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" QUESTION 2 "

Nation state system is constantly under pressure owing to contemporary issues of global politics.

1) Introduction:—

Nation state system came into being as a result of Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

This system ended the pope culture and domination of church and set the foundation of independent sovereign states. But the current challenges of ^{hyper} nationalism, economic interdependence due to globalization, asymmetric warfare and terrorism, emergence of multilateral institutes, and separatist movements are constantly affecting nation state system.

(2) Nation - State System:-

Nation state is characterized by a population residing in a territory with defined boundaries exercising sovereignty in all its internal affairs and recognition by other existing nation states.

In 1608, conflict arose about the powers and authority of Roman Catholic church in politics between Catholics and Protestants.

This conflict took the shape of war in 1618, which continued for 30 years. This war ended in 1648 with a treaty signed called Treaty of Westphalia. According to this treaty, role of church ended and several secular nation states emerged on the globe.

Number of nation states increased with time till 1991, ^{when} it reached upto 200 with disintegration of USSR.

(3) Contemporary Challenges to Nation State System Owing to World Politics:-

Since the end of cold war, with the disintegration of Russia, world has been witnessing unipolar structure with a single super power, the United States of America. But with the dawn of 21st century, increasing influence of China is evident in both regional and global politics. So, the scholars and think tanks are predicting revival of multipolar system. This multipolar system is constantly impacting nation state system.

3.1) Increasing Role of Multilateral Institutions ~ Limitations to Sovereignty:-

After the second world war, United Nation appeared on the globe with the aim of ^{maintaining the} peace. To become members of United Nations, all the countries

have signed UN charter, due to which they have become bounded to formulate their policies in a such a way that UN charter is not violated. This causes limitations to sovereignty of states, which is a fundamental principle of nation state systems, as internal affairs of states are affected. Moreover, new multilateral institutions like BRICS, SCO, ASEAN, etc have been developed to maintain balance of power in the region and globe, altering policies of countries.

3.2) Economic Interdependence due to Globalization:-

Globalization has caused economic interdependence of countries due to which states have to refrain from strict policies to avoid serious implications. This impact ^{their} decision making process.

For instance, in the recent conflict of Israel and Palestine, Middle Eastern and Asian countries are unable to take hostile measures due to their interdependence on West and Europe.

3.3) Asymmetrical Warfare and Terrorism ~ An Existential Threat to Nation States:-

After witnessing devastation of second World War due to nuclear attacks, trend has been shifted to from general wars to asymmetric warfare, specifically proxy warfares. These proxy war as well as terrorism are among the greatest challenges of contemporary world causing immense humanitarian and economic losses.

3.4) Economic Imperialism through Financial Institutions:-

Developed countries exercise economic imperialism over developing

countries through financial institutions like IMF and WB. The USA and the West dominate these institutions which provide loans to developing countries for their economic crisis and in return control their fiscal and monetary policies.

3.5) Separatist Movements due to Political Nationalism:-

Increase in separatist movement are being seen due to political nationalism on the basis of religion, race, and ethnicity etc. These separatist movements often lead to civil wars threatening the existence of a state.

Khalistan Movement is one such example, where Sikh community demand a separate homeland on the basis of religious ideology.

3.6) Increasing War culture:—

After the catastrophic devastation of first two world wars, world has been refrained from another global war. But small scale wars have been seen continuously, such as Iraq war, Russia Ukraine war, Israel Palestine conflict. International community does not participate in these wars to avoid a third world war, which has a possibility to go nuclear. This benefits ^{the} strong country _{in the war} and harms the weaker ones posing serious threats to its existence as evident in Israel - Palestine war currently going on.

3.7) Climate Change v. A problem Affecting Without Distinction of Borders:—

One of the major issues, world is facing is climate change. Its effects

are being seen in the form of excessive heat waves, flood, droughts, etc leading to serious problems of infrastructure loss, food insecurity and humanitarian loss.

But the most important fact of climate change is that it affects the world community without distinction of borders, - and requires a collective effort from all countries to achieve this common interest.

Conclusion:-

Nation state system is affected by contemporary challenges of global politics, but these can be minimized through liberal policies of ^{free} trade and cooperation.

These win-win policies will also reduce the chances of war and would let all the state to ^{more on human} focus on development instead of military and security.

"QUESTION # 5"

Discuss the role of strategic determinants of Pakistan in shaping its policy constraints and variables. Is there any transition in strategic culture of Pakistan.

1) Introduction:-

Strategic culture is the events that impact the policies of decision making bodies in a country. Pakistan appeared on the globe as a security conscious state with the hostile India on eastern border and irredentist Afghanistan on ^{the} Western border. Thus major ^{concern} of Pakistan was to search for security and strategic depth. But now a transition is being observed in its strategic culture by changing the focus from traditional security to non-traditional security like economic security, environmental security,

political security, and societal security.

(2) Strategic Culture:-

Events which shape the mindset and policies of decision making bodies of a country are termed as strategic culture. This may include security conditions, economic priorities, ^{past events,} and thinking and opinion of general masses.

(3) Strategic Determinants of Pakistan:-

Pakistan has been facing a problem of security since 1947. The ideological differences with India and unsolved issue of Kashmir has made the two countries permanent foes and always at verge of war, creating a permanent security threat for Pakistan. In addition, the irredentist claim of Afghanistan added fuel to the fire. This

led to security centric strategic culture in Pakistan. Following are the determinants of strategic culture of Pakistan.

(3.1) Born as a Security Conscious State:—

Instability at its borders raised the concerns about security and survival of country among decision making bodies, and the first and foremost priority was to find solutions for increasing security issues.

(3.2) Hostile India:—

The rivalry of Pakistan and India is evident in three wars fought between them and resolved Kashmir Issue. Moreover, Indian ^{financial} divisions acts related to water policies also increased the tension between the two countries. This made Pakistan to pursue security centric policies and also led to the development of

Atomic program of Pakistan.

(3.3) Irredentism Claim of Afghanistan:-

Afghanistan refused to recognize Pakistan in 1947. Instead, it claimed the territory of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

and separatist organizations for creating a homeland for Pakhtuns. Thus, Pakistan decided to go for policies ensuring stability and security on Western borders.

(3.4) Search for Security:-

Owing to the events and policies of its neighbours, it became compulsory for Pakistan to search for security and survival. Thus, it decided to join Western bloc and also joined Cepto and Sento in 1954 and 1955 respectively. The development of relations with China was also a part of this policy.

(3.5) Sovereign equality desire of Pakistan:-

After the Kashmir issue and hostility of Afghanistan, the major concern of Pakistan was to ensure complete sovereignty in internal affairs and without any external interference.

(3.6) Lack of Strategic Depth:-

Pakistan appeared on the globe as a poor country with a huge problem of refugees and absence of a trained military. It completely lacked the economic and security facilities. Therefore, all the policies of Pakistan were security centric.

(4) Transition in Strategic Culture of Pakistan:-

Owing to increasing economic crisis and problems of unemployment, energy crisis, brain drain

and environmental issues, Pakistan has realized ^{that} only military security is not enough for the country.

Instead, economic, political and environmental security also require equal importance. Hence a clear shift is being ~~see~~ observed in its policies.

(4.1) Increasing focus on Economic Security:-

The major concern for Pakistan is to ensure economic stability in the country. The projects like CPEC, is the evidence of this policy. Also, it is trying to attract Foreign Direct Investments from ^{other countries} Russia, China, and Saudi Arabia.

(4.2) Pursuence of Policy of Active Diplomacy:-

Pakistan has always pursue the policy of active diplomacy to secure its national

interests. In fact, its first priority is to solve the issue of Kashmir through dialogue. Mediation between Russia and China, and between Afghan Taliban and ^{the} USA in Doha agreements indicate the active diplomacy of Pakistan.

4.3) Change in Foreign Policy of Pakistan:-

Pakistan is trying to decrease its dependence on the USA and West and to maintain cordial relations with all powers. The restoration of its ties with Russia and increasing relations with China while maintaining relations with the USA are parts of this policy.

(4.4) Active Participation in Climate Politics:-

Pakistan is one of the worst effecties of climate

change and global warming. Thus, it is playing major role in promoting the security of earth. Active participation in COPs and policies regarding growing green belts indicate its concern about the environmental security.

(5) Conclusion: —

It is to conclude that the history of Pakistan shows the dominance of security policies due to neighbourhood and world politics. But there is a clear shift in its policies by focusing more on ^{environment} economy, ^h and society. In addition, its foreign policy is also changing from western bloc to non alignment.

"QUESTION # 6"

Hypernationalism has dominated global politics in totality and the bubble of globalization has burst. Agree or disagree with the changing nature of polar system.

1) Introduction:-

Nationalism is an approach when the policy of a state is influenced by its assumptions of being superior on the basis of ethnicity, religion or history. It promotes the gathering of wealth, which can then be used for security purposes. On the other hand, globalization refers to free trade and cooperation on the basis of attraction. As the polar system of world is moving towards multipolarity, an increase in nationalist policies have been witnessed but it has not ended globalization completely.

(2) Understanding Concepts of Nationalism:-

Nationalism refers to consideration of a state to be superior to all other states due to its history, religion or ethnicity. Nationalism can be political nationalism for separation movements; isolationist nationalism as seen in policies of Iran; or expansionist nationalism as portrayed by Indian policy of Hindutva.

(3) Globalization:-

The everlasting increase in political interaction, economic interdependence and technological advancements at individual, state and global level is known as globalization. It promotes free trade and cooperation among nation states and links prosperity with liberalism.

Prevailing
 (3) Hyper Nationalist Policies of States

In the recent years, a prominent increase in nationalist policies of states has been observed.

Some examples of these are given below.

(3.1) Protectionist Policies of ^{the} USA and China in Trade War:-

USA is the largest while China is the second largest economy of the world, expected to be the largest soon. Rising Chinese economy is the greatest threat to the USA, which adopted protectionist policies during the Trump era to protect its local industry.

This caused a great loss to China, that also went for protectionist policies against USA's agrarian products.

(3.2) Isolationist Policy of UK leading to BREXIT:-

Brexit refers to withdrawal

of the United Kingdom from EU. In view of the United Kingdom, it was paying more to European Union and gaining less. Therefore, it opted the Isolationist policy and withdrew from EU.

3.3) Expansionist Nationalism of Hindutwa:-

The current policies of Indian Hindutwa is a clear demonstration of expansionist nationalism on the basis of Hindu religion. This hindutwa regime has become cause of human rights violations in India targeting minorities.

3.4) Beggar Thy Neighbour Policies:-

There is an immense national increase in exploiting a neighbour's economy to promote self interests. For instance, India gave the title of most favourite nation with respect

to pharmaceuticals to exploit its economy.

(4) Increasing Impacts of Globalization:—

Although nationalist policies have been increased but at the same time the vast impacts of globalization have ^{also} become prominent. There is a clear shift in countries' policies towards liberalism which were pursuing realism before. Example given below show the effects of globalization on the changing polar system.

(4.1) Rise of Multilateral Institutions for Economic Cooperation:—

In the 21st century, increasing roles of multilateral institutions have been witnessed. The most prominent is BRICS, established for economic cooperation among rising powers, and is

considered to be counter balancing G7. Moreover, SCO, ASEAN, G20 are also very impactful where different important economic deals have been signed.

(4.2) Promotion of Chinese Model of Multilateralism:-

China is currently the biggest supporter of free trade and the largest exporter of the world, doing trade with majority of countries. Its Belt and Road Initiative project is the largest investment project in the world involving maximum countries of Asia and Europe. With time, more and more countries are becoming part of it. This indicates the positive impacts of globalization changing the ^{nature of} world politics.

(4.3) Normalization in Middle East ~ KSA - Iran
 Rapprochement: —

Middle East was previously the region of conflicts because of rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran. But in 2023, China mediated a peace deal between both countries, where both agreed to restore diplomatic ties and committed not to interfere into each other's internal matter. This shows the realization by both the countries that success lies in economic prosperity which is possible only through peace. In addition, Arab-Israel normalization is also a positive manifestation.

(4.4) USA - China Conflict is limited to Trade War: —

Despite heavy militarization of both USA and China in Taiwan, both the countries have been refrained from a confrontat-

ion on ... battlefield. This is because of economic interdependence and realization of consequences of war.

(4.5) Continuation of Trade Irrespective of Political Differences:-

In addition to the USA and China, there are many other nations that have continued their trade inspite of political differences. For instance, China and India have history of territorial conflicts. Both the countries also have fought a war in 1962. But still they are trading partners and members of several multilateral forums.

(5) Conclusion:-

It is to conclude that although nationalist policies are affecting the global politics but is still unable to completely diminish the impacts of globalization -