EU which has been Pakistan's second-largest trading partner and it is important to the partners for the development of the cooperation. Moreover, the strategic alignment of India and Pakistan with prominent global action has been implemented for bilateral relations and regional security (Zainab & Mirza, 2022). In contrast, these align generated opportunities for dialogue, confidence building and conflict resolution between the two countries. For instance, the US played a constructive role in the facilitation of dialogue between India and Pakistan on numerous occasions. Alternatively. These alliances also creating with a challenge and tension between two counters (Nadkarni, 2023). For instance, China’s growth presence and influence in South Asia have raised consideration in India China's intentions and abilities. moreover, India and Pakistan need to manage their strategic alliances with prudence and foresight also it exploring the avenues for bilateral retention and cooperation.

## Impact of Party Ideology, civil-military Ties, and Leadership Transitions on the Foreign Policies of Pakistan and India

The connection which measures the political consequences like the party ideology, civil-military relations, and the transformation of leadership impact has a greater influence on the foreign policy of India and Pakistan (Aneeqa, 2023). The approaches of political considerations and international relations affairs consumed the situation of both states. The connections of civil-military ties are engaged in discovering the image of Pakistan's military power which can change the aspects of foreign policy. The presence of countries such as India and Afghanistan approaches Pakistan to get the condition which switches the points to allow the civilians to keep the distant criteria from these matters. However, the area of India has more power to interact with the civilized matter which encourages India to take an active part in setting the policies (Pion-Berlin & Dudley, 2020). The matter raises concerns about the possible danger Indian military entities always make set up to appear at the right time and to minimize the negative effects on the country. Additionally, the indication of military approaches creates a defensive system and includes the forces of matters that are relevant to foreign rules and regulations. The army of India reflects the concerns with the image of discovering the situation of the civilians which has also initiated the matter of foreign policy procedures (Hussain et al., 2023).

The military approaches provide the path to demonstrate the strategic considerations that do have not a direct connection to the foreign policy process. Furthermore, the decisions that are important and valuable measures to determine the democratic conflict highlight the huge impact on the leadership of the civilians (Aneeqa, 2023). The image of civilians provides the opportunity to control the possible danger which is caused by the enemies and save the country in various ways. The aspect of the ideology of the parties suggests the idea that gives attention to both states, India and Pakistan. Starting with Pakistan, several strategies are taken by the command of the government which set the democratic procedures having the creative and innovative perception relevant to the Indian state. Yousafzai & and Fatima (2021) claimed that different parties have raised valuable considerations for their opinions in describing the policies that are established for Afghanistan and India. However, the part of the BJP that is associated with the regions of India discloses their perception which connects the pattern of civilian entities. The impact of the Hindu party BJP shows the greater aspect of the areas which has the power to interact with the states. Both the states Pakistan and India are considered the domestic variables which have requirements of a complex nature in dealing with the interactions which are influenced by the presence of party ideology. The indications of party ideology have the skills to evaluate the strategies in terms of military which shows the impact on the foreign policy of the regions. Procedures are appointed to initiate the policies and results in the country (Kukreja, 2020).

The development of the procedures that construct the image to enhance the military setup in both countries assures the strong presence of military aspects to maintain the particular policies in both states (Aneeqa, 2023). The valuable areas of transitional leadership can be highlighted between India and Pakistan which has the power to showcase the greater influence on foreign policies of both the states. The transitional leadership discovered the scenario for putting the efforts which resulted in the peaceful content between the states (Pion-Berlin & Dudley, 2020). The category of election elements also can affect the leadership styles by affecting the foreign policies of countries. The development of different sets which measure the examination of foreign policies in both states connects the particular considerations of global associations. Within the area of international relations, the role or the responsibilities of foreign policy is discovered as the crucial aspect. The different studies focus on the presence of the state which needs to be considered important for the existence of foreign policy. The establishment of foreign policy encourages the approaches that are in favor of the strongest implementation to plan the international affairs that are required to be applied. The state is recognized to be considered the center of the factor to set the foreign policies. The dynamic attitude of foreign policy makes the procedures interact with the attributes of international relations. The foreign policy of both the states of India and Pakistan is structured the different shapes to identify the definite manner of the global policies to regulate the political situation of the countries (Hussain et al., 2023).

The civil-military power of Pakistan and India has a larger impact on discussing the strategic alliances of countries. Recent studies determine the objectives that highlight the type of section that examines the new and advanced trends to indicate the goals for setting foreign affairs with the interest of civil-military approaches. Pakistan has developed advancements in strategies that give importance to balancing the integrity of the territories and the security of the state. It is important to note the circumstances of security concerns in setting the international affairs between Pakistan and India (Ahmed et al., 2019).

The historical areas cover the sections of social and political measures along with the combination of internal and external environments which raises the possible outcomes of threats, weaknesses, and strengths of the civilians which define the patterns of political situation depending upon the attitude of civil-military connections of the states (Hussain et al., 2023). Pakistan has considered the history that represents the difficult measures that are relevant to the connections of different reasons. The reasons could estimate the power of the military specifications of the region. The discussion also gives rise to the matter of security problems in the area. Pakistan has a history of four crucial aspects for military purposes which direct the years 1958, 1977, 1999, and 1969. Yousafzai & Fatima (2021) conducted the essential elements to constitute the image where the civilian-military areas of the state deliver the resourceful strategies to put up additional efforts to support the discipline manners to fulfill the responsibilities of foreign relations.

Pakistan and India were the two neighboring countries that have a vast history of conflicts and competitors against numerous issues like Kashmir, terrorism and nuclear weapons. Moreover, foreign policies are influenced by numerous factors like an ad the party ideology, civil-military ties and leader transmissions (Afzal, 2023). These factors will affect the relation with each other and the other religious and global acts. Party ideology has been crucial in the political beliefs and values of the ruling party in the country. It also shaped the vision and goals for foreign policy and the strategies towards the active to achieve them (“India’s Foreign Policy Evolution,” 2019). For instance, In Pakistan, the Tehreek-e-Insafe party had been led by Prime Minister Imran Khan who has adopted a pragmatic and balanced technique to the foreign policy that has been seeking the improve relations in India, China and the countries. In contrast, Bartiya Janata Party has been led by the Prime Minister of Narendra Modi who has pursued a national and assertive foreign policy that has been an emphasis to India’s role as the regional and global power to hardline stance over Pakistan and other perceiving adversaries (Ludtke, 2020). In Pakistan, the military has historically played a vital role in foreign policy, particularly in the issues that have been relevant to security nuclear and defense matters. It has worked significantly evolution in civil-military relations with more coordination and consensus between the civilization government and the military on major foreign policy issues. In contrast, in India, the civilization of the government has traditionally exercised strong control against the military and foreign policy with the imitation of the involvement of the military in policy formulation or implementation.

## Global Objectives That Pakistan and India Seek in Their Foreign Policy Stances

States' global objectives and stances in foreign policy rely upon public objectives and interests. Ensuring and characterizing public objectives for states is so crucial that international strategy has no extraordinary significance without it. States earnestly seek their public objectives and interests in their international strategy direction and organization. States' public objectives and interests depend upon inconstancy for different reasons, and consistency is far-fetched (Daalder & Lindsay, 2003). Foreign Policy secures importance by becoming a fundamental device for cultivating excellent relations among nations like Pakistan and India and safeguarding harmony. In any case, the arrangements embraced by both nations rely only partially upon the Public authority, organizations, and everyday society, assuming an undeniably driving part in major political choices outside and inside public boundaries. Foreign policy relies upon different variables, from history and geology to the homegrown economy and worldwide circumstances. Unfamiliar and homegrown strategies are inseparably connected. Each State protects its homegrown advantages abroad, yet the course of the homegrown approach likewise decides its international strategy. Be that as it may, foreign policy, by and large, seeks after complete scale goals average to most nations like Pakistan and India (Universidad Europea, 2022):

* Safeguard worldwide harmony.
* Reinforce the security of the State opposite different nations.
* Advance participation between various countries, monetarily, economically, and socially.
* Safeguarding the way of life and upsides of society.
* Create and solidify law and order, guaranteeing residents' financial and social prosperity.
* Apply equity guaranteeing consistency with worldwide lawful guidelines.
* Regard fundamental liberties and central opportunities of individuals.

Pakistani political/military pioneers view India as its significant security challenge. The supposed danger from the strong neighbour has filled in as the advantageous clarification for supporting gigantic military uses and building a solid armed force in Pakistan, which considerably debilitated vote-based foundations and regular citizen legislatures and solidified the military's grasp of the state power (Kuszewska, 2016,p.423). This feeling of dread was fuelled by the catastrophist mentality, guaranteeing that India has consistently viewed the parcel of the subcontinent as a "verifiable distortion", and its fundamental objective was to fix the segment or, if nothing else, to enslave Pakistan into a client-state. The extended, war-inclined relations between the two atomic states can be considered a "troublesome area." Pakistan's international strategy has been fundamentally centred around the high legislative issues of critical public safety issues. Its pragmatist centre has been tied in with guaranteeing the actual endurance of the State and growing the nation's region. In the meantime, the low legislative issues of financial matters and homegrown issues have yet to be of focal importance. The moderate standpoint of this global objective of foreign policy has demonstrated shocking for Pakistan and the South Asian locale all the more by and large. The approach neglected to keep the country regionally together as it crumbled in 1971, and there have been negative monetary, social and mental impacts on Pakistanis. Pakistan's foreign policy has been moderate pragmatist in its perspective and training. Pakistani specialists must understand the meaning of non-military parts of their public safety. The principal reason is that delegated foundations have forever overwhelmed Pakistan's foreign policy. Moreover, the military and regular citizen organizations have a significantly safe standpoint (Naseer & Saha, 2022).

Liberal standards like deregulation, as visualized by the hypothesis of liberal internationalism, have had no spot or appearance in Pakistan's foreign policy. Thus, Pakistan's foreign policy has yet to make much commitment to the government assistance and improvement of most Pakistanis. As of late, Pakistan's administration professed to have moved its international strategy centre from geo-technique to geo-financial matters (Raza, 2022). It still needs to be determined whether the emphasis on geo-financial matters could change a longstanding, excessively moderate direction in the country's foreign policy. India is a politically steady nation, and its economy is consistent.

India is developing its tactical muscles gradually yet consistently. As an enormous market, India is an alluring objective for unfamiliar speculations, joint endeavours, and products. India's height in foreign relations has ostensibly filled extensively lately (Malhotra, 2014). India's opportunity has arrived. A specific level of self-assured in international concerns was noticeable during the past five years when India seemed to punch as per its weight. India currently will undoubtedly guarantee that it assumes an undeniably significant part in moulding the worldwide plan, that it is essential for "rulemaking" as opposed to "rule observing," and that it arises as a significant area of strength in the multi-polar world. To this is connected the desire to be an Extremely durable Individual from the extended UN Security Gathering for which countless nations have proactively promised help.

India's primary and extreme goal - and China's likewise - is to get the ability of global request building. Right now, China is endeavouring to copy the US by outfitting itself with comparative abilities through the underpinning of the Asian Bank alongside the One Belt, One Street Drive (BR Drive), and other related measures. Like China, India additionally fantasises about having such capacities later on. So, the two nations have desires to become rule-creators as opposed to manage devotees as they have been previously. China seems to be continuously securing such ability, while India is falling behind (Horimoto, 2017,p.476).

Notwithstanding, in the wake of gaining such abilities, what China and India's new worldwide request wants to make is dark. To reach these targets, India helps out China and Russia versus the US and other related nations. India's full participation at the Shanghai Collaboration Association (SCO) and the BRICS culmination implies its collaboration with Russia and China at the Worldwide level. If one respects China, Russia, and India as revisionist controls, the US and its related nations could be named status-quo powers. For India, participation of the UN Security Committee and different measures would be one of its most memorable significant artifices.

India has been following Pakistan-driven foreign policy since its autonomy. Circling Pakistan on its lines and confining it in the world's concord has been the central target of India‟ 's unfamiliar strategy. India appreciates excellent political relations with every single significant power and with the Muslim nations of the world. It stayed a nearby vital accomplice of the previous Soviet Association till 1990. After the breakdown of the Soviets, it developed personal fellowship with the US of America; however, it didn't harm its binds with the Soviets. The US is currently a vital accomplice of India and favours her extremely durable seat in the UN. India has likewise made peace with Beijing to advance its exchange and decrease the meaning of Pak-China relations (Yousaf et al., 2017.p.137). In addition, India‟ 's relations with Afghanistan and Iran remained huge throughout history. Yet, since 9/11, it has found a way to fortify its binds with these nations to make disquiet for Pakistan in her area. Even though India has a deeply grounded standing against Pakistan, strategies are sufficient to show her genuine face to the world. India strategically utilizes its cosy binds with every provincial nation and world power against Pakistan. India has still not acknowledged Pakistan‟ 's presence and has stayed occupied in implementing schemes to fix Pakistan.

Henceforward, Pakistan's foreign policy challenge will stay three-pronged: in the first place, focusing on its public interest rather than regulating vision in its binds with the Muslim world and combining CPEC to turn around its monetary slump; second, advancing local harmony with adjoining nations and shortening military dangers that compromise financial increases; what's more, at long last, proceeded with worldwide multilateral commitment with the global local area to wipe out either/or situations where Pakistan is pushed to pick either the US and China (Siddiqi, 2020). As the U.S.-China dyad strengthens, Pakistan's reasonable route between the two powers will be tried, requesting a lot harder recommendation of confirmations and consolations to the two powers that its international strategy outreach doesn't estimate a loss situation. India itself has changed since the monetary change program was started in 1991. Gross domestic product development rates have increased because of financial advancement and globalization. While communist arranging strategies are being deserted, redistributive approaches proceed just because in popular governments, the more various unfortunate matters (Deo, 2016). In any case, India stays at the lower end of the centre pay nations and keeps on experiencing low human improvement files. Subsequently, the essential target of international strategy is a tranquil worldwide and local climate in which the economy can develop quickly.

From the time of independence till now Pakistan has never maintained a balance situation for the economy. Worldwide Pakistan is a very low economic based country. That’s why the foreign policy of Pakistan includes the global objectives to increase their economic aspects to compete with other countries in the world. In the initial years of 2000, Pakistan was closely interacting with the economic measures (Darabu & Daud, 2021). Pakistan has been associated with a vast collection of US sanctions under section 508 of the International Assistance Act. General Pervez Musharraf in 1999 decided to limit all the military and economic measures to Pakistan. According to the reports of the World Bank, Pakistan was considered a low economic country that failed to produce the establishment of progress and growth in the state. 1998 to 2001, the international affairs analyzed that financial aspects failed, which suggested the concept Several components of the economic failure might have occurred due to the failure of the education system, creating unequal measurements between the poor and the rich, lack of public infrastructure projects, and not enough services to invest in the public And private sector involving the research establishment (Aslam, 2022).

The administration of the US provided the essential elements to General Pervez Musharraf's military and highlighted the dealing of approximately $400 million in charges. IMF, World Bank, and ADB helped Pakistan overcome the situation of low economic handling of the $38 billion international charges (Ahmar, 2023). IMF and Paris Club during the year 2001-2002, were surprised to see the good condition of the economic state of Pakistan which surpassed most of its international debt and provided new procedures for advanced credits. The US attained a ratio of approximately $5.174 billion which evaluated the condition of an extra $80-$100 million that would be given per month encouraging the funds, a total estimated value of $1.4 billion at the month of August 2006 had been noticed (Shaikh, 2021).

On an international basis, the Department of Defence (Dod), the cost of military requirements which has been given to Pakistan is estimated at $7.345. The use of the CSF which is the Coalition Support Fund to motivate the US military functions in the regions of Afghanistan. The administration of Obama has also enhanced non-military measures in Pakistan that contributed to the bill of Kerry-Lugar-Berman that assisted the $7.5 billion within the five-year plan of 2009-2014. The foreign policy of Pakistan throughout the world will attain the social and economic factors to increase the research establishment (Elharathi et al., 2020). To attain balanced approaches to enhancing economic growth internationally, it is the responsibility of the country Pakistan government to set up global interaction of Pakistan with other nations that have suitable strategies to interact with the policy and provide the procedures to examine equal economic growth programs for the country to become ready for the competition with the other countries in the world (Darabu & Daud, 2021). The government of Pakistan decided to implement certain programs to support the global connection of Pakistan within the area of technological aspects, commerce, and trade with other countries. It includes sections on cultural factors as well. The international economic system pushes Pakistan to attain the essential and beneficial advantages to increase its state within the international market which will strengthen the country's position internationally (Aslam, 2022).

New and advanced kinds of market opportunities will develop for the economic growth of Pakistan country. Globalization is an important factor for any nation that brings the services that will enhance the country's situation by providing aid, trade, expenditures, and technological integration which lead to creative and innovative procedures to increase the chances of employment that will light up the condition of the country from the poor to the rich state (Ahmar, 2023). India has four important and valuable objectives which are to provide safety from international threats and to develop the area which is based on the establishment of international affairs that provide beneficial situations to India. The foreign policy of India set up the measures that might give importance to international platforms being able to highlight the greater influence worldwide. The Tibet region trade was signed between India and China on April 29, 1954, which later performed exceptional activities on the international forum to create a good relationship for India with other countries to develop mutual advantages (Plagemann & Destradi, 2019).

## Strategies used by Pakistan and India in their foreign policy decisions

Indian foreign policy has been out of the structure that confines the Cold Wars with the Strategic framework, which has become more expansive in the detailing of the priorities against the year. The increase in the economic and military abilities and the strategic interests of India has been shaped to diplomacy that has many of them aggressive in the pursuits for those of the Interests (Jstor, 2023). Moreover, India has been punched with the blow of the weight, and India’s influence in its backyard involving Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Maldives has been shrunk. In the analysis of India’s feedable foreign policy that has been considered with India Itself, the foreign policymakers have been shielded away from any of the talks of the country rising with the power. According to the study of Amitabh, (2022), India has been constrained to the regional power by the geo-strategic factors that were particularly possession for nuclear weapons by its neighbor Pakistan as the de-facto ally of China. Geo-strategically speaking to the then over with the Neighborhood for Pakistan, India has blocked along with the entire continental north by nuclear Pakistan and China. To the south, the vast expanses of the Indian Ocean Hampered the development of the power of the projection’s abilities of the kind of that world count to the global strategic calculation for the major powers (Ahmed, 2023).

### India’s Foreign Policy within Modi

Modi’s Foreign policy has been built on the foundation laid by their recent predecessors. Bihari Vajpayee and Priminister Monmahan Singh and the more setting the ambitious for the international goals for his for India (Naim, 2023). In addition, Mohan has been leading the commentator on strategic diplomacy with the new initiatives for India (Jaman and Nurul Huda Sakib, 2022). Modi has been putting of diplomacy at the service for economic development, deepening that were ides under the diaspora, and the attempt to end the Dehli’s defensiveness on the world stages, Injection with greater flexibility into India’s positions on the trading and climate change, with the construction as the new framework for the pragmatic internationalism and the development s the new vocabulary for the Indian foreign policy (Kukreja, 2020). Moreover, the Priminister has seemed to be far less prepared to deal with Pakistan and China.

Various articles follow the measurements to identify the management of the key concepts by the Modi government or their ability to cope with the situation with the important sections of the international policy of India. Modi realized India's connection with China, Japan, and Australia. Various authors stated in their articles that the Modi government transformed from a strategic pattern to the aspects of examining the behavior of the states with which India is creating connections. India's Interaction with Japan defends the security measures. The Japanese private and public investments involve infrastructure projects to increase India's long-term economic situation (Gupta et al., 2019).

The foreign policy of India under the government of Modi is connected with the policy approaches prepared towards the other regions by the new government of India after Modi accepted the position of Prime Minister on May 26, 2014. Subrahmanyam Minster of External Affairs conducted the execution process of the international policy of India. Modi's international policy is gaining attention in organizing the interaction with the neighboring states in the region of South Asia (Plagemann & Destradi, 2019). This enables the neighboring states of South Asia and the main international powers to take active participation in the international policies of India. In 2014, Modi didn’t attend the speeches for evaluating foreign policy during the times of the general election campaign. Modi approached China's essential aspects of having the aggression along with the border of India. He also analyzed the illegal immigration objectives from the state of Bangladesh specifically during the late period of the campaign in the regions of Eastern states that included West Bengal and Assam and determined that Hindus who are outside of India would be approved to assess the asylum within India if they need it. Modi examined the statement after he became the first prime minister of the country of India to be made after the independence and it would be organic to transfer the image in the world to assess the policies (Hall & Ganguly, 2022).

Modi's initial international policy fact was recognized during the times of construction of Prime Ministerial candidate selection in his party in the year 2013 when he set up a program which is called Think India a platform for whole the of India to express their opinions. Modi mentioned some crucial points for the foreign policy of India that state that improving the connections on quick purposes with the neighboring states would become valuable in the form of tranquility and peace in the areas of South Asia (Hall, 2019). Modi insisted on demonstrating the idea of para-diplomacy within the states of India where each region and the city have the excess to introduce the particular connections with the countries, cities, and federal states of their selection. He further said that the bilateral trade aspects would have the ability to rule the interactions with the major countries except those little valuable international powers with which India shares a strategic stakeholder connection. China developed the impression of coming in power of the Modi government and visited India on 8 June in New Delhi for talks on their bilateral conversations with Modi (Gupta et al., 2019).

### Economic Diplomacy

According to the study of bringing in foreign direct investment (FDI), interacting with the 20 million-strong Indian diasporas globally, and enhancing awareness of India's involvement in regional and multilateral fora. Modi's aggressive international marketing of India as a top investment destination has two main goals: to boost his foreign investment for infrastructure development and to launch his signature initiatives (Owais and Karachi, 2020), Made in India, Digital India, Skill India, and Startup India. FDI inflows have been a higher of the new hits for $US 61.9 billion in 2018. In the economy, between May 2014 and February 2018, about US$209 billion in investments were made in diplomacy. India has entered into numerous international bilateral agreements with the European Union (EU), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Sri Lanka, Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia due to new prospects that have been discovered. To safeguard our trade interests, India has been negotiating with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for increased market access for our goods under the Doha Development Round.

The Modi government's trade negotiation stances show consistency, but there are also discernible shifts in how policies are made and presented (Kamal, 2021). Under Modi, trade policy has taken a distinctly nationalist turn and is expressed in more mercantilist terms than it was under earlier administrations. Ultimately, under Modi, the Prime Minister's Office now makes more decisions and policies (Sridharan, 2020). Moreover, the attraction of India is more attractive to foreign investors by addressing their significant concerns on the contracts that enforcement, text uncertainties and the investment protection that treaties have been boosting the FDI inflows and further support India’s economic growth. India places more importance towards prudent economic management.

Similarly, it makes India attractive to foreign investors by addressing their significant concerns on the contracts to enforce tax uncertainties and the investment protection that treaties to boost the FDI inflows and further support India's economic growth. India has been given to them as essential to prudent economic management (Agnieszka Kuszewska, Agnieszka, 2021). India has been evolving to the confused technique of the technology that the new world of order to determine by the competitor technology of the ecosystem in the civilian and military sectors. In 1947, the partition created distinctive states of India and Pakistan from one contiguous the Punjab to the west of another, dividing the region from the Bengal toward the east, which was determined roughly. These new international borders were published two 2 days after the independence of Pakistan and India on the 14th 15 August 1947, respectively, outcoming in the chaotic and massive population transfer, according to the study of Carolijn and Colley, (2020) 14.5 million migrants to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. With the total outflow from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh for the same period, the beings from 17.9 million, with 3.4 million individuals unaccounted for the missing. The mass of their migration and the expulsions for the particular around with the subcontinent strained off the pre-existing imperial or the barely presented wit then new state institutions (Li, 2020). According to the Emergency permit to the system like as the Indian Influx from Pakistan and its Pakistan equivalent to the Pakistan Ordinance 1948 has been introduced on both sides form the border.

Pakistan has the nuclear weapon program has been principally motivated to the concern against the India and making it with the relationship as the triadic for the one of the involving in Pakistan, China and India. A nuclear of the Pakistan allowed to the China towards compliance of the India’s nuclear calculation and the doctrinal consideration and the development for the dominance firmly in the region. According to the study of Bhatnagar and Chacko, (2020) the balance has been favorable for India in US foreign policy. Moreover, the bilateral relations between the India and Pakistan were going to the thoughts of the period to the mistrust and volatility. The Inclusion and the development for the China-Pakistan and the Belt and Road initiatives showed with the China commitment towards the Pakistan overlooking to the India’s concerned for the security and the sovereignty (Muhammad, Mustafa and Kakar, 2021). In additional to the Taliban’s coming to the power of the Afghanistan provided to the incentives for the Pakistan towards Commitment it self towards the intensifying its proxying towards Beijing.

The statement of the India’s Minister for the External Affairs that confirmed to the greater strategic essential for the India for two reasons. First to the strategic essential for the China and India that were leading to the tug of the war between these two countries that wanted towards gaining of the control for the energy resources of the sea lines for the communication and the cultural influence in the regions (Crespi, 2022). This cultural phenomenon also defined as the soft power diplomacy that referred to the country’s ability towards the influence on the ideas and the interest for the distinctive actor’s inclusion states in the international by its culture, political values and the foreign. India intended to the rise of its geopolitical and the economic influence that were acts on the big actor towards obtaining with the control of the regions. India has also initiatives towards the integrated of the regions, to know the key role in the bridging of the concertation with the usage of the benefits form the cost effective marine routed in the national and sub national make it good connection with the northeastern part of the India to foster economic growth (Viviane, 2022).

Pakistan and India are assessed as the Two South Asian Rivals that have considered the history of conflicts and disputes and the opportunities and dialogue on the numerous issues for the bilateral, regional and global essentials. The more prominent and contentious issues regarding the status of Jammu Kashmir have been the leading cause of the three wars and several crises after the independence from British Colonial rule in 1947 (Tucker, Bock and Rose, 2023). As part of Kashmir, other issues that have affected the relations involved terrorism, trade, water sharing and border management. In addition, both countries have been considered to balance their local interest with their global aspiration and security considerations in the changing and challenging international environment. The rise of China with the withdrawal of the US from Afghanistan, the emergence of new threats and opportunities with the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The aspects of the consideration have an objective and priorities that were guided and shaped by the foreign policy decision of Pakistan and India. These objectives and the priorities, the national interest vision, and the values form their aspects of each other and the world. According to the study of Homayoonfar, (2023), the main objectives and priorities for foreign policy are to safeguard the national security and the geo-statics interest involving Kashmir, consolidate commercial and economic cooperation with their international community, and safeguard the interest of the Pakistan Diaspora abroad. It ensured the optimal utilisation of the national resources and regional and international cooperations (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019). In addition, according to the study of the Ministry of Finance of India, the main objective and priorities for foreign policy were promoting national development and the well-being of its people to encourage its global profile and effectiveness as the leading powers that were strengthening its strategic partnership and them bilateral retention and advancing of the values and interest in the rule of based international order. Pakistan and India, however, have both convergent and divergent interests and goals in their foreign policy decisions (guillermo, 2023). In contrast, they share some common interests and goals like the motion of economic development, regional stability and international cooperation. Alternatively, they have some conflicting and competing interests and goals, like resolving Kashmir despite the securing of national security and assessing their regional and global rules.

Pakistan's safety issues occurred after the time of independence in the year 1947 by having active issues with the neighboring countries. The country entered the US back connections and created a closer relationship with China to maintain the strategic warning from India, and this was further recognized by Pakistan's dismemberment in the year 1971. The aspects of having connections with the US throughout the era of the Cold War engaged Pakistan to develop the consideration of perennial safety by establishing nuclear weapons. The connection disappeared among the countries when the withdrawal of the Soviets from Afghanistan in 1989 became silent until the US received a reason to fight the war (Azam, 2021).

Although, Pakistan connections from the past few years are making efforts to improve under the transformational procedures of the politics in the world. The country is required to balance its connections with both China and the US to save its place within the emerging international power of economics. Pakistan's deepest involvement with China has an essential impact on the economic factor of Pakistan. This helps the country to initiate its technological approaches. CPEC is one of the greatest projects that helps to enhance productivity and increase global trade among the countries (Khursheed et al., 2019).

The sustainability and the reliability of CPEC project seem to be beneficial in terms of economic aspects by using the inclusive pathway to enhance the economy of the country. By analyzing the geo-economic initiatives, the people are required to understand the commercial position of Pakistan. Economic-centric international policy is the only available option to handle the new external macroeconomic condition imbalance measures of about $30-35 billion and to decrease the advanced fiscal deficit by approximately 7.9%. Initially, Pakistan is required to give attention to increasing productivity, identifying niche markets for diversified brands, and exporting important products (Afzal, 2020). Secondly, Pakistan should enhance its position as a holder of an investment-friendly region by eradicating the unimportant measures of bureaucratic problems suffered by international investors. The establishment of economic diplomacy has taken an integral role in saving Pakistan's national interest level in the global section. The professionals who are from the area of global economics and international rules must be connected with the IMF to interact with the current state of financial aspects. The diplomats of Pakistan should have created connections to the modern methods of financial regulations and fiscal digitization so they become able to demonstrate the downfall of the Pakistan economy (Hussain et al., 2021).

The team of Pakistan economic diplomacy should be professional with the climate financial aspects. The current conference which was held in Geneva on 10 Jan gives attention to the reconstruction of the post-flood situation and has developed some essential considerations for the economy. $9 billion has been considered for the program. , Although, the current government of Pakistan must not be opposed because of the political cost measures of considering the tangible assets to identify the quick response to the issues of exchange rates and take the country from the concerns of economic problems. The government of Pakistan is supposed to take charge of giving importance to the economic GDP growth (Azam, 2021).

Economic diplomacy has always been an essential part of Indian international policy, it has gathered greater importance since the time of liberalization of the Indian economy in the 1990s. The economic strategy of India during the initial three years of independence was the biggest aspect dependent on the import addition and license factors. India's economic diplomacy has given rise to establishing securing measures. This economic policy did not change during the Gandhi government. In 1970, industrial licensing regulations were developed in the way of reducing the international aid from the main Western countries' donors and devaluation the rupee (Chatterjee, 2020). The economic policy of India and its interaction with Indian business underwent additional changes when Rajiv Gandhi made more efforts to incorporate economic liberalization and enhanced the adaptability of the private sector during the period of 1980s. In the 21st century, Indian business has started to play a great role in evaluating India's economic interests at the international level. The private section of India currently seeks to view the region to get more engaged in deeply within economic diplomacy to help obtain new markets for the products of India and to increase International investments in India. India region has currently started to push the interest of their business societies through essential ways involving its growing establishment's cooperation program, great interest for economic diplomacy (Chohan, 2021).

Within India's economic diplomacy, three major ministries handle the interests of India's economic situation. The Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The directors and Joint secretaries at these levels of ministries can handle the main expenditures aspects. However, there is little amount interaction between the joint secretaries across the different ministry levels which leads to reducing the efforts to develop uniform regulations and procedures for India's Economic interactions globally. Capacity constraints also demonstrate the Indian diplomatic development. Indian international missions are generally attracted to the determination of political and security measures, resulting in low economic diplomacy (Kahrazeh, 2020). Additionally, the population of Indian international facilities officers is inadequate to meet the strategic objectives of India. India's trading has faced services that have currently surpassed 60% of its GDP. Indian businesses are hardly included in regulation production. The business connections are experienced only during the phase of the annual budget, where the business interactions often acquire better taxation aspects. There is a requirement to advance the connection between the business and the governments (Killian, 2022).

India's establishment assistance program is implemented which has increased the growing aspect of economic diplomacy. Still, India has been slow in taking the approaches to get the benefits and engaging in the situation of saving its commercial and economic interests. India has lost the essential investment chances in regions such as China, because of India's comprehensive bureaucratic process and lack of ministerial interaction. The business and the Indian government have the same objectives, but there is an amount of coordination taking place between them. In 2012 or 2013, India's outbound international direct expenditures stood at approximately $9 billion. Eventually, India's corporate strategy is the fastest emerging aspect as a main international player (Chatterjee, 2020).

# **Chapter 3: Methodology**

## Overview

The dissertation methodology section details the research approach, tactics, and tools used to answer research questions or objectives. The resource above aids academic research. This dissertation uses a well-designed positivist-interpretive technique to study Pakistani and Indian foreign policy and decision-making. The present study uses a qualitative and quantitative approach.

The first part explains the inquiry's framework. The chosen framework enables a methodical and complete assessment of the topic matter, laying out the required approaches to meet the study's objectives. Attention to detail ensures that each step of the research process is evaluated. A thorough and well-supported ultimate decision and reasoning are the primary goals of this study. Study choices show a methodical and personalised approach to research design. The research aims and setting heavily impact this investigation's choices.

The primary goal of this study is to analyse how positivism and interpretivism are connected in research epistemology. Like science, positivism emphasises social phenomena and empirical evidence (Murphy et al., 2021). Statistical analysis and calculations were chosen because they are practical and relevant. The interpretive technique, which highlights human experiences in social situations, is used to analyse foreign policy (Tashakkori and Teddlie, 2021). This inquiry uses a variety of methodologies to examine the complex topic.

The primary goal of the research strategy is to compare India's and Pakistan's foreign policy. Peer-reviewed publications, archives, and grey literature are valued. Eight participants, including policymakers from Pakistan and India, participated in the qualitative research. In preparation for open-ended interviews, research study participants were thoroughly screened. This purposeful sampling strategy identifies and evaluates decision-making subtleties, aspects, and restrictions. The research project analyses primary materials, including speeches, policy documents, and treaties, to understand official opinions.

In qualitative research, sampling and demographic concerns are crucial. Acknowledging and comprehending this issue is crucial. This information is for foreign policy experts. The persons contained in this category consist of diplomats, government officials who face the responsibility of vital decision-making, and academics who hold competence in the topic of Pakistani and Indian foreign policy. The usage of snowball sampling, a sampling approach that mainly depends on the suggestions supplied by initial responders, is seen as a supplementary way to deliberate sampling (Sileyew, 2019).

In contrast, deliberate sampling prioritises the selection of persons who display specialist skills or direct participation in the topic area. The effective facilitation of participant recruitment is performed by employing online networks, with a particular emphasis on the widely utilised social media site Twitter. The employment of the Zoom platform is explored with the goal of carrying out Zoom interviews, which are systematically planned at constant intervals of around 20 to 30 minutes.

The relevance of the data collecting and analysis phases cannot be emphasised, as they play a crucial part in establishing the calibre and reliability of the collected results (Shi et al., 2020). In order to obtain the viewpoints of recognised academics, government officials, and diplomatic envoys, this research utilises semi-structured interviews and purposive sampling as its primary qualitative methodology. Data analysis methods, especially thematic coding, are applied in order to facilitate the identification of patterns and themes within the transcripts (Dawadi et al., 2021). The option to employ the narrative approach was taken in order to effectively explain qualitative results and provide readers with a thorough grasp of the subject matter.

The research process is substantially affected by ethical issues throughout its course. The notion of informed consent is universally regarded as a core ethical principle in the area of research. The management of sensitive information is carried out with excellent care, laying substantial emphasis on guaranteeing anonymity and maintaining a high degree of secrecy.

The research procedure utilized in this dissertation is a basic perspective that shapes the direction of the concentrate on Pakistani and Indian Foreign policy, international strategy and navigation. Expanding upon a very much planned positivist-interpretive procedure, the exploration approach includes both subjective and quantitative aspects, giving a far reaching comprehension of the intricate topic.The structure picked for this inquiry is instrumental in working with a purposeful and exhaustive evaluation of the exploration goals. With the ultimate objective of arriving at a well-supported decision and reasoning, the meticulous evaluation of each stage of the research process is ensured by the attention to detail. The review's decisions mirror an orderly and customized way to deal with research plan, with the examination points and setting applying a huge effect on these choices.

The essential target of this study is to dissect the interconnection among positivism and interpretivism in research epistemology, especially with regards to foreign policy examination. Similar to the scientific method, positivism places an emphasis on statistical analysis and empirical evidence to comprehend social phenomena. Interpretivism, on the other hand, examines decisions regarding foreign policy by focusing on the human experience in social settings. A nuanced examination of the multifaceted subject at hand is possible when these approaches are combined.

The research method embraced in this study utilizes a subjective way to deal with upgrade the review plan. This decision is driven by the need of grasping foreign policy complexities, including different components, associations, and occasions that add to its forming. The subjective technique empowers a complete investigation of the reasons and philosophies supporting the exploration objectives, using inductive thinking to advance from explicit perceptions to more extensive thoughts and originations.

The examination system's essential center is the similar investigation of India's and Pakistan's foreign. To guarantee the validity of the review, a different scope of sources, including peer-explored distributions, documents, and dark writing, are consolidated. Eight people take part in the qualitative research, including policymakers from both countries. They were carefully chosen using a deliberate sampling strategy. Intensive screening goes before unassuming meetings, expecting to distinguish dynamic nuances, angles, and limitations.

In subjective exploration, the meaning of testing and segment contemplations couldn't possibly be more significant. The consideration of international strategy specialists, like representatives, government authorities, and scholastics with ability in the subject, is fundamental. The utilization of snowball examining, enhanced by conscious testing, adds profundity to member choice. Utilizing on the web organizations, particularly virtual entertainment stages like Twitter, works with compelling member enrollment, while Zoom interviews are arranged at normal spans for productivity.

The phases of data collection and analysis play a crucial role in determining the results' quality and dependability. Semi-organized interviews and purposive examining are utilized as the essential subjective system, guaranteeing a complete investigation of the perspectives of perceived scholastics, government authorities, and strategic emissaries. Topical coding is applied during information investigation to distinguish examples and subjects inside records, while the story approach improves the introduction of subjective outcomes for perusers' exhaustive comprehension. The research process is infused with ethical considerations, with informed consent regarded as an essential ethical principle. The administration of touchy data focuses on namelessness and classification, guaranteeing the most elevated moral principles are kept up with all through the review.

## Epistemology

This investigation explores the two prominent epistemological models of interpretivism and positivism. The main objective is to conduct the most comprehensive comparison and contrast of these models. The scientific method and the careful analysis of observable social events are the cornerstones of positivism, which is derived from the natural sciences (Timans et al., 2019). Given its logic and relevance to the investigation's objectives, positivism would make a solid dissertation candidate. The emphasis on calculations and statistical analysis is entirely consistent with the need for a precise and quantifiable understanding of the intricacies involved in the formulation of foreign policy (Toyon, 2021). The inquiry takes a positivist stance, evaluating the decision-making processes of the nations and looking for trends, patterns, and empirical regularities.

Studies on foreign policy choices, however, are grounded on interpretivist philosophy. The majority of experts in this subject believe that the philosophical approach under dispute is the most important one since it is based on the idea of seeing people's experiences through the lens of society. Given the intricate and interwoven nature of foreign policy decision-making, it is essential to use a qualitative approach. The investigator uses interpretivism to study the intricate interplay between social and environmental factors that shape decision-making in the researched countries. This study seeks to comprehend the ideas, viewpoints, and underlying variables that shape foreign policy choices. This goal will be achieved via interpretative methods like surveys and interviews.

The purpose of this research is to integrate positivism with interpretivism. Skillfully managing the delicate balance between the necessity for detailed scientific evidence and demonstrating an understanding of critical social aspects is essential. Strong scientific evidence is acknowledged with relevant societal issues. This approach allows for thorough coverage of the topic's many facets. Its main goal is to compare Pakistan and India's foreign policy development processes. The current research examines these two nations together to understand the complex balancing act. The chosen theoretical framework is consistent with positivism, a philosophical perspective that emphasises empirical data and social dynamics research to reveal fundamental patterns and connections in phenomena.

Using an interpretative framework helps recognise the complexity of foreign policy decision-making (Beach and Kaas, 2020). The interpretive method is helpful in analysing cognitive processes that impact policy choices in different countries. The approach mentioned emphasises human narratives and the various intricacies of social processes, which deepens understanding. From an epistemological standpoint, this work recognises the influence of cultural differences, historical events, and personal opinions on national politics. Current events reinforce the idea that objective and quantitative elements cannot entirely predict foreign policy results (Ramlo, 2020).

The decision on data-gathering techniques was influenced by positivism and interpretivism, two epistemological frameworks. Because positivism highlights the importance of using empirical evidence, surveys and interviews are used to acquire quantitative data on foreign policy decision-making. This research collects quantitative data for statistical analysis to increase empirical rigour. In contrast, this study supports interpretivism by using qualitative research methods. Examining speeches and policy papers and conducting semi-structured interviews with prominent professors and diplomats help individuals to understand the subjective side of foreign policy making (Ataro, 2020). A multimodal approach is used to research the link between decision-making complexity and intricacy.

Given the complexity of foreign policy, positivism and interpretivism in the epistemological framework are both valid approaches. The issue included a mix of proven facts and personal, context-dependent qualities. The various complexities of Pakistan and India's foreign policy actions are examined in this epistemological synthesis. By merging both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies, the present study tries to address the limitations associated with relying just on one epistemological perspective (Al-Ababneh, 2020).

The dissertation's complete research plan centres on its epistemological approach. Theory is not the exclusive topic of debate. The methods used to design research queries, collect data, and draw conclusions are significantly influenced by the criteria above. There are several methods used in foreign policy analysis. To negotiate the issue's complexity, the researcher uses an epistemological framework.

This dissertation examines epistemology to provide a multidimensional view of foreign policy and decision-making. The juxtaposition of positivism with interpretivism shows a conscious effort to combine scientific rigour with an understanding of the issue's contextual and subjective aspects. The present epistemological synthesis emphasises the need to understand the many elements that impact Pakistani and Indian foreign policy decisions.

## Research Approach

The research currently under examination demonstrates a strong dedication to employing a primary qualitative methodology to tackle pertinent research questions and establish a robust foundation for future investigation. Commitment is crucial for the study to be taken into consideration. The primary aim of this study is to identify areas for improvement and evaluate the potential offered by the chosen research methodology. It is important to consider any potential biases that arise during the data collection process, as being aware of them is crucial (Billups, 2019). When conducting research that involves comparing two different objects, it is recommended to use an inductive approach as the preferred methodology. Furthermore, it is clear that there is a notable inclination towards the utilisation of qualitative research methods in most instances. It is evident that this inclination is quite noticeable.

The continuous assessment of this research project highlights a resolute obligation to the utilization of essential subjective strategy, a decision roused by the craving to address relevant examination questions thoroughly and lay out a vigorous starting point for future examinations. This commitment is a crucial foundation for the study to be taken seriously in academic discourse. The principal objective of this study is to not just disentangle the complexities of the topic yet additionally to distinguish expected regions for development inside the picked research strategy. The acknowledgment of the review's impediments and the affirmation of its assets are essential strides towards refining future exploration attempts. This contemplative methodology is vital for propelling the field and adding to the advancement of examination procedures.

In any examination attempt, it is basic to stay aware of potential predispositions that might arise during the information assortment process. Scientists should explore the fragile equilibrium of get-together information while limiting the impact of their own assumptions, guaranteeing that the review's results are level headed and fair-minded. At the point when the examination includes a similar examination of two particular items, just like the case in this review, an inductive methodology arises as the favored philosophy. Moving from specific observations to broader generalizations is the hallmark of inductive reasoning, which enables a nuanced examination of the objects under consideration's similarities and differences. This strategic decision lines up with the intricacy of the examination question and the need to get significant experiences from the information gathered.

In addition, the study's methodology demonstrates a clear preference for qualitative research methods. This tendency isn't simply coincidental yet rather a conscious and vital decision that mirrors an appreciation for the profundity and lavishness of subjective information. Subjective exploration strategies, like meetings and topical coding, give an all encompassing comprehension of the concentrated on peculiarities, catching the subtleties that quantitative methodologies could disregard. This study's emphasis on qualitative methods demonstrates a commitment to examining the research context's inherent subjective experiences and perspectives.As the research unfurls, it becomes obvious that this tendency towards subjective techniques isn't erratic yet established in that frame of mind of the inborn intricacy and relevant nature of the examination questions. Subjective examination, with its accentuation on profundity and setting, lines up with the complexities of the topic, considering a more significant investigation of the variables impacting the peculiarities being scrutinized.

The ongoing research project demonstrates a steadfast dedication to a primary qualitative methodology, motivated by the goal of answering all of the research questions and laying the groundwork for future academic endeavors. The review's targets incorporate not just disentangling the intricacies of the topic yet additionally basically assessing the picked research strategy to recognize regions for development. The familiarity with likely inclinations, the reception of an inductive methodology for near examination, and the purposeful inclination for subjective strategies aggregately add to the power and profundity of the exploration attempt. This deliberate subjective tendency isn't a luck however an essential decision, lining up with the nuanced idea of the exploration questions and highlighting the obligation to an all encompassing comprehension of the concentrated on peculiarities.

**Strengths**

1. Clear Articulation of Primary Qualitative Approach

Furthermore, the plan places significant importance on the use of a primary qualitative methodology. The previous discussion sheds light on the importance of fully understanding the research methodology that will be utilised. The acknowledgment also clarifies for stakeholders and readers (van der Heiden et al., 2022). After considerable thought, a qualitative methodology was chosen to analyse complex phenomena. As indicated, a thorough evaluation of study participants yields significant and culturally sensitive conclusions.

2. Justification for the Inductive Approach

The notion supports the inductive methodology in comparative research (Chong and Reinders, 2020). Comparative analysis benefits considerably from inductive reasoning, which is particularly successful. This methodology generates ideas and patterns. Inductive reasoning helps us draw generalisations from particular data. This method is common. This method helps find patterns and explore new places. Recognising the study's experimental character demonstrates a deliberate decision in keeping with its aims. Example of inductive methodology. After careful inspection, the research methodology and study aims are clearly linked.

3. Acknowledgment of Potential Bias

Recognising biases throughout the research process shows a dedication to study integrity in the research. The research seems to demonstrate this devotion in full. Subjective research components show the study's rigorous methodology. The extensive study design shows that the research methodology was meticulous. To overcome these difficulties, it is crucial to detect any prejudices (Eustachio Colombo et al., 2021). This article lays the basis for sophisticated data collecting and analysis methodologies. These processes ensure research results' correctness and dependability.

## Areas for further investigation

1. Elaboration on Alignment with Study Objectives

The research sufficiently provides a rationale for the adoption of an inductive approach. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that there exists a prospect for improvement in terms of offering a more exhaustive explication of how this particular decision harmonises exceptionally well with the research objectives at hand. The improvement of this methodological choice could be attained by clearly establishing a correlation between the attributes of inductive reasoning and the inquiries and objectives of the study (Fuchs, 2021). A more comprehensive justification would not only offer support for the idea but also showcase the intentional alignment between the selected methodology and the overall objectives of the research.

**Suggestions for Enhancement**

1. Connect Inductive Approach to Research Questions

The research has the potential to explore the connection between the process of inductive reasoning and the research questions in order to address the area for improvement that has been identified (Fuchs, 2021). In order to augment the persuasiveness of the argument, it is recommended to furnish additional elucidation regarding the direct correlation that exists between the characteristics of an inductive approach and the specific aspects of the research subjects. The inductive approach is considered methodologically sound due to its ability to facilitate an unhindered examination of themes, patterns, and variations associated with comparative research. By providing illustrations, this approach can be further strengthened.

2. Highlight Flexibility and Emergent Nature

Additional improvement of the argument could be attained by exploring the augmentative facets of utilising an inductive methodology, specifically its versatility and emergent characteristics. The technique's significance is derived from its capacity to reveal unexpected patterns and insights throughout the research undertaking (Janssen et al., 2022). The study's exploratory nature highlights the suitability of employing an inductive approach. The concept potentially provide a more detailed perspective on the suitability of the inductive approach in the study's context, by emphasising its ability to adapt to unexpected complexities.

The study demonstrates praiseworthy characteristics by acknowledging potential biases, providing a rationale for utilising the inductive method, and clearly outlining a prominent qualitative approach. The section that is marked for improvement provides a chance to improve the clarity of the explanation concerning the connection between the inductive methodology and the research objectives. The utilisation of this specific methodological approach will serve to fortify the argument in support of its adoption. In order to address the improvement effectively, it is imperative to establish a research design that aligns harmoniously with the overarching objectives of the study. This will be accomplished by providing solid justifications for the chosen approach. The comprehensive examination carried out in this study contributes to the advancement of a more detailed comprehension of the selected research methodology, thus establishing the foundation for a strong qualitative investigation. By strategically implementing enhancements, there is potential for further improvement in the study design. This will strengthen its methodological foundation and increase the likelihood of making significant contributions to the field.

## Research Strategy

This section carefully outlines a main qualitative research strategy. This section analyses the proposed research strategy, highlighting its strengths and weaknesses. The strategy is commendable for meticulously selecting data sources including academic literature and personal interviews. It also accurately counts and describes the participants, using actual sources to provide authoritative opinions. This lengthy study clarifies benefits and suggests improvements to enhance the research strategy.

**1. Clear Definition of Data Sources**

The research strategy has a significant benefit in that it meticulously and exhaustively defines data sources. The study collects data via interviews and literature. Interviews are a helpful research approach because they provide a qualitative component to the study. Interviews collect varied perspectives and personal experiences, improving data quality (Allan, 2020). By including current facts, ideas, and views, the literature improves context knowledge. Combining sources has enhanced the dataset, allowing a more complete research topic study.

Interviews are the main data source. Interviews are a very beneficial way for gathering primary, thorough data that is tailored to the unique environment in which it originates in the field of qualitative research. This method improves qualitative inquiry by helping researchers understand different experiences, viewpoints, and attitudes. Due to their participatory nature, interviews allow researchers to investigate complex replies and better understand participants' perspectives.

Incorporating literature as supplementary data complements interviews. Using pre-existing ideas, views, and data gives academic research a more comprehensive framework. This part allows the investigator to place the findings in the literature, improving the theoretical framework. A solid basis for qualitative research is built by integrating primary data from interviews with secondary data from literature.

**2. Specification of Participants**

By appropriately determining the quantity and characteristics of participants, the study strategy works well (Rashid et al., 2019). The study's transparency and replicability is enhanced by explaining the rationale for choosing eight participants. The inclusion of specifics in this analysis maintains a focused and complete inquiry and provides a clear framework for the research. The research will links participants' characteristics to study aims, allowing a concentrated data collection strategy. Improved study design clarity boosts research robustness.

Eight people were chosen for the study using a rigorous and deliberate strategy. Clarifying this statistic's rationale enhance the study strategy. The study clearly specifies the number of participants. In order to reinforce the study's methodology, it is recommended that a comprehensive justification be provided for the inclusion of eight participants. The rationale for selecting participants is justified by considering predicted perspective diversity, issue complexity, and data saturation.

**3. Use of Primary Files for Official Stances**

The use of original files as a critical source of data to comprehend official viewpoints is a strength. Using government records, rules, or comments in the study shows careful research (Busetto et al., 2020). Use of original source materials lends credibility to the research and allows for an analysis of government viewpoints and practices. A comprehensive method using several data sources is used to study the topic. By examining a variety of facts, this strategy deepens qualitative research.

Using original documents to collect data increases research impartiality. This study seeks a carefully selected and accurately documented government perspective via official documents. It strengthens the results' trustworthiness, especially when compared to participants' interview-based perspectives. When data sources are triangulated, qualitative research becomes stronger.

**1. Detailed Explanation of Participant Selection**

This study's research strategy clearly defines the number and types of participants. Note that the selection procedure for the eight participants is more clearly explained. Despite the justification for the number of participants, the study design benefit from a full rationale. Detailing the study strategy would improve its clarity and strength, enhancing the sample size's dependability.

**1. Rationale for Participant Selection**

The rationale for picking eight participants would be considerably improved in the study. As noted, this would assist in enhancing the region. To strengthen the defence, it's crucial to consider the investigation's scope, the variety of views it aimed to include, and data saturation (Long et al., 2020). The methodological underpinning is enhanced by explaining how the chosen number matches the study's aims and qualitative character.

Justification for involvement should go beyond numbers. The concept of data saturation—that new information ceases after a certain time—affect the rationale for choosing participants. Providing a full explanation of data saturation in the qualitative element of the study helps promote methodological rigour and ensure a thorough exploration of the research topics.

**2. Consideration of Saturation Point**

Expanding the saturation point concept lead to a more complicated justification. In qualitative research, saturation is essential (Silverman and Patterson, 2021). The statement indicates a key moment in time when fresh material stops being introduced, indicating that the diligent investigator has amassed a broad range of opinions on the issue. The aforementioned perspective shows a thorough comprehension of qualitative research concepts and technique competence.

The researcher's saturation point procedures, including preliminary data analysis and ongoing topic comparisons, explain participant selection. Adding transparency to decision-making and enhancing the methodological framework improves the study's narrative.

The concept of saturation point in qualitative research constitutes a critical juncture, far beyond a mere stage of data collection—it epitomizes the zenith of methodological sophistication and exhaustive exploration. As elucidated by Silverman and Patterson (2021), saturation represents that pivotal instance in research where the accumulation of data attains a state of entirety, signaling the cessation of introducing novel insights. This milestone symbolizes the conscientious investigator's adeptness in acquiring a comprehensive spectrum of perspectives on the subject matter, indicative of a profound understanding of qualitative research principles and methodological finesse.

The meticulous procedures surrounding the researcher's approach to reaching the saturation point encompass multifaceted strategies. These include rigorous preliminary data analyses coupled with continuous comparisons across evolving themes. Such a methodological framework not only elucidates the rationale behind participant selection but also fosters transparency in decision-making processes. Consequently, this enriched methodological narrative elevates the study's credibility and enhances the scholarly discourse within the field of inquiry.

In conclusion, the study strategy provided in the proposal properly identifies data sources, specifies the number and characteristics of participants, and uses original documents to understand authoritative opinions. The highlighted portion suggests methodological basis strengthening. In this section, the participant selection procedure is explained in detail. With this modification, the research strategy become a more comprehensive framework that meets the highest qualitative research criteria. This detailed investigation seeks to explain key points and provide suggestions to enhance the research process. By making these changes, the qualitative study will become more rigorous, deep, and clear.

## Population and Sampling

### Target Population

A population of a research study is the whole group being investigated to derive findings and this group provided context for the study's findings. For instance, if one were studying a new teaching approach all students who would be exposed to it would be included in the relative population and in compliance to this population must be clearly specified for the study to be useful and generalised (Luo, Su and Zheng, 2021). On this account the researchers required to employ a sample of the population due to time and budget constraints and in the context of the current research study the researcher used a qualitative approach to analyse and interpret participants' views, attitudes and ideas about policy-making and its gaps. This subsection critically explained the target population that included; academics, foreign policy experts from India and Pakistan followed by active and retired diplomats, government officials and policymakers. The researcher primarily targeted foreign policymakers with a focus on Pakistan and India because this strategic approach supported the goal of the investigation along with the academics, government officials, diplomats and foreign policy experts. In compliance to this Hamilton and Finley (2019) established that diverse group of participants provided a thorough understanding of complex notions similar to India-Pakistan foreign policy and its complex dynamics.

### Justification of Target Population

According to Suresh (2022) foreign policy experts like diplomats and government officials comprehend the complexity of policymaking because their expertise ensured that the study appropriately captured the various perspectives and challenges of foreign policymakers while the inclusion of active and retired foreign policy specialists ensured diversity as current practitioners provided light on current issues and decision-making but at the same time retired experts provided historical context and policy views. On the other hand, government staff that executed policies possessed a unique viewpoint and understanding foreign policy challenges and successes enhanced analysis and explained decision-making's pragmatic effects (O’Sullivan, 2020). Moreover, Pakistani and Indian foreign policy academics provided a depth to analysis as the research is more comprehensive when researchers brought a theoretical and research-oriented approach because in compliance to this their findings can bridge theory-practice (Galuppo, 2023). Additionally, the comparative technique of the study required knowledge of Pakistani and Indian foreign policy because the perspectives of professionals from both nations ensured a balanced study that considered opposing geopolitical poles and the findings of the study became useful since the target population is closely tied to policy and in this manner the research's findings and suggestions were more likely to inform future decisions of the policymakers.

Hence on conclusive standpoint, the current study targeted population effectively because Academics, government officers, diplomats and foreign policy experts are involved in the research to get a deep knowledge of policy formulation and decision-making in India and Pakistan and this strategy ensured that the results are academically sound and actually applicable to stakeholders and officials who shape the two nations' foreign policies as the population's diverse viewpoints increased the study's validity and applicability followed by offering diversity and depth.

### Purposeful and Snowball Sampling

Researchers collected data from samples and sampling involved carefully selecting research participants from the general community because this smaller sample is indicative of the population and researchers required to draft substantial discoveries without examining everyone via selected sample, on this account sampling is crucial to research results' reliability (Hennink and Kaiser, 2022). Study objectives and demographic variables determined sample procedures such as stratified and random sampling because a well-planned sample accelerated external validity and allowed researchers to securely generalise their findings. Sampling, an essential part of research design, affects study quality and applicability and for the current study the researcher utilised purposeful and snowball sampling, Leighton et al. (2021) illustrated that a non-probability sampling method called purposeful sampling and purposive or purposeful sampling unlike random sampling relied on the researcher's discretion to select people with the necessary traits or experiences and this method guaranteed that the sample matches the study's goal and is especially useful when researchers required in-depth insights from people with different perspectives or experiences. In line to this another type of Non-probability snowball sampling recruited new volunteers from current research subjects as first-cohort members suggested others from their social networks, growing the sample size like a snowball. This section covered the recommended sample, sampling strategy rationale and unit of analysis as discussed earlier the target population included Indian and Pakistani foreign policy specialists, diplomats, policymakers and intellectuals, people picked for the recommended sample possessed direct international policy experience or a specialist expertise.

### Justification Purposeful and Snowball Sampling

Participants were selected by purposeful sampling to ensure they have the relevant training and experience for the study's topic as the researcher intentionally targeted foreign policymakers to acquire deep insights and perspectives (Early and Menevis Cilizoglu, 2020), while a deliberate and snowball sampling employed to locate participants based on first responder suggestions as this method operated well when the public is hard to reach or a close-knit group of experts arises ‌ (Andrade, 2021). In line to this, the researcher utilised social media and particularly Twitter as a medium to contact the target audience as the diplomatic and policy-making world is linked via social media and this application made it easier to reach volunteers using the researcher's diplomat connections and online networks as Twitter is a wonderful site for beginning conversations and distributing study material due to its real-time and professional user base (Sevin and Manor, 2019).

Moreover, the research used Zoom for open-ended interviews for more intimate and dynamic connection because virtual interviews allowed participants from many locations, eliminating logistical issues and Zoom facilitated audio recording for transcription and analysis. Each interview lasted around 20–30 minutes and this timeline balanced respecting people's time along with collecting useful information as Coyle et al. (2021) already established that shorter interviews helped participants focus and engage that critically ensured better replies. Along with that Otter.ai would swiftly and correctly transcribed Zoom meeting audio and automated transcribing saved time and money while ensuring text correctness. However, participants got consent forms and participation instructions before interviews which ensured research participants understood its aims, procedures and rights because research ethics need informed permission (Hennink and Kaiser, 2022).

### Unit of Analysis

In this manner the analysed individual participants particularly academics, government officials, diplomats and foreign policy experts who give their perspectives and insights in interviews and each provide insights are examined to learn how Pakistani and Indian foreign policy are made.

Hence it is justified that the focus of the study Pakistan and India's foreign policy decisions perfectly aligned with purposeful and snowball sampling while Zoom interviews and Twitter provided a diverse sample. In addition to this transcription, interview duration and ethics strengthen the study process as the current research carefully selected specialists with appropriate experience and skills to give a deep understanding of the two countries' foreign policy approaches.

## Data analysis method

This study uses data analysis to understand Pakistan and India's complicated foreign policy decision-making. Practically all qualitative data from interviews is organised and analysed using thematic coding. Thematic coding helps extract insights from participants' different and nuanced perspectives.

### **Thematic Coding**

Thematic coding is a process for identifying, analysing, and understanding themes or patterns in qualitative data (Peterson, 2019). This inquiry included semi-structured interviews with distinguished academics, government officials, diplomats, and foreign policy experts from India and Pakistan. The transcription and thematic labelling of these interviews were careful. This study seeks to identify the themes that underlie the two countries' foreign policy decisions.

*Application of Thematic Coding:*

A thorough analysis of the interview transcripts is essential before thematic categorisation. The technique above involves thorough data analysis to get a complete understanding of the issue. The researcher learns about the participants' perspectives and tales at the first meeting.

Preliminary codes are created next. Codes are short designations provided to written extracts to emphasise key ideas, concepts, or patterns (Yoosefi Lebni et al., 2020). Rational, including deductive and inductive thinking, governs the process. Inductive codes arise naturally from data, revealing surprising themes. However, deductive codes use study goals to construct categories.

After initial coding, the researcher carefully refines and consolidates codes to create more thorough thematic groupings. The method involves combining similar codes into meaningful themes. The above issues summarise the participants' views on Pakistan and India's foreign policy decision-making.

Identifying themes in qualitative data requires careful attention to standards to enable reliable analysis. A detailed framework for thematic coding enhances the depth and dependability of the themes produced from the interviews (Raskind et al., 2019).

First, a logical and systematic structure of themes is essential to identification. Themes are identified by their frequent mention in many interviews. When numerous people mention an issue, its relevance increases. The study emphasises the frequency element, which shows patterns and opinions that strengthen the analysis. Identified themes become more reliable.

It is also crucial to consider a topic's relevance to the research's overall aims. Each subject matter is thoroughly evaluated for research purposes, with a focus on clarifying positivism and interpretivism in research epistemology. This study's analysis supports the primary purpose by focusing on epistemological interaction themes.

Third, consider the scope and quality of the subjects. This framework evaluates themes based on how well they explain foreign policy decision-making challenges. Instead of admitting themes based on cursory observations, further analysis is done. The analysis focuses on themes that give deep insights and a better understanding of the subject matter's complexity.

The themes' geopolitical relevance in Pakistan and India is the last and most essential factor (Peterson, 2019). The themes are thoroughly evaluated for their applicability to these nations' real-world settings. The preceding criteria ensure that the highlighted themes are theoretically significant and grounded in India and Pakistan's complex and ever-changing geopolitical situations.

In conclusion, these criteria work together to create a complete and challenging strategy for spotting qualitative data patterns. Considering the above concepts, this study seeks to understand India and Pakistan's foreign policy decision-making processes beyond surface observations.

*Iterative Process:*

Thematic coding is iterative and needs constant fine-tuning. The researcher cross-references the coded data with the original transcripts to ensure accuracy and the participants' perspectives. By using an iterative strategy, the themes' dependability is improved, allowing deeper data analysis. Thematic coding, in its essence, transcends the conventional bounds of a linear process; rather, it embodies an intricate and iterative methodology demanding perpetual refinement. The researcher doesn't merely engage in a cursory coding endeavor; instead, they embark on an intricate journey of continual recalibration and enhancement akin to an artisan meticulously sculpting a masterpiece.

The dedication to accuracy is not a mere pursuit but a fervent commitment to preserving the authenticity and nuances of participants' perspectives. Through the meticulous cross-referencing of coded data against original transcripts, the researcher safeguards the fidelity of the dataset, elevating the pursuit of accuracy to a sacred endeavor. The iterative approach adopted isn't just a tactical maneuver—it's a strategic imperative that fortifies the reliability and robustness of identified themes. This methodology isn't solely about enhancing dependability; rather, it serves as the catalyst for a profound and immersive data analysis, akin to an intrepid explorer delving into uncharted depths to unveil profound insights that transcend conventional boundaries.

*Outcomes and Implications:*

Thematic coding reveals Pakistan and India's intricate foreign strategies. The themes reveal participants' perspectives methodically. Thematic coding helps create a coherent narrative that goes beyond surface-level observations and improves understanding of foreign policy decision-making (Lester et al., 2020).

In conclusion, the study used rigorous thematic coding to organise and understand the substantial qualitative data from interviews. This technique helps identify key themes that support the primary goal of studying positivism and interpretivism in Pakistani and Indian foreign policy decision-making. This goal is achieved methodically and iteratively.

Through thorough thematic coding, the research's findings shed light on the intricate foreign policies of Pakistan and India. Thematic coding, as a subjective information examination strategy, deliberately sorts out and deciphers the rich information got from interviews, taking into consideration a nuanced investigation of members' points of view. This cycle goes past superficial perceptions, digging into the basic topics that shape international strategy dynamic in these two countries.

Thematic coding, as clarified by Lester et al. ( 2020), is an effective analytical tool that aids in the development of a coherent narrative and enhances comprehension of complex phenomena. With regards to this review, the use of topical coding has been instrumental in disentangling the complex idea of Pakistani and Indian international strategy direction. By recognizing repeating subjects across members' reactions, the examination plans to add to a more significant cognizance of the transaction among positivism and interpretivism with regards to these countries' international strategy processes.

The utilization of thematic coding isn't just a procedural step yet an essential methodology utilized to explore the huge and perplexing scene of subjective information created through interviews. The objective is to distill key themes that are in line with the primary goal of the research, which is to investigate the connection between positivism and interpretivism in the context of making decisions about foreign policy. The robustness of the analysis, which captures the essence of participants' insights and the dynamics that support choices regarding foreign policy, is ensured by this methodical and iterative procedure.

All in all, the review's obligation to utilizing thorough topical coding has been crucial in arranging and appreciating the significant subjective information earned from interviews. The mind boggling unfamiliar techniques of Pakistan and India have been analyzed from the perspective of intermittent subjects, giving an extensive perspective on the members' points of view. Thematic coding is used for more than just organizing things; it fills in as a vehicle for creating a lucid story that improves the comprehension of the intricacies intrinsic in international strategy navigation.

The meaning of this thematic coding approach becomes clear while thinking about the general objective of the research — to deliberately concentrate on the association among positivism and interpretivism with regards to Pakistani and Indian international strategy navigation. The study adds to the existing body of knowledge by revealing key themes and shedding light on the practical application of these epistemological approaches to foreign policy. The detailed and iterative nature of the thematic coding process makes sure that the analysis is reliable and complete, allowing for a nuanced look at how different approaches and points of view interact.

As the review advances deliberately through the topical coding, it recognizes examples and subjects as well as opens roads for additional request. The profundity of the subjective information, combined with the insightful force of topical coding, positions this exploration as an impetus for future examinations concerning the nuanced elements of international strategy direction. The results of this review, enhanced by the topical coding process, offer not just experiences into the particular setting of Pakistan and India yet additionally contribute strategic progressions that can be applied in different examination settings.

### **Narrative Approach**

This study examines Pakistani and Indian foreign policy decision-making using narrative analysis and thematic coding. This study aims to understand the phenomena using multimodal data analysis entirely. This section analyses the narrative approach and examines its potential to help readers understand and communicate qualitative results. Qualitative data analysis using the narrative method extends beyond critical themes (Lester et al., 2020). This project will examine the difficulties of foreign policy choices. The goal is to coherently and captivatingly connect the themes. This technique gives readers a contextualised perspective of the topic, which is beneficial.

*Application of Narrative Approach:*

The storytelling approach has many phases. The first stage is thematic coding to identify the subject. After careful analysis of the interview transcripts, themes emerge. As the themes emerge, the storytelling style becomes more prominent, creating a unified and engaging tale. The current task requires writing a story that captures the essence of each topic and explores how these themes interact and link.

**Thematic Integration:** The storytelling style is commendable for integrating several concepts into a cohesive tale (Lester et al., 2020). This analysis emphasises these themes' interrelation and reciprocal influence rather than presenting them separately. This feature adds complexity to the investigation, helping readers comprehend foreign policy decision-making.

**Contextualisation:** The scenario is situated in a gorgeous rural community. Due to contextualisation, the town is important in the narrative (Jackson et al., 2019). Each problem fits into India's and Pakistan's geopolitics. Since the analysis is based on real-world situations, the narrative technique ensures that readers can understand both theoretical discoveries and their practical implications in the political and diplomatic contexts of the two nations.

**Characterisation of Perspectives:** Beyond expressing theoretical concepts via storytelling, viewpoint analysis is essential (Peterson, 2019). Participant perspectives make study results subjective. This study humanises foreign policy decision-making and its difficulties. The audience develops a deeper connection to the issue by hearing from experts, diplomats, and academics.

**Temporal Dimension:** The use of the narrative technique in analysis results in a temporal component. This analysis's historical development of themes reflects foreign policy's dynamic character. The story technique is an excellent way to demonstrate decision-making flexibility and adaptation. This method helps readers comprehend the dynamic character of these processes as they alter and evolve by carefully examining the evolution of notable themes.

*Challenges and Addressing Methodological Hurdles:*

Despite its promise to improve qualitative analysis, story analysis offers problems. These difficulties must be resolved to maintain research credibility.

**Subjectivity and Bias:** The narrative style introduces subjectivity and prejudice, making it challenging to write a tale with them. The researcher's interpretation and narrative choices introduce unintentional biases into the study. The analysis promotes openness and self-awareness of the researcher's effect on the narrative using a reflective technique to tackle this complex issue.

**Balancing Complexity and Clarity:** When competing forces or influences are balanced, equilibrium or stability is achieved. Consider the complexity and clarity of the writing while rating its quality. The process of making foreign policy decisions is inherently complex, and using a narrative approach risks overwhelming readers with too much information (Jackson et al., 2019). Achieving a balance between complexity and clarity is crucial. To address this challenge, the story is constructed logically, enabling readers to comprehend the complexity while following the main plot.

**Ensuring Representativeness:** Writing a story risks favouring certain opinions over others, compromising representation. The narrative method emphasises representativeness to meet and balance this worry. This activity ensures that the story includes a variety of views to prevent a single perspective from dominating.

**Maintaining Fidelity to Participants' Voices:** The participants' voices and experiences must be authentic to ensure the story's accuracy. The story successfully incorporates exact quotes and fascinating tales from the interviews, preserving their authenticity.

**Thematic Coherence:** The narrative technique needs to improve with thematic consistency. The analysis effectively uses themes and their interrelationships to address the present challenge (Peterson, 2019). By providing a framework for the story, this thematic focus point helps the analysis flow.

*Outcomes and Implications:*

The narrative style gives readers a complete understanding of India and Pakistan's foreign policy decisions. This method gives outcomes beyond standard data analysis (Peterson, 2019). The strategy used in this context involves readers in an organic tale to deepen their engagement with the issue.

The narrative method of data analysis is popular in foreign policy decision-making. Combining this method with thematic coding works well. Translating theoretical concepts into a compelling tale helps readers comprehend and value study findings. The narrative method shows expertise in navigating qualitative analysis by assessing representativeness, reflexivity, and thematic coherence. It contributes to a detailed study of positivism and interpretivism in India and Pakistan's foreign policy decision-making epistemic system.

The act of narrating a story within research poses a precarious challenge as it inherently risks amplifying specific viewpoints at the expense of others, potentially undermining the representation of diverse perspectives. To counter this, the narrative method emerges as a stalwart advocate for representativeness, striving to diligently curate a tapestry of views that collectively prevent the dominance of any singular perspective. Preserving fidelity to participants' voices assumes paramount importance in ensuring the authenticity and accuracy of the narrative. This involves a meticulous integration of precise quotations and compelling anecdotes derived from interviews, serving as the cornerstone of authenticity within the story. The narrative doesn't merely recount experiences; rather, it meticulously safeguards the original essence of each participant's voice, maintaining an unadulterated representation of their unique narratives. This conscientious approach doesn't merely recount stories; it reveres and upholds the unaltered authenticity of participants' expressions and experiences.

## Ethical Considerations

Investigating Pakistan and India's foreign policy and decision-making processes is morally challenging because to the complex nature of the topic and its potential influence on diplomatic relations. The principles that support this study are the following: honesty, confidentiality, and respect for the rights of participants. Ethical conduct and safeguarding participants are the cornerstones of research. What follows is a discussion of the study's ethical principles. Conducting research in academia in an ethical manner is really important. For the safety and well-being of research subjects, this study complies with all institutional review board ethical standards. Due to technological advancements, this investigation adheres more strictly to confidentiality, anonymity, and IPR than earlier ones. It is essential to reach out to all potential participants before starting data collection in order to obtain informed consent. Always adhering to ethical standards is the project. The participants were appropriately informed about the commencement and voluntary nature of the study by Rashid et al. (2019). In accordance with the ethical concept of free will, participants are free to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. Pseudonyms and participation codes safeguard study participants' confidentiality in research initiatives. Ensuring the confidentiality of interviews, papers, and surveys was a top priority during the review process. The current study employs robust data storage technologies to safeguard sensitive data. Very few highly qualified researchers have permission to use the dataset. Intentionality significantly lessens the likelihood of data loss and misuse. Safeguard sensitive data while setting up the system for best outcomes (Busetto et al., 2020). Cultural nuances and sensitivities from different civilizations are discussed in this study. The current study aims to assess the influence of culture on data perception and interaction. The confidentiality of study participants must be maintained at all times.

Transparency in study procedures and findings is essential, claim Long et al. (2020). Documenting the research process establishes responsibility and simplifies replication, boosting the study's credibility. The relevant institutional authority carried conducted an exhaustive investigation of it in order to establish that it conforms with regulatory and ethical standards. The highest objective is to ensure that an individual adheres to the ethical standards established by academic institutions and nation and worldwide research ethics organisations (Silverman and Patterson, 2021). The study's ethical considerations determine the scientific method's legitimacy. Accuracy requires this. Such actions are important for success. This section describes the safety procedures implemented to protect study participants from harm, exploitation, and confidentiality breaches.

Data on Pakistan and India's strategic frameworks and decision-making processes informs the study's findings. Many topics are explored in this academic essay. This study covers academic diplomacy, history, and geopolitics. Fundamental research seeks analytical explanation and validation. The study was influenced by the nations' foreign policy changes. A recent study examined how these patterns affect particular nations. This study uses a methodical approach and is supported by solid theory to achieve its aims. Field knowledge gaps are being addressed by this study. Scholarly discourse requires clear study results and conclusions. Focus on these results. This lawsuit involves both claims. This study explores the topic's background to better understand it. This chapter discusses how nations conduct foreign policy. Deliberate behaviour analysis, repeating pattern analysis, and understanding the aims of these nations are key to this study's success (Galuppo, 2023).

## Impact of Strategic Alliances Post-9/11

The tragic events that occurred on September 11, 2001 affected Pakistan and India's foreign policy. In order for the subject entity to undertake a revolutionary change, it was essential to establish strategic links with significant international institutions. Nations' diplomatic and strategic decisions have been influenced by alliances. The current section of the study aims to examine these alliances' complicated foreign policy consequences. The study aims to investigate participants' interactions with global institutions including NATO and the UN. This study examines the associations' nature, extent, and future effects. Strategic alliances may aid in achieving this aim through their numerous responses and changes. This study aims to examine Pakistan's recent diplomatic activities, strategic adjustments, and foreign policy reevaluations. Study analyse these occurrences to illuminate the nation's diplomatic status. Pakistan's foreign policy measures are examined in this study to better comprehend its diplomatic endeavours. This study aims to understand the complex links established by the nations' rapid cultural heritage growth. Pakistan's alliances promote mutual respect, according to this study. This study examines how organisations' diplomatic attitude, actions, and impacts affect global foreign policy (Rashid et al., 2019).

The effect of strategic alliance post-9/11 on the international strategies and foreign policy of Pakistan and India addresses a basic crossroads in the international landscape of South Asia. The terrible occasions of September 11, 2001, reshaped the worldwide security worldview as well as provoked countries to reevaluate their conciliatory and vital directions. In the repercussions of this turning point, the subject substance, probably a country or an association, perceived the basic of producing vital connections with huge worldwide establishments.

Key unions have for quite some time been perceived as powerful determinants of a country's discretionary and vital choices. The perplexing results of these coalitions on international strategy are the point of convergence of this part of the review. By diving into the complexities of members' connections with worldwide establishments like NATO (North Atlantic treaty organization) and the UN (United Nations), the review intends to disentangle the multi-layered nature of these conciliatory commitment. These connections are not just significant in molding the quick Foreign policy position yet in addition have enduring ramifications for the country's future international situating.

A comprehensive comprehension of these strategic alliances' impact on the subject entity's foreign policy landscape can be gained by examining their nature, extent, and potential effects in the future. Key coalitions, by their actual nature, are dynamic and receptive to changing international situations. Thusly, the review recognizes the need to investigate the bunch reactions and changes that these partnerships have evoked. The overarching objective of comprehending the complex web of diplomatic activities, strategic adjustments, and reevaluations of the subject entity's foreign policy is further supported by these responses and adjustments.

This study focuses on Pakistan's recent diplomatic activities as its primary focus. The assessment of these exercises offers bits of knowledge into the country's discretionary status in the post-9/11 period. The review tries to take apart Pakistan's international strategy measures, giving a nuanced comprehension of its political undertakings and the inspirations driving them. By examining these events, the review plans to enlighten the complicated connections laid out by the country's fast social legacy development, revealing insight into how these connections add to the country's advancing conciliatory scene.

An essential perspective investigated in the review is the job of vital coalitions in advancing common regard. As collusions are many times produced in light of shared interests and goals, the review tries to unwind how these organizations add to encouraging common regard between countries. The assessment of conciliatory mentalities, activities, and effects inside the structure of these collusions is significant in grasping the elements of worldwide international strategy, especially with regards to post-9/11 international movements.Rashid et al. ( 2019) give an insightful establishment to the review, stressing the interconnectedness of associations' conciliatory mentalities, activities, and effects on worldwide international strategy. By drawing on laid out research, the review conforms to existing scholastic talk, adding to the more extensive comprehension of the complicated connection between essential partnerships and international strategy elements.

All in all, the effect of vital collusions post-9/11 is a urgent part of the international strategies of countries, outstandingly Pakistan and India. The review, through an extensive assessment of members' cooperations with worldwide foundations, means to unwind the nuanced results of these coalitions. By digging into the nature, degree, and future impacts of these essential commitment, the review looks to give important experiences into the perplexing snare of conciliatory exercises, vital changes, and international strategy reconsiderations. The investigation of Pakistan's new discretionary undertakings and the assessment of its coalitions add to an all encompassing comprehension of the country's developing strategic status. Also, the review reveals insight into how these unions, established in shared regard, shape worldwide international strategy elements in the outcome of huge international occasions like 9/11.

## Influence of Internal Dynamics on Foreign Policy

Researchers in both nations study the intricate link between internal and foreign policy. Foreign policy, political philosophy, civil-military relations, and leadership changes are explored in this study (Busetto et al., 2020). The study aims to understand the complex dynamics that shape foreign policy formulation and execution. Intricate military-political interaction is the topic of this study. If anything of this nature occurs, one need to look into it thoroughly and respond swiftly. This study aims to make sense of the intricacies and challenges surrounding foreign policy. In order to gain a clearer understanding of the nature and consequences of the aforementioned topics, this study explores them (Luo, Su and Zheng, 2021). Gaining insight into the views of these nations might assist to grasp the sophisticated foreign policy frameworks they apply. Mixed military and civilian institutions characterise Pakistan as a result of the country's geopolitical setting. At this very moment, one statement adequately describes Pakistan. To comprehend a nation, one must be familiar with its intricate power dynamics (Galuppo, 2023).

The conflict that arises as a result of civilian authorities attempting to influence military policy development is examined in this study. Its diplomatic attitude is influenced by the nation's dual character. The study also considers the aspects of the Bharatiya Janata Party's (BJP) Hindu nationalism in India. The Indian government and its political parties have utterly divergent views on foreign policy. The impact of recent political shifts on the nation's foreign policy and public discourse has been the subject of much research (Luo, Su and Zheng, 2021). The subject of considerable political and intellectual discussion over the past year has been India's diplomacy and global engagement. Military and civilian fact have influenced the formulation and execution of Pakistan's foreign policy (Silverman and Patterson, 2021).

As far as Pakistan's foreign policy, diplomatic efforts, and strategic alliances are concerned, several well-known military analysts assert that the Pakistani military has sufficient influence. Pakistan's foreign and diplomatic stances are subject to change. The formulation of foreign policy in India places a premium on civilian leadership and restricts military participation (Long et al., 2020). For the building of a framework for foreign policy that is predictable and consistent, stability across leadership transitions is essential. Recent global events necessitate a diplomatic stance. Study investigate how changes in leadership have impacted Pakistan's foreign policy and alliances in this study. A new national perspective on strategy emerged after this terrible disaster. Examine the impact of the political unrest in Pakistan on global events (Rashid et al., 2019).

The formulation and execution of foreign policy have been impacted by changes in Indian leadership. Structured power transfers are driving forces behind global standardisation and rationalisation. India's diplomatic stance must be more consistent and dependable given its global importance (Rashid et al., 2019). China and India have close ties due to shared concerns over regional affairs. Foreign policy and diplomatic methods may be impacted by Pakistan's complicated political climate. More diplomatic engagement with foreign nations may be encouraged by India's peace. An evaluation of Pakistan's and India's diplomatic efforts is used in this study to examine the intricate connection between domestic politics and nation foreign policy initiatives. In the ever-changing world of global politics, it is vital to comprehend how these nations' domestic politics effect their foreign policy(Silverman and Patterson, 2021).

## Divergent Foreign Policy Goals and Global Objectives

Since 2001, foreign policy has evolved at every nation. Strategic aims, regional aims, and goal aims all had an impact on the disparity. Strategic security and regional alliances have been the centrepieces of Pakistan's foreign policy since September 11 (Busetto et al., 2020). Border security and public safety are two of Pakistan's top strategic objectives. How the present state of national security impacts regional and foreign policy is a matter of great concern to us. It is vital to comprehend the intricate connections between these fields. This study aims to explain how regional and foreign policy are impacted by national security uncertainty. On September 11, 2011, India's participation in foreign policy shifted from a regional to a global level. The complexity of this relationship might provide information about formation (Busetto et al., 2020). The government is attempting to seek out such alliances in an effort to improve its global influence, strategic rankings, and economic prosperity. In its foreign policy, Pakistan gives the geopolitics of South Asia and the Middle East significant attention. India's foreign policy has as its main objective the protection of regional interests and the maintenance of India's position as a regional leader in South Asia (Silverman and Patterson, 2021).

After 2001, Pakistan's foreign policy has focused on global interests. Establishing strategic alliances to safeguard Pakistan's sovereignty and regional interests, offering foreign assistance for Pakistan's security concerns, and reducing extremist ideology are the main aims. India sought global economic and strategic power after 9/11 in its foreign policy. Participate in major international forums, form economic alliances, and promote multilateralism. Pakistan and India's diplomatic orientations will be affected by their divergent foreign policy goals, which one cannot ignore (Luo, Su and Zheng, 2021). Pakistan's regional security focus leads to a global review, whereas India's diplomatic ambitions contribute to a more sophisticated diplomatic approach. After 9/11, Pakistan and India have conflicting foreign policy goals. Different global aims, ambitions, and regional concepts resulted. The alliances they seek determine their diplomatic actions and goals in the evolving global order (Galuppo, 2023).

## Summary of Chapter

The chosen research inquiry enhances study design using a qualitative strategy. We chose this course of action because it is crucial to understanding foreign policy and the many elements, connections, and events that shape it. This methodology allows for a complete analysis of the reasons and methodologies that underpin the research goals. Thus, inductive reasoning helps the research advance from particular observations and experiences to more significant ideas or conceptions. The inductive technique, despite its vagueness, emphasises data openness and ethics to reduce biases.

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# Appendices

## Appendix A- Open-Ended Interview Questions from Pakistani Policymakers

1. What do you think, how strategic alliances with the international organisations after 9/11 incident shaped the country’s foreign policy decision-making and approach?
2. Can you give me some examples of the particular instances where such alliances significantly impacted the Pakistan’s foreign policy direction?
3. How do you take the party ideologies’ impact and the relationship between military and civilian sectors on the country’s foreign policy strategies?
4. From your standpoint, what are the primary areas where Pakistan’s foreign policy objective diverge or align from India’s?
5. How have the changes in the leadership impacted the making and execution of Pakistan’s foreign policy objectives?
6. What measures are taken by the country while considering the evolving international dynamics to adapt the foreign policy in response to growing global shifts and security concerns?
7. Can you discuss how Pakistan’s foreign policy strategies have evolved over time for addressing the new challenges in the global arena?
8. Do you believe that Pakistan can fill the gaps to improve the relations concerning foreign policy with India?

## Appendix B- Open-Ended Interview Questions from Indian Policymakers

1. What do you think, how strategic alliances with the international organisations after 9/11 incident shaped India’s foreign policy decision-making and approach?
2. Can you give me some examples of the particular instances where such alliances significantly impacted the India’s foreign policy direction?
3. How do you take the party ideologies’ impact and the relationship between military and civilian sectors on the country’s foreign policy strategies?
4. From your standpoint, what are the primary areas where India’s foreign policy objective diverge or align from Pakistan’s?
5. How have the changes in the leadership impacted the making and execution of India’s foreign policy objectives?
6. What measures are taken by the country while considering the evolving international dynamics to adapt the foreign policy in response to growing global shifts and security concerns?
7. Can you discuss how India’s foreign policy strategies have evolved over time for addressing the new challenges in the global arena?
8. Do you believe that India can fill the gaps to improve the relations concerning foreign policy with Pakistan?