

The terms International Relations and Global Politics are often used interchangeably. However, global politics encompasses a broader and more interconnected framework than international relations. While International Relations refers to the relations among sovereign states - for example, the nature of ^{relations of Pakistan} Pakistan relations with China or India - global politics ^{however} extends beyond is an extension of international relations: the rise of international organizations and global issues.

Global Politics reflects several significant changes that differentiate it from traditional international relations.

Firstly, the inclusion of new actors on the world stage have increased more interconnectedness of the world. Traditionally, states were the dominant actors. In contemporary times, non-state actors, such as transnational corporations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), terrorist

groups like Al-Qaeda, and social movements such as anti-capitalists groups have shaped global politics. These actors contribute to the increasing interconnectedness of the world.

Secondly, the cumulative effect of tracking global warming, pandemics and the pursuit of economic prosperity cannot be addressed by a single state alone.

Resultantly, states are compelled to cooperate with each other to find collective solutions. Furthermore, Globalization has led to porous borders with information, people, and capital making states more interconnected.

Thirdly, global politics marks a shift from the traditional Westphalian system to International system where global organizations—such as the United Nation, IMF, WB, help manage collective dilemmas like nuclear proliferation, financial crisis.

In this way, International Political
has evolved into global politics, reflecting
the increasing interdependence of our
world.