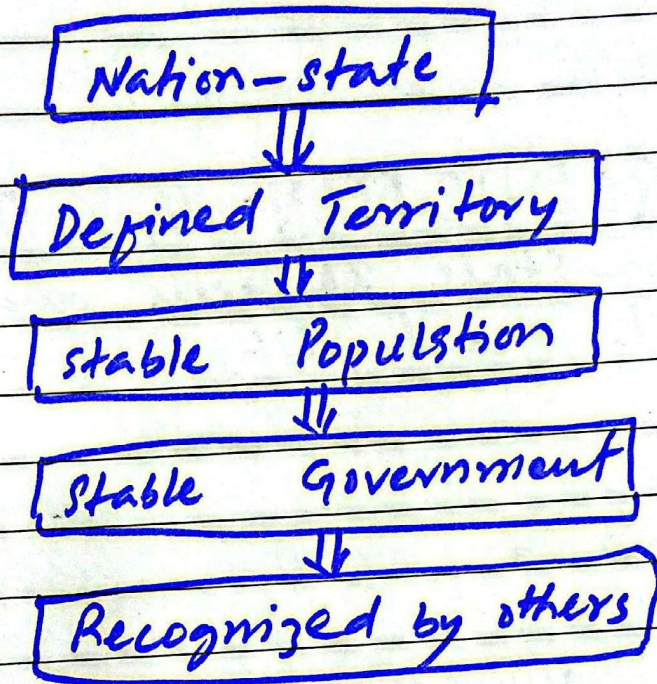


ANSWER TO QUESTION # 01

1) INTRODUCTION: The Origins of Nation-state system and challenges to its centrality

The nation-state remains a significant actor in world politics because it makes foreign policy, alliances, trade partnerships and exercises sovereignty. The nation-state has evolved from "Peace of Westphalia 1648" and expanded greatly after world war II. The system has been facing some daunting and inevitable challenges to its centrality. These include globalization, fundamentalism, separatism and irredentism. Moreover, it also faces the challenges of balkanization, technology and cyber warfare, economic coercion and terrorism. However, nation-state remains a very significant actor in international politics.

2) Understanding of Nation-state



3) Origin of Nation-state

System: The origin of nation-state system traces back to 1648 when treaty of westphalia was establish, then it gradually, after world war II, emerged as central actor in global politics.

3.1) Peace of Westphalia (1648)

A peace treaty was signed in Europe between Catholics and Protestants - christian communities. The treaty was landmark

achievement to end 30-years of bloodshed in Europe.

A) Bone of Contention between Catholics and Protestants;

Catholics were of the view that church should control the politics and economy of Europe. Where Protestants believed that religion should not interfere in politics and economy of Europe, it is the right of people residing in many parts of the Europe.

B) War and Agreement;

After 30-years of war from 1618-1648, they came to agree on some terms and conditions. The conditions were Territorial integrity, sovereignty, equality before law and recognition. In the aftermaths of treaty, nation-states like England, France, Italy and others emerged.

3.2) Expansion of Nation-state system.

After world war II

most of the countries which are independent today, ~~were~~ got independence. Before that great empires like Ottomans, Japan and China were brought in the fold of nation-state system.

Ottoman Empire — Treaty of Paris (1856)

China — Under military force

Japan — Diplomatic competition.

Till the establishment of United Nations: 50

Decolonization — 120+ states

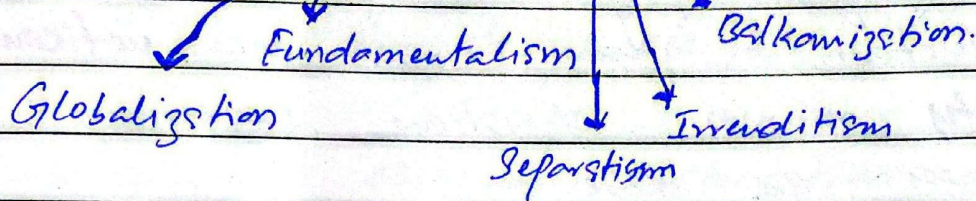
Disintegration of USSR — 140+

Today after cold war — 190+

Box: Evolution of nation-states in numbers.

- 4) Challenges to centrality of nation-states: Nation-states are central because despite empires of unions of states, know states individually or collectively interact with one another — making them dominant actor in world politics.

Challenges



4.1) Globalization undermining country's internal sovereignty as well as external.

Globalization is a term which means inter-connectedness in political, economic and social domain. Due to inter-connectedness, cultures, economies and civilizations are mixed. No country can remain isolated. For suppose, western culture and designed greatly penetrates in eastern making uniqueness of a nation-state vulnerable. Moreover, expansion in technology has further destroyed the norms of nation-states.

4.2) Prevailing Fundamentalist Ideologies
Nation-state system has further weakened due to indoctrination religious ideologies. Israel's annexation of Palestine is an example of fundamentalism. India's

Akhand Bharat philosophy also serves as fundamentalist thinking bifurcating Pakistan. In the same way, Vatican city assumes Christian hegemony across the globe.

4.3) Separation as threat nation-state

Separatist ideology aims at disintegrating a country which is a clear violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity. Separatist groups become militias - leading continuous threat to a country. For example, Kurds in parts of Afghanistan, Turkey and Iran; Baluch Liberation Army in Pakistan and Tahreek-i-Taliban Pakistan, etc.

4.4) Irredentism also a Threat to Nation-states

Irredentism is a psychology of getting annexed lands back. This psychology also violates the territoriality, non-interference and sovereignty of a state. For example: Taliban's claim of getting

Demand line back and India's expansionist agenda of getting Sindh and Punjab back.

4.5) Balkanization as an Obstruction to Nation-states.

Balkanization is term used when a nation-state is turned into small pieces of lands termed as Balkan states. For example, states emerged from the break down of Yugoslavia in terms of differing ethnicities, political units and weak governance structures, etc. Yugoslavians fragmented into Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, etc.

5) Other Miscellaneous challenges to Nation-states:

	Challenges	Impact
i)	Technology & cyberwar	Privacy breach, cross border threats and attacks.
ii)	Neo-Neo colonialism	Tariffs, SAPs and IMF conditions, no economic autonomy
iii)	Terrorism	Nation-state disintegration.

6)

CONCLUSION

Nation-states have become a ~~dominant~~ actor in world politics because states individually cooperate and make interaction. Nation-state system is basically emerged from "Peace of Westphalia" (1648) and expanded after world war II. It has faces multiple challenges such as globalization, fundamentalism, separatism, irredentism, balkanization and others.



4

ANSWER TO QUESTION # 03

2) INTRODUCTION: Difference between Neo-Realism and Neo-Liberalism

The structure of international system decides state behaviour
~ Kenneth Waltz, neo-Realist

Neo-Realism and Neo-Liberalism are two theoretical basis of 3rd great debate of international relation based upon the structure of international system. Both school of thoughts agree at the anarchic nature of international system. However, both differentiates in multiple ways. These include; key thesis, national interest, international law, definition of politics, conflict management, understanding of power, polarity and coping strategies. Furthermore, their view of international institutions also differ.

2) Key Assumptions and Thinkers

Neo-Realism: Kenneth Waltz

Neo-Realism proposes that international system is anarchic which leads to mistrust among states. So, power maximization for the sake of survival is mandatory. It also says that politics should be aimed at maximizing amid no central authority at international level.

Neo-Liberalism: J. Nye, D. Keohane and Immanuel Kant

This school of thought says that international system is anarchic. However, despite maximizing power, states should seek cooperation at international level by making democratic institutions. It says that politics should serve the betterment of countries with the help of harmony of interest and cooperation.

2) Key Differences in Both Theories:

	Neo-Realism	Neo-liberalism
3.1)	<u>Thesis</u>	
	States should maximize their power because there is mistrust and lack of central authority. (Anarchy)	State should increase efforts for cooperation, no matter is the system is anarchic. Institutional building should prevent.

3.2)	<u>View of National Interest</u>	
	National interest should be power hunger because of self-help, statism and (self) survival. It is because of power inequality across the globe.	National interest should be mutual understanding and promotion of dialogue, cooperation and democratic institutions.

3)	<u>Approach to International Institutions.</u>	
	They believe that international institutions are creating inequality. They claim that P5 mechanism sets	International institutions, as per them ^{are} building blocks for promoting peace. They witness rule-based world

powerful states above weaker ones. So, for security purpose, states are compelled to increase more power.

15 countries are major countries in Security Council in United Nations which exert more power. For example, China, US, UK, Russia and Germany.

They claim that United Nations has solved many conflicts such as Suez Canal Crisis.

They opine, states should promote institutions like UN, WTO, WB, IMF and other regional institutions

3.4)

On Power

For them states are more powerful as they pursue for military and economic might. They believe that due to continuous state of security dilemma states should pursue more power for survival

They believe that institutions are more powerful because they solve universal problems like climate change. With more agreement these institutions can play pivotal role in stabilizing peace.

3.5)

ON Polarity

For neo-realists state behaviour is determined by polarity. Polarity here is the concentration of power in the region. For suppose after 1989, the world became Unipolar because the US was the sole super power. However, in modern times, world is evolving towards multi-polar. Now states take independent and autonomous decisions such as China, Russia, Turkey and India.

For Neo-Liberals Cooperation at world renowned institution define the overall structure of the world. They are of the view that despite increasing military alliances for power, states should work on economic liberalism and liberal institution-alism. The more the engagements among the states, the more will peace prevail.

36)

On Dominant Actor

They view that the dominant actor in world politics is a state and it needs more power for survival of the fittest.

They view global cooperative institutions like UN and IMF are dominant actors because they seek to ^{solve} the problems of humanity, not a single ^{state}.

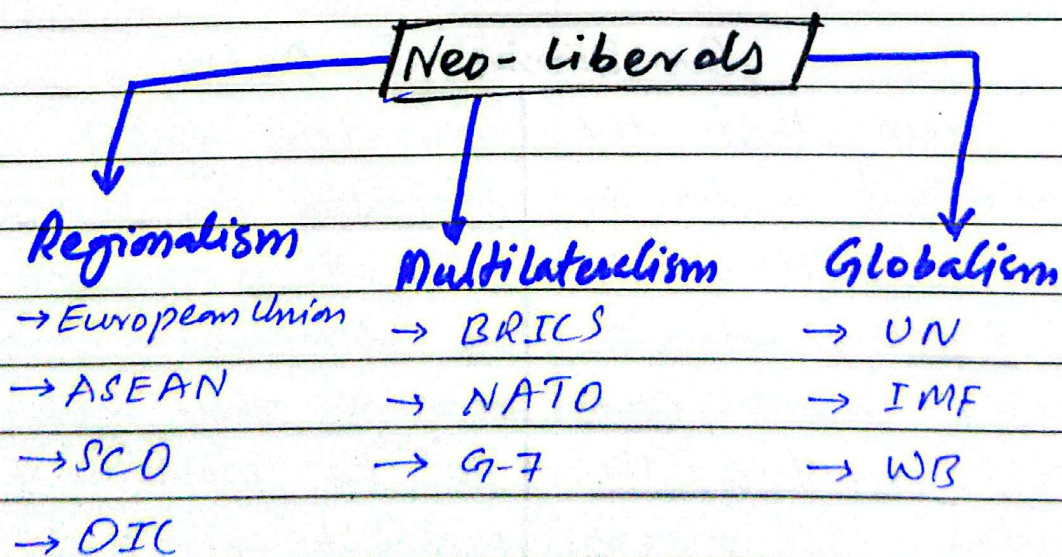
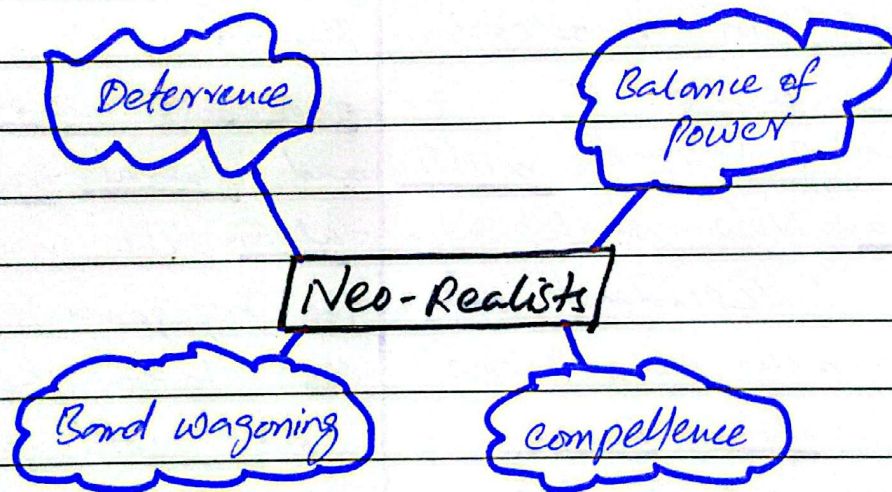
3.7)

On Politics

For Neo-Realists
politics should
serve as maximiza-
-tion of power due
to anarchy

For Neo-Liberals
politics is the
pursuit of cooperation
in global arenas.

4) Strategies by which Neo-Realist and Neo-Liberals pursue their interests:



5) CONCLUSION

Neo-Realism and Neo-Liberalism are two system-based structural theories which emphasize equally on the anarchy of international system. However, they differ in the understanding and policy making related to national interest, international structure, power, polarity and others. For neo-realists states should individually tackle their problems and for neo-liberals, state should cooperate on issue they face.



ANSWER TO QUESTION #04

1) INTRODUCTION: Security and its Evolving Nature in post-Cold War Era.

Security is multi-faceted term
which encompasses various
dimensions

~ Henry Kissinger

Security is very subjective term to define. However, in International Relation various school of thoughts such as realists, Liberals, Marxists, and Constructivists have define the security. A traditional view of security is military as prior to cold war military arsenals very top-most priority of states to win conflict. These day security has evolved from traditional view to comprehensive and human security. It includes political, economic, social, technological

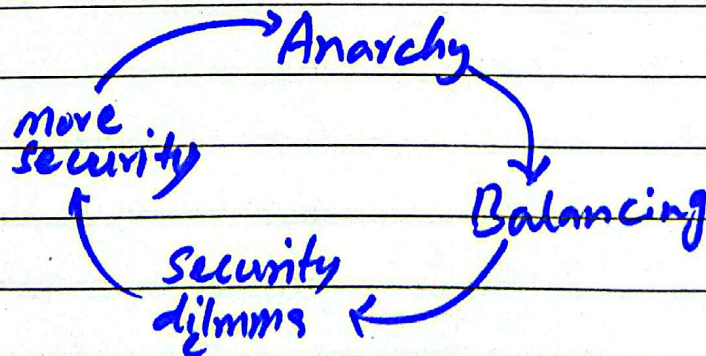
and environmental security

1) Definition of Security

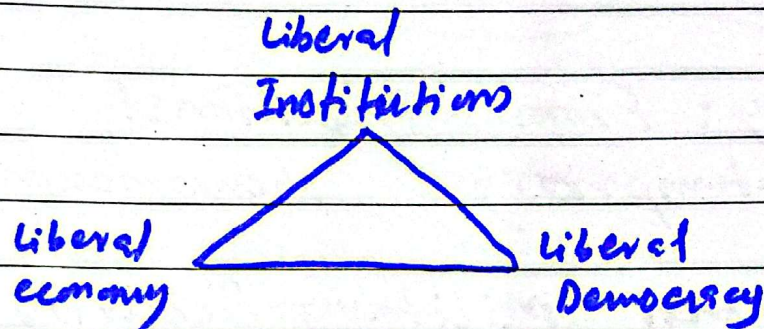
Security is the protection of something or some body from any existential threat (A. Wolfers, realist). According to words of Henry Kissinger, security encompasses, social development, economic development, democratization, social justice, environment protection, respect for human rights and rule of law.

2) Various School of thoughts in International Relations on Security:

A) Realist: Security is having military or economic power to withstand threats.



B) Liberals: Human security for its betterment through democratic world order.



C) Marxist: A classless society. Elimination of class system leads to human security.

Bourgeoisie = Proletariat
(capitalist) (working)

D) Constructivist: Security is the state of mind that world leaders inject in population. It can be threat or sympathy

Modi → Pakistan (historic enemy)
Netanyahu → Palestine (hegemonism)

3) Types of security

There are two types of security. One is

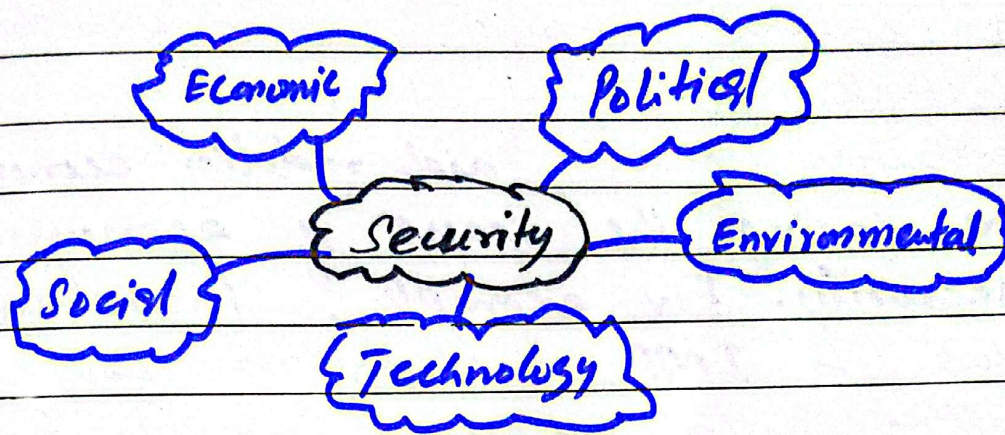
military security (Traditional) and the other is political, economic, (security)*, social, technological and more.

4) Security: From Traditional to contemporary phenomenon

4.1) Traditional Military Security

military security is having military weapons to off set and threat or win any battle. From ancient times to world war I & II, and prior to cold war, world has witnessed the display of military security. In this era, weapons like guns, missiles, tear bombs and other military hardwares were wide spread. For example, the US bombing of Japan, fighting war on terror and fights in middle East are vital examples of military security.

4.2) Non-Traditional and comprehensive human security:



4.2.1) Political Security: A Persistent Governance

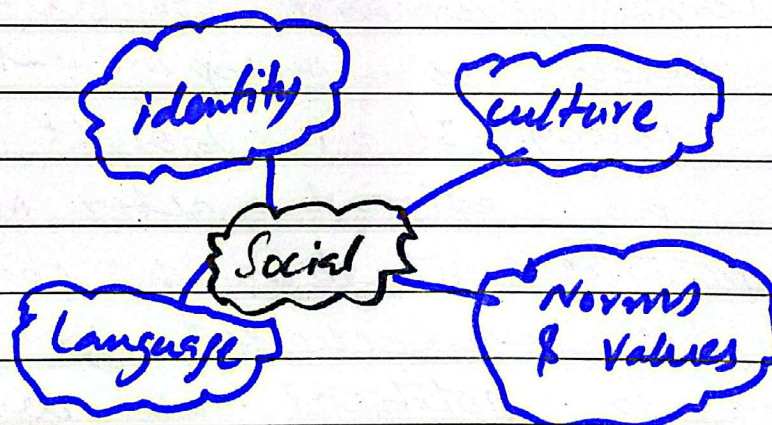
Political Security means to have internal as well as external governance security which leads to independent foreign policy. It is brought when no external actor interferes the political situation of country. Security has been changed from military to political as west interferes the politics of eastern countries. The US has changed government in Syria is a vital example of violating political security of a nation.

4.2.2) Economic Security: Exercising economic policies independently

Economy security of

a country include budget formation, tax-rate, inflation and currency evaluation. However, aid-ridden economies are facing the issue of economic security. For example, Pakistan, due to IMF conditionalities for getting bailout restrict independent economic policy making.

4.2.3) Social Security: Preserving society and its institutions



Social security has been compromised due to globalization and social media. The interconnectedness has led to cultural annexation.

4.2.4) Technology Security: Preventing digital threats

Technological security has been critical these days because

of data theft, hacking, propaganda and fake news. US mission Stuxnet for sabotaging Iran's nuclear program is a clear violation of tech-security.

4.2.5) Environment Security: Preventing people, states and global community

Environmental security is one the hottest topics these days as climate change has wreaked havoc across the globe. Floods, heatwaves, wildfires and diseases are widespread. So, environmental security is the protection of every living being from environmental degradation. Trump's exit from Paris agreement undermines environmental security.

From political, economic, social, technological and environment facets of security, it can be deduced that all non-traditional security threats are blatant as compared to military security threat. It is because there incurs huge loss in

non-traditional security violation.

5) CONCLUSION

The definition of security from military (traditionally) has been changed to comprehensive human security. It includes political, economic, social, technological and environment security. We need equal demand of military security as 2005 year witnessed bunch of conflicts which were fought ~~by~~ in military domain.

