

9. **Analyze the short-range, middle-range, and long-range objectives of a hypothetical country. How might these objectives be shaped by the country's capabilities and ideology?**
10. **Evaluate the significance of long-range goals in international relations. How do these goals differ from middle-range goals, and what factors determine their international significance?**

Explanation:

2.2.3. Foreign Policy Behavior: Patterns and Trends:

Foreign Policy Behavior Patterns: Foreign policy behavior involves actions states take towards each other, tied to larger purposes. Arnold Wolfers identified three patterns: self-preservation (maintaining the status quo), self-extension (revising the status quo in one's favor), and self-abnegation (revising the status quo in someone else's favor). Countries like the United States exhibit self-preservation, supporting the existing international order. Emerging powers like China and India demonstrate self-extension, seeking to reshape international institutions. Less Developing Countries (LDCs) may exhibit self-abnegation, compromising long-term interests for short-term gains.

Activity:

- **Group Discussion:**
 - Analyze the foreign policy behavior of BRICS countries. Discuss the patterns they promote and why.

2.2.4. Foreign Policy Dimensions:

Alignment: Alignment tendencies involve choosing to ally with certain countries, remain neutral, or adopt a non-aligned stance. Alliances bring legal weight and military benefits but may lead to interference. Neutrality avoids alliance problems but lacks a protective military umbrella. Nonalignment, prevalent during the Cold War, sought an independent foreign policy path, promoting South-South cooperation.

Activity:

- **Discussion Questions:**
 - Distinguish between alliance, neutrality, and nonalignment. What factors determine a state's alignment pattern?

Scope: The scope dimension examines a country's international activities and interests. Major powers like the USA define their interests globally, engaging with countries worldwide. Regional actors primarily interact with neighboring states, emphasizing regional organizations. Isolationism, resulting from geographic remoteness or key weaknesses, involves a narrow scope and limited foreign policy activities.

Activity:

- **Group Discussion:**