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Introduction:

War is a very broad term and it needs certain elements to be considered justified, rational and legal while on the other hand, it can be called as illegal, irrational and unjustified if it is not waged according to its principles. There is a justification that is used by US to declare war on terror as legal.

~~Max:~~ Understanding War:

It is an act of aggression of state A against the territorial sovereignty of state B. It is an military act that is launched against another group or state.

Rationality, legality and justification of war:

There are different perspectives about the rationality, legality and justification of war.

According to realist point of view, war is legal, rational and justified. They believe that when diplomatic measures

fails, war become legal and justified to maintain peace. According to Machivelli, "when diplomacy fails, war is the continuity of peace." The major focus of states should be to secure its national interest using diplomatic means, if interest is not achieved than war is the easy option to get fulfill the national interest. So realists believe that war is legal, rational and justified to achieve national interest.

On contrary, liberalist school of thought considers war as illegal, unjustified and irrational. They believe that these are international institutions and organizations present to maintain peace. States should resolve their issues through international institutions and cooperate. If war still occur than it is failure of system.

Justification of US war on terror

After the twin tower attack, US president announced global war on terror, and legalized it. It asked other states to participate

in the war in order to achieve global peace. But it is important to see whether this war was justified or illegally waged. According to UN charter Article (51), there are four justifications given for war to be legal. Before this charter, war was waged on Just war traditions but UN charter proved a demise of Just war traditions.

Article 51 of UN charter is related to self defence. But it has four parts.

Article 51(a): According to this article if ~~A~~ state A attacks on state B. It is right of state B to wage war in ~~resp~~ ~~his~~ self-defence.

Article 51(b): The retaliation of state B against enemy is justified and state B should report the matter to UN security council.

Article 51(c): UN security council will ~~en~~ intervene and give decision.

Article 51(d)

Now right of self defence end here and retaliation should be stopped by state B. It ~~was now~~ is now the duty of state UN to restore peace.

The US war on terror was based on pre-emptive warfare doctrine of (George Bush). It was the result of that UN charter does not deal with non-state actor. The US government made revival of Just war traditions and it revived waged war in Afghanistan. It actually bypassed the UN charter and declared war on the basis of pre-emptive warfare doctrine.

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Strategic Culture:

According to Jack Snyder, "strategic culture is the shared beliefs and assumptions of strategic elite of a state is strategic culture."

These strategic elites are born in a state, get training, grow and interact in a state, that their ideals and pattern of behaviour and emotional responses. These in return shape reflect in the policy of state.

The policy statics and dynamics can be understood by strategic culture. These are certain determinants of strategic culture that help us to understand policy of a state.

For example, if we talk about Pakistan's strategic culture then Pakistan born as a sovereign state but since its independence it considered India as a hostile state, while on the western side it had border issue with Afghanistan which has led to lack of strategic depth in its geographical location. Looking at the above scenario, Pakistan's main focus while forming its policy to provide secure itself. Security will be its wider national interest.

c - Skeptical view of Globalization

The skeptical view of globalization focuses on three main agendas i.e. Liberalization, Commercialization and westernization.

① Liberalization:

In the name of globalization it is focusing on promoting the western democratic

② Commercialization:

The phenomenon of globalization on one side have focused on free free market. But it has actually introduced western markets in global south of the world.

③ Westernization:

Another skeptical view about globalization is that it has introduced western culture and values in other part of the world.

This phenomenon of globalization defines talks of ever increasing political intergeneration, economic interdependence and technological interaction among states, markets and societies. While on the other side, it is a tool of soft imperialism.

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QNO: 7**Return of Nationalism:**

Nationalism is when a state considers it unique on the sense of inferiority and demand separate state is called nationalism.

This can also be demanded on the sense of superiority in religion, language, and culture.

In the recent past, there are many examples which show we can see rise of nationalistic movements in the different regions.

① Brexit - United Kingdom :-

The United Kingdom decision to leave the European Union in 2016 was driven by nationalistic sentiments. Many Britons wanted to reclaim national sovereignty and hold on immigration policies, among other issues. This superiority feeling led the Britons to exit from European Union.

② Russia - Crimea Annexation:

Russia's annexation

of Crimea was an clear example of nationalist view. The annexation was justified on historical view and cultural grounds, asserting Russians role as a protector of Russians in Crimea.

③ Catalonia - Independencia:

The Catalonia independence movement against Spain is driven by a strong sense of nationalism. They claim the cultural and political autonomy from Spain.

④ Palestine movement:

The long Palestine movement to get a separate homeland from Israel is driven by strong nationalistic view point.

⑤ Brazil - Jair Bolsonaro Nationalism:

President Jair Bolsonaro of Brazil has embraced a nationalistic platform, emphasised on national security & autonomy.

⑥ Scotland - Independence movement:

The Scottish national party has launched a movement of nationalism against

Government where it narrowly chose to remain part of UK in 2014.

⑦ Indian Hindutva Nationalism:

The rise of Hindu nationalism, sometimes called as Hindutva, a political force in India have promoted the nationalistic sentiments. The (BJP) Bharatiya Janata party have promoted cultural & religious ideologies that have promoted cultural and religious identity of Hindu in India.

These different movements have instigated the movement of nationalism throughout the globe.

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National Interest and Foreign policy of Pakistan:

Introduction:

A nation's foreign policy is based on its national interest toward another state. If a nation is able to get its national interest than that his foreign policy is strong.

if it is not able to achieve its national interest than that his foreign policy is weak and it needs change in its foreign policy to achieve its national interest.

National interest:

A interest in which a nation feels to be necessary for its security and well being, that seek to protect a nation from other states.

National interest of Pakistan

The following are the national interest of Pakistan that have shaped our foreign policy.

The first key of National interest of Pakistan is security of its nuclear programme. US has tried and put pressure on Pakistan decision makers to give up its nuclear programme because its security is not ensured. However, considering Indian threat it is important for Pakistan to protect its nuclear weapon.

The economic prosperity is another national interest that has shaped our foreign policy. Since its independence Pakistan has faced economic issues. Pakistan went to IMF 22

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times in order to achieve economic survival. Moreover, during war on terror it was our compulsive choice to join US block against terrorism. Pakistan assisted US.

During USSR invasion in Afghanistan, Pakistan also helped US in getting Russians out from Afghanistan because it wanted military assistance and support. support of US to keep its blind eye on Pakistan's nuclear programme. These two interests economic and security shaped the policy foreign policy of Pakistan to keep side of US.

The support of US against Taliban was also driven by its geographical factor. Pakistan wanted to secure peace in western and eastern border, it was only possible when we support US in Afghanistan.

The above dimensions scenarios shaped the foreign policy of Pakistan to achieve its national interest.

