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Muhammad Kamran
Tajirani

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Q1

Describe the evolutionary process through international relations acquired the status of an academic discipline:

Answer (1) Introduction:

International relations is the study of interactions and relationships among states and other actors in the international system.

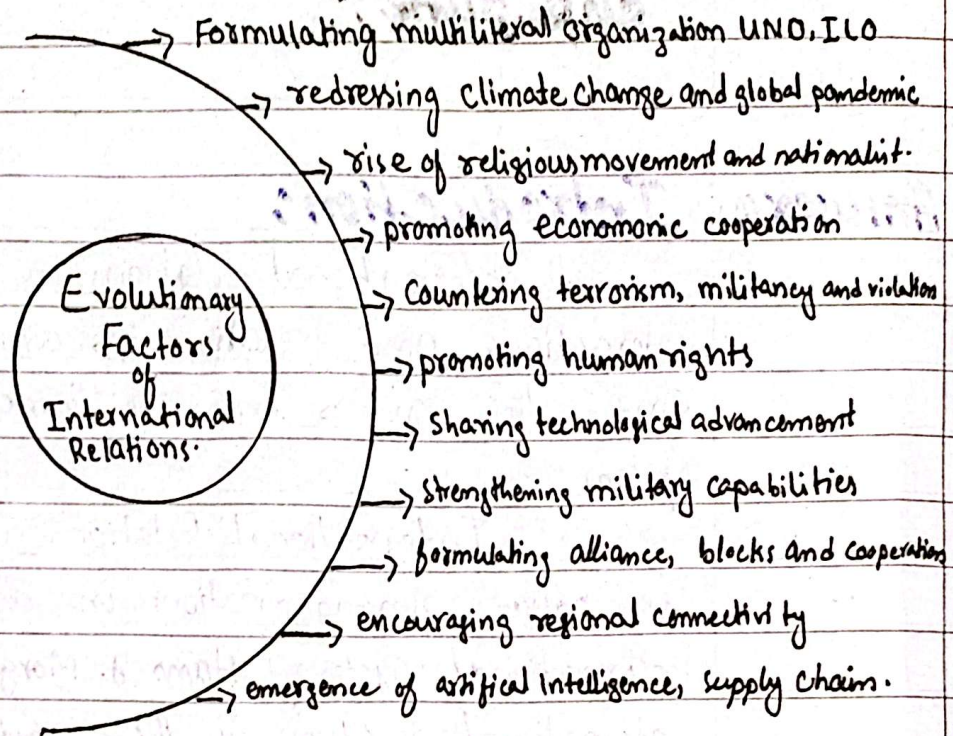
International Relations is a struggle for power among nations in an anarchic international system. **Hans J. Morgenthau.**

International relations is the study of interactions among state, non state actors, NGOs, IVEs in the global level. However, there are numerous components reflected the evolutionary process of international relations as an academic discipline such as, cooperation, bilateralism, Multilateralism, globalization, competition, trade, technological advancement, military engagement, environmental measures, economic integration, balance of power, organization, human rights terrorism, violation, religious movement and business joint ventures.

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Evolutionary process that reflected international relations acquired the status of academic discipline:



① Formulating multilateral organization United Nation, International Labour Organization:

The emergence of global organizations to connect the people across the globe and redress the crisis and issues of marginalized communities in international arena is the major step of international relations acquired an academic discipline.

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② Collectively redressing environmental issue and global pandemic

International level countries collectively establish platforms such as Paris agreement, Conference of the Parties, Stockholm Conference, and Vienna Convention to address the alarming issue of global warming and Climate Change. However, recently emergence of deadly Covid-19 Pandemic in global level, Developed and Underdeveloped ~~countries~~ collectively collaborate with each other to overcome the Pandemic.

③ Emergence of religious movement and nationalist movements:

The emergence of religious movement and nationalist movement across the globe states collective cooperate with each other on the basis of religion and national identity, which also shaped International relations as academic status.

④ Promoting economic integration and national prosperity:

In international arena state signed joint business and trade agreement to stimulate economic integration and encouraged foreign investment to fuel the economic progress and development.

⑤ Countering terrorism, militancy and violation of international law:

The emergence of terrorism and militancy directly threat to international law and regional sovereignty. The developed states ^{are} conducting high pressure operations and military engagement to maintain peace and harmony in the region. Such as, US war on terrorism.

⑥ Providing protection to human rights:

The United Nations adopt human rights declaration to promoting human rights across the global and prevent violation and discrimination against marginalized groups of communities.

⑦ Technological advancement and emergence of artificial intelligence:

The technological advancement and artificial intelligence revolutionized the ~~world~~ ^{International} relations which fosters innovations, discoveries, and cyber security measures to counter privacy threats and cyber attacks.

⑧ Strengthening military capabilities and safety, security strategy:

International relations strengthen the

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interactions and relations of state with each other to strengthen military capabilities through modern war tactics and technological advancement. It changes the safety, security and strategic policies of military.

④ Establishing alliance, blocks and joint ventures:

States were establishing alliance, blocks and joint ventures to ensure the economic stability, safety, security and maintain balance of power against opponent states. Such as US-India cooperations, Pakistan-China collaborations.

③ Encouraging regional connectivity and business collaboration:

International relations is encouraging regional connectivity and joint business collaboration among countries to strengthen the financial stability, regional peace, harmony and cooperation.

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Theoretical perspectives on the evolution of International relations:

(i) Realism: It views the states can achieve interest on the basis of power politics in the international relations.

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(ii) Liberalism: It argues that state can achieve interest through cooperation and collaboration in international relations.

(iii) Neo-Realism: It argues that in international anarchic structure states can maximize its power to achieve national interest in international relations.

(iv) Neo-liberalism: It views that state only achieve national interest through alliance, organizations and blocks in international relations.

(v) Constructivism: It focuses that norms, values, ideas and beliefs shape the behaviour of state in international relations.

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Conclusion:

To sum up; international relations is the study of interactions and relations among states, non state actors, NGOs, INEs in international system. The cooperation, collaboration, military capabilities, technological advancement, environmental measures, joint engagement, alliance, blocks, peace measures, bilateralism, multilateralism, economic integration, human right counter terrorism and

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maintaining balance of power, religious movements, resurgence terrorism, emergence of international organizations and regional connectivity are the major evolutionary factors that reflected the status of international relations as an academic discipline.

Q5

One of the serious dilemmas of South-Asian politics is the contentious relations between Pakistan and India, what measures would you consider for normalization between two neighbours?

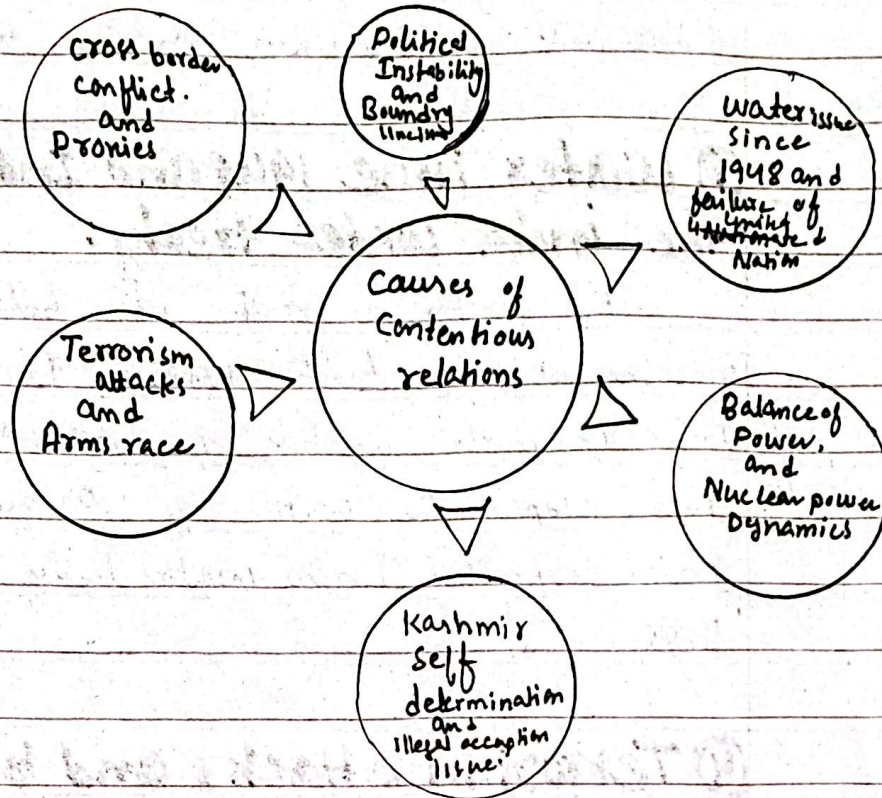
Answer: (1) **Introduction:**

There are numerous perilous causes of the contentious relations between India and Pakistan such as, Kashmir issue, border issue, water issues, ideological difference, terrorism and attacks, strategic rivalry, nuclear arms race, proxies, controlled media, political instability, limited people to people contact, failure of United Nations and human rights organization, Interest of international leaders. However pragmatic measures are essential to normalization between Pakistan and India through ceasefire, UN conflict resolution measures, peace agreements, role of regional organization SCO, ECO, BRICS, economic collaboration, Cricket diplomacy, people to people contact, cultural exchange and terrorism measures.

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Causes of Contentious relations between Pakistan and India:



① Kashmir issue and self determination of Kashmiri people:

The both countries claimed that Kashmir is belongs to his territory.

Pakistan claimed on the basis of religion and more than 70% of Kashmir population is muslim.

India claimed on the instrument of accession that was signed with king of Kashmir.

② Nuclear power dynamics and balance of power:

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The both states are trying to minimize the military capabilities and nuclear power development to maintain balance of power.

③ Water issue 1948 and India breaching the Indus water treaty:

The water is major issue behind the tense relations among both countries India and Pakistan. India frequently violation of Indus water treaty and stops the water of Pakistan recently India suspended Indus water treaty on 23 ~~March~~^{April} 2025.

④ Terrorism attacks and blame game:

Recently terrorist attacks on Phalgam on 22 ~~March~~^{April} 2015 and 26 people were died and India strongly blamed on Pakistan soil that terrorism rise from Pakistan and it is the major reason behind tense relations.

⑤ Cross border conflict and proxies:

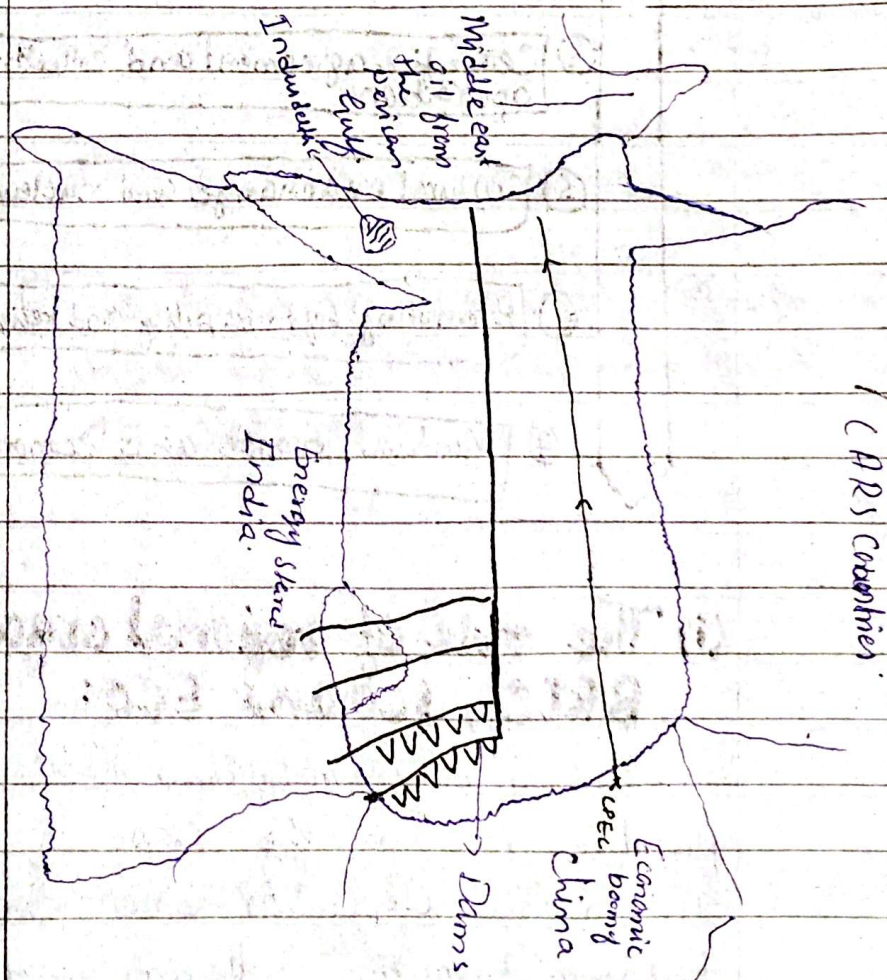
The cross border conflict and proxies exacerbates war and territorial conflict among both states recently India secret agency agent arrested in Balochistan Pakistan and India frequently attacks on Pakistan soil such Murlikee,

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Bhawalpur and Dacombad

⑥ Failure of United Nations and political instability in the both state:

United Nation did not play effective role in maintaining relations among states and resolve border conflict and high voltage Kashmir issue through dialogue and mutual engagements.



Pakistan - India border significance.

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Pragmatic measures are essential for normalization between both neighbours:

- ① Role of regional organization BRICS, SCO, ECO
- ② Collective mutual agreement and treaties
- ③ Cricket diplomacy and people to people contact
- ④ Cease fire agreement and collective counter terrorism operations.
- ⑤ Cultural exchange and nuclear race education
- ⑥ Promoting soft visa policy and religious tourism
- ⑦ Mutual trade and economic cooperation

(ii) The role of regional organizations BRICS, SCO and ECO:

These organizations should play a proactive role in the shape of peaceful and mutual cooperation among India and Pakistan. Promoting collective joint agreements and diplomatic initiatives among both states.

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② Collective mutual agreement and treaties:

Both states signed collective agreement and mutual treaties through United Nation mediation to overcome arms race and nuclear threats in the region.

③ Promoting cricket diplomacy and people to people contact:

Both states organized bilateral cricket match series and friendly cultural measures to enhance people to people contact and reduce the gap among both states.

④ Conducting ceasefire agreement and collective counter terrorism operations:

The Indian and Pakistan government signed ceasefire agreement on the porne border dispute to prevent loss of armed people and conduct joint counter terrorism operations to ensure peace and stability in the region.

⑤ Cultural exchanges and reduction of nuclear race:

The Pakistan and India culture

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similar to each other in promoting cultural exchange and harmony that leads to peace and stability and need to reduction of nuclear proliferation and advancement.

⑥ promoting soft visa policy and religious tourism:

The both neighbour state should promote soft visa policy for the pilgrims of religious site such as PTI government opened Gurdwara Sahib for Sikh community in 2021.

⑦ Signed mutual trade agreement and economic cooperation:

Pakistan India should sign collective trade and business agreements to stimulate economic growth and progress of both states.

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Theoretical perspectives:

① Realism: It views that both state maximizes its power to maintain balance of power in the region.

② Liberalism: It argues that state resolve conflict dispute through mutual cooperation and dialogue.

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③ **Nec-realism**: view that in international anarchic structure state only achieved the interest through maximize the military capabilities.

④ **Nec-liberalism**: It view that states should achieve peace and mutual cooperation through formation of alliance, organizations and economic blocks.

⑤ **Constrinism**: It views that norms, values, ideas and belief construct and shape the behaviours of state.

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Conclusion:

To conclude, there are multiple causes behind tense relations among India and Pakistan such as, ~~war~~ arm race, nuclear development, political conflict, Kashmir issue, border issues, terrorism, water dispute, and failure of UN mediation. Therefore pertinent initiatives are essential for normalization between both neighbour states through mutual cooperation, trade agreements, UN mediation, role of regional organization, counter terrorism measures, cricket diplomacy, cultural exchange, people to people contact and religious tourism.

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Q 4.

Globalization is a buzz word for present day international economies and social order, do you agree that it is transforming quickly the national culture and politics?

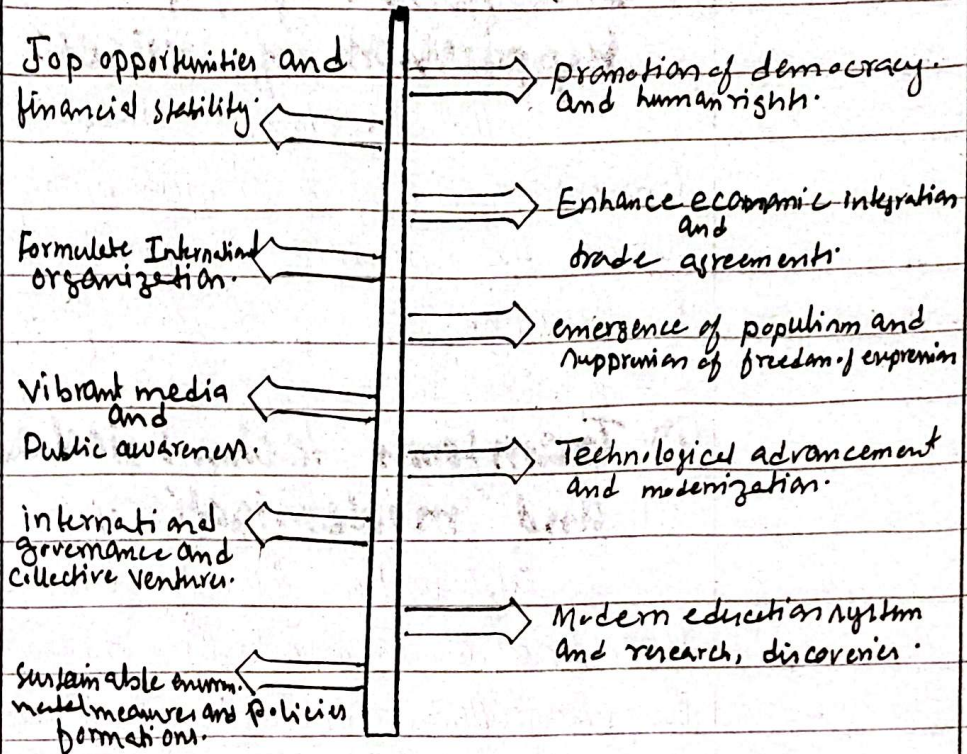
Answer: (1) Introduction:

Globalization is a multidimensional process driven by technology, trade and communication. It transforms the international economies, social order, national culture and politics through promotion of democracy, liberalism, cultural imperialism, trade cooperation, communication, technological advancement, populism, human rights, international governance, media promotion, modern education, international organization, economic integration. However, it also poses a alarming threats such as, discrimination, cyberattacks, warfare, human rights violation, political polarization and economic disintegration, cultural imperialism, Identity crisis and human rights disparities. Therefore productive initiatives are essential to harness its potential and mitigate its risks.

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Factors demonstrating that globalization transformed international economies, social order, natural culture and politics-



① Emergence of democracy and human rights:

Globalization has promoted democracy across the globe to promote human rights, freedom of expression and upholding rule of law.

② Enhance economic collaborations and trade agreements:

It enhances economic integration and

strengthen trade agreements with countries to stimulate growth and progress.

③ Emergence of populism and suppression of voices:

The populism is directly threats to democracy. It focus on majorities groups and suppress the minority community. It protect the interest of elite and feudal class.

④ Transforms technological advancement and modernization:

Globalization has revolutionized the technological advancement and modernization in the agriculture and industry to flourish the agriculture production and ensure supply of chain.

⑤ Encourages modern education and research, discoveries, innovations

It provides vital opportunity to people of developing countries students to get modern education and active contribute in global discoveries and innovation.

⑥ Creates employment opportunities and strengthen financial stability:

Globalization flourishes employment opportunities for skillful labours across the globe and enhance the economic empower of the people. It strengthens the economic stability and changes the life standard of people.

⑦ Establishes international organizations and economic blocks:

It promotes international organizations and economic blocks to fulfil the economic, financial and energy need of developing ^{states} ~~country~~ and maintain balance of power among developed and developing states.

⑧ Robust vibrant media and public awareness for empowerment:

It connect the people across the border through social media platforms to rise voice of marginalized groups of community such as women, and minorities. It promote awareness among people to rise voice against their rights and injustice.

④ International governance and Collective business ventures:

Globalization reduces the sovereignty of states and emerged the concept of international governance to formulate business agreements and collective cooperation for counter terrorism and other global issues.

⑤ Collective address climate change and global warming:

globalization promote awareness among state to establish mutual alliance and convention on the climate change and erratic weather effects to reduce the impact and formulate sustainable environmental and climate financial initiatives for developing states.

Theoretical perspective:

① **Realism**: view that state should maximize its capabilities and potential to achieve interest in international arena.

② **Liberalism**: view that state should achieve interest through mutual and joint cooperation and dialogue.

③ **Neo-realism:** view that there is no proper power exist in international anarchic structure, state can minimize its military capabilities to achieve national interest and influence on other states.

④ **Neo-liberalism:** view that state can achieve the mutual goals and redress the global issues through organization, alliance and economic blocks.

⑤ **Constructivism:** It views that the ideas, belief, goals and structure of state shape the behaviour of state in international relations.

⑥ **Marxist:** It views that state capitalist block and richer states suppress and occupied on the weaker states to achieve economic interest in the international arena.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, globalization is a multidimensional process driven by technology, trade communication. It transformed the economic integration, cultural, political and social order through collaboration, technological

advancement, modern education, environmental measures, agreements, vibrant media, human rights, liberalism, cultural exchange, democratic form of government, trade, business diplomacy, employment opportunities, and global governance to collectively address the serious issues such as terrorism, pandemic war, nuclear proliferation and climate vulnerabilities.

Q.3

Define the concept of strategic culture and highlight the major determinants of Pakistan's strategic culture:

Answer (1)

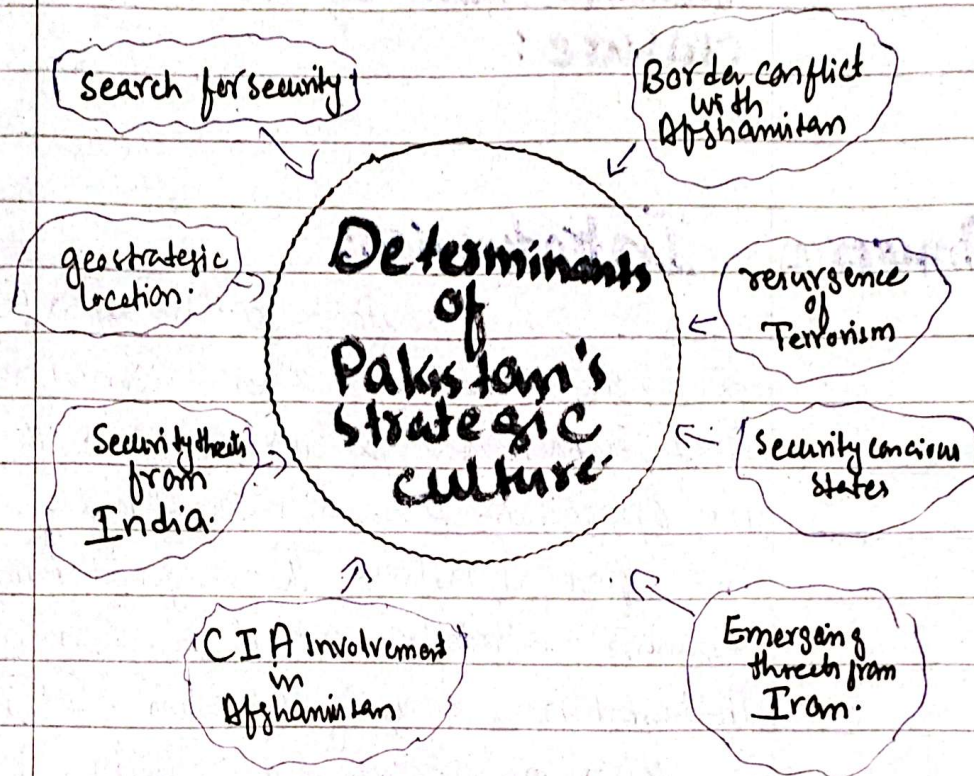
Introduction:

The strategic culture refers to the set of beliefs, attitudes, values, historical experience and behavioural patterns of nation that shape its approach toward national unity, defense and foreign policy. The major determinants of Pakistan's strategic culture is conflict the Afghanistan, security conscious state, resurgence of terrorism, search for security, lack of strategic depth, geostrategic location, security threats from India, proxy, emerging threats from Iran, United States involvement in Afghanistan and internal security threats. Therefore, Pakistan should adopt proactive strategic policies and legislations to mitigate these alarming determinants or threats through collective peace agreement, cooperation, military operations and economic reforms.

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Major determinants of Pakistan's strategic culture:



① Border Conflict with Afghanistan and resurgence of Terrorism:

After the USA withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2021, the terrorism attacks and activities are increased day by day. It makes tense relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Taliban government did not accept the durable line boundaries agreements that also poses security threats.

② Security Conscious State and emerging threat from Iran:

Pakistan is being a security conscious state its always strive for maintain security and peace in the state However Iran recent attacks on Balochistan also poses tense and critical relations between Pakistan and Iran.

③ Search for security and geo-strategic location:

"Pakistan prisoner of its geography"

(Henry Kissinger).

Pakistan's strategic location also poses security challenges because its located on the international choke points and energy rich states.

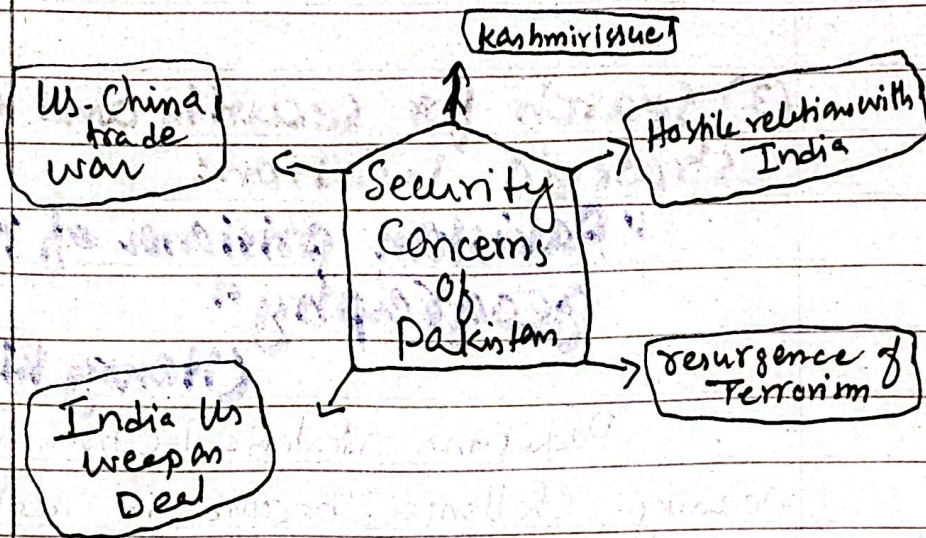
④ Security threat from India and CIA involvement in Afghanistan:

India is hostile state of Pakistan since its inception. It involved in attacks and security threats to Pakistan peace and stability. Recently Pakistani law enforcement agency catch Indian RAW agents from

Balochistan. And growing influence of CIA in Afghanistan & counter Sweden port is also serious security challenge for Pakistan.

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Security Concerns of Pakistan



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Elements of Pakistan Strategic Culture

- ① Formulating alliance, cooperation and collaboration.
- ② Economic integration and trade relations.
- ③ Civil military relations.
- ④ Asymmetrical warfare.
- ⑤ Self determination and nation sovereignty.

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Pakistan's policies formations to mitigate security threat and maintaining balance of power:

- ① Opposition of India's growing influence.
- ② Maintaining balance of power.
- ③ Negotiating balance approach towards USA and China.
- ④ Strengthening economic growth and program.
- ⑤ Strengthening military capabilities and deterrence.
- ⑥ Ensuring national identity and self-determination.
- ⑦ Promoting Islamic identity and peace agreements.

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Conclusion:

To conclude, The strategic culture is the set of ideas, norms, values that shape the national security, foreign policy and defense strategies. Moreover, security conscious state, resurgence of terrorism, border conflict with Afghanistan, security threats from Afghanistan, growing security threats from Iran, militancy, proxies search of security, geostrategic location and CIA growing influence in Afghanistan to counter China and gaudan port are the major determinants of Pakistan's strategic culture.

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Therefore; Pakistan should adopt proactive approach to mitigate security concerns through cooperation, border safety measures, economic developments, military capability and counter terrorism measures.

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