

Rizwan Qadir (PAS/PMS)

International Relations

Lecture #02

Topics:

- Nation State System
- Evolution of International Society

Nation Versus State

- **Nation:** A nation denotes a common ethnic and cultural identity shared by a single people
 - The nation promotes emotional relationship amongst its members
- **State:** A state is a political unit with a governance system controlling a territory and its inhabitants.
 - States provide political and legal foundation for the identity of its citizens

Nation

THE NATION AND THE STATE

The Nation

the people, created by a shared belief that the people inside a country are connected to each other



State: Article 1 of Montevideo Convention, 1933

Convention on rights and duties of states.



What is an State?

As a person of International Law a state should posses:

- Permanent population
- Defined territory
- Government
- Capacity to enter into relations with other states



Article 1

Nation versus State



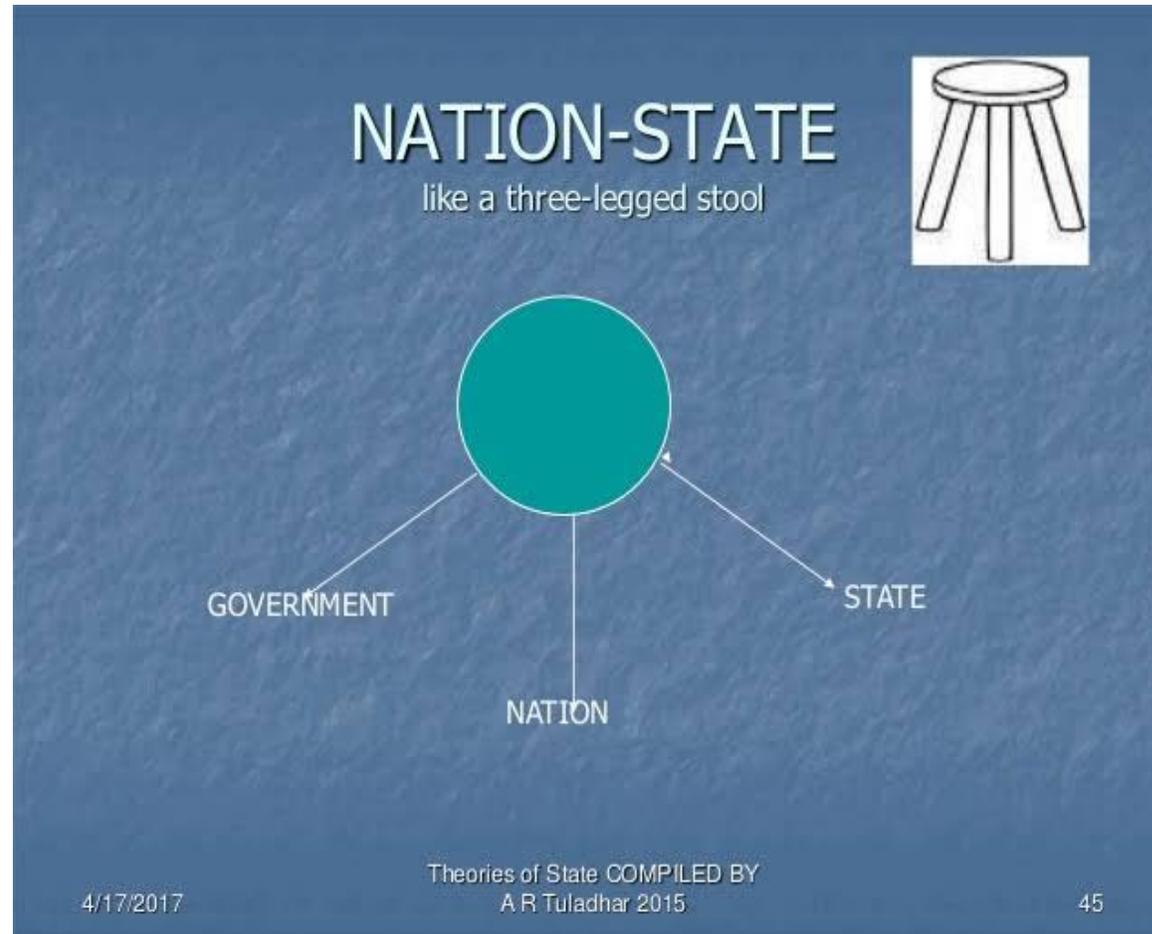
Thus the distinction between the state and nation is clear. See the table below.

No	State	Nation
1	Existed not only at present but also in the ancient period	Modern phenomenon or occurrence
2	It is legal political	It is ethnic cultural
3	People organized for law within a definite territory.	People psychologically joined together with common will to live together
4	A state must be sovereign.	People continue as a nation even if they do not remain Sovereign
5	Inhabited (populated) by heterogeneous groups of people	Inhabited (populated) by homogeneous groups of people.

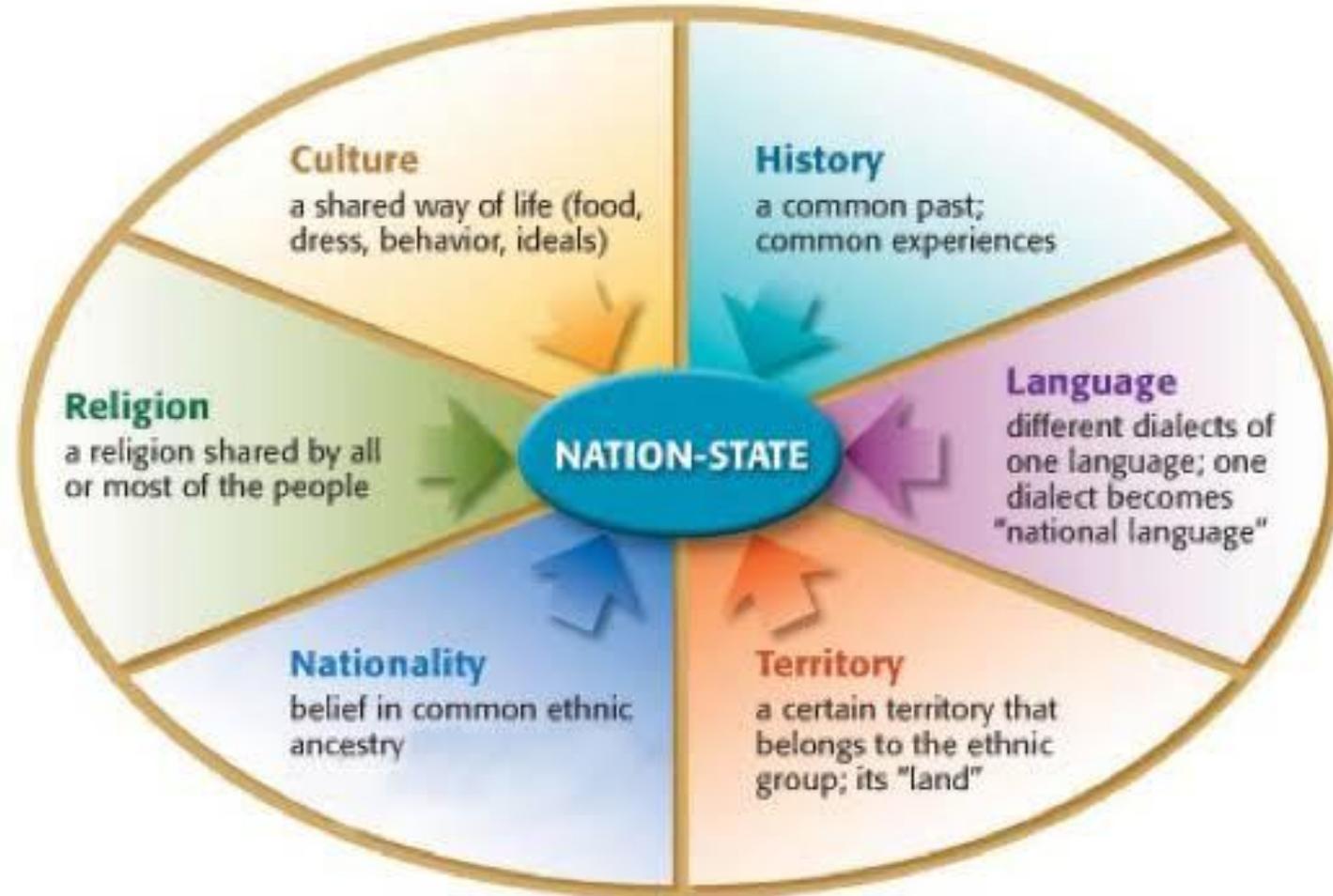
Nation-State

- The term nation-state has been used by social scientists to denote the gradual fusion of cultural and political boundaries after a long control of political authority by a central government.
- Is Pakistan a nation-state?
- Afghanistan?
- United States?
- Switzerland?

Nation-State



Nation-State



Ideal Nation-State



Nation-State

- Historical Background:
- Treaty of Westphalia 1648
 - England, Spain and France obtained independence from Holy Roman Empire
 - Initiated new fashion of diplomacy
 - Subsequent wars were not about issues of religion
 - The wars revolved around issues of state
 - Catholics and Protestants powers allied together, triggering new realignments.

Importance of Nation-States

- The treaty was it laid rest to the idea of the Holy Roman Empire having secular dominion over the entire Christian world
- The nation-state would be the highest level of government, subservient to no others.
- Scholars like Machiavelli, Bodin and Grotius defended the authority of the state
 - provided justification for the secular state independent from the authority of the Pope.

Approaches to Nation-State

- **Objective (Attributive) Approach:** identifies nation-state in terms of observable and quantifiable attributes, including linguistic, racial and religious factors.
 - Afghanistan
 - Germany
 - Japan, Iceland, Korea, etc
- **Subjective (Emotional) Approach:** views nation-state as a set of emotional, ideological and patriotic feelings binding people regardless of their ethnic backgrounds.
 - Example: Pakistan

Approaches to Nation-State

- **Eclectic (Synthetic) Approach:**
 - A more subjective than objective approach, seeking to supplement notions of nationalism and patriotism with **interethnic interaction and education processes** to explain creation of a common identity.
 - Example: Switzerland (Franco-Swiss and German-Swiss)

Further Evolution of Nation-State

- State systems underwent further evolution on account of rise of
 - Representative government,
 - The industrial revolution
 - Population Explosion
 - Independence of developing countries
 - Economic growth
 - Multilateral organizations etc.

Basic Features of A Nation-state

- **Sovereignty:** The concept of sovereignty is permanently associated with a nation-state.
- **Nationalism:** Nationalism implies elevation of the nation above all other values.
- **National Power:** Tangible and non-tangible aspects of power.

Evolution of International Society

- International Society:
 - Any association of distinct political communities which accept some common values, rules, and institutions.
 - Originally coined to regulate relations among European state

Founded on two principles;

Sovereign Equality

Non-Intervention

Evolution of International Society

- Three Key Tools:
 - Diplomacy
 - International Law
 - Balance of Power

Ancient World

- No Emphasis on **Sovereign Equality**
- But still regulated by diplomacy, treaty, and some norms of conduct.
- Example: Melian Dialogue in Peloponnesian War
- Ancient China, Rome, India, etc. has political Organizations.

Christian and Islamic Order

- Catholic Church: Just War
- Islam: Treaty of Hudaibiyah
- Treaty of Aqaba

Modern International Society

- Treaty of Westphalia, 1648
- French Revolution
- American Revolution
- Independence of developing countries

- **Purpose: To achieve Sovereign Equality and Non-Intervention**

Globalization of International Society

- League of Nations
- United Nations
- Conventions
- Multi-Lateral Treaties

Readings

- <https://www.slideshare.net/muhammadsyukhrishafee/the-evolution-of-international-social-media>
- <https://slideplayer.com/slide/8117370/>