

GR-I :

Question: 2 : Answer :

Introduction :-

Nation-state system was introduced by Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. The treaty happened as a result of 30 years war between the Protestants and Catholics in Europe.

Treaty brought a solution to the question of conflict which was "whether religion should interfere in politics or not?" - The solution to this question was that the religion must not interfere with state politics and be kept a separate institution.

However, the Nation-State System had some basic, prominent

principles. Even though the nation-state system is adopted by the world and favored in the world.

Still, there are some challenges being faced by N'S system in contemporary world. It may be at a threat and is under pressure.

1. Principles of Nation-State System :-

Nation-state system came up with four major principles which provided the solution for the then Europe. Then with the passage of time, it was also adopted first by colonized states, then other imperial states to get independence. The four principles are

i) Sovereignty of States:

Every state is sovereign in its existence. It is free to make its choices and policies. No other state is allowed to interfere in the internal matters of a state.

All states have to recognize the sovereignty of other states. The states must not compromise on their sovereignty.

ii) Nationalism as Philosophy of Nation-State:

Nation-State system is accompanied with nationalism. People are citizens of the state. They have their rights which

must be safe guarded by the state. Citizens benefit from the state and in return offer their utmost loyalty to the state. Nationalism led to Nation-State, because choosing one's nation and fighting for it created independence. It led to freedom from colonialism and imperialism.

iii) Territorial Integrity:

Every nation has its own territorial boundary. Which must be respected by other states. No other state shall cross the territorial boundaries of a state without permission and consent of the said state. People within the respective territory must be protected and guarded.

iv) Legal Equality:

All states and its citizens have legal equality and independence. They must choose a sovereign to administer

the government. All states are equally sovereign and equally legal states.

2 Multiple Contemporary Challenges to Nation-State:

The nation-state system is facing multiple challenges which are putting it under pressure. There are threats of nation-state being at risk. The challenges posed to nation state are as follows;

a. Globalization:

Globalization is a concept that the world is a one single global village. There is no separation between people and borders are just a ~~just~~ physical boundary. The concept of free economy, permeable borders, stateless corporations, international currency - they all make states vulnerable to external influence. Putting state sovereignty at risk. Globalization

threatens the very essence of Westphalian system. Trans-national, non-governmental organizations like Amnesty International and Green Peace try to interfere with the nuclear weapon policies of states. Organizations like IMF, World Bank interfere with the economic policies of the states. Thus, globalization poses a significant challenge to Nation-State system.

b. Fundamentalism:

There is rising religious fundamentalism. The pressure of certain violent non state actors to adopt policies favoured by religion. There is an increase in ethnocentrism. Considering one's ethnicity superior to other ethnicities. Non-state actors are threatening the sovereignty of states.

Surge in terrorist activities. Terrorist groups like ISI, AS-K, Daish, Al-Qaeda etc. are taking a strong hold with new technology and weapons. This is an imperative challenge for nation-state.

c. Irredentism >

Irredentism is when a state intends to reclaim a part of its lost land. Because that state has cultural affiliation with that part of other state, so, they want it back. The example of Pak-Afghan relations is well-suited to the situation. Afghanistan does not accept Durand line as the border and wishes to take the Pith Pushtoon belt of Pakistan back. Another example is Argentina's claim over Falkland Island. So, the principle of respecting the territory of Westphalian system is being violated here.

d. Separatism:

Separatism denotes to the separatist groups within a state. They do not accept the policies of the state. They work on the feelings of animosity for the state.

They seek nothing more than greater autonomy. Such movements have shattered the hopes of peace and stability. Major motives of separatist movements may include

- (i) Ending economic exploitation
- (ii) preserving religion and culture
- (iii) believing that nation was added by illegitimate means.

Some examples include Maoism in India, Uyghur in China, Scottish from UK, Igbo in Nigeria etc.

e. Balkanization:

Describes the process of fragmentation or division of a region or state into smaller regions that are non-cooperative to each other.

f. Non-State Actors:

Non-state actors are defined as entities or organizations with sufficient power to influence and cause a change even though they do not belong to any state institution. For example

United Nation, WB, IMF, and other supr-national bodies.

g. The dominance of Artificial Intelligence.

With the growing dominance of Artificial intelligence, the world is moving to a new form of hybrid warfare. AI is significant in changing the geo-political landscape and even challenging the nation-state concept. As said by an expert

"AI is going to put nation state at a risk" (Jan Brummer)
The AI Power Paradox

AI is bringing tech giants on the table with other global leaders changing the dynamics of future.

3. Conclusion -

Nation-state system was formed to live in the world peacefully with equal states. But, it is being put at risk through various challenges. Thus nation state

is struggling in contemporary world.

Question 4:

Introduction:

The process of making the foreign policy is a complex process. It undertakes many determinants and the whole process is a crucial one.

Everything about a state is taken into ~~into~~ consideration while making a foreign policy.

For example the ~~state~~ strategic position, the neighbourhood, national interest, security concerns, military power, economic power and other such determinants.

Then the policy is analysed with the help of experts and public opinion.

Foreign policy is an important document related to the standing of a state in the global arena.

1. The determinants of Foreign Policy making:

Foreign policy decisions are influenced by Myriad of factors and understanding these determinants is crucial for understanding why countries adopt significant stances and strategies in the international arena.

a. National Interest:

National interest of a state is the first and foremost determinant while making a foreign policy. It is the national interest which is beyond every decision made for foreign policy. If any decision threatens the national interest then it is not taken.

b. Strategic Position:

The position of a country in the world map is imperative in deciding where the country stands and how important it is.

The access of the country to other countries and its location is crucial. For example India is at the centre in South Asia. Almost all other countries share a border with India like China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, sea route to Sri Lanka. This gives India strategic importance.

c. Neighbouring Countries and Relations:

The foreign policy of any country is also determined by its neighbours. Whether they are hostile, cooperative or seasonally both. Relations with the neighbours are important in deciding the policy of a country in the region.

If there are feelings of animosity between the neighbours then the foreign policy is just centered around security from them.

However, if the relations are good then the foreign policy is based on regional cooperation and stability.

For example European Union, all the European countries are in a joint group based on mutual trust and cooperation.

d. Economic Determinants:-

The economic strength of a country is also a major factor, as it is said "Who runs the money, runs the world".

On the basis of economy, trade relationships are formed. Global economic trends play a crucial role in shaping foreign policy decisions.

Example:-

European Union's Foreign policy often integrates economic considerations. The EU's enlargement policy, for instance, is driven by both political and economic motives - aiming to promote stability and economic development.

e. Historical Context:

Historical experiences and legacies shape a country's foreign policy. Past conflicts, alliances, and colonial histories can influence diplomatic relations. For example,

Germany's post world war II foreign policy has been characterized by a commitment to multilateralism and European integration, driven by the desire to avoid the mistakes of its aggressive past.

f. Cultural and Ideological Factors:

Cultural values and ideological beliefs influence a country's foreign policy, impacting alliances, international partnerships, and diplomatic approaches. For example:

Iran's foreign policy is influenced by its Islamic ideology. Its support for certain groups and governments in Middle East aligns with its religious and ideological considerations.

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g. International Alliances and Partnerships:

Alliances or partnerships with other countries or international organizations can shape a nation's foreign policy objectives and strategies.

For example:

NATO member countries coordinate their foreign policies on matters of security and defense. Member states often align their policies to address common challenges.

h. Domestic Policies and Public Opinion:

Domestic political considerations including the preferences of leaders and public opinion impact foreign policy decisions.

For example: Pakistan's foreign policy is influenced by domestic politics and public opinion, with leaders considering the view of their constituents when making decisions related to security, peace processes, and regional relations.

i) Security Concerns:

National security considerations, including the threat of terrorism, armed conflicts, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, play a central role in shaping foreign policy.

Example:

Russia's foreign policy is often driven by security concerns, including the desire to maintain influence in neighboring regions and address perceived threats from NATO expansion.

j) Global Challenges and Crises :-

Global issues such as climate change, pandemics, and humanitarian crises can influence foreign policy priorities and responses.

For Example:

Canada's foreign policy includes a focus on addressing global challenges such as climate change. Its commitment to international cooperation on environmental issues reflects a broader diplomatic approach.

2. Technological Advancements:

The role of technology, including cybersecurity concerns and advancements in communications, can influence a country's foreign policy decisions.

Example:

The United Kingdom's foreign policy includes efforts to address cybersecurity challenges and collaborate internationally on regulating emerging technologies.

Decision making Process & Analysis of Foreign Policy:-

The decision making process for crafting foreign policy is complex.

Here is a general over-view:

a. Risk Assessment

Policymakers evaluate the potential risks and benefits associated with different foreign policy options. This involves considering the political, economic, social and security implications of potential decisions. It also involves forecasting potential reactions from other countries.

b. Gathering Information of Intelligence:
Governments rely on intelligence agencies to provide relevant information. This information involves the global events, geopolitical changes, potential threats and other crises. In order to make informed decisions, this information is necessary. It helps in thorough understanding of major players.

c. Consultation with Advisors and Experts.
Policy makers consult with experts, diplomats, intelligence analysts, and other advisors to gain diverse perspectives. This helps in obtaining a well-rounded foreign policy.

d. Setting Objectives and Priorities:
Governments set specific objectives and priorities based on their national interest. These objectives help in the formulation of foreign policy.

e. Evaluation and Adjustment ::

Decisions are evaluated. If a chosen strategy is not producing desired results then it is changed.

f. Communication and Transparency ::

Clear communication of decisions to the public and internal community is essential.

Conclusions

The decision making process is dynamic and is influenced by every changing global order. The determinants of foreign policy are constants and variables. Constants include national interest and security. While variable are the resources and economy which changes with time.

Question 5: Answer:

Introduction:

Pakistan's strategic determinants play a crucial role in shaping its policy constants and variables. These determinants are influenced by a complex interplay of historical, geopolitical, security, economic, and ideological factors. Understanding the evolution of Pakistan's strategic culture provides insights into how its policies have been formulated and adapted over time.

1. Historical Context:

There are some historical events which are still stuck with Pakistan and affect its foreign policy choices.

a. Partition and Independence:

The traumatic experience of partition from India in 1947 deeply influenced Pakistan's strategic thinking. The wars of 1965 and 1971, the ~~also~~ unresolved issue of India and Pakistan especially over Kashmir have been persistent, shaping Pakistan's security policies.

b. Cold War Allignment:

Pakistan's strategic choices during Cold War, Allying with USA and forming a strong military alliance.

2. Geo-Political Considerations:

Geo political considerations are also imperative in influencing the constants and variables of foreign policy.

a. India-Pakistan Relations:

The enduring rivalry with India remains a primary determinant of Pakistan's strategic policies. The competition for regional dominance has led to military buildups and a focus on asymmetric warfare strategies.

b. Afghanistan Dynamics:

The situation in Afghanistan has a direct impact on Pakistan's security calculus. The influx of refugees, the influence of various Afghan Factions, and the ongoing conflict have

significant implications for Pakistan's stability.

3. Security Imperatives

a. Nuclear Deterrence: Pakistan's development of nuclear weapons has profoundly influenced its strategic thinking. Nuclear deterrence against a larger and conventionally superior neighbour, India, has become a cornerstone of its security policy.

b. Counterterrorism Operation: The rise of militant extremism, especially in tribal regions bordering Afghanistan, has compelled Pakistan to engage in counterterrorism operations. This has influenced its internal and external policies.

4. Economic Considerations

Pakistan's economic challenges, including poverty and underdevelopment, have implications for its security and foreign policies. Economic imperatives influence choices in alliances, aid dependency and regional partnerships.

5. Ideological Factors:

Pakistan's identity as an Islamic state plays a role in shaping its foreign policy that aligns with its perception of Islamic principles is a recurring theme.

Transition in Strategic Culture:

Over time, there have been discernible transitions in Pakistan's strategic culture:

a. Diversifying the relationship:

Pakistan has sought to diversify its strategic partnerships, engaging with countries like China and maintaining a balanced relationship with USA.

b. Increased focus of Economic Diplomacy:

Recent years have seen an increased emphasis on economic diplomacy with Pakistan seeking foreign investment and economic partnerships.

Recently, Special Investment Facilitation Council was made

to attract foreign investments. This reflects a recognition of the importance of economic stability in supporting its strategic objectives.

o. Shifts in Counterterrorism Approach:
Pakistan has experienced shifts in its counterterrorism approach, moving from episodes of cooperation with USA to independent operations.

CONCLUSION:-

In conclusion Pakistan's strategic determinants continue to play a significant role in shaping its policy constants and variables. The ongoing dynamics in the region will likely continue to shape ~~the~~ Pakistan's strategic culture and policies in the years to come.