

Q.2

Outline

Answer. I - Introduction

II. Explanation on Nation-state system

III. Discussion on Nation-state system from its inception to global evolution

IV. How the Rationale of this Model

Justify the Root Causes of Problems in Pakistan

V. Critical Analysis

I- Introduction :

The nation-state is a concept of political model that emerged in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries and has since become the dominant form of political organization worldwide. It is characterized by the alignment of single nation with a defined territory and sovereign government. Since 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, the nation-state system has been expanded throughout the world. However, despite its benefits, it has put numerous challenges to the developing world especially Pakistan. Various root problems of Pakistan like Kashmir issue, Sectarianism, religious diversity, poverty, globalization, nationalism etc is because of nation-state system. This is justified by the rationale of this model.

II. Explanation on Nation-State Concept

Nation-state refers to the system of a country in which one nation and state co-exist with one another. Nation means a cultural unit and identity of the country. There are various nations in the world, each nation can build a country with having a state. So, state a political unit which runs affair of the system. According to Montevideo Convention 1933, state has four ingredients

- (1) Population - defined
- (2) Territory
- (3) Sovereign Government
- (4) Independent International Relations

Hence, amalgamation of nation-state concept leads to nation-state system in the world.

III. Discussion on Nation-state System from its Inception to Global Evolution:

At the end of thirty year war period in Europe from 1618 - 1648, nation-state system started with treaty of Westphalia 1648, which bring peace to Europe after the war.

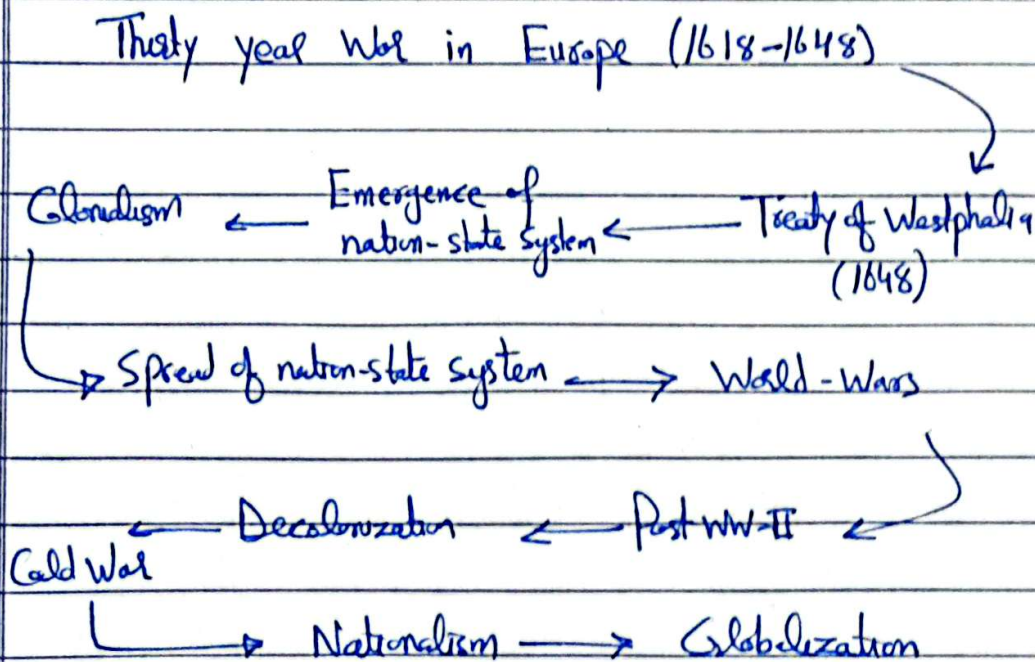
Then the system exported through colonialism to different parts of the world. e.g British Colonialism, French Colonialism etc.

Then during World Wars and post world-war II era, the process of decolonization led to creation of several nation-state in Asia, Africa and Europe.

Then during Cold War era the states united on nation of nation-state system due to bipolar world order.

Increasing nationalism favors nation-state system in world. However, Globalization challenges some aspects of nation-state system.

Flow chart for Global Inception of Nation-state System



The above flow chart explain the spread of nation-state throughout the world.

IV : Nation-state System and Root Causes of Problems in Pakistan : Are as follows.

(1) The challenge of Ethnic Diversity
Pakistan is an ethnically diverse country like here Punjabis, Balochis, Pathans, Sindhis etc are major ethnic group. There are tensions and conflict on notion of nation-state system.

(2) Baloch Nationalism issue :
Baloch separatist and nationalist group wants a state within a state. Thus, it is severe blow to the nation-state system of Pakistan.

(3) Kashmir Dispute :
The dispute is because of national identities, territorial claims, and religious harmony. Hence, nation-state system has led to the conflicts in countries like Pakistan.

(4) Religious diversity :
Various sects in Islam like Sunni, Shia, Wahabi, Barelvi etc are threat to the state as it leads to violence and discrimination in the country.

(5) Globalization :

Nationalism and globalization are anti-thesis, but poses a challenge to nation-state system, as it causes more problems

V. Critical Analysis :

Nation-state system has been prevailing model globally, but it faces challenges related to ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity. In Pakistan, these challenges have contributed to both internal conflicts and external disputes. Therefore, the model and rationale of nation-state system intersect with root causes of problems in the country. Finding ways to diversity and inclusivity remains a critical task for Pakistan's political leaders and society.

Q. 3

Answers.

Outline

I. Introduction

II - Three Paradigms of IR

III - Convergence

IV - Divergence

V - Critical Analysis

I. Introduction :

In IR theory, there are mainly three state-centric paradigms that provides different perspectives on how states interact with each other and the international system: Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism. Though there are some convergences and divergences between these three paradigms of IR. And different states exhibit different perspectives based on their national interest and foreign policy.

It is important to understand these phenomena before studying a state in IR.

II - Three State-Centric Paradigms of IR :

Realism suggests foreign policy based on conflict and power; liberalism favors cooperation over conflict between the states in any

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matter; Constructivism suggest the state to run as a member of international society based on constructed norms and rules

III - Convergence :

Are as follows

(1) State as Primary Actor

All the three paradigms consider state as a fundamental actor in IR. States make international politics and decision making based on foreign policy pursuing national interest.

(2) Sovereignty :

All three theories recognize state sovereignty. State have the authority to govern their own territories and make decisions without any external interference.

(3) Anarchy :

All recognize anarchy (lawlessness) in international system. There is no such things as of world government. State operate on a self-help system. It must rely on its resources for security and survival.

(4) Conflict and Cooperation :

Realism emphasizes conflict over cooperation, while liberalism and

Constructivism favors/stress the potential of cooperation over conflict in pursuit of interest

IV. Points of Divergence :
Are following .

(1) Nature of states :

Realism : Sees state as power maximizer through conflict and national interest. State must act for its survival and power. It ^{shows} offensive nature of state in IR.

Liberalism :

States in international system focus on cooperation to increase their economic prosperity and human rights. Also, focus be on domestic democratic governance

Constructivism :

State behaviour is shaped by socially constructed norms, identities and ideas. It also act according to set international norms .

(2) Conflict Resolution :

Realism :

Emphasize power politics for us resolving conflict

Liberalism :

Advocate rule of law and collective security .

Constructivism :

Rule of norms, ideas, and

and socialization in reducing conflicts.

(3) International Institution

Realism:

Realist are skeptical about international institution and view them as a tool of powerful states to central the dominant position in world.

Liberalism:

Liberalist mainly favors the role of international organizations and institution to bring cooperation, harmony, peace and diplomacy by addressing global issues as well.

Constructivism:

It sees International Institution can shape state behavior by altering norms and identities. They see institutions as social structures that influence state preferences.

V- Critical Analysis:

In IR, the three state-centric paradigms: Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism explain various aspects in different ways. However, it share certain aspects like state importance, anarchy in IR, while diverge on nature of state, and role of international institutions. These paradigms offers different perspectives for policy makers to understand global politics in IR.

Q.4.

Answer.

Outline

I - Introduction

II - Relationship of Foreign Policy
and National Interest

III - How national interests of Pakistan shaped
our foreign policy choices in different
Phases of Our History.

IV - Critical Analysis

I. Introduction:

Pakistan foreign policy has been shaped by its national interest. In fact, every state in IR acts according to their national interest. As it is said, "In IR, only state interest is constant." Else, everything is variable. Throughout different phases of Pakistan's history, the country foreign policy shifted according to the demanding national interest of the state.

In IR, every state pursue their interest, and one of the means to achieve that is through foreign policy.

II - Inter-relationship of Foreign Policy
and National Interest:

Every state has a national interest like Security, territorial control, religion, sovereignty etc. To achieve

these interest at international level. Foreign policy is the mean to achieve it successfully.

III - How National Interest of Pakistan Shaped Our Foreign Policy choices in Different Phases of Our History : It is explained in various phases as following.

(1) Early Years (1947-1950s)

Pakistan's primary interest after formation was survival and security threat especially from neighboring India, leading to first Indo-Pak War in 1947-48. To counter these threat, Pakistan join USA led western alignment. This is how our foreign policy was shaped for securing national interest.

(2) Cold-War Era (1950s - 1980s)

During this era, security and defense was the national interest. Pakistan maintain its alliance with USA against USSR. But, the foreign policy was based on balancing act between the two powers as Pakistan keeps its relation with China and Muslim countries as well.

Pakistan, later, became a member of Non-Aligned Movement

(3) Post-Cold War Period (1990s - 2000s)

The situation of Afghanistan and regional stability were at a stake.

Also, Pakistan had to counter nuclear threat from India. Pakistan did it through support of friend countries.

(4) War on Terror (2000-2010s)

Pakistan position was clear to ~~oppositon~~ oppose terrorism at all levels, and join USA counter-terrorism in Afghanistan. Besides, fighting extremism and militancy, Pakistan also secures its economic interest through collaboration of CPEC.

(5) Rise in Multipolarity (2010 - ca 2023 and onwards)

During this era, Pakistan national interest is to maintain regional stability, economic development, diversification in partnership.

To achieve these milestones, Pakistan has adopted a balanced and independent foreign policy option to acquire these objectives, as it is high time to have a

diversified relationship in this multi-polar world order.

IV. Critical Analysis .

Pakistan's foreign policy throughout its history has been shaped by its interest, which have evolved over time. These interests include security, survival, economic development, regional stability and sovereignty. To achieve these means, Pakistan adopted different ways in its foreign policy like internationalism, Bilateralism, Multi-lateralism, alliances, balancing act, isolationism and so on. This is how an international system works, where a state secures its national objectives through a tool called foreign policy.

Q.6

Answer.

Outline

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I. Introduction

II - Economic Imperialism and Dependency

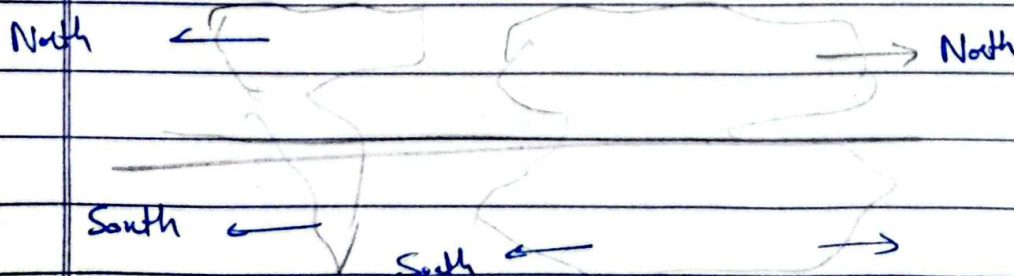
III - Discussion on Economic Imperialism of North and Dependency of Global South

IV - Critical Analysis

I. Introduction :

The global North is rich and developed, whereas the global South is poor and underdeveloped. Economic imperialism is like the new form of colonialism. The north extend its power and control over the south through economic means by making it dependent on them through several means and ways. In past, north used military power to does the same thing as it is doing now with the help of economic imperialism such as debt trap diplomacy, foreign aid, trade agreements, investment etc.

II - Economic Imperialism and Dependency :



The north economic might has made the southern countries dependent

on it through dependency theory.

III. "Economic Imperialistic tool of dependency is the north's new modus operandi of extending its sphere of influence in global South: This can be done through the following means:

(1) Debt trap Diplomacy

The wealthy countries give loan to poor countries at a higher interest rate, which is then unable to payback and default. e.g Sri-lanka crisis etc.

(2) Foreign aid:

The developed countries only gives minimum aid and thus exploit the developing world economies, which is in need of trade as well as aid.

(3) Trade Agreement:

There is huge trade imbalance between developed and less-developed countries, which leads to dependency.

(4) Investment for self-interest

Rich countries do investment for self-interest and does not regard other country interest e.g India investment in Afghanistan

(5) Access to Resources :

North exploit the south out of its resources e.g. Venezuela, Iran, Afghanistan etc have been exploited.

(6) Exploitation of Labour :

High Brain drain and forced laborship is increased due to the factor of economic imperialism.

(7) Damage to the Environment

Climate changes, global warming and other disaster are the consequences of these economic imperialism and industrialization.

(8) Supporting Political Polarization :

The dependent country is kept unstable by interfering its political landscape to create polarization and political instability.

(9) Negative side of Globalization

Due to globalization, most of the economic activities i.e. trade, investment etc favor the rich and powerful countries, while developing world is incurring more into problems.

(10) North-South Gap

There is a sort of global inequality in apparent north and south. For example North America Vs South America, Europe Vs Middle East, North Asia Vs South Asia etc. So, the core countries exploit the peripheral states.

IV- Critical Analysis

The use of economic imperialistic tools of dependency is a major challenge for poor countries. These countries need to find ways to resist this exploitation and build their own economies for a sustainable future.

However, there is another view that developed countries have economic relationships based on their mutual benefits, but it is between them. But, when it comes to developing countries their economic relationship is more of imperialism. Therefore, power dynamics, dependency, and exploitation exists between the developed and developing world.

