

2.2. Understanding Foreign Policy and Foreign Policy Behaviors:

Defining Foreign Policy: Foreign policy refers to the objectives and instruments a state adopts to guide its relations with the outside world. These objectives are often related to national interest, which can be classified into long-range, middle-range, and short-range objectives. The scope and content of foreign policy are influenced by a state's capabilities, resulting in identifiable patterns of foreign policy behavior.

2.2.1. Defining Foreign Policy:

Meaning of Foreign Policy: Foreign policy is the pursuit of objectives in a state's external relations, involving general purposes, specific strategies, and instruments such as economic and diplomatic tools. These objectives are commonly referred to as national interest, which includes the preservation of physical, political, and cultural identities against encroachments by other states.

Foreign Policy Instruments: Foreign policy employs various instruments like diplomatic bargaining, economic tools, propaganda, terrorism, and the use of force to affect the behaviors of other states. Diplomacy involves less power compared to other instruments but may include elements of coercion. Security and survival are considered the primary objectives, emphasizing the preservation of territorial integrity, politico-economic systems, and cultural identity.

Activity:

- **Discussion in Groups:**
 - Reflect on foreign policy priorities of states. Why do these priorities differ?
 - Assume involvement in foreign policy decision-making. Which criteria would you prioritize?

2.2.2. Foreign Policy Objectives:

Classification of Objectives: Foreign policy objectives are classified into short, middle, and long-range goals based on the value placed on the objective, time element for achievement, and demands imposed on other states. Core values and interests, middle-range goals, and universal long-range goals are identified as categories.

Core Interests and Values (Short Range Objectives):

Definition and Examples: Core interests and values are short-range objectives for which people are willing to make ultimate sacrifices. These are related to the self-preservation of political and economic systems, cultural identity, and territorial integrity. Examples include territorial expansion, control over neighboring territories, and protection of citizens or kin in neighboring states.

Middle Range Objectives:

Variation Across States: Middle-range objectives vary across states due to differences in economic, technological progress, and military capability. States aim to impact domestic economic and welfare needs through international actions. Interdependence necessitates